

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. Organizational characteristics of outpatient addiction treatment facilities and their impacts on client services and outcomes.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/5-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
- Author(s):** Sheedy, Cori Kautz
- Institution:** Brandeis U, The Heller School for Social Policy and Management, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** In 2012, approximately 2.5 million persons aged 12 or older treatment received treatment at a specialty addiction treatment facility (SAMHSA, 2013a). While this number only represents about 11 percent of those who needed treatment, research shows that treatment can help patients addicted to drugs and alcohol successfully recover their lives (NIDA, 2009; Sheedy & Whitter, 2009). A continuum of care that includes a customized treatment regimen-addressing all aspects of an individual's life-and follow-up options (e.g., community-based recovery support systems) can be crucial to a person's success in achieving and maintaining a drug-free lifestyle (NIDA, 2009). Building on the limited existing research examining the impact of organizational structures and integrated addiction specialty treatment systems on client outcomes, this study contributes to our understanding of the impact of organizational characteristics and core services receipt on client outcomes post-treatment for individuals seeking addiction treatment. The dissertation uses the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Alcohol and Drug Services Study (ADSS, 1996-1999), a multi-year survey of 94 outpatient addiction treatment facilities, with data collected on 757 outpatient clients (SAMHSA, 2003). It examines the impact of organizational characteristics on treatment completion, post-treatment substance use, and criminal justice involvement. This research also explores whether receipt of select evidence-based core services were associated with desired client outcomes. Multilevel multivariate and multilevel mediation methods were implemented. Although some organizational characteristics were associated with significant differences in the studied outcomes, the impact of many characteristics was limited. While receipt of some services significantly impacted outcomes, core service receipt mediated very few relationships between organizational characteristics and outcomes. Findings suggest that being a specific type of provider, in a particular setting, or with a particular network affiliation is not necessary to deliver high quality, effective services or client care. Client outcomes may be impacted more by workforce characteristics or relationships developed between the client and treatment staff rather than by the organizational characteristics studied. These potential drivers of client outcomes require further research as client choice in and access to treatment expands. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Clients](#)
[*Organizational Characteristics](#)
[*Outpatients](#)
[*Treatment Facilities](#)
[Criminal Justice](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. If you listen, i'll tell you how i feel: Incarcerated men expressing emotion through songwriting.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/5-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
- Author(s):** Wilson, Catherine Marie
- Institution:** U Iowa, US
- Language:** English

Abstract: Throughout human history, music has served as a coping mechanism when people have endured extreme hardships in life. Music and songs in prisons have been written and sung to express the pain of the incarceration. Research has suggested that songwriting is a powerful educational and therapeutic catalyst, and that songwriting may facilitate the processing of difficult emotions. The purpose of this study was to gain a greater understanding of the emotions expressed in the songs of incarcerated men, and how songwriting as an outlet for emotional expression influenced the writers. Data collected for this study included 47 songs written by 17 incarcerated men, written observations and reflections by participants and three facilitators, transcriptions of four workshop sessions, and sound recordings/transcriptions of 16 spoken introductions and 13 songwriter-performed pieces. An additional 32 songs were collected from a case-study participant for examination. All data were collected using ethnographic methods. Modified grounded theory techniques, including initial coding, focused coding, and memo writing were used to analyze the data. Findings revealed that although the lyric themes categorized expressed more happy than sad emotions, the most frequently expressed emotion was desperation, and desperation was usually expressed in songs with a context of incarceration. In addition, songs that expressed humor were often a way to cope with incarceration, and songwriting was also a way express the pain of addiction. Examining the songs of the case-study participant revealed that his writing changed over time. His most frequently expressed emotion in 2008 was fear, and song concepts usually involved sinister, otherworldly figures. In 2011, his most frequently expressed emotion was closeness, and song concepts focused on determination to build a better life. Throughout the workshop sessions, the men experienced feelings of psychological comfort in routines established over time. Data analyses indicated that group interactions and opportunities to perform were primary motivators in participants' decisions to participate in the Songwriters' Workshop. For most men, group response processes generated new ideas for songs, and greater song quality. Some of the men further stated that participating in the Songwriters' Workshop helped them to foster better relationships, and re-envision their futures. Difficulties that occasionally arose were both pedagogical and social in nature. Based upon these findings, I suggest that aspects of Cohen's Theory of Interactional Choral Singing Pedagogy pertains to songwriting contexts. I propose a theory of the expressive community, in which the community influences individuals, and individuals influence the community. I further suggest collective-actualization, in which individuals in a group realize their collective potentials, capabilities, and talents, and seek the achievement of these potentialities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Grounded Theory](#)
[Music](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. The relationship of social stress, economic hardship, and psychological distress to addiction severity among kentucky substance abuse treatment participants.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/5-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

Author(s): Wahler, Elizabeth A

Institution: U Kentucky, US

Language: English

Abstract: Stress is associated with poor mental health, specifically anxiety and depression, and stress and mental health problems are predictors of substance dependence and relapse. Social characteristics, such as racial/ethnic minority status, female gender, and low socioeconomic status, are often associated with increased psychological distress and substance use disorders. Pearlin's social stress theory postulates that this association is due to increased exposure to stress and subsequent experiences of distress related to social disadvantage and decreased access to resources for coping with stress. This project uses a social stress theoretical perspective to examine predictors of substance use after treatment

entry and follow-up addiction severity in a large sample of Kentucky substance abuse treatment participants (N = 1123). A conceptual model is tested to determine if social characteristics along with psychological distress, perceived stress, and economic hardship are predictors of substance use and follow-up addiction severity. In addition, since recovery support, efficacy, and self-control have been previously identified as mediators in the stress and relapse processes these factors were included as mediators in the model tested. The conceptual model was tested with three outcome variables, substance use between baseline and 12-month follow-up, follow-up alcohol addiction severity, and follow-up drug addiction severity. Bivariate and multivariate analyses, including logistic regression and ordinary least squares regression, were used to test conceptual models with the full sample and also with a subsample with baseline substance use indicative of potential substance dependence. Findings indicated that significance of predictors varied depending on outcome variable, although recovery support, efficacy, and self-control were significant predictors of all three dependent variables. Findings for each outcome variable are discussed, as well as limitations of the present study, implications for social work practice, and implications for future research. KEY WORDS: addiction severity, relapse, substance abuse, social stress, poverty. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Distress](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Social Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. Ethical complexities in the virtual world: Teacher perspectives of ict based issues and conflicts.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/5-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

Author(s): Lennie, Shawn

Institution: U Toronto, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: In response to growing pressure to prepare children for life in a digital world, schools have engaged in the wide scale integration of information and communication technologies (ICT) into classrooms. The use of the Internet, assistive technologies, learning management systems and mobile technologies has become a central component of educational practice, reflecting a broader social dependence on digital technologies (Cuban, 2001; Postman, 1993; Rowland, 2006) and the desire of the educational community to utilize ICT as a tool to enhance learning (Cuban, 2001; Prensky, 2005; Wagner, 2005; Wallis & Steptoe, 2006). However, in the face of issues such as cyber-bullying, software piracy, sexting and Internet addiction, what needs to be considered about the use of ICT in schools has little to do with its efficiency as a teaching tool. Using a qualitative research methodology, this study explores the perceptions that K-12 teachers have on the ethical issues they have experienced as a result of, or in relation to, ICT. Participants included 10 practicing teachers who had identified experience with ICT based issues in their teaching practice. Each participant engaged in two semi-structured interviews focused on the research topic. The first interview explored the perceptions and experiences that the participants had with ICT based issues in their practice, while the second involved an examination of eight vignettes involving ICT based issues that were ethical in nature. The use of this approach provides a descriptive account of the experiences and perceptions of the participants in the study. Results from the study highlight the impact that ethical issues involving technology have on the moral work of teachers and the challenges that emerge as teachers attempt to identify morally responsible ways to respond to the complex and dynamic challenges that they face. Participants demonstrate a heightened sensitivity to ethical issues involving technology

that compromise the safety and well-being of children, such as cyber-bullying, as well as those that compromise professional and academic integrity, such as plagiarism. Results also reveal the predominant use of subjective moral judgment when evaluating the moral significance of ICT based issues and reluctance on the part of teachers to challenge the inappropriate use of technology by their colleagues. This contrasts with a strong belief that teachers play an important role as moral models for students who are developing an understanding of what constitutes responsible digital behaviour. These results are significant to scholarship on teacher professionalism, digital ethics and citizenship, and policy development relating to ICT based issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Teachers](#)
[*Bullying](#)
[Classrooms](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Morality](#)
[Technology](#)
[Learning Management Systems](#)
Source: PsycINFO

5. Learning as it relates to addiction recovery: A case study of the learning experiences of men in a faith-based addiction recovery program.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/5-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

Author(s): Voigt, Thomas J.K Jr.

Institution: Northern Illinois U., US

Language: English

Abstract: This case study is about learning as it relates to addiction recovery within the Men's Ministry (a pseudonym) program at an urban, faith-based mission, hereafter referred to as WCM (an acronym). The program is free and long-term residential. Its purpose is to be a "life transformation ministry for troubled men whose lives are out of control as a result of drugs, alcohol or some other destructive behavior pattern." The study examines the described experiences of 13 WCM residents from the perspectives of two researchers: Cranton and DiClemente. Cranton's work explains change through adult learning, which can be transformative. DiClemente's work describes steps of change of becoming addicted and of recovering from addiction. At my request, the chaplain at WCM selected Men's Ministry residents willing to share their life experiences as part of this study. During three 90-minute interviews based on Seidman's interview model, 13 residents shared their experiences before WCM in the first interview, their experiences at WCM in the second interview, and reflections on the first two interviews in the third interview. The research questions that guided the study were (a)-How did the subjects in this faith-based addiction recovery program describe their own learning? and (b)-What were the subjects' perceptions of changes they experienced while in this faith-based addiction recovery program? Participants' descriptions resulted in four conclusions: Multiple formal activities affected each participant; informal learning occurred throughout the WCM facility; participants' descriptions of changes at WCM resulted in recognition of changes throughout their prior lives; there was no single description by participants of a change, or a motive for change, at WCM. Implications for future research include conducting longitudinal studies of this program's graduates, conducting studies with different participants to compare to this study, analyzing subsets of the data obtained, determining the indicated key programmatic elements, conducting studies about nonfaith-based residential substance addiction recovery programs to compare to this study. Implications for practice include seeking adult educator's advice about including adult learning principles in substance addiction recovery, using adult educators as instructors in substance addiction recovery, and co-ordinating all practice activities with research findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[Learning](#)
[Faith](#)
Source: PsycINFO

6. Cognitive akrasia in moral psychology and normative motivation.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/5-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

Author(s): Gillette, Brandon Scott

Institution: U Kansas, US

Language: English

Abstract: A number of persistent questions surround akrasia. Is akrasia (acting intentionally against one's own better judgment) possible? If it is, how best to explain akrasia in a way consistent with acceptable theories of normative motivation? I argue that akrasia is possible--in fact, akrasia is actual. Research in psychology and information science, suitably interpreted, contains an empirically informed account of akrasia that is consistent with the traditional philosophical concept of akrasia as notably explored by Aristotle, Augustine, Aquinas, Hume, Hare, and Davidson. My account of akrasia appeals to our best current research in order to develop an account of how someone could have knowledge of the good without attending to that knowledge, or could make normative judgments that motivate, but that do not include all of the factors at play in a more complete normative judgment (i.e. better judgment) that would motivate the agent differently. Adopting this empirically informed account of akrasia requires abandoning positions that are incompatible with its existence. One such view is the view that normative judgments are necessarily connected to motivation (often called normative judgment internalism, or NJI). Drawing on works by Sarah Stroud and Ralph Wedgwood, I demonstrate that NJI can be amended to allow akrasia, long thought to be a straightforward counterexample to NJI, while preserving what is plausible about NJI. My account of akrasia is termed 'cognitive akrasia' because I appeal to cognitive states as playing a central role in identifying and understanding akrasia. Preserving an amended NJI by means of a strongly cognitive understanding of akrasia means arguing against an opponent of NJI, which is normative judgment externalism (NJE). The most common form of NJE is Humean in character, and explains akrasia in terms of desiderative or other affective states. That is, one is akratic when one judges that A is better than B but has less desire to do A than B. My response to NJE as a view that explains akrasia is also empirically informed. I make use of clinical research into addiction and addiction treatment, because addiction has long been a fruitful source of examples of akrasia. Many addicts judge it better not to be addicts and yet occasionally or repeatedly fail to reform their addictive behavior. In this analysis, I provide a plausible family of everyday accounts of persons changing their behavior without changing their desires. I also point out that recent research indicates that specifically cognitive bias modification provides better clinical outcomes among addicts than approaches that attempt to change the addicts' desires. One important consequence of cognitive akrasia, then, is that it represents support for theories that hold that motivation can be a product of cognitive and not only affective states. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Bias](#)
[*Morality](#)
[Judgment](#)
[Motivation](#)
Source: PsycINFO

7. Thwarting the diseased will: Ulysses contracts, the self and addiction.

Citation: Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry, November 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0165-005X;1573-076X (Nov 6, 2014)

Author(s): Bell, Kirsten

Correspondence Address: Bell, Kirsten: Department of Anthropology, University of British Columbia, 6303 NW Marine Dr, Vancouver, Canada, V6T 1Z1, kibell@mail.ubc.ca

Institution: Department of Anthropology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

Abstract: Ulysses contracts are a particular type of advance directive that has been advocated for use in mental health settings and addictions treatment. Taking their name from the legend of Ulysses, such contracts are distinctive insofar as they are designed to thwart certain anticipated future wishes rather than realize them. In this paper, I consider what Ulysses contracts reveal about contemporary conceptions of addiction and the self. Drawing on discussions of Ulysses contracts in the psychiatric and addictions literature, as well as historical and contemporary examples of such, I show that Ulysses contracts are premised on a split between the present 'rational' self and the future 'irrational' self, thereby reproducing a very particular notion of addiction—one that serves to naturalize certain ways of thinking about freedom, choice, coercion, and the self. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

8. Sexual compulsivity scale, compulsive sexual behavior inventory, and hypersexual disorder screening inventory: Translation, adaptation, and validation for use in Brazil.

Citation: Archives of Sexual Behavior, October 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0004-0002;1573-2800 (Oct 28, 2014)

Author(s): Scanavino, Marco de T; Ventuneac, Ana; Rendina, H. Jonathon; Abdo, Carmita H. N; Tavares, Hermano; Amaral, Maria L. S. do; Messina, Bruna; Reis, Sirlene C. dos; Martins, Joao P. L. B; Gordon, Marina C; Vieira, Julie C; Parsons, Jeffrey T

Correspondence Address: Scanavino, Marco de T., Rua Mato Grosso, 306, conj. 614, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 01239-040, scanavino@gmail.com

Institution: Department and Institute of Psychiatry (IPq), Clinicas' Hospital (HC), University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Center for HIV/AIDS Educational Studies and Training (CHEST), New York, NY, US; Center for HIV/AIDS Educational Studies and Training (CHEST), New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department of Psychiatry, University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department and Institute of Psychiatry (IPq), Clinicas' Hospital (HC), University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department and Institute of Psychiatry (IPq), Clinicas' Hospital (HC), University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department and Institute of Psychiatry (IPq), Clinicas' Hospital (HC), University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department and Institute of Psychiatry (IPq), Clinicas' Hospital (HC), University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department and Institute of Psychiatry (IPq), Clinicas' Hospital (HC), University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department and Institute of Psychiatry (IPq), Clinicas' Hospital (HC), University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department and Institute of Psychiatry (IPq), Clinicas' Hospital (HC), University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Center for HIV/AIDS Educational Studies and Training (CHEST), New York, NY, US

Abstract: Epidemiological, behavioral, and clinical data on sexual compulsivity in Brazil are very limited. This study sought to adapt and validate the Sexual Compulsivity Scale (SCS), the 22-item version of the Compulsive Sexual Behavior Inventory (CSBI-22), and the Hypersexual Disorder Screening Inventory (HDSI) for use in Brazil. A total of 153 participants underwent psychiatric assessment and completed self-reported measures. The adaptation process of the instruments from English to Portuguese followed the guidelines

of the International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research. The reliability and validity of the HDSI criteria were evaluated and the construct validity of all measures was examined. For the SCS and HDSI, factor analysis revealed one factor for each measure. For the CSBI-22, four factors were retained although we only calculated the scores of two factors (control and violence). All scores had good internal consistency ($\alpha > .75$), presented high temporal stability ($> .76$), discriminated between patients and controls, and presented strong ($> .81$) correlations with the Sexual Addiction Screening Test (except for the violence domain = .40) and moderate correlations with the Impulsive Sensation Seeking domain of the Zuckerman Kuhlman Personality Questionnaire (between .43 and .55). The sensitivity of the HDSI was 71.93 % and the specificity was 100 %. All measures showed very good psychometric properties. The SCS, the HDSI, and the control domain of the CSBI-22 seemed to measure theoretically similar constructs, as they were highly correlated ($> .85$). The findings support the conceptualization of hypersexuality as a cluster of problematic symptoms that are highly consistent across a variety of measures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

9. Sex differences in the effects of adolescent social deprivation on alcohol consumption in -opioid receptor knockout mice.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, November 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Nov 4, 2014)

Author(s): Moriya, Yuki; Kasahara, Yoshiyuki; Hall, F. Scott; Sakakibara, Yasufumi; Uhl, George R; Tomita, Hiroaki; Sora, Ichiro

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Institution: Department of Biological Psychiatry, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan; Department of Biological Psychiatry, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan; Molecular Neurobiology Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD, US; Department of Biological Psychiatry, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan; Molecular Neurobiology Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD, US; Department of Biological Psychiatry, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan; Department of Biological Psychiatry, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan

Abstract: Rationale: Evidence based on clinical and experimental animal studies indicates that adolescent social deprivation influences alcohol consumption in a sex-dependent manner, perhaps by influencing stress responses. However, the mechanisms underlying the interaction between these phenomena remain to be elucidated. Since the -opioid receptor (MOP) has been reported to have key roles in social stress responses as well as the reinforcing/addictive effects of ethanol, MOP is a candidate molecule that may link adolescent social deprivation and subsequent alterations in alcohol consumption. Objectives: To evaluate the involvement of MOP and social isolation-induced changes in alcohol consumption, as well as the effect of sex differences on responses to social isolation, alcohol consumption was assessed using a two-bottle home-cage consumption procedure (8 % ethanol vs. water) in MOP knockout (MOP-KO) and wild type (WT) mice of both sexes exposed to adolescent social deprivation or reared socially. Results: Isolation rearing had no effects upon alcohol consumption of WT mice, whereas it significantly altered alcohol consumption in both male and female MOP-KO mice. Interestingly, social isolation affected ethanol consumption differently in male and female mice. Ethanol consumption was increased in male MOP-KO mice, but decreased in female MOP-KO mice, by isolation rearing. Conclusion: These results indicate that disturbances of MOP function influence the effects of isolation rearing on ethanol consumption in a sex-dependent manner. Consequently, this suggests the possibility that genetic variation that influences MOP function may have differential roles in alcoholism

in men and women, and alcoholism treatments that target MOP function may be differentially effective in males and females. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

10. Association between contraband tobacco and illicit drug use among high school students in canada.

Citation: The Journal of Primary Prevention, November 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0278-095X;1573-6547 (Nov 1, 2014)

Author(s): Azagba, Sunday; Sharaf, Mesbah F; Hammond, David

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Abstract: A particularly challenging issue to tobacco cessation efforts is the availability of contraband cigarettes. While studies have linked contraband tobacco to smoking initiation and poor cessation outcomes, little is known about its association with illicit drug use among adolescents. We examine the association between contraband tobacco and illicit drug use among adolescent students using a national representative sample of 2,136 current smoker students in grades 9-12 from the 2010-2011 Youth Smoking Survey. About 31 % of adolescent current smokers in grades 9-12 use contraband cigarettes. Prevalence in the use of illicit drugs ranged from 9 to 37 %, with MDMA being the most commonly used drug. Adjusted logistic regression revealed that smokers of contraband cigarettes, when compared with non-contraband cigarette smokers, were more likely to use cocaine (OR 2.14; CI 1.29-3.56), heroin (OR 7.92; CI 3.00-20.91), amphetamines (OR 4.25; CI 2.07-8.74), MDMA (OR 2.00; CI 1.25-3.19), hallucinogens (OR 2.18; CI 1.34-3.55), and ketamine (OR 3.48; CI 1.61-7.54). This paper adds to the existing evidence of the negative effects of contraband tobacco by showing that adolescent contraband smokers are more likely to use illicit drugs. Given the addictive nature of these drugs and the potential for such behavior to spill over into adulthood, more efforts should be invested in addressing this problem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

11. Avatar's Neurobiological Traces in the Self-Concept of Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Game (MMORPG) Addicts.

Citation: Behavioral Neuroscience, November 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0735-7044;1939-0084 (Nov 24, 2014)

Author(s): Dieter, Julia; Hill, Holger; Sell, Madlen; Reinhard, Iris; Vollstadt-Klein, Sabine; Kiefer, Falk; Mann, Karl; Lemenager, Tagrid

Abstract: Psychometric studies suggest that observed self-concept deficits in addicted massively multiplayer online role-playing game (MMORPG) are compensated through the replacement of their ideal (i.e., how an individual would like to be) by their own avatar (i.e., graphical agent in the virtual world). Neurobiological studies indicate that increased identification with their own avatar in regular MMORPG gamers is possibly reflected by

enhanced avatar-referential brain activation in the left angular gyrus (AG). However, the neurobiological correlates reflecting the relations of the avatar to addicted gamers' self and ideal are still unexplored. Therefore, we compare these relations between addicted and nonaddicted MMORPG gamers. A sample of $n = 15$ addicted and $n = 17$ nonaddicted players underwent functional MRI (fMRI) while completing a Giessen-Test (GT)-derived paradigm assessing self-, ideal-, and avatar-related self-concept domains. Neurobiological analyses included the comparisons avatar versus self, avatar versus ideal, and avatar versus self, ideal. Psychometrically, addicts showed significantly lower scores on the self-concept subscale of 'social resonance,' that is, social popularity. In all avatar-related contrasts, within-group comparisons showed addicted players to exhibit significantly higher brain activations in the left AG. The between-groups comparisons revealed avatar-related left AG hyperactivations in addicts. Our results may suggest that addicted MMORPG players identify significantly more with their avatar than nonaddicted gamers. The concrete avatar might increasingly replace the rather abstract ideal in the transition from normal- controlled to addictive-compulsive MMORPG usage. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

12. Contributions of 2 subunit-containing nachrs to chronic nicotine-induced alterations in cognitive flexibility in mice.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 4, 2014)

Author(s): Cole, Robert D; Poole, Rachel L; Guzman, Dawn M; Gould, Thomas J; Parikh, Vinay

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Abstract: Rationale: Deficits in executive functions underlie compulsive drug use, and understanding how nicotine influences these cognitive processes may provide important information on neurobiological substrates of nicotine addiction. Accumulating evidence suggests that 2 subunit-containing nicotinic receptors (nAChRs) are involved in the reinforcing process of nicotine addiction. Whether these nAChRs also contributes to the detrimental effects of chronic nicotine on flexible decision-making is not known. Objectives: In the present study, the effects of chronic nicotine were assessed in mice with partial or complete deletion of the 2 subunit-containing nAChR gene (2+/- or 2-/-) performing an operant cognitive flexibility task. Results: Visual discrimination learning was not affected in saline-treated 2 nAChR mutants as compared to the wild-type (2+/+) mice; yet, chronic nicotine facilitated acquisition of visual discrimination in all genotypes. The acquisition of new egocentric response strategy set-shifting remained similar in all genotypes, and there was no effect of treatment. Chronic nicotine treatment impaired reversal learning in 2+/+ mice by increasing response perseveration to the previously rewarded stimulus. Moreover, the acquisition of inverted stimulus-reward contingencies did not differ between 2+/+ and 2-/- mice exposed to chronic nicotine. Interestingly, nicotine-induced reversal learning deficits were not observed in 2+/- mice. Conclusions: Collectively, these findings suggest that 2 subunit-containing nAChRs are not critical for visual discrimination learning and extra dimensional rule shift. However, sustained activation of these nAChRs with nicotine may interfere with inhibitory control processes influencing affective shifts in stimulus-reward contingencies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

13. Using mindfulness and insight to transform loneliness.

Citation: Mindfulness, December 2014, vol./is. 5/6(771-773), 1868-8527;1868-8535 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Shonin, Edo; Gordon, William

Correspondence Address: Shonin, Edo: Division of Psychology, Nottingham Trent University, Chaucer Building, Burton Street, Nottingham, United Kingdom, NG1 4BU, meditation@ntu.ac.uk

Institution: Division of Psychology, Chaucer Building, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom; Division of Psychology, Chaucer Building, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: According to Buddhist philosophy, any kind of psychological pain, distress, or confusion arises due to us developing very entrenched and mistaken views about exactly who and what we think we are. In other words, because we continuously reinforce our sense of self and become highly involved with our self-preservation, we construct and then harbour various ideas about what we think will make us happy. Generally speaking, unless we have chosen to fully immerse ourselves in (authentic) spiritual practice, these ideas and plans are often governed by mundane and worldly aspirations and only lead to further suffering. As a means of operationalizing this notion within Western psychological and clinical domains, we recently introduced the concept of ontological addiction, which is defined as "the unwillingness to relinquish an erroneous and deep-rooted belief in an inherently existing 'self' or 'I' as well as the 'impaired functionality' that arises from such a belief". Therefore, loneliness has less to do with us being without the friendship or affection of others, and more to do with us not being mindful of our true and ultimate nature. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Insight](#)
[*Loneliness](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Buddhism](#)
[Distress](#)
[Philosophies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Clinical efficacy of attentional bias modification procedures: An updated meta-analysis.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychology, December 2014, vol./is. 70/12(1133-1157), 0021-9762;1097-4679 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Mogoase, Cristina; David, Daniel; Koster, Ernst H. W

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Institution: Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania; Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania; Gent University, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: Context: Attentional bias modification (ABM) treatment is a promising intervention tool for a variety of clinical conditions. Objectives: This study provides an updated review of the clinical effect of ABM by employing standard meta-analytic procedures to (a) estimate the average effect size of ABM in reducing both attention bias (AB) and

symptoms, (b) estimate the average effect size for different conditions (e.g., anxiety, depression, and substance abuse), (c) test possible variables that may moderate the effect sizes, and (d) investigate the relationship between preexistent AB and the reduction in AB and symptoms. Method: We included 43 controlled trials with a total of 2,268 participants providing 47 group comparisons (i.e., training vs. control condition). Inclusion criteria were as follows: AB was specifically targeted to reduce symptomatology and emotional vulnerability; participants were randomized to the experimental conditions; a control condition (defined as sham training) existed; symptoms were assessed at least postintervention; sufficient data were provided to allow effect size estimation. Results: We obtained a small overall effect size on symptoms postintervention, $g = 0.160$, 95% confidence interval (CI) = [0.055, 0.265], driven by anxiety studies, $g = 0.260$, 95% CI = [0.132, 0.388], and studies conducted in healthy participants, $g = 0.211$, 95% CI = [0.046, 0.375]; no significant effect sizes were found postintervention for other symptom categories. Conclusion: The therapeutic benefit of ABM is rather small for anxiety, while the amount of data for other symptom categories is limited. We argue that more efficient, psychometrically sound procedures are needed for assessing and modifying AB. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Modification](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[*Attentional Bias](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Meta Analysis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Substance abuse for nurses.

Citation: Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, August 2014, vol./is. 58/2(86-90), 0090-1482 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Sharma, Manoj

Institution: Jackson State University, Jackson, MS, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Re-Entry: A Guide for Nurses Dealing with Substance Use Disorder* by K. Crowley and C. Morgan (2014). Substance abuse is a growing public health problem in our society and more nurses are vulnerable to this and need to be trained on this subject. It is in this context that this book is quite useful. The book starts with a foreword and introduction and is divided into ten chapters and five appendices. On the whole this is a useful book for nurses who may be struggling with substance abuse problem and need to learn about substance abuse. This book is also relevant for board of nursing members who make decisions about allowing recovering nurses back into clinical practice. All readers will find this book to be practical and easy to understand. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Nurses](#)
[*Nursing Education](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
 Available from *EBSCOhost* in *Journal of Alcohol & Drug Education*

16. The association between coach and teammate injunctive norm reference groups and college student-athlete substance use.

- Citation:** Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, August 2014, vol./is. 58/2(7-26), 0090-1482 (Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Seitz, Christopher M; Wyrick, David L; Rulison, Kelly L; Strack, Robert W; Fearnow-Kenney, Melodie
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- Institution:** Montana State University, Boxeman, MT, US; University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC, US; University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC, US; University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC, US; Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study assessed perceptions about teammate and coach approval of alcohol and other drug use (i.e., injunctive norms) among a sample of 3,155 college student-athletes in their first year of athletic eligibility. Student-athletes perceived that their teammates were more approving of alcohol and other drug use as compared to coaches. A multi-level model analysis indicated that perceived approval from both teammates and coaches were independently associated with student-athletes' alcohol and other drug use behaviors. Future research should explore whether substance use prevention programs that target normative beliefs specific to teammates and coaches may reduce alcohol and other drug use among college student-athletes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Coaches](#)
[*College Athletes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Social Norms](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Reference Groups](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *EBSCOhost* in *Journal of Alcohol & Drug Education*

17. Assistance to the drug user in the primary health care.

- Original Title:** Assistencia ao usuario de drogas na atencao primaria a saude.
- Citation:** Psicologia em Estudo, April 2014, vol./is. 19/2(223-233), 1413-7372;1807-0329 (Apr-Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** de Paula, Milena Lima; Bessa Jorge, Maria Salette; Ferreira Vasconcelos, Mardenia Gomes; Albuquerque, Renata Alves
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Language: Portuguese

Abstract: The assistance to the drug user in the primary healthcare attention is a relevant discussion nowadays, once it involves bio-psychosocial grievances caused by psychoactive substances. Thus, this study aimed to analyze the assistance targeted to drug users in the Primary care Attention from the arguments of the FHS professionals. For some, this article chose a study with qualitative approach, using hermeneutics to analyze information collected from in-depth interviews. The research was conducted in Family health units, located in the city of Fortaleza, Ceara. It is noted that the primary healthcare attention faces great challenges that weaken the care. Among them, the difficulty of establishing ties and the prejudice against drug users can be highlighted, which violates the right of use of the healthcare with quality and integrity, recommended by SUS. The main actions are directed to the listening, as well as the reception of demands and family counseling. In this scenario, it is reiterated that assistance is focused on specialized services, becoming necessary the fortification of the web for an effective healthcare toward the drug user.. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Primary Health Care Attention](#)
[Family](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Impulsivity in sexual offenders. New ideas or back to basics?

Citation: Psychiatria Polska, 2013, vol./is. 47/4(727-740), 0033-2674 (2013)

Author(s): Krasowska, Aleksandra; Jakubczyk, Andrzej; Czernikiewicz, Wieslaw Marek; Wojnar, Marcin; Nasierowski, Tadeusz

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland; Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland; Department of Clinical Sexology, Polish Sexual Society, Poland; Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland; Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

Language: English

Abstract: Despite the fact that the group of sexual offenders remains a population which is still difficult to study, the results of current research are considered novel and interesting. Surprisingly, the very old descriptions applying to paraphilia, which is considered to be one of the reasons of sexual offences, appear to be accurate, especially in the context of similarities between impulsivity and pathologic sexual behaviors. Notably, the nomenclature concerning impulsivity enables a specific and reasonable description of behaviors associated with sexual offences. Moreover, the results of research studies show that it is the lack of inhibition, not pathologic arousal, which is the most important factor in the pathogenesis of forbidden sexual behaviors. In addition, it has been shown that behavioral manifestations of impulsivity (substance abuse, suicide attempts) appear commonly in sexual offenders. Mutual relationships between alcohol drinking, suicide attempts, history of child sexual abuse and sexual offences, both in symptomatologic and etiologic aspect, raise a suggestion that all these phenomena may share a common background of poor inhibitory control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Child Abuse](#)
[*Sexual Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Psychoactive plant species-Actual list of plants prohibited in Poland.

- Citation:** Psychiatria Polska, 2013, vol./is. 47/3(499-508), 0033-2674 (2013)
- Author(s):** Simonienko, Katarzyna; Waszkiewicz, Napoleon; Szulc, Agata
- Correspondence Address:** Simonienko, Katarzyna: Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Bialystok, Plac Brodowicza 1, Choroszcz, Poland, 16-070, k_simonienko@wp.pl
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Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Bialystok, Bialystok, Poland;
Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Bialystok, Bialystok, Poland
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** According to the Act on Counteracting Drug Addiction (20-th of March, 2009, Dz. U. Nr 63 poz. 520.) the list of plants prohibited in Poland was expanded to include 16 new species. Until that time the only illegal plant materials were cannabis, papaver, coca and most of their products. The actual list of herbal narcotics includes species which significantly influence on the central nervous system but which are rarely described in the national literature. The plants usually come from distant places, where- among primeval cultures- are used for ritual purposes. In our civilization the plants are usually used experimentally, recreationally or to gain particular narcotic effects. The results of the consumption vary: they can be specific or less typical, imitate other substances intake, mental disorders or different pathological states. The plant active substances can interact with other medicaments, be toxic to internal organs, cause serious threat to health or even death. This article describes the sixteen plant species, which are now prohibited in Poland, their biochemical ingredients and their influence on the human organism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drugs](#)
[*Legal Processes](#)
[*Medicinal Herbs and Plants](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

20. Reducing risks and gambling in Switzerland.

- Original Title:** Reduction des risques et jeux d'argent. Questions ouvertes par la revision du dispositif suisse.
- Citation:** Drogues, sante et societe, December 2013, vol./is. 12/2(66-89), 1703-8847 (Dec 2013)
- Author(s):** Simon, Olivier; Blaser, Jeremie; Muller, Stephanie; Waelchli, Maude
- Correspondence Address:** Simon, Olivier: Universite de Lausanne, Centre du Jeu Excessif, Service de Psychiatrie Communautaire, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois, 7, Rue Saint-Martin, Lausanne, Switzerland, CH-1003, Olivier.Simon@Chuv.ch
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- Language:** French
- Abstract:** The concept of Harm Reduction (HR) was initially associated with the public health approach towards illegal drugs. This concept has been defined as programmes and practices to reduce the negative consequences of addictive drives upon health, social and economic functioning. Such reductions are based upon observations of scientifically relevant indicators. Regarding excessive gambling, the public health approach remains largely overlooked. The concept of RR has only been implemented in a marginal way,

subordinate to policies concerned with maximizing the State's income. In Switzerland, the revision of gambling legislation once again raises the question of applying HR to excessive gambling. By placing the protection of players as a projected primary objective, the Swiss government forces its prevention networks to return to HR foundation, to draw attention on the effectiveness of different prevention measures for excessive gambling, and to make a critical evaluation of preexisting regulation practices. Today gambling addiction is recognized as an illness, and in doing so, an obligation for the State as a right to health issue. However, there is an existing structural conflict between the public health perspective and that of gambling operators, whose economic aim is to make profit. For public health, the economic freedom of operators is, by definition, restricted by the intervention of the State. The operators fulfill the role of auxiliaries, charged with the responsibility of providing a game with less risk, by State monopolies or grant licensing regimes. For the operators, such a vision hinders their hopes of economic freedom. A debate on the new regulating framework and a redefinition of the objectives of public policies towards gambling appears inevitable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Drogues, sante et societe
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse Prevention
 *Harm Reduction
 *Pathological Gambling
 *Public Health
 Economics
Source: PsycINFO

21. The overlap between gambling and psychotropic drug consumption trajectories in early adolescence: A longitudinal genetically informative study.

Original Title: Chevauchement entre les trajectoires de jeu et les trajectoires de consommation de psychotropes au debut de l'adolescence: Une etude longitudinale genetiquement informative.

Citation: Drogues, sante et societe, December 2013, vol./is. 12/2(20-46), 1703-8847 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Dussault, Frederic; Vitaro, Frank; Brendgen, Mara; Boivin, Michel; Seguin, Jean R; Dionne, Ginette

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Language: French

Abstract: This study has a triple objective: 1- To determine the number, form and degree of overlap of typical trajectories of participation in gambling and the consumption of psychotropic substances among a sampling of twins at the beginning of adolescence; 2- To verify the similarities and differences in regard to the genetic and environmental architecture of the gambling and psychotropic substance consumption trajectories; 3- To determine the risk factors associated, in a predictive manner, with single or mixed trajectories of gambling and drug consumption. The final sampling was composed of 213 pairs of twins (122 monozygotic pairs and 91 dizygotic pairs of the same sex) raised in the same family. The data concerning gambling and drug consumption was gathered at the ages of 13, 14 and 15 years using self-administered measurement tools. The data concerning risk factors affected personal factors (that is, impulsiveness) and family factors measured at pre-adolescence. Analysis of the trajectories indicated two trajectories concerning participation in gambling and two concerning consumption of psychotropic substances. Genetically informative analyses also demonstrated that the trajectories concerning participation in gambling and consumption of psychotropic substances are mainly

controlled by genetics. Lastly, analyses of regression revealed differences in the variables associated in a predictive manner to the single or mixed trajectories of gambling and psychotropic substance consumption. These results are considered in the light of changes in the DSM-V which establish a relation between problems involving gambling and the consumption of psychotropic substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Drogues, sante et societe

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Gambling](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Caregivers' management of schooling for their children with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder.

Citation: Qualitative Health Research, November 2014, vol./is. 24/11(1540-1552), 1049-7323;1552-7557 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Swart, Suretha; Hall, Wendy A; McKee, William T; Ford, Laurie

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Institution: Psychoeducational Research and Training Centre, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Faculty of Graduate Studies, University British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Psychoeducational Research and Training Centre, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of School Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: In this article we describe a grounded theory study of how caregivers of school-aged children with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) managed their children's schooling. We completed 30 interviews with 17 caregivers residing in a western Canadian province, as well as document analysis and 25 hours of participant observation. We used constant comparative analysis to construct our substantive theory: intertwining to fit in. The core variable is an iterative cycle caregivers used to resolve their main concerns: preventing their children from failing academically and in social interactions and preventing themselves from being regarded as unacceptable parents. To intertwine to fit in, caregivers used two strategies: orchestrating schooling and keeping up appearances. They also regulated their relationships with their children. "Intertwining to fit in" contributes to the literature on attachment and parenting and extends explanations about caregivers' advocacy for their children with FASD. The theory has implications for school personnel and practitioners, as well as researchers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: International Conference on Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder. 5th. Feb, 2013. Vancouver. BC, Canada. Portions of this article were presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Caregivers](#)
[*Education](#)
[*Fetal Alcohol Syndrome](#)
[*Grounded Theory](#)
[*Symbolic Interactionism](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Parenting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Qualitative Health Research](#)

23. Pregabalin and addiction: Lessons from published cases.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, December 2014, vol./is. 19/6(448-449), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Gahr, Maximilian; Freudenmann, Roland W; Kolle, Markus A; Schonfeldt-Lecuona, Carlos

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Language: English

Abstract: This article presents a meta-analysis of previously published cases reporting on abuse of or dependence on pregabalin (PRG) in order to retrieve more systematic insights into PRG-associated addictive behaviors.. This is currently under investigation for the treatment of substance-related disorders such as benzodiazepine withdrawal treatment as well as relapse prevention in alcohol and benzodiazepine dependence, making the potential of PRG to cause addictive behaviors particularly delicate. Due to insufficient data the assessment of the abuse liability of PRG is not complete, especially regarding risk factors that predispose patients for the development of PRG-associated addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Pregabalin](#)
[Benzodiazepines](#)
[Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Insight](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Journal of Substance Use](#)

24. Personality traits of substance abusers in Turkish military population.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, December 2014, vol./is. 19/6(440-443), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Dec 2014)

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Ankara Ataturk Research and Training Hospital, Ankara, Turkey; Department of Psychiatry, Manisa Military Hospital, Manisa, Turkey

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Determining the type of personality traits in substance abusers may play an important role in the treatment compliance. The aims of the study were to assess the personality traits of substance abusers and to compare them with the healthy controls. Methods: Eighty-seven male substance abusers and 50 healthy male volunteers referred to Manisa Military Hospital between February 2010 and October 2010 were enrolled in the study. Participants filled out the Temperament and Character Inventory. Results: Significantly higher scores for novelty seeking (NS) and harm avoidance (HA), and

significantly lower scores for persistence (P), self-directedness (SD), and cooperativeness (C) were detected in substance abusers than in the controls. Conclusion: Substance abusers have distinctive temperament and character dimensions compared with the healthy controls. Further studies with larger samples are required to confirm the results of the present study. (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: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

25. Substance use patterns associated with injection drug use initiation in a low-threshold methadone-maintained sample.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, December 2014, vol./is. 19/6(436-439), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Dec 2014)
Author(s): Kolajova, Miroslava; Fulton, Heather G; Darredeau, Christine; Barrett, Sean P
Correspondence Address: Barrett, Sean P.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Dalhousie University, PO Box 15000, Halifax, NS, Canada, B3H 4R2, sean.barrett@dal.ca
Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: Substance use patterns associated with the initiation of injection drug use were examined in a sample of low-threshold methadone-maintained injection drug users. Injection initiation tended to coincide with concurrent heavy alcohol and cannabis use, increasing use of stimulants such as cocaine, and the onset of prescription opioid and sedative misuse. Nearly half of the sample reported simultaneously using at least one other drug (excluding tobacco) during the first-ever injection drug use session, with alcohol being the most commonly co-administered substance. Findings suggest that specific patterns of multiple substance use may be appropriate targets for prevention of injection drug use. (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: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[Crack Cocaine](#)
[Opiates](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

26. Motives for the non-prescribed use of psychiatric medications: Relationships with psychopathology, other substance use and patterns of use.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, December 2014, vol./is. 19/6(421-428), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Dec 2014)
Author(s): McLarnon, Megan E; Darredeau, Christine; Chan, Jessica; Barrett, Sean P

Correspondence Address: Barrett, Sean P.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Dalhousie University, 1355 Oxford Street, PO Box 15000, Halifax, NS, Canada, B3H 4R2, sean.barrett@dal.ca

Institution: Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada; Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada; Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada; Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Psychiatric medications are commonly used without a valid prescription for therapeutic and non-therapeutic reasons. This study aimed to examine the associated features of therapeutic and non-therapeutic motives for use among non-prescribed users of anxiolytic, sedative and stimulant medications recruited from the community. Method: Participants (n = 72) completed face-to-face interviews and questionnaires assessing medication use and misuse, other substance use and non-substance-related psychopathology. Multivariate logistic regression was used to examine factors relating to primary motives for use. Results: Non-therapeutic motives for use of anxiolytics, sedatives and stimulants were associated with a more extensive history of other substance use, as compared to therapeutic motives. Men were more likely than women to report using anxiolytics and sedatives for non-therapeutic motives. No symptoms of psychopathology, including anxiety disorders or attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, were related to motives for non-prescribed medication use. Although patterns of use tended to correspond with self-reported motives, in some cases, users reported therapeutic motives while describing high-risk patterns of use. Conclusion: These results demonstrate important heterogeneity within non-prescribed medication users that a unitary conceptualization fails to adequately capture. (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: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[Psychopathology](#)
[Sedatives](#)
[Tranquilizing Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

27. Living in ecstasy: Applying the normalization thesis to ecstasy use in Canada.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, December 2014, vol./is. 19/6(405-409), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Cristiano, Nick M

Correspondence Address: Cristiano, Nick M.: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Guelph, 24 Lighthouse Dr., Caledon, ON, Canada, L7C 1E3, ncristia@uoguelph.ca

Institution: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Guelph, Caledon, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: This study seeks to determine the extent to which ecstasy use in Canada has been normalized. Drawing from the 2004 Canadian Addiction Survey, this study tests whether gender, education and economic status remain relevant predictors of ecstasy use. The results show general support for the theory that the use of ecstasy is becoming normalized in Canadian society. Additional research should test the other features of the normalization thesis to truly understand its applicability to ecstasy use in Canada. (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: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[*Social Norms](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

28. Path analysis of cognitive behavioural models in substance misuse. What is the relationship between concepts involved?

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, December 2014, vol./is. 19/6(399-404), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Dec 2014)
Author(s): Kouimtsidis, Christos; Stahl, Daniel; West, Robert; Drummond, Colin
Correspondence Address: Kouimtsidis, Christos: iHEAR Partnership, Pharmacia House, 1 Prince Regent Road, London, United Kingdom, TW3 1NE, drckouimtsidis@hotmail.com
Institution: Surrey and Borders Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom; Department of Biostatistics, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Health Behaviour Research Centre, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Section of Alcohol Research, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: Introduction: The aims were (i) to assess if data support the propositions about the assumed causal relationships deduced from Cognitive Behaviour Therapy models; (ii) to explore the potential inclusion of negative expectancies in those; and (iii) to assess if data supports one model better than others. Method: Patients dependent on alcohol, opioids and stimulants were recruited. Mediation Path analysis was performed. Change of dependence at 3 months was the outcome. Results: Ninety-six alcohol, ninety-four opioid and seventy-seven stimulant participants were recruited. Multi group analysis indicated that the three substance groups could be collapsed and analysed together. The multiple regression model, based on Marlatt's relapse prevention model, was the best to fit the data. Urges had a strong negative effect and negative expectancies a weaker positive effect on outcome. An exploratory model incorporating causal relationships between the variables was tested, with urges and negative expectancies as the final mediators. This model though was not better than the multiple regression one. Conclusion: Comparison across models suggested that the regression model based on the original Relapse prevention was the best, with urges and negative expectancies having the highest effect in opposite directions. (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: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Path Analysis](#)
[Relapse Prevention](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

29. Predictive factors and psychosocial effects of Internet addictive behaviors in Cypriot adolescents.

Citation: International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health, August 2014, vol./is. 26/3(369-375), 0334-0139;2191-0278 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Critselis, Elena; Janikian, Mari; Paleomilitou, Noni; Oikonomou, Despoina; Kassinopoulos, Marios; Kormas, George; Tsitsika, Artemis

Correspondence Address: Janikian, Mari: Adolescent Health Unit (A.H.U.), Second University Department of Pediatrics, "P. & A. Kyriakou" Children's Hospital, 24 Mesogeion Avenue, Goudi, Athens, Greece, 11527, mjanikian@acg.edu

Institution: Second University Department of Pediatrics, "P. & A. Kyriakou" Children's Hospital, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens School of Medicine, Athens, Greece; Adolescent Health Unit (A.H.U.), Second University Department of Pediatrics, "P. & A. Kyriakou" Children's Hospital, Athens, Greece; Pediatric Society of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus; Pediatric Society of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus; Cyprus University of Technology, Nicosia, Cyprus; Adolescent Health Unit, Second University Department of Pediatrics, "P. & A. Kyriakou" Children's Hospital, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens School of Medicine, Athens, Greece; Adolescent Health Unit, Second University Department of Pediatrics, "P. & A. Kyriakou" Children's Hospital, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens School of Medicine, Athens, Greece

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Internet addictive behaviors are associated with a plethora of psychosocial adversities. The study objectives were to assess the determinants and psychosocial correlates associated with Internet addictive behaviors among adolescents. Materials and methods: A cross-sectional study design was applied among a random sample (n = 805) of Cypriot adolescents (mean age: 14.7 years). Self-completed questionnaires, including Internet use characteristics, Young Internet Addiction Test, and Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, were utilized. Results: Among the study population, the prevalence rates of borderline addictive Internet use (BIU) and addictive Internet use (AIU) were 18.4% and 2%, respectively. Adolescents with BIU had an increased likelihood of concomitantly presenting with abnormal peer relations (AOR: 5.28; 95% confidence interval, CI: 3.37-23.38), conduct problems (AOR: 4.77; 95% CI: 2.82-8.08), hyperactivity (AOR: 5.58; 95% CI: 2.58-12.10) and emotional symptoms (AOR: 2.85; 95% CI: 1.53-5.32). Adolescent AIU was significantly associated with abnormal conduct (AOR: 22.31; 95% CI: 6.90-72.19), peer problems (AOR: 7.14; 95% CI: 1.36-37.50), emotional symptoms (AOR: 19.06; 95% CI: 6.06-60.61), and hyperactivity (AOR: 9.49, 95% CI: 1.87-48.19). The determinants of BIU and AIU included accessing the Internet for the purposes of retrieving sexual information (AOR: 1.17; 95% CI: 1.17- 3.23) and participating in games with monetary awards (AOR: 1.90; 95% CI: 1.15-3.14). Conclusions: Both BIU and AIU were adversely associated with notable behavioral and social maladjustment among adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Internet Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. The seven deadly sins meet modern behavior, or someone has a problem when they do it more than I do.

Citation: PsycCRITIQUES, 2014, vol./is. 59/47(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2014)

Author(s): Bischoff, Robert A

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Behavioral Addictions: Criteria, Evidence, and Treatment edited by Kenneth Paul Rosenberg and Laura Curtiss Feder (see record 2014-11217-000). Rosenberg and Feder present addiction in various behavioral forms through a variety of viewpoints, authors, and specialties. In some ways, it is a clinical and cultural history of the evolution and adaptability of addiction pathology to the world around it. The editors have included numerous behavioral addiction examples, but the list is not exhaustive; nor was it intended to be, as the book focuses on behaviors that currently have the most

research support. The book is inherently practical, useful, and interesting. It offers useful research and diagnostic and clinical information, and is primarily empirical in its presentation. It would serve a variety of professionals as a reference and would also be a very good training aid. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Electronic Collection

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Behavior](#)
[*Pathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Commentary on Scharkow et al. (2014): Welcomed and yet to come. Are we looking at what we are looking for?

Citation: Addiction, November 2014, vol./is. 109/11(1918-1919), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Auriacombe, Marc; Denis, Cecile; Fatseas, Melina

Correspondence Address: Auriacombe, Marc, marc.auriacombe@u-bordeaux.fr

Institution: Universite de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; Universite de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; Universite de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by M. Scharkow et al. (see record 2014-29569-001). Scharkow et al. have completed a welcome longitudinal study of computer gamers. The baseline results, that provided some insight into the epidemiological importance of the phenomenon, were published previously and commented upon. Although showing that a condition exists at one moment in time for some individuals, and that it is associated with some impairment/severity, is of interest. Showing that this condition has stability over time is of utmost importance in the treatment perspective underlying addiction as a medical/psychiatric disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Longitudinal Studies](#)
[Social Capital](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

32. Commentary on Unick et al. (2014): Policy, price and purity.

Citation: Addiction, November 2014, vol./is. 109/11(1899-1900), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Pollack, Harold; Reuter, Peter

Correspondence Address: Reuter, Peter, preuter@umd.edu

Institution: School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; School of Public Affairs, University of Maryland at College Park, College Park, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by G. Unick et al. (see record 2014-32414-001). Unick et al. add significantly to our understanding of the relationship between heroin market dynamics and heroin overdoses. In particular, they advance the literature with their finding that price per pure gram is related negatively to overdoses and contribute negatively with their finding of no evidence that purity is related to overdoses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Hospital Admission](#)
[Drug Laws](#)
[Drug Overdoses](#)
[Physiology](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

33. Recalling the past: Probation officers work with drug misusers during the 1960s.

Citation: Addiction, November 2014, vol./is. 109/11(1794-1800), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2014)
Author(s): Sparrow, Paul
Correspondence Address: Sparrow, Paul: University of Wolverhampton, Wulfruna Street, Wolverhampton, United Kingdom, WV1 1LY, paul.sparrow@wlv.ac.uk
Institution: University of Wolverhampton, Wolverhampton, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: Britain's first wave of non-therapeutic drug users during the 1960s were more likely to come into contact with the criminal courts than previous, therapeutic, drug users. This paper recounts the untold history of probation officers' work with drug misusing offenders in the United Kingdom during the 1960s. Methods: Using 'snowballing' to source participants (in which study subjects recruit future subjects from among their acquaintances) and in-depth interviews as a means of eliciting information, probation officers who had supervised drug users during this time were interviewed about their experiences. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and a thematic data set produced. Results: Front-line probation officers in the United Kingdom in the 1960s had considerable contact with drug-misusing offenders. In explaining drug addiction, officers tended to draw upon a psychotherapeutic interpretation, and in terms of intervention they relied heavily upon the psychiatric services to deliver treatment. Probation officers did not always make the connection between addiction and an increase in criminality. Conclusion: In Britain's first wave of non-therapeutic drug users in the 1960s, probation officers appear not to have made a connection with criminality, which may have limited how far they developed a formalized approach to applying the expertise of the Probation Service. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*History](#)
[*Probation Officers](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

34. Conversation with Jonathan Chick.

Citation: Addiction, November 2014, vol./is. 109/11(1786-1793), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2014)
Author(s): No authorship indicated
Language: English
Abstract: This article presents a conversation with Jonathan Chick. Chick is now retired from a long and successful career as a clinician in addiction psychiatry for the National Health Service

(NHS) in Scotland. He was formerly consultant psychiatrist at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital and senior lecturer at Edinburgh University. His career as an academic and as a renowned clinician in the field of alcohol dependence continues, with his most recent appointments being as a Professor at Queen Margaret's University in Edinburgh and as a Medical Director at Castle Craig Hospital. He is an author and editor of many books and articles concerning the prevention and treatment of alcohol problems. Professor Chick is also editor of *Alcohol and Alcoholism*. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Clinicians](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Hospitals](#)
[College Teachers](#)
[Psychiatrists](#)
[Scientific Communication](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

35. Response to commentaries.

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2014, vol./is. 109/11(1784-1785), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2014)
Author(s): Martin, Christopher S; Langenbucher, James W; Chung, Tammy; Sher, Kenneth J
Correspondence Address: Martin, Christopher S., martincs@upmc.edu
Institution: Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Center of Alcohol Studies, Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ, US; Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; University of Missouri-Columbia, School of Medicine, Columbia, MO, US
Language: English
Abstract: Reply by the current authors to the comments made by Guilherme Borges (see record 2014-43277-002), Raul Caetano (see record 2014-43277-003), Deborah Hasin (see record 2014-43277-004) and Maree Teesson (see record 2014-43277-005) on the original article (see record 2014-24226-001). Our principal points-that consequence-related criteria are accessory to substance use disorders (SUDs), and introduce systematic biases to diagnosis-were meant to help frame a future research agenda, but not present the fruits of a completed one, as Borges and Teesson et al. desired. Our brief discussion of possible alternatives to consequences was meant to highlight novel candidate criteria that deserve further study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Medical Diagnosis](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Health](#)
[Truth](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

36. 'Truth or consequences'-What about truth or dare.

Citation: Addiction, November 2014, vol./is. 109/11(1782-1784), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Teesson, Maree; Baillie, Andrew J; Slade, Tim

Correspondence Address: Teesson, Maree, m.teesson@unsw.edu.au

Institution: University of New South Wales, Centre of Research Excellence in Mental Health and Substance Use, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Centre for Emotional Health, Psychology Department, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Randwick, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by C. S. Martin et al. (see record 2014-24226-001). Martin et al. present a provocative argument for the reduced significance of negative psychosocial and health consequences of substance use in the diagnosis of substance use disorder (SUD). We agree that there is no doubt that we can do better at diagnosis of SUD. However, Martin et al. argue that 'data' indicate that substance-related consequences introduce systematic bias and degrade the validity of diagnostic systems. 'Truth': we cannot find the 'data' supporting this conclusion and so, while interesting, it remains unclear if it is truth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Medical Diagnosis](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Health](#)
[Truth](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

37. Truth (validity) and use despite consequences: The DSM-5 substance use disorder unidimensional syndrome.

Citation: Addiction, November 2014, vol./is. 109/11(1781-1782), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Hasin, Deborah

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

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

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by C. S. Martin et al. (see record 2014-24226-001). Martin et al. critique combining DSM-IV dependence and abuse criteria into a single disorder in DSM-5, concerned that DSM-5 mixes 'core' disorder features with what they call 'consequences' of substance use. Their view of consequences as ancillary features is consistent with the 1976 'bi-axial' Dependence Syndrome model, with 'core' dependence criteria on one axis and 'consequences' on the other. Further, on the grounds that consequences are more influenced than 'core' features by context, culture, development and multiple-cause etiology, the authors state that 'core' criteria indicate pathology directly, while 'consequences' and use despite consequences may bias diagnosis. The authors conclude that the role of psychosocial and health consequences of substance use should be reduced in the diagnosis of substance use disorder (SUD). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)

*Drug Abuse
 *Medical Diagnosis
 *Psychosocial Factors
 Health
 Truth

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

38. A little bit of both.

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2014, vol./is. 109/11(1780-1781), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Caetano, Raul

Correspondence Address: Caetano, Raul: University of Texas School of Public Health, Dallas Regional Campus, 6011 Harry Hines Boulevard, Room V8.112, Dallas, TX, US, 75390, raul.caetano@utsouthwestern.edu

Institution: University of Texas School of Public Health, Dallas, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by C. S. Martin et al. (see record 2014-24226-001). The issue of what should be the core criteria in the diagnosis of dependence to alcohol has been debated for some time. Martin et al. review this debate and propose that consequences do not have a place as core criteria for such a diagnosis. The trouble with Martin et al.'s proposal is that while it appropriately identifies weaknesses in the present diagnostic system, it proposes a new one with similar inherent limitations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcohol Abuse
 *Drug Abuse
 *Medical Diagnosis
 *Psychosocial Factors
 Health
 Truth

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

39. Who should stay, who should leave?

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2014, vol./is. 109/11(1779-1780), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Borges, Guilherme

Correspondence Address: Borges, Guilherme: Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria, Calzada Mexico, Xochimilco 101, Mexico City, Mexico, 14370, guilhermelgborges@gmail.com

Institution: Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria, Mexico City, Mexico

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by C. S. Martin et al. (see record 2014-24226-001). Martin et al. have delivered a thoughtful, provoking and intriguing piece of work. Their key point, if it is interpreted correctly, is that the two main current classification systems for substance use disorder, the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th edition (ICD-10) and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th edition (DSM-5) both mix the main features of the disorder ('core features' as per the authors) with their medical and social consequences ('ancillary' characteristics). The authors claim that these consequences (identified as five of the current 11 criteria for the

definition of substance use disorder in the DSM-5 and the whole harmful use diagnostic in ICD-10) 'should have a fundamentally reduced significance in the definition and diagnosis of substance use disorders'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Medical Diagnosis](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[Health](#)
[International Classification of Diseases](#)
[Truth](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

40. Caffeine addiction? Caffeine for youth? Time to act!

Citation: Addiction, November 2014, vol./is. 109/11(1771-1772), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Budney, Alan J; Emond, Jennifer A

Correspondence Address: Budney, Alan J., alan.j.budney@dartmouth.edu

Institution: Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Lebanon, NH, US; Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Lebanon, NH, US

Language: English

Abstract: In this editorial, we argue that the robust psychostimulant properties of caffeine, its potential for addiction and excessive use and the increased presence and marketing of caffeinated products call for greater attention to the impact that regular caffeine use may have on the physical and mental health of children and adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Caffeine](#)
[*Marketing](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Physical Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

41. Prefrontal gamma-aminobutyric acid type A receptor insertion controls cue-induced relapse to nicotine seeking.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 76/9(750-758), 0006-3223 (Nov 1, 2014)

Author(s): Lubbers, Bart R; van Mourik, Yvar; Schettters, Dustin; Smit, August B; De Vries, Taco J; Spijker, Sabine

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Current smoking cessation therapies offer limited success, as relapse rates remain high. Nicotine, which is the major component of tobacco smoke, is thought to be primarily responsible for the addictive properties of tobacco. However, little is known about the molecular mechanisms underlying nicotine relapse, hampering development of more effective therapies. The objective of this study was to elucidate the role of medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) glutamatergic and gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)ergic receptors in controlling relapse to nicotine seeking. **Methods:** Using an intravenous self-administration model, we studied glutamate and gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor regulation in the synaptic membrane fraction of the rat mPFC following extinction and cue-induced relapse to nicotine seeking. Subsequently, we locally intervened at the level of GABAergic signaling by using a mimetic peptide of the GABA receptor associated protein-interacting domain of GABA type A (GABAA) receptor subunit 2 (TAT-GABA2) and muscimol, a GABAA receptor agonist. **Results:** Alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionic acid and N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors were not regulated after the 30-min relapse test. However, GABAA receptor subunits 1 and 2 were upregulated, and interference with GABAA receptor insertion in the cell membrane using the TAT-GABA2 peptide in the dorsal mPFC, but not the ventral mPFC, significantly increased responding during relapse. Increasing GABAA transmission with muscimol in the dorsal and ventral mPFC attenuated relapse. **Conclusions:** These data indicate that cue-induced relapse entails a GABAergic plasticity mechanism that limits nicotine seeking by restoring inhibitory control in the dorsal mPFC. GABAA receptor-mediated neurotransmission in the dorsal mPFC constitutes a possible future therapeutic target for maintaining smoking abstinence. (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:

*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid
 *Neural Receptors
 *Neurotransmission
 *Nicotine
 *Smoking Cessation
 Rats

Source:

PsycINFO

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

42. Smoking cessation induced by deep repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation of the prefrontal and insular cortices: A prospective, randomized controlled trial.

Citation:

Biological Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 76/9(742-749), 0006-3223 (Nov 1, 2014)

Author(s):

Dinur-Klein, Limor; Dannon, Pinhas; Hadar, Aviad; Rosenberg, Oded; Roth, Yiftach; Kotler, Moshe; Zangen, Abraham

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University, Beer-Sheva, Israel; Beer Yaakov Mental Health Center, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv, Israel; Department of Life Science, Ben-Gurion University, Beer-Sheva, Israel

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Tobacco smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in developed countries. Our previous studies in animal models and humans suggest that repeated activation of cue-induced craving networks followed by electromagnetic stimulation of the dorsal prefrontal cortex (PFC) can cause lasting reductions in drug craving and consumption. We hypothesized that disruption of these circuitries by deep transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) of the PFC and insula bilaterally can induce smoking cessation. **Methods:** Adults (N = 115) who smoke at least 20 cigarettes/day and failed previous treatments were recruited from the general population. Participants were randomized to receive 13 daily sessions of high-frequency, low-frequency or sham stimulation following, or without, presentation of smoking cues. Deep TMS was administered using an H-coil version targeting the lateral PFC and insula bilaterally. Cigarette consumption was evaluated during the treatment by measuring cotinine levels in urine samples and recording participants' self-reports as a primary outcome variable. Dependence and craving were assessed using standardized questionnaires. **Results:** High (but not low) frequency deep TMS treatment significantly reduced cigarette consumption and nicotine dependence. The combination of this treatment with exposure to smoking cues enhanced reduction in cigarette consumption leading to an abstinence rate of 44% at the end of the treatment and an estimated 33% 6 months following the treatment. **Conclusions:** This study further implicates the lateral PFC and insula in nicotine addiction and suggests the use of deep high-frequency TMS of these regions following presentation of smoking cues as a promising treatment strategy. (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:

*Prefrontal Cortex
*Smoking Cessation
*Tobacco Smoking
*Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation
*Insula
Set Shifting

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *Elsevier* in *Biological Psychiatry*

43. Role of inflammatory pathways, blood mononuclear cells, and gut-derived bacterial products in alcohol dependence.

Citation:

Biological Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 76/9(725-733), 0006-3223 (Nov 1, 2014)

Author(s):

Leclercq, Sophie; De Saeger, Christine; Delzenne, Nathalie; de Timary, Philippe; Starkel, Peter

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Inflammation might play a role in the development of several psychiatric diseases. However, the origins of processes that mediate inflammation are unknown. We

previously reported increased intestinal permeability, elevated blood lipopolysaccharide levels, and low-grade systemic inflammation associated with psychological symptoms of alcohol dependence in alcohol-dependent subjects. In this study, we tested inflammatory responses of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) to gut-derived bacterial products during detoxification and the relationship to alcohol craving. Methods: In 63 actively drinking noncirrhotic alcohol-dependent subjects, testing was performed at the beginning (day 2) and end (day 18) of alcohol detoxification and compared with testing in 14 healthy subjects. Activation of various intracellular signaling pathways by gut-derived bacterial products was analyzed by quantitative polymerase chain reaction, Western blotting, and DNA binding assays (for transcription factors). Toll-like receptor activation was assessed by cell cultures. Results: In addition to lipopolysaccharides, we showed that peptidoglycans may also cross the gut barrier to reach the systemic circulation. Both activate their respective Toll-like receptors in peripheral blood mononuclear cells. Chronic alcohol consumption inhibited the nuclear factor kappa B proinflammatory cytokine pathway but activated the mitogen-activated protein kinase/activator protein 1 pathway, together with the inflammasome complex. This activity resulted in increased messenger RNA and plasma levels of interleukin (IL)-8, IL-1, and IL-18. Activated proinflammatory pathways, in particular, IL-8 and IL-1, were positively correlated with alcohol consumption and alcohol-craving scores. Short-term alcohol withdrawal was associated with the recovery of lipopolysaccharide-dependent receptors but not peptidoglycan-dependent receptors. Conclusions: Lipopolysaccharides and peptidoglycans from the gut microbiota stimulate specific inflammatory pathways in peripheral blood mononuclear cells that are correlated with alcohol craving. (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: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Lipopolysaccharide](#)
[Transcription Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

44. Deep repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation for smoking cessation: Is going deeper better?

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 76/9(678-680), 0006-3223 (Nov 1, 2014)

Author(s): Barr, Mera S; George, Tony P

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Institution: Biobehavioural Addictions and Concurrent Disorders Laboratory, Schizophrenia Division, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Biobehavioural Addictions and Concurrent Disorders Laboratory, Schizophrenia Division, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article Limor Dinur-Klein et al.(see record 2014-43013-013). Dinur-Klein et al. report on an impressive proof-of-concept study using a randomized, double-blind, sham-controlled trial design that demonstrates 10-Hz deep repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) using H-coil methods administered bilaterally to the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) and insular cortex could reduce short-term biochemically verified cigarette consumption and nicotine dependence levels and increase short-term and long-term smoking abstinence rates. In conclusion, the findings from this proof-of-concept study must be considered very preliminary. However, they suggest that repetitive TMS could be a new approach to treating nicotine addiction in the future. Given the more invasive nature of deep repetitive TMS and associated level of tolerability, time

will tell if this may be a feasible treatment for nicotine and other drug addictions. Nonetheless, this report that going deeper with repetitive TMS may be the key to successful smoking cessation is exciting. (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: [*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation](#)
[*Insula](#)
[Set Shifting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

45. Ghrelin in addictive behaviors: *Plenus venter non studet libenter.*

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 76/9(676-677), 0006-3223 (Nov 1, 2014)

Author(s): Kiefer, Falk

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Institution: Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Lorenzo Leggio (see record 2014-15799-001). Leggio et al. discusses a fundamental human experience that one's motivation to pursue or strive for stimulation is attenuated during a state of satiety. This study sheds light on the interrelatedness of alcohol and food craving, which may be relevant for future cue-reactivity studies in addictive disorders. In conclusion, this important study supports the general idea that ghrelin's central effects go beyond the endostatic regulation of energy homeostasis, also involving pathways underlying reward expectation and conditioned response to alcohol-related stimuli. Physiologic factors modulating the reactivity of mesolimbic pathways represent an important research topic for developing pharmacologic treatments for disorders characterized by altered reward-related behaviors, such as substance use disorders and behavioral addictions. (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: [*Craving](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Ghrelin](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Cues](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

46. Predictors of recidivism over 3 years among substance-using women released from jail.

Citation: Criminal Justice and Behavior, November 2014, vol./is. 41/11(1257-1289), 0093-8548;1552-3594 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Scott, Christy K; Grella, Christine E; Dennis, Michael L; Funk, Rodney R

- Correspondence Address:** Scott, Christy K.: Lighthouse Institute, Chestnut Health Systems, 221 W. Walton, Chicago, IL, US, 60610, cscott@chestnut.org
- Institution:** Lighthouse Institute, Chestnut Health Systems, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA, US; Lighthouse Institute, Chestnut Health Systems, Chicago, IL, US; Lighthouse Institute, Chestnut Health Systems, Normal, IL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study examines predictors of recidivism over 3 years for 624 women released from a county jail using a comprehensive range of standardized measures derived from gender-responsive and gender-neutral criminogenic recidivism models. Although more than a dozen factors were related to recidivism in the univariate analysis, the multivariate analysis shows that recidivism can be reliably predicted (area under the curve = 0.90) with just four factors: age, no custody of children, substance use frequency, and number of substance problems. Exploratory analysis of women who recidivated in post-release months 1 to 3, 4 to 12, and 13 to 36 revealed that the effects of several variables (age, super optimism, and number of weeks in the jail treatment program) were dependent on the time elapsed since release from jail, whereas others (substance use and custody) had persistent effects over time. These findings support the development of re-entry services tailored for female offenders who address both gender-responsive and gender-neutral criminogenic risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Female Criminals](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 47. Review of Clinical manual of addiction psychopharmacology (2nd ed.).**
-
- Citation:** International Journal of Social Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 60/5(514-515), 0020-7640;1741-2854 (Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Stefaniak, James
- Institution:** University of Oxford, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, Clinical manual of addiction psychopharmacology (2nd ed.) by Henry Kranzler, Domenic Ciraulo and Leah Zindel (eds.) (2013). The reviewer contends that the book addresses a wide range of both licit and illicit substances and the pharmacological recommendations are based on an up-to-date analysis of the existing evidence base; references to primary literature are made throughout and listed at the end of each chapter for ease of access. The quality of the evidence supporting each recommendation is emphasized so that readers are able to assess limitations to our current knowledge base and determine which areas require further research in the future. It is concluded that this book thoroughly covers the pharmacological management of substance misuse disorders. The clear writing style and coherent structure convey information in an easily understandable format. As such, this book is essential both for mental health professionals dealing with substance misuse disorders and basic scientists interested in the neurobiology of this fascinating field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)

*Drug Rehabilitation
 *Drug Therapy
 *Psychopharmacology

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*

48. Increased knowledge of the effects of smoking and second-hand smoke encourages smoke-free homes.

Citation: Journal of Research in Nursing, August 2014, vol./is. 19/5(373-387), 1744-9871;1744-988X (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Fenton, Brenda; Thankappan, Kavumpurathu Raman; Champagne, Beatriz; Lv, Jun; Anthony, Denis

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Institution: Community-based Research and Evaluation, MATRIX Public Health Solutions Inc., US; Achutha Menon Centre for Health Science Studies, Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, India; InterAmerican Heart Foundation, US; Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Peking University Health Science Center, China; Oxford Health Alliance, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Objective To establish the drivers for smoke-free homes among current daily smokers. Design A cross-sectional study employing interviews (adults) and self-completed surveys (schoolchildren). Sample Children aged 12 and 14 in schools in four cities in China, India, Mexico and England. Adults in the community. Measurements Knowledge, attitude, beliefs and behaviour relevant to second-hand smoke in home. Intervention None. Results A total of 8994 adults and 14,756 children were surveyed. Knowledge of some of the effects of tobacco is high, but other effects are poorly understood in all cities. In Thiruvananthapuram, there is a lack of awareness of the addictiveness of tobacco, and Hangzhou has poor knowledge in general. Conclusions Messages about reducing tobacco usage are effective in support of smoke-free homes in the city with poorest knowledge (Hangzhou) but other factors are more important where knowledge is high. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Home Environment
 *Passive Smoking
 *Tobacco Smoking
 Communities
 Public Health
 Surveys

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Research in Nursing*

49. Complimentary acts for one comprehensive system of care.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, January 2014, vol./is. 25/1(60-61), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Jan-Mar 2014)

Author(s): Rundio, Al [Ed]

Correspondence Address: Rundio, Al: College of Nursing & Health Professions, Drexel University, 1505 Race Street, Room 429, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19102, arundio@aol.com

Institution: College of Nursing & Health Professions, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial discusses complimentary acts for one comprehensive system of care. Landmark legislation passed in 2008 titled the Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act changed this. This piece of legislation was rather significant in that it provided financial parity for those with mental health and substance use disorders. Landmark legislation was again passed in 2010 with the passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. All new small group and individual market plans will be required to cover 10 essential health benefit categories. These categories include mental health and substance use disorder services. The act requires these services to be covered at parity with medical and surgical benefits. As both of these acts take firm root in 2014, those working in the fields of mental health and addictions should witness the benefits to the patients that we serve. These acts show to me how nursing needs to be paying attention to the political milieu around us. The American Nurses Association encouraged their members to write and/or to call their congressional representatives when these acts were moving through the legislature. Passage of these acts further shows to me the power that nurses have when they are united behind a cause. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Psychologists](#)
[*Health Care Policy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. A methodological pilot: Parenting among women in substance abuse treatment.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, January 2014, vol./is. 25/1(48-55), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Jan-Mar 2014)

Author(s): Lewin, Linda; Farkas, Kathleen; Niazi, Maryam

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Institution: College of Nursing, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US; School of Nursing, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH, US; School of Nursing, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Mothers who abuse substances are likely to have insecure emotional attachment with their children, placing their children at risk for social-emotional and psychiatric conditions. Sobriety does not inevitably improve parenting. Objectives: We tested recruitment methods, audiovisual (AV) recording procedures, the protocol for identifying child abuse risk, the coding of mother-child interactions, and retention of the sample for repeated measures as the first phase in examining mother-child relational quality of women in substance abuse treatment. Design: This innovative study involved AV recordings to capture the in-vivo mother-child interactional behaviors that were later coded and analyzed for mean scores on the 64-item Parent-Child Relational Quality Assessment. Repeated measurement was planned during treatment and two months after discharge from treatment. Results: The pilot involved a small sample (n = 11) of mother-child (< 6 years) dyads. Highest and lowest ratings of interaction behaviors were identified. Mothers showed less enthusiasm and creativity but matched their child's emotional state. The children showed appropriate motor skill items and attachment behaviors. The dyad coding showed less mutual enjoyment between the mother and child. Eight of the participants could not be located for the second measurement despite multiple contact methods. Conclusions: AV recordings capture rich, descriptive information that can be coded for interactional quality analysis. Repeated measurement with this cohort was not feasible, thus needing to assess for additional/more frequent contacts to maintain

the sample. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mothers](#)
[*Parenting](#)
[Attachment Theory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Harmful alcohol use among aboriginal people in southern Taiwan: The prevalence, correlates, and adverse drinking effects.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, January 2014, vol./is. 25/1(41-47), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Jan-Mar 2014)

Author(s): Wang, Mei-Hua; Lee, Chien-Hung; Lai, Chien-Yu; Chueh, Ke-Hsin; Yen, Cheng-Fang; Yang, Mei-Sang

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Institution: College of Nursing, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Public Health, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; College of Nursing, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Nursing, Fe Jen Catholic University, Taipei, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; College of Nursing, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: This cross-sectional study aims to examine the prevalence and correlates of harmful alcohol use among aboriginal people in southern Taiwan and to examine the associations between harmful alcohol use and adverse drinking effects. Four hundred forty-nine aboriginal adults were recruited from two townships in southern Taiwan to complete the questionnaires. Among the aborigines, 59.7% scored an 8 or above on the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test, including 26.7% who were found to be hazardous drinkers (AUDIT level II), 18.5% who were harmful drinkers (level III), and 14.5% who were with likely dependence (level IV). Male aborigines who participated less in religious activities, had stressful life events, were cigarette smokers, or were betel quid chewers were more likely to have harmful alcohol use. Harmful alcohol use was also associated with an inability to work and with arguments with other people. Our study suggests that aboriginal people in southern Taiwan experience alcohol-related risks at rates as high as other worldwide populations for which AUDIT results are available. Individuals with AUDIT scores at levels II and III are generally candidates for brief interventions delivered in generalist health settings. Individuals with AUDIT scores at level IV should be referred for an addiction specialty evaluation and possible treatment as well as lower-risk individuals (those with AUDIT levels II-III) if they have concurrent physical or psychiatric disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Awareness of pre-alcoholic status and changes in such awareness: Analysis of narratives by male Japanese patients and their families.

- Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, January 2014, vol./is. 25/1(35-40), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Jan-Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Arai, Kiyomi; Oka, Michiyo; Motegi, Emiko
- Correspondence Address:** Arai, Kiyomi: Division of Nursing Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, Tokyo Metropolitan University, 7-2-10 Higashiogu, Arakawa-ku, Japan, 116-8551, k-arai@tmu.ac.jp
- Institution:** Division of Nursing Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Arakawa-ku, Japan; Graduate School of Health Sciences, Gunma University, Maebashi-shi, Japan; Graduate School of Health Sciences, Gunma University, Maebashi-shi, Japan
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** In this study, we investigated the extent of awareness on the part of alcoholic people with regard to their alcoholism and changes in such awareness over time. We conducted qualitative, descriptive analysis of data obtained during semistructured interviews of alcoholic people and family members with whom they lived during the pre-alcoholic stage. The awareness of pre-alcoholic people was found to involve seven elements and to undergo changes at three stages of alcohol consumption (when enjoying the effects of alcohol, when escaping from a reality difficult to face directly, and when alcohol began to cause health problems). The results suggest that professional support for pre-alcoholic people should be tailored to the stage of alcohol use of each individual case and should include advice on appropriate alcohol consumption. In addition, identification and follow-up of problematic drinkers and short-term intervention are required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Medical Records](#)
[Narratives](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

53. Alcohol and health content in nursing baccalaureate degree curricula.

- Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, January 2014, vol./is. 25/1(28-34), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Jan-Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Savage, Christine; Dyehouse, Janice; Marcus, Marianne
- Correspondence Address:** Savage, Christine: Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing, 525 N. Wolf St., Baltimore, MD, US, 21205, csavage6@jhu.edu
- Institution:** Johns Hopkins University, School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD, US; University of Cincinnati, College of Nursing, Cincinnati, OH, US; University of Texas, Huston School of Nursing, Huston, TX, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Globally, a paradigm shift has occurred in the field of alcohol and health from treatment of alcoholism to reducing at-risk drinking. The purpose of this study was to determine if schools of nursing include content reflective of the new paradigm in their Bachelor of Science in Nursing curricula. This was a cross-sectional electronic survey of schools of nursing to determine the mean number of alcohol-related content hours presented, the content offered, and the inclusion of strategies aimed at reduction of at-risk drinking such

as screening and brief intervention. The schools (n = 66) reported a mean of 11.3 hours of alcohol-related content, with most of the content related to the treatment of alcohol dependence. Less than 10% required competency in screening and brief intervention. This gap in Bachelor of Science in Nursing curricula carries serious implications in that nurses may not have the knowledge and competencies needed to provide interventions to patients with at-risk alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Curriculum](#)
[*Nursing](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. The Baltimore Buprenorphine Initiative: Understanding the role of buprenorphine in addressing heroin addiction in an urban-based community.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, January 2014, vol./is. 25/1(16-25), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Jan-Mar 2014)

Author(s): Murphy, Lyn Stankiewicz; Oros, Marla T; Dorsey, Susan G

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Language: English

Abstract: Adequate drug treatment for substance users continues to be a challenge for most U.S. cities. To address heroin addiction in Baltimore, the Baltimore Buprenorphine Initiative was implemented as a joint project to promote individualized, patient-centered buprenorphine therapy in conjunction with behavioral treatment to accelerate recovery from opioid addiction. The purpose of this analysis was to explore differences in recovery trajectories predicting length of stay and use this information to predict characteristics that influence an individual's ability to remain in the Baltimore Buprenorphine Initiative program. The sample consisted of 1,039 subjects enrolled in the program between January 2008 and June 2009. The regression modeling determined that age, income, employment, and higher level of treatment were significant predictors of length of stay in the recovery program. The findings of this study have practical implications for the design and implementation of heroin addiction programs. The research indicates that focusing on these specific predictive variables early in the program design phase could increase recovery success rates as measured by length of stay. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Treatment Duration](#)
[Initiative](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. The baby boomers and substance use: Are we prepared?

- Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, January 2014, vol./is. 25/1(1-3), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Jan-Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Savage, Christine
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- Institution:** Johns Hopkins University, School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This editorial the substance use among baby boomers. The healthcare providers caring for older adults must have the knowledge and clinical competence to identify not only older adults who may have an Substance Use Disorder (SUD) but also those who are at risk for adverse consequences related to substance use across the continuum of use and across their lifetime. There is promising evidence that screening and brief intervention programs conducted with older adults can result in reduction of at-risk use. Further research is needed to establish the efficacy and effectiveness of interventions related to older adults aimed at reducing adverse effects of substance use across the continuum of use. In addition, healthcare providers who provide care to older adults must begin to routinely screen for both past and present use and provide interventions that are specifically tailored to the older adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Aging](#)
[*Competence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

56. Poverty and substance use in South African tuberculosis patients.

- Citation:** American Journal of Health Behavior, July 2014, vol./is. 38/4(501-509), 1087-3244;1945-7359 (Jul 2014)
- Author(s):** Louwagie, Goedele M; Wouters, Edwin; Ayo-Yusuf, Olalekan A
- Correspondence Address:** Louwagie, Goedele M., goedele.louwagie@up.ac.za
- Institution:** School of Health Systems and Public Health, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa; Department of Sociology, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium; School of Oral Health Sciences, University of Limpopo, South Africa
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: To determine whether social support and depressive symptoms mediate the relationship between poverty and substance use in tuberculosis (TB) patients in South Africa. Methods: We performed structural equation modeling with the latent constructs socioeconomic status (SES), social support and "substance use" (tobacco smoking, alcohol problem, illicit drug use) in 1005 male TB patients. Results: Higher SES directly (standardized coefficient = -0.27) and indirectly reduced substance use. Indirectly SES provided increased social support (coefficient = 0.37), which was associated with reduced substance use (coefficient = -0.15). Higher SES diminished depressive symptoms. Model fit was acceptable. Separate models for tobacco smoking, illicit drug use or alcohol problem produced similar findings. Conclusions: Poverty alleviation and social support-based interventions may benefit male TB patients with substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Abuse](#)

*Drug Abuse
 *Major Depression
 *Tobacco Smoking
 *Tuberculosis
 Poverty
 Social Support
 Symptoms

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in *American Journal of Health Behavior*

57. Musical hallucinations in an alcohol withdrawal state.

Citation: ASEAN Journal of Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 15/2(205-208), 2231-7805;2231-7791 (Jul-Dec 2014)

Author(s): Bansode, Aniket; Lokhande, Chetan; Kukreja, Sanjay; De Sousa, Avinash; Shah, Nilesh; Sonavane, Sushma

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College, Mumbai, India; Department of Psychiatry, Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College, Mumbai, India; Department of Neurosurgery, Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College, Mumbai, India; Department of Psychiatry, Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College, Mumbai, India; Department of Psychiatry, Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College, Mumbai, India; Department of Psychiatry, Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College, Mumbai, India

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: We report a rare case of musical hallucination in a male who had a history of alcohol consumption for 25 years. Methods: We present a 47-year-male with a history of alcohol consumption since 25 years presented with fearfulness, hearing voices and decreased sleep for 8 days. The last drink was 12 days prior to presentation. Results: The patient was diagnosed to have alcohol withdrawal syndrome and had musical hallucination whereby he heard voices reading a poem in a rhyming manner. These voices threatened him in these musical rhyming ways that they would make him go mad, would not allow him to sleep and would kill him and his family members. Conclusion: Musical hallucination has heterogeneous clinical and pathophysiological etiology, and has been reported in the elderly and in those with hearing impairment, central nervous system disorders and psychiatric disorders. Musical hallucination is very rare in alcohol withdrawal syndrome. The treatment of musical hallucination includes carbamazepine, clomipramine and Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Auditory Hallucinations
 *Drug Therapy
 *Nervous System Disorders
 Alcohol Withdrawal
 Mental Disorders

Source: PsycINFO

58. A study of the relationship of epilepsy with psychoactive substance dependence in a prison population.

Citation: ASEAN Journal of Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 15/2(153-163), 2231-7805;2231-7791 (Jul-Dec 2014)

Author(s): Sureka, Pankaj; Govil, Sandeep; Girdhar, Naveen Kumar; Kumar, Mukesh; Singhal, Vikas

Correspondence Address: Sureka, Pankaj: Department of Mental Health and Behavioural Sciences, MAX Healthcare, Saket, New Delhi, India, pankajsureka17@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Mental Health and Behavioural Sciences, MAX Healthcare, New Delhi, India; Department of Psychiatry, Central Jail Hospital, New Delhi, India; Central Jail Hospital, New Delhi, India; Department of Psychiatry, Central Jail Hospital, New Delhi, India; Department of Psychiatry, Central Jail Hospital, New Delhi, India

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study aimed to determine the prevalence of epilepsy in prisoners suffering from substance dependence and the relationship between onset of epilepsy and substance dependence in a prison population. Methods: The present cross-sectional study in a prison population was conducted in Central Jail (CJ), New Delhi, India over a period of 3 months. The convenience sample consisted of 900 subjects. The study group consisted of 450 prisoners taken from the de-addiction ward and the rest were placed in the control group. Physical examination and Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) of subjects were done to make necessary exclusion. Assessment tools were applied in the order starting from MMSE, Basic Socio-demographic Performa, Present State Examination (PSE), and Addiction Severity Index (ASI). Results: The average ages of study and control subjects were 34.5 + 2.3 years (mean + standard deviation) and 35.6 + 3.6 years respectively. Prevalence of epilepsy among substance using prisoners was 1.4 times higher than in non-substance using prisoners. Alcohol, opioid, and cannabis, either alone or in various combinations, were the most commonly used substances. Subjects suffering from epilepsy were likely to have higher chances of consuming three or more substances than those without problem of epilepsy. Study subjects suffering from epilepsy compared with those without epilepsy performed worse in all parameters. This is indicative of higher severity of psychoactive substance dependence. Conclusion: Findings of high prevalence rate of epilepsy and co-morbid substance dependence highlight the need for better screening among epileptic subjects for substance abuse at entry into prison for effective treatment while in custody, and at follow-up on release. Specialist addiction services for prisoners have a considerable impact in a well-planned intervention programme for prisoners with substance use and comorbid epilepsy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Epilepsy](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Suffering](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Assessment effects of maintenance therapy on quality of life of opiate abusers.

Citation: ASEAN Journal of Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 15/2(131-139), 2231-7805;2231-7791 (Jul-Dec 2014)

Author(s): Shion, Lim Dwee; a/l Sambamoorthy, Vijayrama Rao; Ying, Diana Ling Soon; Aznal, Sharifah Sulaiha Syed

Correspondence Address: Shion, Lim Dwee: International Medical University, Clinical School, Jalan Rasah, Negeri Sembilan, Seremban, Malaysia, 70300, ldshion@gmail.com

Institution: International Medical University, Clinical School, Seremban, Malaysia; International Medical University, Clinical School, Seremban, Malaysia; International Medical University, Clinical School, Seremban, Malaysia; Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, IMU Clinical School, Seremban, Malaysia

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study was conducted to assess the effects of Methadone Maintenance Therapy (MMT) and buprenorphine-naloxone Maintenance Therapy (BNX) on the

Quality of life (QoL) of opiate abusers. Methods: The QoL status of opioid-dependent patients was assessed using the WHOQOL-BREF questionnaire. It is a cross-sectional study involving a total of 108 patients who received MMT or BNX therapy in Malaysia from May 2011 to September 2011. Results: A statistically significant difference in the overall QoL and psychological aspect among patients on MMT was observed. On the contrary, the scores of overall QoL and quality of social relationship for BNX group were higher in patients with lower dosage. Conclusion: The comparison between patients on high dose MMT and high dose BNX exhibited significant difference in the overall QoL especially in psychological, social relationship and environment domains, with the high dose MMT group having better mean score. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Maintenance Therapy](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Naloxone](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Technology-assisted addiction treatment for key populations.

Citation: Psychology, July 2014, vol./is. 5/9(1044-1054), 2152-7180;2152-7199 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Kresina, Thomas F; Lubran, Robert; Clark, H. Westley

Correspondence Address: Kresina, Thomas F., tkresina@samhsa.gov

Institution: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockville, MD, US; Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockville, MD, US; Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockville, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Innovations in health information technology have resulted in patient-centered and provider-centered applications that can enhance access to care and treatment and retention in care. Provider-based applications in addiction treatment include the use of electronic medical records, electronic computer-based medication dispensing, and state prescription monitoring plans as well as new drug formulations and novel drug therapies in development. Patient-based applications include technology-based delivery of psychosocial interventions, as well as, cellphone-based messaging and applications. For key populations, men who have sex with men, sex workers, injection drug users and transgendered individuals, application of these technological innovations could enhance treatment outcomes for substance use disorders. Thus, as these technology innovations advance attention to their development for key populations would assist the global efforts to enhance addiction treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY).; HOLDER: Authors and Scientific Research Publishing Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Information Technology](#)
[*Internet](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Treatment](#)

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

61. Evidence for a curvilinear dose-response relationship between avoidance coping and drug use problems among women who experience intimate partner violence.

Citation: Anxiety, Stress & Coping: An International Journal, November 2014, vol./is. 27/6(722-732), 1061-5806;1477-2205 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Weiss, Nicole H; Duke, Aaron A; Sullivan, Tami P

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

Language: English

Abstract: Women who experience intimate partner violence (IPV) are at heightened risk for drug use problems. While prevailing models of drug use suggest that IPV-exposed women use drugs in an effort to escape or avoid negative affect, a dearth of literature has examined the role of avoidance coping in drug use problems within this population. Given recent suggestions that flexible, situationally appropriate use of avoidance coping may be adaptive, particularly when confronted with highly stressful situations, we hypothesized that avoidance coping and drug use problems would demonstrate a curvilinear, U-shaped dose-response relationship. Participants were 147 community-recruited women experiencing IPV. Consistent with our hypotheses, moderate levels of avoidance coping were associated with lower levels of drug use problems, whereas high and low levels of avoidance coping were associated with higher levels of drug use problems. Findings highlight the complex relationship between avoidance coping and drug use problems and suggest that avoidance coping, when used in moderation, may be an adaptive strategy for coping with relational conflict among women who experience IPV. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Avoidance](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[Drug Dosages](#)
[Emotion Recognition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Self-control and adverse "drinking" consequences.

Citation: Deviant Behavior, December 2014, vol./is. 35/12(973-992), 0163-9625;1521-0456 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Costello, Barbara J; Anderson, Bradley J; Stein, Michael D

Correspondence Address: Costello, Barbara J.: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Rhode Island, Chafee Hall, Kingston, RI, US, 02881, costello@uri.edu

Institution: University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US; General Medicine Research Unit, Butler Hospital, Providence, RI, US; Butler Hospital, Providence, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Most research on adverse alcohol consequences such as problems with health, work, and relationships focuses only on alcohol use itself as a cause of these outcomes. However,

Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) self-control theory holds that alcohol use and these negative outcomes are likely to have a common cause-low self-control. Tests of hypotheses derived from self-control theory show that self-control predicts negative drinking consequences better than combined measures of alcohol dependence and frequency and quantity of drinking. This suggests that various forms of risk-taking behavior and negative outcomes can be conceptualized as indicators of underlying levels of self-control. (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: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[*Self Control](#)
[Drinking Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Dimensions and disorder specificity of impulsivity in pathological gambling.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, November 2014, vol./is. 39/11(1646-1651), 0306-4603 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Kraplin, Anja; Buhringer, Gerhard; Oosterlaan, Jaap; van den Brink, Wim; Goschke, Thomas; Goudriaan, Anna E

Correspondence Address: Kraplin, Anja: Addiction Research Unit, Institute of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Technische Universitat Dresden, Chemnitz Strasse 46, Dresden, Germany, D-01187, anja.kraeplin@tu-dresden.de

Institution: Department of Psychology, Technische Universitat Dresden, Dresden, Germany; Department of Psychology, Technische Universitat Dresden, Dresden, Germany; Department of Clinical Neuropsychology, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Psychology, Technische Universitat Dresden, Dresden, Germany; Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Impulsivity is a core characteristic of pathological gambling (PG), even though the underlying structure and disorder specificity is unclear. This study aimed to explore different dimensions of impulsivity in a clinical sample including PG. Furthermore, we aimed to test which alterations of the impulsivity-related dimensions are disorder specific for PG. Participants were individuals diagnosed with PG (n = 51) and two groups also characterized by various impulsive behaviors: an alcohol dependence (AD; n = 45) and a Gilles de la Tourette syndrome (GTS; n = 49) group. A healthy control (HC; n = 53) group was recruited as comparison group. A comprehensive assessment was used including impulsivity-related and antipodal parameters of the Stop Signal Task, Stroop Task, Tower of London Task, Card Playing Task, Iowa Gambling Task and the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale-11. Principal axis factor analysis revealed four impulsivity-related dimensions that were labeled 'self-reported impulsivity', 'prepotent response impulsivity', 'choice impulsivity' and 'motor impulsivity'. The PG group scored significantly higher on all four dimensions compared to the HC group. In contrast, the PG group did not differ on any of the dimensions from the AD or the GTS group, except for 'choice impulsivity' where the PG group exhibited higher factor scores compared to the GTS group. Altogether, PG is associated with generally heightened impulsivity profiles compared to a HC group, which may be further used for intervention strategies. However, heightened scores in the impulsivity dimensions are not disorder specific for PG. Further research on shared or different underlying mechanisms of these overlapping impulsivity impairments is necessary. 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Tourette Syndrome](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

64. Psychometric properties of the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale in patients with gambling disorders, hypersexuality, and methamphetamine dependence.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, November 2014, vol./is. 39/11(1640-1645), 0306-4603 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Reid, Rory C; Cyders, Melissa A; Moghaddam, Jacqueline F; Fong, Timothy W

Correspondence Address: Reid, Rory C.: University of California, Los Angeles, 760 Westwood Boulevard, Suite 38-153, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90024, rreid@mednet.ucla.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychology, Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Although the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS; Patton, Stanford, & Barratt, 1995) is a widely-used self-report measure of impulsivity, there have been numerous questions about the invariance of the factor structure across clinical populations (Haden & Shiva, 2008, 2009; Ireland & Archer, 2008). The goal of this article is to examine the factor structure of the BIS among a sample consisting of three populations exhibiting addictive behaviors and impulsivity: pathological gamblers, hypersexual patients, and individuals seeking treatment for methamphetamine dependence to determine if modification to the existing factors might improve the psychometric properties of the BIS. The current study found that the factor structure of the BIS does not replicate in this sample and instead produces a 12-item three-factor solution consisting of motor-impulsiveness (5 items), non-planning impulsiveness (3 items), and immediacy impulsiveness (4 items). The clinical utility of the BIS in this population is questionable. The authors suggest future studies to investigate comparisons with this modified version of the BIS and other impulsivity scales such as the UPPS-P Impulsive Behavior Scale in clinical populations when assessing disposition toward rash action. 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Hypersexuality](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Personality Measures](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Factor Structure](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Patients](#)
[Test Reliability](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

65. Impulsive action and impulsive choice across substance and behavioral addictions: Cause or consequence?

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, November 2014, vol./is. 39/11(1632-1639), 0306-4603 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Grant, Jon E; Chamberlain, Samuel R

Correspondence Address: Grant, Jon E.: Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, Pritzker School of Medicine, 5841 S. Maryland Avenue, MC 3077, Chicago, IL, US, 60637, jongrant@uchicago.edu

Institution: University of Chicago, Pritzker School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Substance use disorders are prevalent and debilitating. Certain behavioral syndromes ('behavioral addictions') characterized by repetitive habits, such as gambling disorder, stealing, shopping, and compulsive internet use, may share clinical, co-morbid, and neurobiological parallels with substance addictions. This review considers overlap between substance and behavioral addictions with a particular focus on impulsive action (inability to inhibit motor responses), and impulsive choice (preference for immediate smaller rewards to the detriment of long-term outcomes). We find that acute consumption of drugs with abuse potential is capable of modulating impulsive choice and action, although magnitude and direction of effect appear contingent on baseline function. Many lines of evidence, including findings from meta-analyses, show an association between chronic drug use and elevated impulsive choice and action. In some instances, elevated impulsive choice and action have been found to predate the development of substance use disorders, perhaps signifying their candidacy as objective vulnerability markers. Research in behavioral addictions is preliminary, and has mostly focused on impulsive action, finding this to be elevated versus controls, similar to that seen in chronic substance use disorders. Only a handful of imaging studies has explored the neural correlates of impulsive action and choice across these disorders. Key areas for future research are highlighted along with potential implications in terms of neurobiological models and treatment. In particular, future work should further explore whether the cognitive deficits identified are state or trait in nature: i.e. are evident before addiction perhaps signaling risk; or are a consequence of repetitive engagement in habitual behavior; and effects of novel agents known to modulate these cognitive abilities on various addictive disorders. 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Disorders](#)
[*Choice Behavior](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Neuroimaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

66. Impulsivity: Mechanisms, moderators and implications for addictive behaviors.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, November 2014, vol./is. 39/11(1543-1546), 0306-4603 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Gullo, Matthew J; Potenza, Marc N

Correspondence Address: Gullo, Matthew J., m.gullo@uq.edu.au

Institution: Centre for Youth Substance Abuse Research, University of Queensland, QLD, Australia; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial provides an overview of the special issue of Addictive Behaviors. The issue includes articles reporting original research findings as well as review articles on key topics in the field, with a particular emphasis on mediating mechanisms and moderating factors. One of the article reviews the structure of impulsivity and current issues in theory development. Another article investigated the neural correlates of working memory in adolescents and explored their relationship to self-reported impulsivity and behavioral risk-taking. The articles provide important progress on specifying the complex manner in which impulsivity relates to treatment response and highlight selective roles for different impulsivity components in working memory, stress, and dysfunctional cognition. This further emphasizes the need for strong theoretical frameworks tested with clear and consistent measurement of constructs. 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Behavior Disorders](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)
[Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

67. Nurse's perspectives on care provided for patients with gamma-hydroxybutyric acid and gamma-butyrolactone abuse.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Nursing, September 2014, vol./is. 23/17-18(2589-2598), 0962-1067;1365-2702 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Lundahl, Maja-Klara; Olovsson, Karl Johan; Ronngren, Ylva; Norbergh, Karl-Gustaf

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Institution: Department of Health Sciences, Mid Sweden University, Sundsvall, Sweden; Department of Health Sciences, Mid Sweden University, Sundsvall, Sweden; Department of Health Sciences, Mid Sweden University, Sundsvall, Sweden; Department of Health Sciences, Mid Sweden University, Sundsvall, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Aims and objectives: To describe registered nurses' views and experiences providing care for gamma-hydroxybutyric acid and gamma-butyrolactone abuse inpatients in a psychiatric unit. Background: Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid and gamma-butyrolactone are illegal drugs with potentially fatal outcomes that are entering wider use in Scandinavia. Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid-dependent persons with withdrawal symptoms often require forceful withdrawal treatment provided in psychiatric units. Design: A qualitative study with a purposive sample including interviews from registered nurses. Methods: Data were collected from interviews with 15 registered nurses working in specialised dependency units in psychiatric wards. The data collected were analysed through a descriptive, qualitative analysis. Results: The registered nurses' narratives revealed four main areas of convergence: feelings of anxiety and despair, preparation for unpredictable and precarious situations, striving for good relationship and striving to optimise and develop nursing care. The interviews revealed that registered nurses reflect on and discuss their feelings about their patients' situations with colleagues; prepare themselves for potential aggressiveness and unpredictable situations; improve their care through conscious attitude adjustment and relationship-forming behaviours; and strive to increase their personal knowledge, maintain a hopeful outlook and exhibit a positive approach. These themes were found in all nine categories and sixteen subcategories. Discussion: The findings based on the registered nurses' narratives indicated that the registered nurses experienced their work situation when caring for these patients to be very complex and demanding. Conclusion: The study revealed that registered nurses worked extensively to craft their

approach and attitude towards their patients. It is clear that registered nurses use themselves as tools or instruments for the creation of good relationships, thus providing the best care possible. Relevance to clinical practice: Registered nurses should be given more education, clearer guidelines and better guidance to assist them in facing such challenging and often problematic situations. One-on-one shadowing provides the possibility to create and develop relationship. (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: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Psychiatric Nurses](#)
[*Psychiatric Units](#)
[Gamma Hydroxybutyrate](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Clinical Nursing*

68. Corticosteroid treatment in a patient with Marchiafava-Bignami disease.

Citation: Neurological Sciences, July 2014, vol./is. 35/7(1143-1145), 1590-1874;1590-3478 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Consoli, A; Pirritano, D; Bosco, D; Postorino, P; Consoli, D

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Institution: Department of Radiology, Universita of Florence, Florence, Italy; Department of Neuroscience, "San Giovanni di Dio" Hospital, Crotone, Italy; Department of Neuroscience, "San Giovanni di Dio" Hospital, Crotone, Italy; Department of Neuroscience, "Jazzolino" Hospital, Vibo Valentia, Italy; Department of Neuroscience, "Jazzolino" Hospital, Vibo Valentia, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: The authors report a case of acute Marchiafava-Bignami disease (MBD) with a favorable outcome after corticosteroid treatment. MBD is a rare disorder characterized by acute demyelination and necrosis of the central part of the corpus callosum (CC), mostly associated with chronic alcoholism. Pathological features include layered necrosis, degeneration and cystic cavitations. MRI is helpful to diagnose MBD and its use allowed identifying patients in an early stage of disease. In the last decade, MBD can be effectively treated with steroids as suggested, although no therapeutic regimen has been established yet. It is presumed that oedematous change in the early stages of MBD causes impairment of the blood-brain barrier. Corticosteroids are known to stabilize blood-brain barrier by reducing vasogenic permeability, thereby decreasing inflammatory oedema. Reducing the myelin sheath swelling can let the steroids reverse MBD lesions, and determine an improvement of the patient's clinical condition. Disappearance of typical MRI findings after administration of high-dose corticosteroid therapy may represent a resolution of altered BBB permeability and demyelinating changes. The authors have described a case of a patient presenting a complete clinical recovery after corticosteroid therapy, and thus sustaining the beneficial effects of this treatment in MBD, strengthening the need for early recognition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Italia; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Corpus Callosum](#)
[*Corticosteroids](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Nervous System Disorders](#)

[*Demyelination](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Necrosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. History of childhood adversity is positively associated with ventral striatal dopamine responses to amphetamine.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, June 2014, vol./is. 231/12(2417-2433), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Oswald, Lynn M; Wand, Gary S; Kuwabara, Hiroto; Wong, Dean F; Zhu, Shijun; Brasic, James R

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Institution: Department of Family and Community Health, University of Maryland School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Radiology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Family and Community Health, University of Maryland School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Radiology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Childhood exposure to severe or chronic trauma is an important risk factor for the later development of adult mental health problems, such as substance abuse. Even in nonclinical samples of healthy adults, persons with a history of significant childhood adversity seem to experience greater psychological distress than those without this history. Evidence from rodent studies suggests that early life stress may impair dopamine function in ways that increase risks for drug abuse. However, the degree to which these findings translate to other species remains unclear. Objectives: This study was conducted to examine associations between childhood adversity and dopamine and subjective responses to amphetamine in humans. Methods: Following intake assessment, 28 healthy male and female adults, aged 18-29 years, underwent two consecutive 90-min positron emission tomography studies with high specific activity [¹¹C]raclopride. The first scan was preceded by intravenous saline; the second by amphetamine (AMPH 0.3 mg/kg). Results: Consistent with prior literature, findings showed positive associations between childhood trauma and current levels of perceived stress. Moreover, greater number of traumatic events and higher levels of perceived stress were each associated with higher ventral striatal dopamine responses to AMPH. Findings of mediation analyses further showed that a portion of the relationship between childhood trauma and dopamine release may be mediated by perceived stress. Conclusions: Overall, results are consistent with preclinical findings suggesting that early trauma may lead to enhanced sensitivity to psychostimulants and that this mechanism may underlie increased vulnerability for drug abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: American College on Neuropsychopharmacology 2011 Annual Meeting. 2011. Portions of the work were presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[*Positron Emission Tomography](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

70. Effects of 9-tetrahydrocannabinol in individuals with a familial vulnerability to alcoholism.

Citation: *Psychopharmacology*, June 2014, vol./is. 231/12(2385-2393), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Ranganathan, Mohini; Sewell, R. Andrew; Carbuto, Michelle; Elander, Jacqueline; Schnakenberg, Ashley; Radhakrishnan, Rajiv; Pittman, Brian; D'Souza, Deepak Cyril

Correspondence Address: D'Souza, Deepak Cyril: Psychiatry Service, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, 116A, 950 Campbell Avenue, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, deepak.dsouza@yale.edu

Institution: Schizophrenia and Neuropharmacology Research Group, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, CT, US; Schizophrenia and Neuropharmacology Research Group, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, CT, US; Schizophrenia and Neuropharmacology Research Group, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, CT, US; Schizophrenia and Neuropharmacology Research Group, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, CT, US; Schizophrenia and Neuropharmacology Research Group, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, CT, US; Schizophrenia and Neuropharmacology Research Group, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, CT, US; Schizophrenia and Neuropharmacology Research Group, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, CT, US; Schizophrenia and Neuropharmacology Research Group, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, CT, US; Schizophrenia and Neuropharmacology Research Group, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, CT, US; Schizophrenia and Neuropharmacology Research Group, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, CT, US; Schizophrenia and Neuropharmacology Research Group, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background and aims: A family history (FH) of alcoholism accounts for approximately 50 % of the risk of developing alcohol problems. Several lines of preclinical evidence suggest that brain cannabinoid receptor (CB1R) function may mediate the effects of alcohol and risk for developing alcoholism including the observations that reduced CB1R function decreases alcohol-related behaviors and enhanced CB1R function increases them. In this first human study, we probed CB1R function in individuals vulnerable to alcoholism with the exogenous cannabinoid 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (9-THC). Design, setting, and participants: Healthy volunteers (n = 30) participated in a three test day study during which they received 0.018 and 0.036 mg/kg of 9-THC, or placebo intravenously in a randomized, counterbalanced order under double-blind conditions. Measurements: Primary outcome measures were subjective "high," perceptual alterations, and memory impairment. Secondary outcome measures consisted of stimulatory and depressant subjective effects, attention, spatial memory, executive function, 9-THC and 11-hydroxy-THC blood levels, and other subjective effects. FH was calculated using the Family Pattern Density method and was used as a continuous variable. Findings Greater FH was correlated with greater "high" and perceptual alterations induced by 9-THC. This enhanced sensitivity with increasing FH was specific to 9-THC's rewarding effects and persisted even when FH was calculated using an alternate method. Conclusions: Enhanced sensitivity to the rewarding effects of 9-THC in high-FH volunteers suggests that alterations in CB1R function might contribute to alcohol misuse vulnerability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg (outside the USA); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Tetrahydrocannabinol](#)
[*Executive Function](#)
[Family History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

71. Substance use and crime.

Citation: APA handbook of forensic psychology, Vol. 1: Individual and situational influences in criminal and civil contexts., 2015(325-349) (2015)

Author(s): DeMatteo, David; Filone, Sarah; Davis, Jennie

Institution: Department of Psychology and School of Law, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychology, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychology, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses the relationship between substance use and crime, with a particular focus on how substance use is relevant for forensic mental health professionals. We begin by highlighting the prevalence of substance use, among both the general population and criminal offenders. Next, we review relevant psychological theories relating to the etiology of substance use, which suggest that substance use is a complex and multidetermined phenomenon. Then, we summarize the voluminous empirical research literature on the relationship between substance use and crime, including research on various interventions and outcomes for substance users. We then discuss the relevance of substance use to forensic psychology, with a specific focus on how substance use may be relevant to an individual's competence, criminal responsibility, and sentencing. Finally, we conclude the chapter by summarizing key points and highlighting several areas for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Forensic Evaluation](#)
[*Forensic Psychology](#)
[Crime](#)
[Criminals](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Organizational capacity for service integration in community-based addiction health services.

Citation: American Journal of Public Health, April 2014, vol./is. 104/4(e40-e47), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Guerrero, Erick G; Aarons, Gregory A; Palinkas, Lawrence A

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Institution: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: We examined factors associated with readiness to coordinate mental health, public health, and HIV testing among community-based addiction health services programs. Methods: We analyzed client and program data collected in 2011 from publicly funded addiction health services treatment programs in Los Angeles County, California. We analyzed a sample of 14 379 clients nested in 104 programs by using logistic regressions examining odds of service coordination with mental health and public health providers. We conducted a separate analysis to examine the percentage of clients

receiving HIV testing in each program. Results: Motivational readiness and organizational climate for change were associated with higher odds of coordination with mental health and public health services. Programs with professional accreditation had higher odds of coordinating with mental health services, whereas programs receiving public funding and methadone and residential programs (compared with outpatient) had a higher percentage of clients receiving coordinated HIV testing. Conclusions: These findings provide an evidentiary base for the role of motivational readiness, organizational climate, and external regulation and funding in improving the capacity of addiction health services programs to develop integrated care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Community Services](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*HIV Testing](#)
[*Integrated Services](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in [American Journal of Public Health](#)
 Available from *ProQuest* in [American Journal of Public Health](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
 Available from *EBSCOhost* in [American Journal of Public Health](#)

73. "Regarding driving after drug and alcohol use among US high school seniors": O'Malley and Johnston respond.

Citation: American Journal of Public Health, April 2014, vol./is. 104/4(e7-e8), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): O'Malley, Patrick M; Johnston, Lloyd D

Correspondence Address: O'Malley, Patrick M., 2320 ISR, 426 Thompson Street, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48104, pomalley@umich.edu

Institution: Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current authors to the comments made by Abenaa Acheampong et al. (see record 2014-10677-003) on the original article (see record 2013-36064-022). The authors appreciate Acheampong et al.'s interest in and commendation of our article. The sample size for the data presented in Table 1 is provided in a note that says the number of respondents was approximately 2000 per year. Although this does not provide a precise number, it seems to us sufficiently informative for readers and reviewers. Tables 2 and 3 provide the precise numbers of cases involved in the four logistic regressions (n = 6161, 6155, 6111, 6107). The only exclusion criterion used for study respondents was that they had to provide data for the variables used. Although not stated explicitly, this seems obvious, given that we did not mention any imputation. Use of a school-based sample clearly limits the sample to school students only (both public and private schools were included); home-schooled 12th graders and high school dropouts are not eligible and therefore the findings cannot be assumed to hold for those populations. The relevant population is high school seniors, and we were careful to make that clear throughout the article, including in the title. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aggressive Driving Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*High School Students](#)

*Lifestyle
*Marijuana

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in *American Journal of Public Health*
Available from *ProQuest* in *American Journal of Public Health*; Note: ; Collection notes:
If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down
list of institutions.
Available from *EBSCOhost* in *American Journal of Public Health*

74. Regarding driving after drug and alcohol use among US high school seniors.

Citation: American Journal of Public Health, April 2014, vol./is. 104/4(e7), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Apr 2014)
Author(s): Acheampong, Abenaa; Okafor, Chukwuemeka; Scheidell, Joy D
Correspondence Address: Scheidell, Joy D., 2004 Mowry Road, PO Box 100231, Gainesville, FL, US, 32610, jdbscheidell722@ufl.edu
Institution: Department of Epidemiology, College of Public Health and Health Profession, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Epidemiology, College of Public Health and Health Profession, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Epidemiology, College of Public Health and Health Profession, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US
Language: English
Abstract: Comments on an article by Patrick M. O'Malley and Lloyd D. Johnston (see record 2013-36064-022). The authors use data from Monitoring the Future (MTF) for the years 2001-2011. The commentators are interested to know the final sample size for this study. The authors rightly state that MTF surveys approximately 17 000 12th graders and questions assessing substance use and driving were distributed to one sixth of the total sample. However, this does not provide a precise number of observations used in this study. Inclusion or exclusion criteria are not included, despite the fact that a large data set would surely contain observations requiring exclusion. Finally, MTF also samples 10th grade students, an age group able to receive a driver's license. We wonder why the authors did not include participants from this grade. While the authors note the possible limitation of absenteeism on the results, we wonder if the authors considered additional limitations and potential selection bias incurred by use of a school-based sample. Specifically, are these results generalizable to students who are home-schooled, attend private school, or have dropped out of school completely? (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Aggressive Driving Behavior
*Drug Abuse
*High School Students
*Lifestyle
*Marijuana

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in *American Journal of Public Health*
Available from *ProQuest* in *American Journal of Public Health*; Note: ; Collection notes:
If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down
list of institutions.
Available from *EBSCOhost* in *American Journal of Public Health*

75. "Marketing little cigars and cigarillos in African American communities": Cantrell et al. respond.

Citation: American Journal of Public Health, April 2014, vol./is. 104/4(e1-e2), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Cantrell, Jennifer; Kreslake, Jennifer; Ganz, Ollie; Pearson, Jennifer L; Vallone, Donna M; Anesetti-Rothermel, Andrew; Xiao, Haijun; Kirchner, Thomas R

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Institution: Research and Evaluation Department, Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US; Research and Evaluation Department, Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US; Research and Evaluation Department, Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US; Schroeder Institute for Tobacco Research and Policy Studies, Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US; Research and Evaluation Department, Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US; Schroeder Institute for Tobacco Research and Policy Studies, Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US; Research and Evaluation Department, Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US; Schroeder Institute for Tobacco Research and Policy Studies, Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Jennifer Cantrell et al. (see record 2013-33048-031). Cantrell et al. reported that neighborhoods with a higher proportion of African Americans are more likely to sell little cigars and cigarillos (LCC), have exterior storefront LCC advertising, and have lower prices per cigarillo compared with neighborhoods with a lower proportion of African Americans.1 In the article, the authors did not address two important points: (1) the correlation between racial segregation and neighborhood level socioeconomic status (SES) and (2) the structural-level factors contributing to the risk of initiation, addiction, and lack of cessation in such neighborhoods. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Advertising](#)
[*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Marketing](#)
[*Neighborhoods](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Retailing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in [American Journal of Public Health](#)
Available from *ProQuest* in [American Journal of Public Health](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *EBSCOhost* in [American Journal of Public Health](#)

76. Marketing little cigars and cigarillos in African American communities.

Citation: American Journal of Public Health, April 2014, vol./is. 104/4(e1), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Sheehan, Diana M

Correspondence Address: Sheehan, Diana M.: Robert Stempel College of Public Health and Social Work, Florida International University, 11200 SW8th St, PCA 362C, Miami, FL, US, 33199, dsheehan@fiu.edu

Institution: Department of Epidemiology, Robert Stempel College of Public Health and Social Work, Florida International University, Miami, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Jennifer Cantrell et al. (see record 2013-33048-031). Cantrell et al. reported that neighborhoods with a higher proportion of African Americans are more likely to sell little cigars and cigarillos (LCC), have exterior storefront LCC advertising, and have lower prices per cigarillo compared with neighborhoods with a lower proportion of African Americans.1 In the article, the authors did not address two important points: (1) the correlation between racial segregation and neighborhood level

socioeconomic status (SES) and (2) the structural-level factors contributing to the risk of initiation, addiction, and lack of cessation in such neighborhoods. Cantrell et al. may have overestimated the association between LCC availability, storefront advertising and pricing, and neighborhood racial density by not controlling for neighborhood-level SES. Neighborhood SES could also be interacting with neighborhood racial segregation as a moderator. A potentially heightened susceptibility to LCC may be found in communities with both a high proportion of African Americans and low SES. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Advertising](#)
[*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Marketing](#)
[*Neighborhoods](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Retailing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in [American Journal of Public Health](#)
 Available from *ProQuest* in [American Journal of Public Health](#); Note: ; Collection notes:
 If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
 Available from *EBSCOhost* in [American Journal of Public Health](#)

77. Religious/spiritual well-being, personality and mental health: A review of results and conceptual issues.

Citation: Journal of Religion and Health, April 2014, vol./is. 53/2(382-392), 0022-4197;1573-6571 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Unterrainer, H. F.; Lewis, A. J.; Fink, A

Correspondence Address: Unterrainer, H. F.: Institute of Psychology, Karl-Franzens-University, Geidorfgurtel 20/4/10, Graz, Austria, 8010, human.unterrainer@uni-graz.at

Institution: Center for Integrative Addiction Research, Gruner Kreis Society, Vienna, Austria; Faculty of Health, School of Psychology, Deakin University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Institute of Psychology, Karl-Franzens-University, Graz, Austria

Language: English

Abstract: The current paper provides background to the development of the Multidimensional Inventory for Religious/Spiritual Well-being and then summarises findings derived from its use with other measures of health and personality. There is substantial evidence for religiosity/spirituality being positively related to a variety of indicators of mental health, including subjective well-being and personality dimensions. Furthermore, religiosity/spirituality can play an important role in the process of recovering from mental illness as well as providing a protective function against addictive or suicidal behaviours. However, further research is needed to examine the mechanisms through which religiosity/spirituality have an impact on health-related conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Mental Health](#)
[*Personality](#)
[*Religious Beliefs](#)
[*Spirituality](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[Aging](#)
[Personality Traits](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Journal of Religion and Health*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

78. Treatment of substance use disorders.

Citation: Clinical manual of addiction psychopharmacology (2nd ed.), 2014(387-412) (2014)

Author(s): Retry, Nancy M; Ledgerwood, David M; McKay, James R

Institution: University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI, US; Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, the authors discuss six psychotherapies applied to alcohol, cocaine, and opioid dependence: brief interventions; motivational interviewing/motivational enhancement therapy; cognitive-behavioral therapies; behavioral treatments, including community reinforcement approach and contingency management; behavioral couples therapy; and 12-step facilitation. The authors also describe studies that examined the efficacy of a medication in combination with one or more of the six psychotherapies. In the second section of the chapter, the authors highlight research that directly studied the interaction between psychosocial and pharmacological treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Psychosocial Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Club drugs and synthetic cannabinoid agonists.

Citation: Clinical manual of addiction psychopharmacology (2nd ed.), 2014(351-386) (2014)

Author(s): Rosenthal, Richard N; Solhkhah, Ramon

Institution: Columbia University, College of Physicians & Surgeons, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Jersey Shore University Medical Center, NJ, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses the use of club drugs and synthetic cannabinoid agonists that are abused and their treatment. The chapter include the pharmacology of these substances in both humans and animals. There is an epidemic of club drug use. Use of club drugs is particularly problematic among individuals with psychiatric illness, including mood disorders, anxiety disorders, and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Clinicians need to be aware of the ever-changing patterns of drug abuse. The club drugs as a group are not benign, although youths often perceive them as such. Use of these drugs often has serious and occasionally fatal consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[Comorbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. Inhalants.

Citation: Clinical manual of addiction psychopharmacology (2nd ed.), 2014(321-349) (2014)

Author(s): Hernandez-Avila, Carlos

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses abuse and treatment of inhalants as well as the pharmacology of in both humans and animals. Inhalant use is a widespread problem. Acutely, this heterogeneous group of substances, that is, solvents, nitrites, general anesthetics exerts significant reinforcing effects, and continuous use of these drugs appears to induce tolerance and withdrawal symptoms. In addition to rapid absorption, rapid entry into the brain, and high bioavailability, inhalants' effects on dopaminergic, glutamatergic, and GABAergic neurotransmission appear to contribute to their abuse liability. Medications that alter these systems, in conjunction with psychosocial interventions, may reduce inhalant use in addicted patients. Further research on the treatment of inhalant use disorders is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Inhalant Abuse](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Hallucinogens and related drugs.

Citation: Clinical manual of addiction psychopharmacology (2nd ed.), 2014(261-320) (2014)

Author(s): Passie, Torsten; Halpern, John H

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US; Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses the pharmacological aspects and treatment of intoxication of hallucinogens and other related drugs. Hallucinogens represent a large variety of substances, most of which have been used for millennia to induce trances and religious experiences. Their use has not been dangerous when restricted to traditional ritualistic settings. Use of these substances by lay persons and misuse by some individuals has led to serious problems including addiction, psychotic episodes, and dangerous behaviors. Epidemiological data show consistent levels of use of these substances since the 1970s. Although most of the hallucinogenic substances are physiologically well tolerated, some can have serious toxicological effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Hallucinogenic Drugs](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Toxicity](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Sedatives, hypnotics, and anxiolytics.

Citation: Clinical manual of addiction psychopharmacology (2nd ed.), 2014(199-260) (2014)

Author(s): Ciraulo, Domenic A

Institution: Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, the authors discuss benzodiazepines, selective gamma-aminobutyric acid type A1 (GABAA1) (benzodiazepine) receptor agonists, that is, zaleplon and zolpidem, barbiturates, and other agents that are used less commonly clinically but are sometimes abused. Topics include neuropharmacology; pharmacokinetics; etiological theories of use and abuse; symptoms of intoxication; protocols for detoxification; medical and social consequences of abuse; and treatments. The chapter ends with clinical case examples. The role for pharmacotherapy involves selecting therapeutic agents with the lowest abuse potential and managing abstinence syndromes and overdose. The definitions of abuse, dependence, and misuse subtly influence both research and clinical practice. The DSM-5 criteria for sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic use disorder have eliminated the category of abuse, favoring a severity scale based on the number of criterion symptoms met. When considering use of therapeutic agents that are associated with both a withdrawal syndrome and tolerance, DSM-5 specifically excludes application of these two criteria. Tolerance to many benzodiazepine effects occurs after a single dose and certainly after a few weeks. Fortunately, tolerance to anti-anxiety effects is uncommon, although tolerance to sedative and euphoric effects does occur. A well-established withdrawal syndrome also occurs with sedative hypnotics. Therefore, specificity of which drug effects contribute to difficulty stopping use is a clinically relevant approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Tranquilizing Drugs](#)
[*Pharmacokinetics](#)
[Etiology](#)
[Hypnotic Drugs](#)
[Pharmacology](#)
[Sedatives](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Stimulants.

Citation: Clinical manual of addiction psychopharmacology (2nd ed.), 2014(171-197) (2014)

Author(s): Kampman, Kyle M

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Treatment Research Center, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) There is a continuing demand for treatment of cocaine and other stimulant dependence. The rate of admission to drug treatment programs for cocaine dependence ranked third among illicit drugs, behind only marijuana and heroin dependence. The rate of admission for stimulant dependence was fifth highest among the illicit drugs. So, despite some decline in the number of regular users of cocaine and amphetamine, abuse and dependence on these drugs result in a great deal of morbidity and place a significant burden on health care resources. Although progress has been made in developing new psychosocial treatments for stimulant dependence, standard psychotherapy alone does not provide substantial benefit for many patients. Thus, medications have been sought to augment psychosocial treatment. Although no medications are currently approved to treat cocaine or amphetamine dependence, progress in the understanding of the neurobiology of stimulant dependence has led to the discovery of several promising medications that have already shown encouraging results in controlled clinical trials. Novel compounds, currently in early clinical studies, have shown promise and should soon be available for testing in controlled clinical trials. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
Source: PsycINFO

84. Opioids.

Citation: Clinical manual of addiction psychopharmacology (2nd ed.), 2014(97-136) (2014)
Author(s): Renner, John A Jr.; Knapp, Clifford M; Ciraulo, Domenic A; Epstein, Steven
Institution: Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Georgetown University, Washington, DC, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses the prevalence of opioid dependence. Opioid dependence has been recognized as a problem in the United States since the end of the nineteenth century. The introduction of methadone maintenance treatment in 1964 showed that patients whose addiction was treated could be returned to productive lives and ushered in a new era of scientific and medical interest in opioid addiction. There has been major progress in our understanding of the actions of the opioids and of the risk factors associated with dependence. The last 50 years have seen the development of a range of treatment options. They include detoxification, usually followed by drug-free outpatient counseling; opioid substitution therapy with methadone or buprenorphine; antagonist therapy, both oral and a long-acting formulation; therapeutic communities; and 12-step programs. Success in methadone substitution therapy is associated with adequate dosage, extended time in treatment, and provision of professional counseling services. The approval of buprenorphine for use in the private office setting represents a significant shift in public policy for the management of opioid dependence. This option has significantly increased the number of patients in treatment and has attracted many individuals in the early stages of illness who have traditionally avoided methadone treatment. Furthermore, the recent approval of depot naltrexone mitigates the compliance problem with oral naltrexone and adds another potentially useful treatment option. These new treatment options, coupled with recognition of the need to treat co-occurring psychiatric conditions in opioid-addicted patients, hold great promise for the development of a more effective treatment system for this major public health problem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Public Health](#)
Source: PsycINFO

85. Tobacco.

Citation: Clinical manual of addiction psychopharmacology (2nd ed.), 2014(71-96) (2014)
Author(s): Oncken, Cheryl A; George, Tony P
Institution: Clinical Research Center, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US; Division of Brain and Therapeutics, Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Comprehensive treatment of tobacco addiction is necessary because of the addictive nature of nicotine and the serious health consequences of tobacco dependence. This chapter discusses pharmacotherapies that aid in smoking cessation. Specifically, the authors discuss the phenomenology of nicotine addiction and clinical aspects of tobacco dependence and withdrawal, the first-line tobacco pharmacotherapies-nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) products, sustained-release bupropion (bupropion SR) and varenicline-and other medications that may enhance smoking cessation rates and/or reduce smoking relapse. The authors also briefly review nicotine dependence pharmacotherapies for persons with psychiatric and medical comorbidity and other special populations such as pregnant women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Nicotine Withdrawal](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Pregnancy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. Alcohol.

Citation: Clinical manual of addiction psychopharmacology (2nd ed.), 2014(1-69) (2014)

Author(s): Kranzler, Henry R; Knapp, Clifford M; Ciraulo, Domenic A

Institution: Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses the following aspects of alcohol consumption: 1) Pharmacology of ethanol and its relation to medication development; 2) Epidemiology of drinking, heavy drinking, and alcohol use disorders; 3) Pharmacotherapy for heavy drinking and alcohol use disorders. Alcohol affects a wide variety of neurotransmitter systems, including virtually all of the major systems associated with psychiatric symptoms. This diversity of effects explains, at least in part, why chronic heavy drinking is commonly associated with many different psychiatric symptoms. Alcohol alters the absorption and metabolism of nutrients, and chronic heavy drinking can disturb intermediary metabolism and produce a variety of deficiency states. Alcohol abuse also results in both psychological and physiological dependence, with abrupt cessation causing withdrawal states. Although the most common effect of abrupt cessation of drinking is an uncomplicated alcohol withdrawal syndrome, severe effects also may result. In a medically compromised patient, severe withdrawal-which can include tonic-clonic seizures, hallucinations, and delirium tremens-can be lethal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[Chronicity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Clinical manual of addiction psychopharmacology (2nd ed.).

Citation: Clinical manual of addiction psychopharmacology (2nd ed.), 2014 (2014)

Author(s): Kranzler, Henry R [Ed]; Ciraulo, Domenic A [Ed]; Zindel, Leah R [Ed]

Institution: Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Psychopharmacology is a swiftly evolving field, with new drugs coming onto the market and existing drugs being approved for new treatments at a rapid pace. This new edition of Clinical Manual of Addiction Psychopharmacology offers current information on the pharmacology of the major classes of drugs related to addiction, as well as the latest pharmacological treatment of dependence on these drugs. Advances have been made in the treatment of alcohol, tobacco, and opioid dependence in particular, and these chapters have been thoroughly updated. In addition, the manual reflects recent research findings and evidence-based perspectives on the pharmacological actions of other drugs of abuse. The editors have adopted a therapeutic focus that will prove indispensable to clinicians challenged to identify effective pharmacotherapy treatments for their patients with substance use disorders. For example, the importance of identifying co-occurring medical problems and psychiatric syndromes is emphasized to avoid undermining the therapeutic effects of treatment, and the efficacy of combining non-pharmacological treatment, such as psychotherapy, is also explored. Prescribing clinicians, social workers, and other mental health practitioners will find Clinical Manual of Addiction Psychopharmacology invaluable in their work with individuals with substance-related disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

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

Source: PsycINFO