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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. Employment as a predictor of substance abuse treatment completion.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-A(490), 0419-4209 (2012)
Author(s):	Melvin, Ann M
Institution:	Melvin, Ann M.: Southern Illinois U Carbondale
Language:	English
Abstract:	Many factors can be attributed to successful treatment completion. The purpose of this research is to examine employment status and mental health status as factors that contribute to successful treatment outcomes. Traditional substance abuse treatment is discussed and shown to lack an employment component to counseling. Research is discussed and illustrates the benefits employment has on not only successful treatment completion but also reduction in substance use and reduction in unemployment as well as many other benefits. Literature also describes the employment barriers encountered by people with substance abuse issues such as lack of employment history and lack of education. A review of traditional treatment models will illustrate a lack of vocational counseling within the suggested goals and objectives. This study utilized extant data from a rural Southern Illinois substance abuse treatment program. Data was collected from the program using the Government Results and Performance Act (GPRA) tool. A hierarchical logistic regression analysis was used to determine the relationship between the predictor variable of employment and the dichotomous dependent variable of treatment completion while controlling for variables of sex, criminal justice status, and educational level. The Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients for Block One was not significant ($p > .05$). The Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients of Block Two was significant ($p < .05$) and so was the employment status ($p < .05$). Implications and suggestions for further research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	*Drug Abuse *Employment Status *Treatment Outcomes
Source:	PsycINFO

2. Substance abuse and addiction treatment programs in India: Exploring the voices of Indian treatment and research professionals.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-A(779), 0419-4209 (2012)
Author(s):	Perumbilly, Sebastian A
Institution:	Perumbilly, Sebastian A.: U Connecticut
Language:	English
Abstract:	Due to enormous damage caused by substance abuse and addiction, nations are vigorously engaged in developing efficacious treatment strategies. The United States-based treatment programs are globally known for advanced and innovative techniques and the largest number of research publications. Treatment programs from postcolonial countries, including India, have been historically neglected in the Western addiction treatment research literature. To create space for treatment programs from the postcolonial world, this study looked at India's contribution to addiction treatment. Through a specially developed questionnaire, based on a mixed-method descriptive survey research design, the treatment and research professionals associated with all the eleven regional resource training centers (RRTCs) in India were asked to respond to questions in three areas: their perception on current treatment practices in India; their perspectives on the most-important treatment practices; and their rationales for these opinions. The analysis and discussion is based on 112 survey responses. The findings report vital information on currently available treatment programs in India, and the gap between actual and ideal treatment settings there; innovative clinical practices being

implemented and recommendations for further treatment enhancement; contribution to research literature on treatment programs from postcolonial settings; and information useful to global addiction treatment community and policy makers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Addiction
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Professional Personnel
 *Voice
Source: PsycINFO

3. What strippers know and do: Substance use and sanctions at mell's belles.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-A(778), 0419-4209 (2012)
Author(s): Lavin, Melissa Francesca
Institution: Lavin, Melissa Francesca: U Connecticut
Language: English
Abstract: There is growing literature and academic attention focused on strip club settings, namely regarding the interaction between stripper and customer. Other areas that have been examined in the growing body of research to date on strip clubs include emphases on stigma management, gender performances and hierarchies, power and social control, and socialization processes. There has been little direct attention paid to drug and alcohol use in strip clubs and, more specifically, what use patterns mean to setting actors. Whenever drugs and alcohol are mentioned in both the deviance and gender literatures on strip clubs, scholars reduce sex worker drug and alcohol behavior (either directly or implicitly) to either further evidence of stripper "deviance" or pathology, or as "the only way that a woman can do this sort of work." Both of these approaches to sex worker drug and alcohol use are incomplete. By centralizing women's accounts through interviewing, and using these interviews to supplement my complete-participant fieldworker role, I build ideas about context-specific drug and alcohol use. My ethnographic work, through participant observation, depth and casual interviewing, and an overall acquaintance with this subculture for 12 years; first, as a stripper, then a researcher, and now as a researcher/stripper, examines these matters from a singular and triangulated vantage point. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Consumer Behavior
 *Drug Usage
Source: PsycINFO

4. Becoming normal: The social construction of buprenorphine & new attempts to medicalize addiction.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-A(791), 0419-4209 (2012)
Author(s): Netherland, Julie C
Institution: Netherland, Julie C.: City U New York
Language: English
Abstract: Drawing on theories about the social construction of knowledge and the sociology of the body, this dissertation analyzes the social construction of buprenorphine, a medication being used to treat addiction to opioids, to better understand the processes of medicalization. Buprenorphine was central the passage of the Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000, a law which overturned an almost one hundred year prohibition preventing physicians from prescribing narcotics for the treatment of addiction in an office-based

setting. Buprenorphine is seen by many as central to moving addiction treatment into the medical mainstream. Using documents from government regulators, industry, and addiction researchers, I show that there are many different "buprenorphines," each being strategically constructed and deployed to serve different political and economic interests. I also use qualitative interviews with individuals taking buprenorphine to examine the ways in which their embodied experiences of the medication shape and are shaped by different discourses about buprenorphine, addiction, and addiction treatment. I show how buprenorphine and medical theories of addiction act as a new system of constraint, while allowing new possibilities for agency and action. I conclude with a discussion of how the discourses about and embodied experiences of those taking buprenorphine challenge but also reflect the larger sociopolitical context in which they are contained. This research builds upon and challenges existing theories about the medicalization of social problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

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

Source: PsycINFO

5. Women with elevated food addiction symptoms show accelerated reactions, but no impaired inhibitory control, in response to pictures of high-calorie food-cues.

Citation: Eating Behaviors, September 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1471-0153 (Sep 5, 2012)

Author(s): Meule, Adrian; Lutz, Annika; Voge, Claus; Kubler, Andrea

Abstract: Addictive behaviors are accompanied by a lack of inhibitory control, specifically when individuals are confronted with substance-related cues. Thus, we expected women with symptoms of food addiction to be impaired in inhibitory control, when confronted with palatable, high-calorie food-cues. Female college students (N=50) were divided in low and high food addiction groups based on the symptom count of the Yale Food Addiction Scale. Participants performed a Go/No-go-task with high-calorie food-cues or neutral pictures presented behind the targets. Self-reported impulsivity was also assessed. The high food addiction group had faster reaction times in response to food-cues as compared to neutral cues and reported higher attentional impulsivity than the low food addiction group. Commission and omission errors did not differ between groups or picture types. Hence, women with food addiction symptoms reported higher attentional impulsivity and reacted faster in response to food-cues, although neither increased self-reported motor impulsivity nor impaired behavioral inhibition was found. Food addiction symptoms seem to be related to attentional aspects of impulsivity but not other facets of impulsivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

6. Symptoms of promise.

Citation: PsycCRITIQUES, 2012, vol./is. 57/38(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2012)

Author(s): Earleywine, Mitchell

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the books, APA Addiction Syndrome Handbook, Volume. 1: Foundations, Influences, and Expressions of Addiction by Howard J. Shaffer, Debi A. LaPlante, and Sarah E. Nelson (see record 2012-00716-000) and APA Addiction Syndrome Handbook, Volume. 2: Recovery, Prevention, and Other Issues by Howard J. Shaffer, Debi A. LaPlante, and Sarah E. Nelson (see record 2012-00715-000). Howard Shaffer's edited two-volume set, APA Addiction Syndrome Handbook, helps summarize the relevant work in the field and provides a superb starting point for new research, prevention, and

treatments. The first volume, titled Foundations, Influences, and Expressions of Addiction, focuses on nosology and etiology; it contains 17 chapters. The second, called Recovery, Prevention, and Other Issues, includes 18 chapters on the expected research into treatment and public health, with extras on novel topics such as homelessness, special populations, and technology. The details on cultural sensitivity and significance, the import of context and biological vulnerabilities, the helpful recommendations for assessment-they are all up to date. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Electronic Collection

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Childhood food addiction and the family.

Citation: The Family Journal, July 2012, vol./is. 20/3(332-339), 1066-4807 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Carlisle, Kristy L; Buser, Juleen K; Carlisle, Robert M

Correspondence Address: Carlisle, Kristy L.: Department of Graduate Education, Leadership, and Counseling, Rider University, Memorial 202, 2083 Lawrenceville Road, Lawrenceville, NJ, US, 08648, carlislek@rider.edu

Institution: Carlisle, Kristy L.: Department of Graduate Education, Leadership, and Counseling, Rider University, Lawrenceville, NJ; Buser, Juleen K.: Department of Graduate Education, Leadership, and Counseling, Rider University, Lawrenceville, NJ; Carlisle, Robert M.: Department of Graduate Education, Leadership, and Counseling, Rider University, Lawrenceville, NJ

Language: English

Abstract: Food addiction among children is a concerning issue. Few empirical studies have examined the relevance of food addiction among pediatric samples, but emerging evidence suggests that some children experience their eating patterns as addictive. The present review will discuss the issue of food addiction among children, and will also attend to the related concepts of binge eating and obesity. Several family factors that have been implicated as contributing to problematic eating practices among children will be discussed, including family functioning, parental modeling, parental pressure, and the impact of low socioeconomic status. Finally, implications for counselors who work with families struggling with food addiction will be presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Binge Eating Disorder](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Preimmigration family cohesion and drug/alcohol abuse among recent Latino immigrants.

Citation: The Family Journal, July 2012, vol./is. 20/3(256-266), 1066-4807 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Dillon, Frank R; De La Rosa, Mario; Sanchez, Mariana; Schwartz, Seth J

Correspondence Address: Dillon, Frank R.: Center for Research on U.S. Latino HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse, Florida International University, 11200 SW 8th St., PCA 369, Miami, FL, US, 33026, fdillon@fiu.edu

Institution: Dillon, Frank R.: Center for Research on U.S. Latino HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse, Florida International University, Miami, FL; De La Rosa, Mario: Center for Research on U.S. Latino HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse, Florida International University, Miami, FL; Sanchez, Mariana: Center for Research on U.S. Latino HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse, Florida International University, Miami, FL; Schwartz, Seth J.: Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL

Language: English

Abstract: Given the growing population of Latino immigrants in the United States, it is critical for counselors to understand pre- and postimmigration social contextual factors affecting the mental health of this heterogeneous ethnic population. The objective of our cross-sectional, retrospective study was to investigate the potential protective influence of preimmigration family cohesion on drug/alcohol abuse just prior to migration among 527 Latino young adults (age 18-34 years). Multivariate Poisson regression indicated that preimmigration family cohesion was inversely related with harmful/hazardous alcohol consumption, the frequency/quantity of alcohol use, and illicit drug use when controlling for the potentially confounding sociodemographic factors of gender, age, education, income, marital status, and immigration status (documented or undocumented). Associations between family cohesion and drug/alcohol use behaviors varied between Central American immigrants and Caribbean/South American regional groups. Preimmigration findings offer a fuller contextual understanding of the lives of Latino young adult immigrants and support the importance of family cohesion as a buffer against drug/alcohol abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Group Cohesion](#)
[*Immigration](#)
["*Latinos/Latinas"](#)
[Counselors](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. Life course adversity in the lives of formerly homeless persons with serious mental illness: Context and meaning.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 2012, vol./is. 82/3(421-430), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Padgett, Deborah K; Smith, Bikki Tran; Henwood, Benjamin F; Tiderington, Emmy

Correspondence Address: Padgett, Deborah K.: Silver School of Social Work, New York University, 1 Washington Square North, Room 416, New York, NY, US, 10003, dkpl@nyu.edu

Institution: Padgett, Deborah K.: New York University, New York, NY; Smith, Bikki Tran: New York University, New York, NY; Henwood, Benjamin F.: New York University, New York, NY; Tiderington, Emmy: New York University, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: This qualitative study assessed the frequency and subjective meaning of adverse experiences using case study analyses of interviews with 38 formerly homeless adults with co-occurring serious mental illness (SMI) and substance abuse histories. Adverse life events were inventoried using an adaptation of Lloyd and Turner's (2008) 41-item checklist. Participants averaged 8.8 adverse events, with approximately one-third having experienced incarceration (37%), suicidality (32%), abandonment by one or both parents

(30%), and death of their mother (34%). Cross-case analyses yielded 3 themes: social losses because of death and estrangement; the significance of chronic stressors as well as acute events; and the cumulative lifetime nature of adversity. Findings suggest that life course experiences of trauma and loss have a cumulative influence in the lives of this population in addition and in relation to SMI, substance abuse, and homelessness. In this context, the mental health recovery movement should address prior adverse experiences beyond comorbid diagnoses in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Experiences \(Events\)](#)
[*Homeless Mentally Ill](#)
[*Homeless](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

10. Diminished brain functional magnetic resonance imaging activation in patients on opiate maintenance despite normal spatial working memory task performance.

Citation: Clinical Neuropharmacology, July 2012, vol./is. 35/4(153-160), 0362-5664;1537-162X (Jul-Aug 2012)

Author(s): Bach, Patrick; Vollstadt-Klein, Sabine; Frischknecht, Ulrich; Hoerst, Mareen; Kiefer, Falk; Mann, Karl; Ende, Gabriele; Hermann, Derik

Correspondence Address: Hermann, Derik: Department of Addictive Behaviour, Central Institute of Mental Health, PO Box 12 21 20, Mannheim, Germany, D-68072, derik.hermann@zi-mannheim.de

Institution: Bach, Patrick: Department of Addictive Behaviour, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim; Vollstadt-Klein, Sabine: Department of Addictive Behaviour, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim; Frischknecht, Ulrich: Department of Addictive Behaviour, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim; Hoerst, Mareen: Department of NeuroImaging, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim; Kiefer, Falk: Department of Addictive Behaviour, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim; Mann, Karl: Department of Addictive Behaviour, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim; Ende, Gabriele: Department of NeuroImaging, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim; Hermann, Derik: Department of Addictive Behaviour, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Despite the beneficial impact on the reduction of addictive behavior, opiate maintenance therapy has been associated with negative effects on cognitive and psychomotor functioning. This may limit the outcome of behavioral strategies, rehabilitation, and reintegration into society. The objective of the study at hand was to investigate the effect of buprenorphine and methadone maintenance therapy on visuospatial working memory performance. Methods: Visuospatial working memory performance of 13 patients, receiving either methadone or buprenorphine, was investigated and compared to 13 control participants using functional magnetic resonance imaging. Results: Altered neuronal activation was found in the patients, including brain areas associated with working memory performance and addiction. Behavioral performance on the visuospatial working memory task was similar across groups. Conclusions: Results indicate that there are no robust impairments of visuospatial capabilities in patients on opiate maintenance, but altered neuronal activation in working memory-related brain areas-due to chronic presence of opiates-may limit cognitive performance on complex cognitive tasks. Factors in therapeutic strategies that may support rehabilitation of patients' cognitive performance are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Opiates](#)
[*Performance](#)
[*Short Term Memory](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
Source: PsycINFO

11. Cannibals cultivation.

Citation: Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, April 2012, vol./is. 56/1(89-90), 0090-1482 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Sharma, Manoj

Institution: Sharma, Manoj: University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Weed Need and Greed. A Study of Domestic Cannabis Cultivation by G. R. Potter (2010). Cannabis or marijuana addiction is a major problem all over the world. The book is about those involved in cannabis growing with a focus on United Kingdom. The book is organized into seven chapters with an introduction and glossary that precede the chapters. Usually the glossary is placed at the end of the book but in this book the glossary is the first thing one encounters. This is good because the author provides an upfront guide to what different terms he has used in the book. The introduction section is 28 pages in length and provides an overview to cannabis, overview of the aims and methodology, and an overview of the book. This section could be a bit shorter and a little more focused. The first chapter is about preparing the ground by discussing an overview of the cannabis market in the United Kingdom. The second chapter is called, "A growing industry: The emergence of domestic cannabis cultivation." The third chapter is about how cannabis is grown in the UK and focuses on the details of what exactly is entailed in growing cannabis. The fourth chapter is an introduction to UK cannabis growers. The fifth chapter is about ideological cannabis growers. In this category not-for profit growers, medical marijuana cultivators, personal use marijuana growers, and accidental cannabis growers are discussed. The sixth chapter is about commercial cannabis cultivation. The final chapter in the book is about conclusions. On the whole, the book has been written well and is a good representation of the research in the field. This book will be especially useful for policy makers who are dealing with cannabis regulation. Graduate students in the area of addictions will also benefit from this book as a supplementary text. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

12. Reinforcement-based treatment for alcohol and drug addictions.

Citation: Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, April 2012, vol./is. 56/1(86-88), 0090-1482 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Sharma, Manoj

Institution: Sharma, Manoj: University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Reinforcement-Based Treatment for Substance Use Disorders. A Comprehensive Behavioral Approach by L. M. Tuten et al. (see record 2011-09262-000). This book presents an evidence-based, comprehensive model for treating substance use disorders, called the Reinforcement-Based Treatment (RBT). The field of treating substance abuse disorders is very challenging and such models are very much needed to improve the success rate of treatment efforts. The book is organized into 12 chapters, an introduction, and 12 appendices that follow the chapters. The first chapter is about the environment of treatment delivery. The second chapter is about conducting a functional assessment of substance abuse. The third chapter is about the feedback session through the adaptation of motivational interviewing. The fourth chapter is about essential goals for competing with drug use. The fifth chapter is about behavioral monitoring of treatment goals known as goal graphing. The sixth chapter is about contingency management to improve treatment outcomes. The seventh chapter is about the role of case management in substance abuse treatment. The eighth chapter is about the role of significant others and family members in treatment of substance abuse disorders. The ninth chapter is about training and supervision. In this chapter, the qualifications and personal characteristics of RBT therapists and supervisors are presented. The tenth chapter discusses implementation challenges. The most common challenge is that of relapse, which is discussed in detail. The eleventh chapter pertains to a special population of pregnant and child rearing women. On the whole, the book has been written well and is a good representation of the research in the field. This book will be especially useful for clinicians who are dealing with patients suffering from alcohol and other substance use disorders. This book is also a must read for program administrators in the substance abuse field who select and implement treatment models for their organizations. Graduate students in the area of addictions will also benefit from this book. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Case Management](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Reinforcement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

13. Continuing care in addiction.

Citation: Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, April 2012, vol./is. 56/1(83-85), 0090-1482 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Sharma, Manoj

Institution: Sharma, Manoj: University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Treating Substance Use Disorders with Adaptive Continuing Care by J. R. McKay (see record 2009-08148-000). This book is about adaptive continuing care and has been published by the American Psychological Association. The author of this book, Dr. James McKay, is a well known scholar in the field of psychology and psychiatry. The book is organized into five parts and 13 chapters. The first part builds a case for continuing care in addiction treatment and has two chapters. The first chapter is an introduction that presents three case vignettes on the strengths and weaknesses of standard treatments for substance abuse; then discusses the limitations of standard treatments; then introduces new approaches to continuing care; and finally discusses the organization of the book. It is a very well written introduction. The second chapter in the first part discusses the course of substance use disorders and implications for continuing care. The second part of the book is called approaches to continuing care and has three chapters. The third part in the book is about adaptive treatment models and has three

chapters. The fourth part is about developing and improving adaptive continuing care interventions and has three chapters. The final part of the book is about new developments and future directions and includes two chapters. On the whole, the book has been written well and is a good representation of the research in the field. This book will be especially useful for clinical researchers and clinicians who are developing and evaluating interventions for patients suffering from alcohol and other substance use disorders. Graduate students doing intervention research in the area of addictions will also benefit from this book. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Continuum of Care](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

14. The relationship between emotional intelligence and abuse of alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco among college students.

Citation: Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, April 2012, vol./is. 56/1(8-37), 0090-1482 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Claros, Edith; Sharma, Manoj

Correspondence Address: Claros, Edith: School of Nursing, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy & Health Sciences, Boston, MA, US, 02115, Edith.claros@mcphs.edu

Institution: Claros, Edith: School of Nursing, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy & Health Sciences, Boston, MA; Sharma, Manoj: University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined the relationship between emotional intelligence (EI), alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco use. A correlation analysis was used to explore the relationship between EI and the use of alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco among college students (n = 199). EI abilities (perception, utilization, understanding, and regulation of emotions) were measured in college students who completed the valid and reliable Schutte Self Report Inventory (SSRI), the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND), and the Marijuana Screening Inventory (MSI). The results demonstrated that EI constructs (Perception, Utilization, Regulation, and Management of Emotion) scores were significant predictors of alcohol and marijuana use. An association between the EI and cigarette smoking was not supported by this study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Emotional Intelligence](#)
[Marijuana](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

15. Bulimia-In 100 words.

Citation: The British Journal of Psychiatry, July 2012, vol./is. 201/1(19), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Treasure, Janet; Russell, Gerald

Language: English

Abstract: This article focuses on bulimia, a common symptom in many psychiatric disorders. The possible explanation is food environment. It is observed that if animals are exposed to similar perturbations in their environment, they binge eat. Thus, food addiction could be a cause of the obesity pandemic with implications for policy needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bulimia](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

16. "Tryptophan depletion in addictive behaviours: Comment": Reply.

Citation: The British Journal of Psychiatry, July 2012, vol./is. 201/1(73-74), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Cox, Sylvia M. L; Casey, Kevin F; Delaney, J. Scott; Leyton, Marco

Correspondence Address: Leyton, Marco: Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, 1033 Pine Avenue West, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H3A 1A1, marco.leyton@mcgill.ca

Institution: Cox, Sylvia M. L.: Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ; Casey, Kevin F.: Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ; Delaney, J. Scott: Department of Emergency Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, PQ; Leyton, Marco: Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ

Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current authors to the comments made by Chih-Sung Liang & Pei Shen Ho (see record 2012-22007-016) on the original article (see record 2012-24053-011). Liang & Ho raise a number of interesting points. First, participants were tested following cocaine ingestion while in a low serotonin v. control state. Investigating the effects of repeated cocaine use in these states, Cox et al. agreed, would be interesting. Second, cocaine ingestion did not altered plasma tryptophan levels. Cox et al. considered this a strength. Third, Liang & Ho cited recent work indicating that greater striatal dopamine release in pathological gamblers correlates with higher subjective excitement. Cox et al.'s own study rose the possibility that individuals exhibiting the largest dopamine responses might have lowered serotonergic tone. Fourth, the minimum time between cocaine test sessions was 2 days, well beyond the drug's plasma half-life of 40-60 min. Acute tryptophan depletion increased the dopamine response when patients took cocaine, and decreased it when the drug was absent. These opposite effects in the presence v. absence of drug might contribute to a core feature of substance misuse: i.e. increased incentive motivational states when drugs and highly salient drug cues are present, and decreases when these stimuli are absent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Serotonin](#)
[*Tryptophan](#)
[*Positron Emission Tomography](#)
[Cocaine](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

17. Tryptophan depletion in addictive behaviours: Comment.

Citation: The British Journal of Psychiatry, July 2012, vol./is. 201/1(73), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Liang, Chih-Sung; Ho, Pei-Shen

Correspondence Address: Liang, Chih-Sung: Department of Psychiatry, Beitou Armed Forces Hospital, No.60, Xinmin Road, Beitou District, Taipei City, Taiwan, 112, lcsyfw@gmail.com

Institution: Liang, Chih-Sung: Department of Psychiatry, Beitou Armed Forces Hospital, Taipei City; Ho, Pei-Shen: Department of Psychiatry, Beitou Armed Forces Hospital, Taipei City

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by S. M. L. Cox (see record 2012-24053-011). This study provides supportive evidence that low serotonin activity can increase dopaminergic responses to cocaine in humans, suggesting a possible mechanism specific to 'a low-serotonin state' in causing addictive behaviors. Although illuminating, the results of the study should be interpreted with caution. First, Cox et al. use acute tryptophan depletion producing a reduction in plasma tryptophan, assumed to represent low levels of serotonin in the brain. Notably, in Cox et al's study, plasma concentrations of tryptophan did not significantly differ between cocaine and placebo, which appears to be an unexpected finding. This should be left open to discussion. Second, the interplay between serotonin and cocaine may be altered after repeated cocaine administration, a common manifestation in 'real-world' cocaine users. The study by Cox et al. showed that low serotonin activity augmented, rather than diminished, dopamine release in response to cocaine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Serotonin](#)
[*Tryptophan](#)
[*Positron Emission Tomography](#)
[Cocaine](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

18. Nanomedicine: Ushering in a new era of pain management.

Citation: European Journal of Pain Supplements, November 2011, vol./is. 5/S2(317-322), 1754-3207;1878-0075 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Sprintz, Michael; Tasciotti, Ennio; Allegri, Massimo; Grattoni, Alessandro; Driver, Larry C; Ferrari, Mauro

Correspondence Address: Sprintz, Michael: Methodist Hospital Research Institute, Department of Nanomedicine, 5353 Fannin St. Apt. 1723, Houston, TX, US, 77004, msprintz@me.com

Institution: Sprintz, Michael: Methodist Hospital Research Institute, Houston, TX; Tasciotti, Ennio: Methodist Hospital Research Institute, Houston, TX; Allegri, Massimo: Pain Therapy Service, IRCCS Policlinico S. Matteo, Pavia; Grattoni, Alessandro: Methodist Hospital Research Institute, Houston, TX; Driver, Larry C.: MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX; Ferrari, Mauro: Methodist Hospital Research Institute, Houston, TX

Language: English

Abstract: Pain, be it acute, chronic, or any permutation thereof, is a universal problem affecting greater than 1.5 billion people worldwide, with over 116 million in the US, and over 164 million people in Europe and Israel combined. The economic cost to society is staggering, estimated around \$560-635 billion annually in the US alone for direct medical treatment

costs and lost productivity. Additional complications may include over-prescribing of opiates and other potentially habit-forming substances with life-threatening side effects, as well as drug diversion and the social problems associated with substance abuse and addiction, such as illegal "pill mills," which contributed to the approximate 600% increase in opioid prescribing in the United States from 1997 to 2007, and a 300% increase in the number of deaths related to prescription opioids. However, the greatest cost of pain rests on the individual who, in addition to his or her pain, is fraught with anxiety, depression, sleep disturbances, and deteriorating interpersonal relationships, resulting in a severely diminished quality of life. While efforts are continuing to unlock the environmental and intrinsic causes and contributors to pain, there are still a great number of unmet needs throughout the realm of pain management, including imaging, drug monitoring, objective pain assessment tools, and of course, therapeutic interventions. As the technological revolution of 21st century medicine continues its ascent, nanomedicine offers unprecedented opportunities in the development of novel pain assessment, diagnostic, and therapeutic delivery mechanisms that will address many of the global unmet needs in pain management, and change the frowning face of pain to a smile of relief. Successful integration of nanomedicine into the clinical milieu requires multi- and interdisciplinary collaboration from every facet, including healthcare professionals, engineers, scientists and researchers, government and regulatory agencies as well as academia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: European Federation of International Association for the Study of Pain Chapters; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Health Care Costs](#)
[*Pain Management](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. The role of culture in substance abuse treatment programs for American Indian and Alaska native communities.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, July 2012, vol./is. 63/7(686-692), 1075-2730 (Jul 1, 2012)

Author(s): Legha, Rupinder Kaur; Novins, Douglas

Correspondence Address: Legha, Rupinder Kaur: Department of Psychiatry, University of Colorado, 13001 E. 17th St., MS F546, Building 500, Room E2322, Aurora, CO, US, 80045, rupinder.legha@ucdenver.edu

Institution: Legha, Rupinder Kaur: Department of Psychiatry, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO; Novins, Douglas: Department of Psychiatry, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Culture figures prominently in discussions regarding the etiology of alcohol and substance abuse in American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities, and a substantial body of literature suggests that it is critical to developing meaningful treatment interventions. However, no study has characterized how programs integrate culture into their services. Furthermore, reports regarding the associated challenges are limited. Methods: Twenty key informant interviews with administrators and 15 focus groups with clinicians were conducted in 18 alcohol and substance abuse treatment programs serving AI/AN communities. Transcripts were coded to identify relevant themes. Results: Substance abuse treatment programs for AI/AN communities are integrating culture into their services in two discrete ways: by implementing specific cultural practices and by adapting Western treatment models. More important, however, are the fundamental principles that shape these programs and their interactions with the people and communities they serve. These foundational beliefs and values, defined in this study as the core cultural constructs that validate and incorporate AI/AN experience and world view, include an emphasis on community and family, meaningful relationships with and respect for clients, a homelike atmosphere within the program setting, and an "open door" policy for clients. The primary challenges for integrating these cultural practices include AI/AN communities' cultural diversity and limited socioeconomic resources to

design and implement these practices. Conclusions: The prominence of foundational beliefs and values is striking and suggests a broader definition of culture when designing services. This definition of foundational beliefs and values should help other diverse communities culturally adapt their substance abuse interventions in more meaningful ways. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alaska Natives](#)
[*American Indians](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[Communities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Pharmacotherapy of alcohol use disorders by the veterans health administration: Patterns of receipt and persistence.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, July 2012, vol./is. 63/7(679-685), 1075-2730 (Jul 1, 2012)

Author(s): Harris, Alex H. S.; Oliva, Elizabeth; Bowe, Thomas; Humphreys, Keith N; Kivlahan, Daniel R; Trafton, Jodie A

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Institution: Harris, Alex H. S.: Center for Health Care Evaluation, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA; Oliva, Elizabeth: Center for Health Care Evaluation, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA; Bowe, Thomas: Center for Health Care Evaluation, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA; Humphreys, Keith N.: Center for Health Care Evaluation, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA; Kivlahan, Daniel R.: Center for Health Care Evaluation, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA; Trafton, Jodie A.: Center for Health Care Evaluation, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study assessed changes since 2007 at Veterans Health Administration (VHA) facilities (N=129) in use of the medications approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for treatment of alcohol use disorders. Methods: VHA data from fiscal years (FYs) 2008 and 2009 were used to identify patients with a diagnosis of an alcohol use disorder who received oral or extended-release naltrexone, disulfiram, or acamprosate as well as the proportion of days covered (PDC) in the 180 days after initiation and the time to first ten-day gap in possession (persistence) for each medication. Multilevel, mixed-effects logistic regression models examined the association between patient and facility characteristics and use of medications. Results: Nationally, 3.4% of VHA patients with an alcohol use disorder received medications in FY 2009 (11,165 of 331,635 patients), up from 3.0% in FY 2007. Use of medications by patients at the facilities ranged from 0% to 12%. In fully adjusted analyses, facilities offering evening and weekend services had higher rates of medication receipt, but other facility characteristics, such as having prescribers on the addiction program's staff or using medication to treat opioid or tobacco dependence, were unrelated to medication receipt. The mean PDC of acamprosate was significantly lower than mean PDCs of the other medications ($p < .05$), and persistence in use of naltrexone was significantly greater than use of acamprosate and significantly less than use of disulfiram ($p < .05$). Conclusions: Use of these medications is increasing but remains variable across the VHA system. Interventions are needed to optimize initiation of and persistence in use of these medications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Persistence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Lay perspectives on hypertension and drug adherence: Systematic review of qualitative research.

Citation: BMJ: British Medical Journal, July 2012, vol./is. 345/7867(1-16), 0959-8138 (Jul 28, 2012)

Author(s): Marshall, Iain J; Wolfe, Charles D. A; McKevitt, Christopher

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Institution: Marshall, Iain J.: King's College London, Division of Health and Social Care Research, London; Wolfe, Charles D. A.: King's College London, Division of Health and Social Care Research, London; McKevitt, Christopher: King's College London, Division of Health and Social Care Research, London

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To synthesise the findings from individual qualitative studies on patients' understanding and experiences of hypertension and drug taking; to investigate whether views differ internationally by culture or ethnic group and whether the research could inform interventions to improve adherence. Design: Systematic review and narrative synthesis of qualitative research using the 2006 UK Economic and Social Research Council research methods programme guidance. Data sources: Medline, Embase, the British Nursing Index, Social Policy and Practice, and PsycInfo from inception to October 2011. Study selection: Qualitative interviews or focus groups among people with uncomplicated hypertension (studies principally in people with diabetes, established cardiovascular disease, or pregnancy related hypertension were excluded). Results: 59 papers reporting on 53 qualitative studies were included in the synthesis. These studies came from 16 countries (United States, United Kingdom, Brazil, Sweden, Canada, New Zealand, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Iran, Israel, Netherlands, South Korea, Spain, Tanzania, and Thailand). A large proportion of participants thought hypertension was principally caused by stress and produced symptoms, particularly headache, dizziness, and sweating. Participants widely intentionally reduced or stopped treatment without consulting their doctor. Participants commonly perceived that their blood pressure improved when symptoms abated or when they were not stressed, and that treatment was not needed at these times. Participants disliked treatment and its side effects and feared addiction. These findings were consistent across countries and ethnic groups. Participants also reported various external factors that prevented adherence, including being unable to find time to take the drugs or to see the doctor; having insufficient money to pay for treatment; the cost of appointments and healthy food; a lack of health insurance; and forgetfulness. Conclusions: Non-adherence to hypertension treatment often resulted from patients' understanding of the causes and effects of hypertension; particularly relying on the presence of stress or symptoms to determine if blood pressure was raised. These beliefs were remarkably similar across ethnic and geographical groups; calls for culturally specific education for individual ethnic groups may therefore not be justified. To improve adherence, clinicians and educational interventions must better understand and engage with patients' ideas about causality, experiences of symptoms, and concerns about drug side effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Hypertension](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)
 Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

22. Gentiopicroside attenuates morphine rewarding effect through downregulation of GluN2B receptors in nucleus accumbens.

Citation: CNS Neuroscience & Therapeutics, August 2012, vol./is. 18/8(652-658), 1755-5930 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Liu, Shui-Bing; Ma, Lan; Guo, Hong-Ju; Feng, Bin; Guo, Yan-Yan; Li, Xiao-Qiang; Sun, Wen-Ji; Zheng, Lian-He; Zhao, Ming-Gao

Correspondence Address: Zheng, Lian-He: Department of Orthopaedics, Tangdu Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an, China, 710032, xiaowandou@163.com

Institution: Liu, Shui-Bing: Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an; Ma, Lan: Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an; Guo, Hong-Ju: Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an; Feng, Bin: Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an; Guo, Yan-Yan: Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an; Li, Xiao-Qiang: Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an; Sun, Wen-Ji: Department of Chinese Traditional Medicine, College of Life Science, Northwest University, Xi'an; Zheng, Lian-He: Department of Orthopaedics, Tangdu Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an; Zhao, Ming-Gao: Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Gentiopicroside (Gent) is one of the secoiridoid compound isolated from *Gentiana lutea*. This compound exhibits analgesic activities and inhibits the expression of GluN2B-containing N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors in the anterior cingulate cortex in mice. Nucleus accumbens (NAc) is a forebrain structure known for its role in drug addiction. However, little is known about the role of Gent on morphine dependence and synaptic transmission changes in the NAc. Methods: Conditioned place preference (CPP) test and behavioral sensitization of locomotor activity were used to investigate drug-seeking related behaviors. Brain slices containing NAc were prepared, and whole-cell patch-clamp recordings were performed to record the excitatory postsynaptic currents (EPSCs). Expression of proteins was detected by Western blot analysis. Results: Systemic administration of Gent attenuated the CPP effect induced by morphine, but had no effect on morphine-induced behavioral sensitization. Gent significantly reversed overexpression of GluN2B-containing NMDA receptors and dopamine D2 receptors in NAc during the first week of morphine withdrawal. However, the compound did not affect the overexpression of GluN2A-containing NMDA receptors, GluA1, and dopamine D1 receptors. Lastly, Gent significantly reduced NMDA receptors-mediated EPSCs in the NAc. Conclusion: Our study provides strong evidence that Gent inhibits morphine dependence through downregulation of GluN2B-containing NMDA receptors in the NAc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Glutamate Receptors](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

23. Asociality and engagement in adult offenders in substance abuse treatment.

- Citation:** Behavioral Sciences & the Law, July 2012, vol./is. 30/4(371-383), 0735-3936;1099-0798 (Jul-Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** Pankow, Jennifer; Knight, Kevin
- Correspondence Address:** Pankow, Jennifer: Institute of Behavioral Research, Texas Christian University, Box 298740, Fort Worth, TX, US, 76129, j.pankow@tcu.edu
- Institution:** Pankow, Jennifer: Institute of Behavioral Research, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX; Knight, Kevin: Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** In therapeutic community models for drug treatment, individual recovery is principally structured around group meetings and positive peer influences. Research shows that asocial group members with resistant behaviors and attitudes are at risk for poor treatment outcomes and have the potential to adversely impact the therapeutic group. To gain a better understanding of the asocial client's role in the larger treatment process, in-prison treatment data were used: (1) to model and confirm a two-factor solution of asociality consistent with the literature, and (2) to examine the relationship between asocial clients and treatment engagement for validation of the two-factor model. Exploratory analysis resulted in a three-factor solution representing behavioral responsiveness, cognitive distortion, and social disassociation dimensions. Nested ANOVA (i.e., clients nested within prison programs) demonstrated that asocial levels (low, medium, and high risk) predicted treatment engagement. Furthermore, comparisons among asocial risk levels indicated that high asocial clients reported significantly lower engagement levels when compared with low and medium asocial clients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Criminals](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Peers](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

24. The general environment fit scale: A factor analysis and test of convergent construct validity.

- Citation:** American Journal of Community Psychology, September 2012, vol./is. 50/1-2(64-76), 0091-0562;1573-2770 (Sep 2012)
- Author(s):** Beasley, Christopher R; Jason, Leonard A; Miller, Steven A
- Correspondence Address:** Beasley, Christopher R.: Center for Community Research, DePaul University, 990 W. Fullerton Ave., Suite 3100, Chicago, IL, US, 60614, crbeasley@gmail.com
- Institution:** Beasley, Christopher R.: Center for Community Research, DePaul University, Chicago, IL; Jason, Leonard A.: Center for Community Research, DePaul University, Chicago, IL; Miller, Steven A.: Department of Clinical Psychology, Argosy University, Chicago, IL
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Person-environment fit (P-E fit) was initially espoused as an important construct in the field of community psychology; however, most of the theoretical and empirical development of the construct has been conducted by the industrial/organizational (I/O) psychologists and business management fields. In the current study, the GEFS-a P-E fit measure that was developed from organizational perspectives on fit was administered to 246 attendees of an annual convention for residents and alumni of Oxford House, a network of over 1,400 mutual-help addiction recovery homes. The authors conducted confirmatory factor and convergent construct validity analyses with the GEFS. The results

suggested that the theoretical factor structure of the measure adequately fit the data and provided limited support for the measure's validity. Sufficient supply of resident needs by the Oxford House and similarity between residents and their housemates predicted satisfaction with the recovery home, but only perceived similarity to housemates predicted how long residents intended to stay in the Oxford Houses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for Community Research and Action; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Business Management](#)
[*Community Psychology](#)
[*Factor Analysis](#)
[*Person Environment Fit](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[Psychologists](#)
[Statistical Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. The role of Ca²⁺-stimulated adenylyl cyclases in bidirectional synaptic plasticity and brain function.

Citation: Reviews in the Neurosciences, February 2012, vol./is. 23/1(67-78), 0334-1763 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Wang, Hongbing; Zhang, Ming

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Language: English

Abstract: The activity-dependent neuronal modification is important for many aspects of adaptive behavior and brain development. Very often, neurological disorders are associated with the alteration of neural signaling pathways that are required for activity-triggered cellular events. Mounting evidence has implicated the role of cyclic AMP (cAMP)-cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA)-ERK1/2-cAMP-responsive element-binding protein (CREB) cascade in numerous brain functions such as learning and memory. Ca²⁺-stimulated type 1 and type 8 adenylyl cyclases (AC1 and AC8) are unique enzymes that couple activity-dependent calcium influx to the activation of cAMP signaling. Here, we summarize some direct evidence to support that Ca²⁺-stimulated cAMP signaling regulates molecular and cellular substrates of neuronal adaptation. Specifically, the function of AC1 and AC8 in synaptic functions, such as long-term potentiation, long-term depression, and depotentiation, has been examined by using genetic deletion and overexpression approaches. Consistent with the current hypothesis, the Ca²⁺-stimulated cAMP production through AC1 and AC8 is required for the activity-dependent activation of the ERK1/2-CREB cascade. We further describe the phenotypes of AC1/AC8 mutant mice in memory formation and other adaptive brain functions. The findings may suggest Ca²⁺-stimulated AC as therapeutic target for the treatment of mental retardation, pain, addiction, anxiety, depression, and neurodegeneration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Walter de Gruyter*Berlin*Boston

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Calcium Ions](#)
[*Neural Development](#)
[*Adenylyl Cyclase](#)
[*Synaptic Plasticity](#)
[Adaptive Behavior](#)

[Mice](#)
[Nervous System Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Temporal relationship between substance use and delinquent behavior among young psychiatrically hospitalized adolescents.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, September 2012, vol./is. 43/2(251-259), 0740-5472 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Becker, Sara J; Nargiso, Jessica E; Wolff, Jennifer C; Uhl, Kristen M; Simon, Valerie A; Spirito, Anthony; Prinstein, Mitchell J

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Institution: Becker, Sara J.: Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI; Nargiso, Jessica E.: Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI; Wolff, Jennifer C.: Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI; Uhl, Kristen M.: Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI; Simon, Valerie A.: Wayne State University, Detroit, MI; Spirito, Anthony: Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI; Prinstein, Mitchell J.: University of North Carolina, NC

Language: English

Abstract: There is considerable evidence linking substance use and delinquent behavior among adolescents. However, the nature and temporal ordering of this relationship remain uncertain, particularly among early adolescents and those with significant psychopathology. This study examined the temporal ordering of substance use and delinquent behavior in a sample of psychiatrically hospitalized early adolescents. Youth (N = 108) between the ages of 12 and 15 years completed three assessments over 18 months following hospitalization. Separate cross-lagged panel models examined the reciprocal relationship between delinquent behavior and two types of substance use (e.g., alcohol and marijuana). Results provided evidence of cross-lagged effects for marijuana: Delinquent behavior at 9 months predicted marijuana use at 18 months. No predictive effects were found between alcohol use and delinquent behavior over time. Findings demonstrate the stability of delinquent behavior and substance use among young adolescents with psychiatric concerns. Furthermore, results highlight the value of examining alcohol and marijuana use outcomes separately to better understand the complex pathways between substance use and delinquent behavior among early adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the European Association for Cognitive and Behavioural Therapy. 41st. Aug, 2011. A portion of this article was presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Hospitalization](#)
[*Hospitalized Patients](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. Drug-abusing offenders with comorbid mental disorders: Problem severity, treatment participation, and recidivism.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, September 2012, vol./is. 43/2(244-250), 0740-5472 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Jaffe, Adi; Du, Jiang; Huang, David; Hser, Yih-Ing

Correspondence Address: Jaffe, Adi: University of California, Los Angeles, Integrated Substance Abuse Program (ISAP), Los Angeles, CA, US, 90025, adi@ucla.edu

Institution: Jaffe, Adi: University of California, Los Angeles, Integrated Substance Abuse Program (ISAP), Los Angeles, CA; Du, Jiang: bShanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai; Huang, David: University of California, Los Angeles, Integrated Substance Abuse Program (ISAP), Los Angeles, CA; Hser, Yih-Ing: University of California, Los Angeles, Integrated Substance Abuse Program (ISAP), Los Angeles, CA

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined problem severity, treatment participation, and recidivism among 1,016 offenders with co-occurring mental disorders who participated in California's Proposition 36. Participants were assessed using the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) at baseline, and their records on mental health diagnoses, drug treatment participation, and arrests were also obtained. Participants' co-occurring disorder (COD) severity was classified as mild or severe based on specific mental health diagnoses. Predictors of recidivism were examined among mild-COD and severe-COD participants separately using ordinal logistic regression. Results indicate that although previous arrests, education, and treatment retention length are predictors of recidivism generally, gender, age, primary drug, ASI drug severity score, and treatment modality are differentially important depending on COD status. These results underscore the need for COD-focused intervention strategies among offenders, taking into consideration the severity of their COD status. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Participation](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Criminals](#)
[Recidivism](#)
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. System-level effects of integrating a promising treatment into juvenile drug courts.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, September 2012, vol./is. 43/2(231-243), 0740-5472 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): McCart, Michael R; Henggeler, Scott W; Chapman, Jason E; Cunningham, Phillippe B

Correspondence Address: McCart, Michael R.: Family Services Research Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, 67 President St., Suite McB406, MSC 861, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, mccartm@musc.edu

Institution: McCart, Michael R.: Family Services Research Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Henggeler, Scott W.: Family Services Research Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Chapman, Jason E.: Family Services Research Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Cunningham, Phillippe B.: Family Services Research Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined the system-level effects of implementing a promising treatment for adolescent substance abuse in juvenile drug courts (JDCs). Six JDCs were randomized to receive training in the experimental intervention (contingency management-family

engagement [CM-FAM]) or to continue their usual services (US). Participants were 104 families served by the courts, 51 therapists, and 74 JDC stakeholders (e.g., judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys). Assessments included repeated measurements of CM-FAM implementation by therapists and therapist and stakeholder perceptions of incentive-based interventions and organizational characteristics. Results revealed greater use of CM and family engagement techniques among CM-FAM relative to US therapists. In addition, therapists and stakeholders in the CM-FAM condition reported more favorable attitudes toward the use of incentives and greater improvement on several domains of organizational functioning relative to US counterparts. Taken together, these findings suggest that JDC professionals are amenable to the adoption and implementation of a treatment model that holds promise for improving youth outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adjudication](#)
[*Contingency Management](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Prevalence, predictors, and service utilization of patients with recurrent use of Veterans Affairs substance use disorder specialty care.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, September 2012, vol./is. 43/2(221-230), 0740-5472 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Hawkins, Eric J; Malte, Carol A; Baer, John S; Kivlahan, Daniel R

Correspondence Address: Hawkins, Eric J.: VA Puget Sound Health Care System-Seattle Division, (S116ATC), 1660 S. Columbian Way, Seattle, WA, US, 98108, Eric.Hawkins@va.gov

Institution: Hawkins, Eric J.: Health Services Research and Development, VA Puget Sound Health Care System-Seattle Division, Seattle, WA; Malte, Carol A.: Health Services Research and Development, VA Puget Sound Health Care System-Seattle Division, Seattle, WA; Baer, John S.: Center of Excellence in Substance Abuse Treatment and Education, VA Puget Sound Health Care System-Seattle Division, Seattle, WA; Kivlahan, Daniel R.: Health Services Research and Development, VA Puget Sound Health Care System-Seattle Division, Seattle, WA

Language: English

Abstract: Although substance use disorders (SUDs) are chronic conditions for many patients, the prevalence, predictors, and health care utilization patterns of those who reenter SUD specialty care are understudied. We identified 1,640 patients who initiated SUD specialty care at 1 Veterans Affairs (VA) medical center and categorized them, using their subsequent 24 and prior 60 months receipt of VA SUD care, as index episode only (35.7%, 33.5-38.1), index and prior episode(s) (24.6%, 22.5-22.7), and index and postindex episodes (39.6%, 37.3-42.0). Compared with the index episode-only group, the postindex episode(s) group had modestly higher percentages of men, divorced/separated, and alcohol use, cocaine use, bipolar disorder, and psychotic disorders. Patients with postindex episodes averaged 2 times more postindex emergency visits and mental health hospitalizations than patients with an index only episode. Results document the prevalence, overall health care utilization, and limited predictability of SUD treatment reentry and support development of new models of care for these complex patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. The effectiveness of community-based delivery of an evidence-based treatment for adolescent substance use.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, September 2012, vol./is. 43/2(211-220), 0740-5472 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Hunter, Sarah B; Ramchand, Rajeev; Griffin, Beth Ann; Suttorp, Marika J; McCaffrey, Daniel; Morral, Andrew

Correspondence Address: Hunter, Sarah B.: RAND, 1776 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA, US, 90407-2138, shunter@rand.org

Institution: Hunter, Sarah B.: Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Santa Monica, CA; Ramchand, Rajeev: Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Arlington, VA; Griffin, Beth Ann: Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Arlington, VA; Suttorp, Marika J.: Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Santa Monica, CA; McCaffrey, Daniel: Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Pittsburgh, PA; Morral, Andrew: Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Arlington, VA

Language: English

Abstract: This study evaluates the effectiveness of motivational enhancement therapy/cognitive behavioral therapy-5 (MET/CBT-5) when delivered in community practice settings relative to standard community-based adolescent treatment. A quasi-experimental strategy was used to adjust for pretreatment differences between the MET/CBT-5 sample (n = 2,293) and those who received standard care (n = 458). Results suggest that youth who received MET/CBT-5 fared better than comparable youth in the control group on five of six 12-month outcomes. A low follow-up rate (54%) in the MET/CBT-5 sample raised concerns about nonresponse bias in the treatment effect estimates. Sensitivity analyses suggest that although modest differences in outcomes between the MET/CBT-5 nonrespondents and respondents would yield no significant differences between the two groups on two of the six outcomes, very large differences in outcomes between responders and nonresponders would be required for youth receiving MET/CBT-5 to have fared better had they received standard outpatient care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[Community Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Developing an evidence-based, multimedia group counseling curriculum toolkit.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, September 2012, vol./is. 43/2(178-189), 0740-5472 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Brooks, Adam C; DiGuseppi, Graham; Laudet, Alexandre; Rosenwasser, Beth; Knoblach, Dan; Carpenedo, Carolyn M; Carise, Deni; Kirby, Kimberly C

Correspondence Address: Brooks, Adam C.: Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19106, abrooks@tresearch.org

Institution: Brooks, Adam C.: Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA; DiGuseppi, Graham: Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA; Laudet, Alexandre: National Development and Research Institute, New York, NY; Rosenwasser, Beth: Philadelphia FIGHT, Philadelphia, PA; Knoblach, Dan: Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA; Carpenedo, Carolyn M.: Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA; Carise, Deni: Phoenix House, New York, NY; Kirby, Kimberly C.: Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA

Language: English

Abstract: Training community-based addiction counselors in empirically supported treatments (ESTs) far exceeds the ever-decreasing resources of publicly funded treatment agencies. This feasibility study describes the development and pilot testing of a group counseling toolkit (an approach adapted from the education field) focused on relapse prevention (RP). When counselors (N = 17) used the RP toolkit after 3 hours of training, their content adherence scores on "coping with craving" and "drug refusal skills" showed significant improvement, as indicated by very large effect sizes (Cohen's d = 1.49 and 1.34, respectively). Counselor skillfulness, in the "adequate-to-average" range at baseline, did not change. Although this feasibility study indicates some benefit to counselor EST acquisition, it is important to note that the impact of the curriculum on client outcomes is unknown. Because a majority of addiction treatment is delivered in group format, a multimedia curriculum approach may assist counselors in applying ESTs in the context of actual service delivery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Counselors](#)
[*Curriculum](#)
[*Medical Education](#)
[*Testing](#)
[*Multimedia](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Group Counseling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. An intervention to increase alcohol treatment engagement: A pilot trial.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, September 2012, vol./is. 43/2(161-167), 0740-5472 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Stecker, Tracy; McGovern, Mark P; Herr, Beverly

Correspondence Address: Stecker, Tracy: Psychiatric Research Center, 85 Mechanic Street Suite B4-1, Lebanon, NH, US, 03766, tracy.stecker@dartmouth.edu

Institution: Stecker, Tracy: Psychiatric Research Center, Dartmouth Medical School, Lebanon, NH; McGovern, Mark P.: Psychiatric Research Center, Dartmouth Medical School, Lebanon, NH; Herr, Beverly: Children's Hospital Boston, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Previous research has documented the difficulty individuals with alcohol use disorders have initiating alcohol treatment. This study assessed the feasibility of a brief, cognitive-behavioral intervention designed to increase treatment initiation among individuals with alcohol use disorders. Methods: This randomized controlled trial included 196 participants who screened positive for a possible alcohol use disorder on the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test. Randomly assigned intervention participants were administered a brief cognitive-behaviorally-based intervention by telephone designed to modify beliefs that may interfere with treatment-seeking behavior. Beliefs about treatment and treatment-seeking behavior were assessed postintervention. Results: Participants receiving the intervention had significantly improved their attitudes toward addiction treatment ($p < .002$) and increased their reported intention-to-seek treatment ($p < .000$) postintervention. Further, intervention participants were almost three times more likely to attend treatment within a 3-month period (odds ratio = 2.60, $p < .025$) than participants in the control group. Conclusions: A brief, cognitive-behavioral intervention delivered by telephone and focused on modifying treatment-interfering beliefs holds promise for increasing alcohol treatment seeking among individuals in need. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Physicians in the substance abuse treatment workforce: Understanding their employment within publicly funded treatment organizations.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, September 2012, vol./is. 43/2(152-160), 0740-5472 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Knudsen, Hannah K; Oser, Carrie B; Abraham, Amanda J; Roman, Paul M

Correspondence Address: Knudsen, Hannah K.: Department of Behavioral Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US, 40536-0086, hannah.knudsen@uky.edu

Institution: Knudsen, Hannah K.: Department of Behavioral Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY; Oser, Carrie B.: Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY; Abraham, Amanda J.: Owens Institute for Behavioral Research, University of Georgia, Athens, GA; Roman, Paul M.: Owens Institute for Behavioral Research, University of Georgia, Athens, GA

Language: English

Abstract: The employment of physicians by substance abuse treatment organizations is understudied, despite physicians' importance in implementing pharmacotherapy and integrating treatment into the broader system of medical care. Drawing on data collected from 249 publicly funded treatment organizations, this study examined organizational and environmental factors associated with the employment of physicians in these settings. A negative binomial regression model indicated that greater numbers of physicians were employed when organizations offered detoxification services, were embedded in health care settings, and were larger in size. Funding barriers, including the costs of physicians and inadequate reimbursement by funders, were negatively associated with physician employment. Programs unaware that they could use state contract funding to pay for medical staff employed fewer numbers of physicians than programs aware of this type of state policy. Attempts to increase physician employment in substance abuse treatment may require attention to both organizational and environmental factors rather than simply trying to attract individuals to the field. Increasing physician employment may be challenging in the current economic climate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Employment Status](#)
[*Environmental Effects](#)
[*Organizations](#)
[*Physicians](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Treating depression and substance use: A randomized controlled trial.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, September 2012, vol./is. 43/2(137-151), 0740-5472 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Hunter, Sarah B; Watkins, Katherine E; Hepner, Kimberly A; Paddock, Susan M; Ewing, Brett A; Osilla, Karen C; Perry, Suzanne

Correspondence Address: Hunter, Sarah B.: RAND, 1776 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA, US, 90407-2138, shunter@rand.org

Institution: Hunter, Sarah B.: Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Santa Monica, CA; Watkins, Katherine E.: Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Santa Monica, CA; Hepner, Kimberly A.: Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Santa Monica, CA; Paddock, Susan M.: Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Santa Monica, CA; Ewing, Brett A.: Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Santa Monica, CA; Osilla, Karen C.: Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Santa Monica, CA; Perry, Suzanne: Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Santa Monica, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Few integrated substance use and depression treatments have been developed for delivery in outpatient substance abuse treatment settings. To meet the call for more "transportable" interventions, we conducted a pilot study to test a group cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) for depression and substance use that was designed for delivery by outpatient substance abuse treatment counselors. Seventy-three outpatient clients were randomized to usual care enhanced with group CBT or usual care alone and assessed at three time points (baseline and 3 and 6 months postbaseline). Our results demonstrated that the treatment was acceptable and feasible for delivery by substance abuse treatment staff despite challenges with recruiting clients. Both depressive symptoms and substance use were reduced by the intervention but were not significantly different from the control group. These results suggest that further research is warranted to enhance the effectiveness of treatment for co-occurring disorders in these settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Outpatients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Functional polymorphism of the dopamine -hydroxylase gene is associated with increased risk of disulfiram-induced adverse effects in alcohol-dependent patients.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, August 2012, vol./is. 32/4(578-580), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Mutschler, Jochen; Abbruzzese, Elvira; Witt, Stephanie H; Dirican, Gulseren; Nieratschker, Vanessa; Frank, Josef; Grosshans, Martin; Rietschel, Marcella; Kiefer, Falk

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Language: English

Abstract: It has been shown that supervised pharmacological relapse prevention with the acetaldehyde dehydrogenase inhibitor disulfiram is effective in alcohol-dependent patients. However, there are numerous serious risks associated with disulfiram. Thus, for individualized treatment monitoring, it would be important to identify those patients before treatment who will show better treatment response or higher risk for developing these adverse effects. Pharmacogenetic analyses can help to identify biological features that are different between treatment responders and nonresponders in pharmacological relapse prevention therapy. Eligible subjects (42 men and 20 women) were recruited from the specialized disulfiram outpatient treatment program in Mannheim, Germany. The outcome measures refer to the outpatient treatment period. The primary outcome measure was time until the first relapse. Further outcome measures refer to attendance to the outpatient treatment, accumulated time of abstinence, craving at baseline, adverse events, and to the safety and tolerability of the treatment. The main result of our study is the finding that carrying the low brain dopamine -hydroxylase (DBH) activity T allele of rs1611115, located in the promoter region of the human DBH gene, is associated with an increased risk of adverse events in alcohol-dependent patients treated with disulfiram. This result is in line with previously published studies reporting that individuals with low DBH activity are more susceptible to some aversive adverse effects of disulfiram, including psychosis and sedation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Disulfiram](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Genes](#)
[Patients](#)
[Pharmacology](#)
[Polymorphism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

36. Efficacy and safety of levetiracetam for the prevention of alcohol relapse in recently detoxified alcohol-dependent patients: A randomized trial.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, August 2012, vol./is. 32/4(558-562), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Richter, Christoph; Effenberger, Susanne; Bschor, Tom; Bonnet, Udo; Haasen, Christian; Preuss, Ulrich W; Heinz, Andreas; Forg, Anna; Volkmar, Katharina; Glauner, Till; Schaefer, Martin

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Institution: Richter, Christoph: Department of Psychiatry, Chante-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin; Effenberger, Susanne: Department of Psychiatry, Chante-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin; Bschor, Tom: Schlosspark Clinic, Berlin; Bonnet, Udo: Klinik für Abhängiges Verhalten und Suchtmedizin, Khniken der Universität Duisburg-Essen, Essen; Haasen, Christian: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Centre Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Preuss, Ulrich W.: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Universitätsklinikum, Halle; Heinz, Andreas: Department of Psychiatry, Chante-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin; Forg, Anna: Department of Psychiatry, Chante-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin; Volkmar, Katharina: Department of Psychiatry, Chante-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin; Glauner, Till: Department of

Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Wenckebach-Hospital, Berlin; Schaefer, Martin:
Department of Psychiatry, Essen

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Antiepileptics have been shown to reduce alcohol intake or to prevent relapse in patients with alcoholism. Goal: To investigate if the new antiepileptic levetiracetam (LEV) prevents relapse after detoxification compared with placebo in patients with alcohol dependence. Methods: Two hundred one patients were included in the prospective, randomized, double-blind, multicenter, placebo-controlled trial. After detoxification treatment and a screening period of 7 days, patients were randomized to treatment with LEV or placebo. Medication was administered in a fixed-dose schedule for 16 weeks. Primary outcome parameters were the overall rate and time to relapse with heavy drinking. Secondary outcome parameters were time to the first drink, craving, adherence, tolerability, and safety data (mean corpuscular volume, serum alanine aminotransferase, serum aspartate aminotransferase, -glutamyltransferase). Results: The rate of relapse and the time to relapse did not differ significantly between both groups, but less patients treated with LEV terminated treatment early compared with patients receiving placebo. Tolerability and safety data were similar in the LEV group compared with placebo. Conclusions: Our data do not support a significant effect of LEV on relapse prevention in patients with alcohol dependence during the first 16 weeks of abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Detoxification](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Placebo](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Safety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

37. Data-driven decision making in the prevention of substance-related harm: Results from the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant Program.

Citation: Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2012, vol./is. 39/1(73-106), 0091-4509 (Spr, 2012)

Author(s): Orwin, Robert G; Edwards, Jessica M; Buchanan, Rebecca M; Flewelling, Robert L; Landy, Ann L

Correspondence Address: Orwin, Robert G., Westat, 1700 Research Blvd., Rm. RB3145, Rockville, MD, US, 20850, robertorwin@westat.com

Language: English

Abstract: The Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant Program (SPF SIG) is a national public-health initiative in the United States to prevent and reduce substance-related harm. The model promotes data-driven decision making (DDDM), with an emphasis on using epidemiological data to help select prevention priorities and to allocate prevention resources. This article examines how well the first two cohorts of SPF SIG states (N = 26) implemented DDDM, and also explores what factors facilitated and hindered the process. Data were collected by reviewing and coding states' strategic plans, supplemented by interviews with state project directors, evaluators, and epidemiological workgroup chairs. Fidelity to the process was scored as high, medium, or low, based on transparency and support from relevant evidence. On selecting prevention priorities, 81% of states received high or medium scores on all priorities selected. On allocating prevention resources, 85% received a high or medium score. Facilitators included collaboration among stakeholders, training and technical assistance, and efforts of epidemiological workgroups and evaluators. However, states that lacked established data

infrastructures for prevention were at a decided disadvantage in implementing the model. Future implications for SPF SIG states and ongoing challenges to DDDM in general are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

38. Brief intervention experiences of young high-frequency cannabis users in a Canadian setting.

Citation: Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2012, vol./is. 39/1(49-72), 0091-4509 (Spr, 2012)

Author(s): Rudzinski, Katherine; McGuire, Fraser; Dawe, Meghan; Shuper, Paul; Bilsker, Dan; Capler, Rielle; Rehm, Jurgen; Fischer, Benedikt

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Language: English

Abstract: High-frequency cannabis use is prevalent among young adults and has been linked to negative health consequences, yet effective therapeutic interventions are currently limited. Brief Interventions (BIs) for problematic substance use have shown promise, but are typically limited to quantitative outcome measures. This study aims to document the qualitative experiences of young, high-frequency cannabis users with BIs. Sixty-two high-frequency cannabis users, recruited from university student populations, participated in one of two newly developed cannabis BIs and were surveyed qualitatively at the 3-month post-intervention follow-up. Results show that 69.4% of the respondents believed they had undergone changes in actions/thinking/attitudes regarding their cannabis use, with diversion to potentially less harmful cannabis use patterns-including reductions in the frequency/quantity of use and declines in deep-inhalation/breath-holding techniques-being reported. Findings suggest that a personalized, interactive, culturally appropriate format may be a promising BI template for this population. Future qualitative research on BI experiences is urgently needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

39. Beyond the buzzword: Problematising "drugs" October 3-5, 2011, Prato, Italy.

Citation: Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2012, vol./is. 39/1(5-6), 0091-4509 (Spr, 2012)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: In early October, 2011, Contemporary Drug Problems held its inaugural conference entitled Beyond the Buzzword: Problematising "drugs." Organized in collaboration with Monash University's School of Political and Social Inquiry, the National Drug Research Institute (NDRI), and the Centre for Population Health at the Burnet Institute, the conference was held at Monash University's Prato campus, located just outside Florence, Italy. The conference attracted over 50 participants, all of whom are involved in research bringing together social theory and innovative methodologies to produce new understandings of drugs and drug consumption. The conference promoted Contemporary Drug Problems by offering a unique forum in which drug researchers could present original research in an atmosphere attuned to the value of social theory in reimagining drug use and the challenges it presents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

40. Political declaration on the prevention of drug abuse, illicit drug trafficking and organized crimes in West Africa.

Citation: African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2009, vol./is. 8/1(43-48), 1531-4065 (2009)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: We the Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) solemnly declare as follows: Reaffirming the Treaty establishing the Economic Community of West African States signed in Lagos on 28 May 1975, with subsequent amendments in 1993 and 2006; Affirming the rights of all citizens of the community to live in safety and security without the threats posed by drug abuse and trafficking and other organized crimes; Recalling the ECOWAS Protocol of 1999 relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-Keeping and Security which calls for the control of transborder crimes within the Community, the adoption of anti corruption measures and the coordination of national policies for the maintenance of regional security; Stressing that effective action to prevent and combat drug trafficking, drug abuse and diversion of chemical precursors also requires sufficient means and an integrated approach in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, both in the countries of origin, transit and destination; and Further call upon our Member States to develop and implement comprehensive and integrated National Drug Control Master Plans to tackle the drug problem in the short and long term, with the support of local and international development partners and other relevant stakeholders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crime](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Illegal Drug Distribution](#)
[*Politics](#)
[Safety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Report on the WHO regional technical consultation on a global strategy to reduce harmful use of alcohol.

Citation: African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2009, vol./is. 8/1(33-42), 1531-4065 (2009)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: This article presents a report on the WHO regional technical consultation on a global strategy to reduce harmful use of alcohol. This was the second in a series of technical consultations planned for all six WHO regions to consult and collaborate with Member States on a strategy to reduce harmful use of alcohol as mandated by the World Health Assembly in May 2008. The first regional technical consultation was in South East Asia. Dr. Poznyak reminded participants that harmful use of alcohol is a global public health problem and that more attention is being paid to the relationship between harmful use of alcohol and diseases like HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis and also to broad social development issues. As a result, demands by Member States on the WHO Secretariat to provide guidance and technical support on evidence-based interventions to reduce harmful use of alcohol have increased in recent years. He stressed the importance of the consultation and the need to bring forward best practices that take into account differences in the social and cultural contexts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Professional Consultation](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Strategies](#)
[AIDS](#)
[HIV](#)
[Tuberculosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Self-efficacy and religiosity as determinants of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) treatment outcome in substance use disorders.

Citation: African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2009, vol./is. 8/1(23-32), 1531-4065 (2009)

Author(s): Adekeye, Oluwatosin B; Sheikh, Taiwo L

Correspondence Address: Adekeye, Oluwatosin B.: Department of Psychiatry, Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, Kaduna State, Shika Zaria, Nigeria, tosinadetunde2000@yahoo.co.uk

Institution: Adekeye, Oluwatosin B.: Department of Psychiatry, Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, Zaria; Sheikh, Taiwo L.: Department of Psychiatry, Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, Zaria

Language: English

Abstract: The study examined the effectiveness of self efficacy component of the health action process approach (HAPA), and religiosity in the treatment of substance use disorders. Results indicated that belief leading to the adoption, initiation and maintenance of health behaviours must be explicitly conceived by patients as a process that consists of at least a motivation phase and volition phase, leading to positive outcomes in compliance and abstinence maintenance for the treatment of substance use disorders. However if patients do not believe in their capability to perform the desired action, they would fail to adopt, initiate and maintain it leading to frequent relapses. Using group cognitive-behaviour therapy among male patients, self efficacy and religiosity were found to be effective components of cognitive behaviour therapy in substance use disorders as this led to high compliance and sustained abstinence over a six month assessment period, when compared with patients who did not have this approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Religiosity](#)
[*Self Efficacy](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Alcohol-related problems and high risk sexual behaviour in patients with HIV/AIDS attending medical clinic in a Nigerian university teaching hospital.

Citation: African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2009, vol./is. 8/1(17-22), 1531-4065 (2009)

Author(s): Olisah, V. O; Adekeye, O; Sheikh, T. L; Yusuf, A. J

Correspondence Address: Olisah, V. O.: Department of Psychiatry, Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, Zaria. P.M.B 06, Kaduna state, Zaria, Nigeria, olisahvictor@yahoo.com

Institution: Olisah, V. O.: Department of Psychiatry, A.B.U.T.H, Zaria; Adekeye, O.: Department of Psychiatry, A.B.U.T.H, Zaria; Sheikh, T. L.: Department of Psychiatry, A.B.U.T.H, Zaria; Yusuf, A. J.: Department of Psychiatry, A.B.U.T.H, Zaria

Language: English

Abstract: This study was designed to determine the rate of alcohol related-problems in patients with HIV/AIDS and its association with high risk sexual behavior. A consecutive sample of 120 patients with HIV/AIDS attending the Medical Out-patient Department (M.O.P.D) in Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital (A.B.U.T.H), Zaria was assessed. All participants were screened for alcohol related problems using the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT). High risk sexual behavior was assessed using the HIV Risk-taking Behavior Questionnaire (HRBQ). Alcohol-related problems were found in 28.3% of participants (10% had hazardous use, 3.3% had harmful use and 15% had alcohol dependence). There was a significant association between alcohol-related problems and risky sexual behavior. Alcohol-related problems are fairly common in people already infected with HIV/AIDS and are associated with high-risk sexual behavior. Thus, screening and treatment should be part of an effective HIV intervention program. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Clinics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. A retrospective study of cannabis use-associated psychopathology in a Southern Nigeria treatment facility.

Citation: African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2009, vol./is. 8/1(9-16), 1531-4065 (2009)

Author(s): Oshodi, O. J; Ikeji, O. C; Olotu, S. O; Ihenyen, O. F; Obianwu, H. O

Correspondence Address: Obianwu, H. O.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Benin, PMB 1154, Benin City, Nigeria, hopeobianwu@yahoo.com

Institution: Oshodi, O. J.: Psychiatric Hospital, Benin City; Ikeji, O. C.: Psychiatric Hospital, Benin City; Olotu, S. O.: Psychiatric Hospital, Benin City; Ihenyen, O. F.: Psychiatric Hospital, Benin City; Obianwu, H. O.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Benin, Benin City

Language: English

Abstract: Hospital records of patients seen between 1999 and 2002 were carefully examined. A questionnaire was used to extract relevant information from the case records and clinical diagnosis was made using the ICD-10. Cases that had evidence of pre-existing psychiatric disorder, family history of mental illness or heavy use of alcohol and/or tobacco were excluded. Out of 6,556 patients that were seen for the first time, 849 were drug-related cases and 601 of these were primarily cannabis users. A substantial number (83%) of these were young and presented with severe psychopathologies. About 90% and 47% were diagnosed with psychotic disorders and dependence syndrome, respectively. It is concluded that cannabis use is associated with severe psychopathologies and constituted over 70% of demand for treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[Facilities](#)
[Family History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Initiation into prescription drug misuse: Differences between lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) and heterosexual high-risk young adults in Los Angeles and New York.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, November 2012, vol./is. 37/11(1289-1293), 0306-4603 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Kecojevic, Aleksandar; Wong, Carolyn F; Schragger, Sheree M; Silva, Karol; Bloom, Jennifer Jackson; Iverson, Ellen; Lankenau, Stephen E

Correspondence Address: Kecojevic, Aleksandar: Drexel University, School of Public Health, Department of Community Health and Prevention, 1505 Race Street, 11th floor, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19102, ak955@drexel.edu

Institution: Kecojevic, Aleksandar: Drexel University, School of Public Health, Department of Community Health and Prevention, Philadelphia, PA; Wong, Carolyn F.: Children's Hospital Los Angeles, Saban Research Institute, Community, Health Outcomes and Intervention Research Program, Los Angeles, CA; Schragger, Sheree M.: Children's Hospital Los Angeles, Division of Adolescent Medicine, Los Angeles, CA; Silva, Karol: Drexel University, School of Public Health, Department of Community Health and Prevention, Philadelphia, PA; Bloom, Jennifer Jackson: Children's Hospital Los Angeles, Division of Adolescent Medicine, Los Angeles, CA; Iverson, Ellen: Children's Hospital Los Angeles, Division of Adolescent Medicine, Los Angeles, CA; Lankenau, Stephen E.: Drexel University, School of Public Health, Department of Community Health and Prevention, Philadelphia, PA

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Prescription drug misuse is an important public health problem in the U.S., particularly among adolescents and young adults. Few studies have examined factors contributing to initiation into prescription drug misuse, including sexual orientation and childhood abuse and neglect. The purpose of the present study is to investigate the relationship between initiation into the misuse of prescription drugs (opioids, tranquilizers, and stimulants), sexual identity, and individual and family determinants. Method: Results are based upon data from a cross-sectional survey of 596 youth (polydrug users, homeless youth, and injection drug users) aged 16 to 25 who reported current prescription drug misuse. Participants were recruited in Los Angeles and New York City between 2009 and 2011. We compared initiation behaviors between sexual minority and heterosexual youth and examined factors modifying the relationship between sexual identity and earlier initiation into prescription drug misuse. Results: Sexual minority youth were more likely to report histories of initiation into misuse of prescription opioids and tranquilizers. Further, they were more likely to report various

types of childhood abuse than heterosexual youth. However, multivariate analyses indicated that age of first prescribed drug was the most significant factor associated with initiation into misuse of all three categories of prescription drugs. Conclusions: The correlates of initiation into prescription drug misuse are multidimensional and offer opportunities for further research. Identifying additional factors contributing to initiation into prescription drug misuse is essential towards developing interventions that may reduce future drug use among young adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[Bisexuality](#)
[Heterosexuality](#)
[Lesbianism](#)
[Male Homosexuality](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Transgender](#)
Source: PsycINFO

46. Conversation with Dr Lee Rocha-Silva.

Citation: African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2010, vol./is. 9/2(133-142), 1531-4065 (2010)
Author(s): No authorship indicated
Language: English
Abstract: Presents an interview with Lee Rocha-Silva. He describes his experiences when he first entered the substance abuse field until the present day and overall impressions of the substance abuse field in Africa in general, and South Africa in particular. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
Source: PsycINFO

47. Sexual risk behaviours among patients admitted for substance use disorder and schizophrenia in a psychiatric hospital in Lagos, Nigeria.

Citation: African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2010, vol./is. 9/2(123-132), 1531-4065 (2010)
Author(s): Nyamali, Veronica O; Morakinyo, Olufemi; Lawal, Rahmaan
Correspondence Address: Nyamali, Veronica O.: Federal Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria, yemisyamali@yahoo.com
Institution: Nyamali, Veronica O.: Federal Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Lagos; Morakinyo, Olufemi: Department of Mental Health, College of Medical Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City; Lawal, Rahmaan: Federal Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Lagos
Language: English
Abstract: Researchers have reported that abuse of psychoactive substances play a major role in HIV transmission among drug users while those with a diagnosis of schizophrenia may also be at high risk for HIV infection. This is a cross-sectional and comparative study of consecutive and consenting patients admitted at the Federal Neuropsychiatric Hospital Yaba between April and December 2008, aimed at comparing HIV risk behaviours of patients with substance use disorder and those with schizophrenia, comparing the findings between the two groups and determining the socio-demographic factors in each group

associated with such behaviours. The results showed that subjects using psychoactive substances were more involved in sexual activity than those with schizophrenia. Both groups of subjects engaged in HIV risk behaviours such as having multiple casual partners (Substance users 21.5%, schizophrenia 9.5%). Non-use of condom with casual partners (Substance users 25.4%, Schizophrenia 36.7%) and history of sexually transmitted diseases like genital discharge (Substance users 4.0%, Schizophrenia 15.0%) were more in those with Schizophrenia. In conclusion, both groups of patients engaged in high risk sexual behaviours that could predispose them to HIV infection. It was recommended that concerted efforts should be made to establish HIV prevention programmes for both groups of psychiatric patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychiatric Hospitals](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Sexual Partners](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Influence of sensation-seeking and impulsivity on drug use among youths in Ibadan.

Citation: African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2010, vol./is. 9/2(113-122), 1531-4065 (2010)

Author(s): Aguiyi, Anastasia O; Taiwo, Kayode O; Osinowo, Helen O; Ineme, Mfon E; Ottu, F. A; Akinlabi, Olugbenga M

Correspondence Address: Aguiyi, Anastasia O.: Department of Psychology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria, stasiarosecollecte@gmail.com

Institution: Aguiyi, Anastasia O.: Department of Psychology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan; Taiwo, Kayode O.: Department of Psychology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan; Osinowo, Helen O.: Department of Psychology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan; Ineme, Mfon E.: Department of Psychology, University of Uyo; Ottu, F. A.: Department of Psychology, University of Uyo; Akinlabi, Olugbenga M.: Department of Psychology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan

Language: English

Abstract: In this study, a cross-sectional approach was used to examine the relationships between sensation-seeking and impulsivity on drug misuse using 200 participants. The study was conducted within Ibadan among youths especially adolescence who completed questionnaires assessing the influence of sensation-seeking and impulsivity on drug misuse. Results indicated that sensation-seeking and impulsivity as predicted in the first hypothesis independently and jointly influenced drug misuse among youths $F(2, 197) = 22.9, P < .001$. The second hypothesis which predicted gender difference in drug misuse was confirmed with males misusing more drugs than females $t(198) = 1.929, p < .05$. Finally youths that scored high on both sensation seeking and impulsivity were more likely than low sensation seekers and impulsivity, to have misused drugs $F(1, 196) = 13.022, p < .001$. These findings were discussed in line with literature support and recommendations given to checkmate excessive drug misuse by youths. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Sensation Seeking](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Raves and ecstasy use in Egypt: A subcultural paradigm.

Citation: African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2010, vol./is. 9/2(103-112), 1531-4065 (2010)

Author(s): Hussein, Nashaat H

Correspondence Address: Hussein, Nashaat H.: Mass Communication & Alsun Department, Misr International University, Cairo, Egypt

Institution: Hussein, Nashaat H.: Misr International University, Misr

Language: English

Abstract: This article aims to investigate the main aspects of the growing subculture of ecstasy (MDMA) users in Egypt. It criticizes post-modern theoretical orientations that devalue subcultural theories of deviance on the basis that they can no longer support an understanding of recreational substance use among youth today. Through ethnography and semi-structured interviews and observation, the social and subcultural use of the recently introduced psychoactive substance ecstasy is examined. Data reveals that ecstasy use takes place within a broader glocal subculture of drug use. A main conclusion from the data is that understanding the etiology of ecstasy use in Egypt needs a thorough understanding of its related youth subculture. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Utilization of community-based outpatient addiction treatment programmes in Kenya.

Citation: African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2010, vol./is. 9/2(61-70), 1531-4065 (2010)

Author(s): Deveau, Clement S; Tengia, Ludovick; Mutua, Carolyne; Njoroge, Samuel; Dajoh, Lillian; Singer, Barney

Correspondence Address: Deveau, Clement S.: Deveau Academy for Educational Development (AED), Capable Partners Programme (CAP), Nairobi, Kenya, cdeveau@aed.org

Institution: Deveau, Clement S.: AED, Capable Partners Programme, Nairobi; Tengia, Ludovick: OMARI Project, Malindi; Mutua, Carolyne: Reachout Centre Trust, Mombasa; Njoroge, Samuel: Raphaelites, Nairobi; Dajoh, Lillian: Pandipieri KUAP, Kisumu; Singer, Barney: AED, Capable Partners Programme, Washington, DC

Language: English

Abstract: This paper examines a number of outpatient addictions treatment programmes developed in various regions of Kenya. The uptake of outpatient services at four sites between 2007 and 2010 has been examined. A field-based follow-up survey was administered to determine abstinence rates among clients who participated in treatment. Factors involved in recovery outcomes are discussed. Utilization of outpatient addictions treatment and retention in services increased over the three-year period, and field-based follow up with clients showed 42% abstinence rates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Community Services](#)

*Drug Addiction
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Outpatient Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

51. Neurobiological correlates of delusion: Beyond the salience attribution hypothesis.

Citation: Neuropsychobiology, July 2012, vol./is. 66/1(33-43), 0302-282X;1423-0224 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Pankow, Anne; Knobel, Astrid; Voss, Martin; Heinz, Andreas

Correspondence Address: Pankow, Anne: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Campus Mitte, Chariteplatz 1, Berlin, Germany, DE 10117, anne.pankow@charite.de

Institution: Pankow, Anne: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin; Knobel, Astrid: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin; Voss, Martin: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin; Heinz, Andreas: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin

Language: English

Abstract: Dopamine dysfunction is a mainstay of theories aimed to explain the neurobiological correlates of schizophrenia symptoms, particularly positive symptoms such as delusions and passivity phenomena. Based on studies revealing dopamine dysfunction in addiction research, it has been suggested that phasic or chaotic firing of dopaminergic neurons projecting to the (ventral) striatum attribute salience to otherwise irrelevant stimuli and thus contribute to delusional mood and delusion formation. Indeed, several neuroimaging studies revealed that neuronal encoding of usually irrelevant versus relevant stimuli is blunted in unmedicated schizophrenia patients, suggesting that some stimuli that are irrelevant for healthy controls acquire increased salience for psychotic patients. However, salience attribution per se may not suffice to explain anxieties and feelings of threat that often accompany paranoid ideation. Here, we suggest that beyond ventral striatal dysfunction, dopaminergic dysregulation in limbic areas such as the amygdala in interaction with prefrontal and temporal cortex may contribute to the formation of delusions and negative symptoms. Neuroleptic medication, on the other hand, appears to interfere with anticipation of reward in the ventral striatum and can thus contribute to secondary negative symptoms such as apathy and avolition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Delusions
 *Dopamine
 *Neurobiology
 *Schizophrenia
 *Striatum

Source: PsycINFO

52. Research and evaluation in the field of primary prevention: A problem area?

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health Promotion, July 1999, vol./is. 1/3(33-43), 1462-3730;2049-8543 (Jul 1999)

Author(s): Uhl, Alfred

Institution: Uhl, Alfred: Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institute for Addiction Research, Vienna

Language: English

Abstract: Confusion over definitions, and particularly between everyday and scientific meanings, are a problem for all those working in the health prevention field. So are methodological

shortcomings common in research in this area. Drawing on work done in the EC-funded COST-A6 project: evaluation of primary prevention in the field of illicit drugs, this paper sorts out some muddles and proposes some solutions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Pavilion Publishing (Brighton) Limited.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health Program Evaluation](#)
[*Primary Mental Health Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Informed consent in opioid therapy: A potential obligation and opportunity.

Citation: Journal of Pain and Symptom Management, July 2012, vol./is. 44/1(105-116), 0885-3924 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Cheatle, Martin D; Savage, Seddon R

Correspondence Address: Cheatle, Martin D.: Center for Studies of Addiction, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 3535 Market Street, 4th Floor, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, martin.cheatle@uphs.upenn.edu

Institution: Cheatle, Martin D.: Center for Studies of Addiction, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; Savage, Seddon R.: Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, NH

Language: English

Abstract: Most patients receiving opioids for the spectrum of pain disorders tolerate opioids well without major complications. However, a subset of this population encounters significant difficulties with opioid therapy (OT). These problems include protracted adverse effects, as well as misuse, abuse, and addiction, which can result in significant morbidity and mortality and make informed consent an important consideration. Opioid treatment agreements (OTAs), which may include documentation of informed consent, have been used to promote the safe use of opioids for pain. There is a debate regarding the effectiveness of OTAs in reducing the risk of opioid misuse; however, most practitioners recognize that OTAs provide an opportunity to discuss the potential risks and benefits of OT and establish mutually agreed-on treatment goals, a clear plan of treatment, and circumstances for continuation and discontinuation of opioids. Informed consent is an important component of an OTA but not often the focus of consideration in discussions of OTAs. This article examines the principles, process, and content of informed consent for OT of pain in the context of OTAs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: U.S. Cancer Pain Relief Committee; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Informed Consent](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pain](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Drug policy in Vietnam: A decade of change?

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, July 2012, vol./is. 23/4(319-326), 0955-3959 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Vuong, Thu; Ali, Robert; Baldwin, Simon; Mills, Stephen

Correspondence Address: Vuong, Thu: Family Health International (FHI), 7th floor, Hanoi Tourist Building, 18 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Hanoi, Vietnam, huongthuhanoi@gmail.com

Institution: Vuong, Thu: Family Health International (FHI), Hanoi; Ali, Robert: University of Adelaide, Australia, Adelaide, SA; Baldwin, Simon: Family Health International (FHI), Hanoi; Mills, Stephen: Family Health International (FHI), Hanoi

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Driven by the rapid spread of HIV, Vietnam's response to drug use has undergone significant transformation in the past decade. This paper seeks to identify and analyse factors that prompted these changes and to investigate their impact on the lives of people who use drugs. Method: This policy analysis is based on a review of Vietnamese Government documents, peer-reviewed publications and the authors' knowledge of and involvement in drug policy in Vietnam. Results: The last decade has witnessed a progressive change in the mindset of political leaders in Vietnam around illicit drug use and HIV issues. This has led to adoption of evidence-based interventions and the evolution of drug policy that support the scale up of these interventions. However, HIV prevalence among drug users at 31.5% remains high due to limited access to effective interventions and impediments caused by the compulsory treatment centre system. Conclusions: The twin epidemics of HIV and illicit drug use have commanded high-level political attention in Vietnam. Significant policy changes have allowed the implementation of HIV prevention and drug dependence treatment services. Nevertheless, inconsistencies between policies and a continued commitment to compulsory treatment centres remain as major impediments to the provision of effective services to drug users. It is critical that Vietnamese government agencies recognise the social and health consequences of policy conflicts and acknowledge the relative ineffectiveness of centre-based compulsory treatment. In order to facilitate practical changes, the roles of the three ministries directly charged with HIV and illicit drug use need to be harmonised to ensure common goals. The participation of civil society in the policymaking process should also be encouraged. Finally, stronger links between local evidence, policy and practice would increase the impact on HIV prevention and drug addiction treatment programming. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[HIV](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Reflective practice in addiction studies: Promoting deeper learning and de-stigmatising myths about addictions.

Citation: Reflective Practice, August 2012, vol./is. 13/4(541-550), 1462-3943;1470-1103 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Shepherd, Robin-Marie; Pinder, Jane

Correspondence Address: Shepherd, Robin-Marie: University of Auckland, School of Population Health, Social and Community Health, Tamaki Campus, Glen Innes, Private Bag 92019, Auckland, New Zealand, rm.shepherd@auckland.ac.nz

Institution: Shepherd, Robin-Marie: University of Auckland, School of Population Health, Social and Community Health, Auckland; Pinder, Jane: University of Auckland, School of Population Health, Social and Community Health, Auckland

Language: English

Abstract: The following study was an exploratory journey to examine reflective practice amongst students taking the undergraduate paper 'Communities and Addiction'. This paper has been an elective paper within the Health Sciences for third year students at the University of Auckland for three years. The students were instructed to reflect on two assignments

after they had written each one. The first assignment focused on addiction models and the second assignment focused on social marketing as a public health approach to potentially addictive behaviour (e.g. substance abuse, gambling, and eating disorders). The findings from the first assignment suggested that students developed (or enhanced) empathy towards sufferers of addiction. The findings from both of the assignments revealed that many of the students were developing reflective skills, though often this was at quite a basic level. These findings suggested that more guidance and feedback is needed to aid students in the reflective journey. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Learning](#)
[*Reflectiveness](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[*Teaching Methods](#)
[Addiction](#)
[College Students](#)
[Myths](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Review of Gender and disordered behavior: Sex differences in psychopathology.

Citation: Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, January 1980, vol./is. 6/1(94), 0194-472X (Jan 1980)

Author(s): Ellis, Albert

Institution: Ellis, Albert: Institute for Rational-Emotive Therapy, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Gender and Disordered Behavior: Sex Differences in Psychopathology edited by Edith S. Gomberg and Violet Franks (1979). This anthology consists of specially gathered, well-written and edited papers that Gomberg and Franks have carefully put together. In response to their invitation, each of the authors has covered certain aspects of gender and disordered behavior under five major headings: (1) Perspectives, (2) Life Cycle Crises, (3) Problem Behaviors, (4) Functional Disorders, and (5) Psychotherapy Issues. The main thrust of most of the chapters is to review the significant research and clinical findings, or lack thereof, of various kinds of disordered behavior and to point out the part that gender comparisons play in such behavior. The disorders or human difficulties include problem behavior in adolescents, divorce, aging, crime, alcoholism and drug addiction, obesity, homosexuality, schizophrenia, hysteria and depression. The rest of the book is still less devoted to marriage and family problems in therapeutic terms but provides important facts and background material that family therapists can usefully employ. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Aging](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Crime](#)
[Divorce](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Homosexuality](#)
[Hysteria](#)
[Major Depression](#)

Obesity
Schizophrenia

Source: PsycINFO

57. Does it cost more to be a female offender? A life-course study of childhood circumstances, crime, drug abuse, and living conditions.

Citation: Feminist Criminology, July 2012, vol./is. 7/3(196-219), 1557-0851;1557-086X (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Estrada, Felipe; Nilsson, Anders

Correspondence Address: Estrada, Felipe: Department of Criminology, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, SE-10691, felipe.estrada@criminology.su.se

Institution: Estrada, Felipe: Department of Criminology, Stockholm University, Stockholm; Nilsson, Anders: Department of Criminology, Stockholm University, Stockholm

Language: English

Abstract: In this article, we use a new and rich longitudinal data set, the Stockholm Birth Cohort Study, which allows us to follow a cohort of girls and boys until they reach 48 years of age. We study differences in the social background and adult living conditions among men and women with different experiences of involvement in crime. It is clear that the female cohort members who have been registered for crime have experienced more disadvantaged childhoods than the males registered for offending. The results also indicate that involvement in crime seems to cost more for females, in terms of social exclusion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Crime
*Criminals
*Drug Abuse
*Life Span
Human Females

Source: PsycINFO

58. Pathogenetic and salutogenetic aspects of physicians' health.

Original Title: Pathogenetische und salutogenetische Aspekte der Arztesundheit - Eine qualitative Katamnese betroffener Arzte.

Citation: Psychiatrische Praxis, May 2012, vol./is. 39/4(181-188), 0303-4259 (May 2012)

Author(s): Zwack, Julika; Bodenstern, Uta; Mundle, Gotz; Schweitzer, Jochen

Correspondence Address: Zwack, Julika: Sektion Medizinische Organisationspsychologie, Institut für Medizinische Psychologie, Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg, Bergheimer Strasse 20, Heidelberg, Germany, 69115, Julika.Zwack@med.uni-heidelberg.de

Institution: Zwack, Julika: Sektion Medizinische Organisationspsychologie, Institut für Medizinische Psychologie, Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg, Heidelberg; Bodenstern, Uta: Sektion Medizinische Organisationspsychologie, Institut für Medizinische Psychologie, Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg, Heidelberg; Mundle, Gotz: Ärztliche Geschäftsführung der Oberbergkliniken, Berlin; Schweitzer, Jochen: Sektion Medizinische Organisationspsychologie, Institut für Medizinische Psychologie, Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg, Heidelberg

Language: German

Abstract: Objective: To analyse pathogenetic and salutogenetic processes of physicians suffering from depression, burnout and drug addiction. Methods: Qualitative follow-up interviews with 32 former physician patients from the Oberbergkliniken hospital group. Results: Long working hours, bureaucratic restrictions and double burdens of combining family life and professional demands are major pathogenetic strains. They interact with

biographic performance scripts. Major salutogenetic factors are the expansion of self care with regard to physical, spiritual and social needs and the reconstruction of resources outside the job. Conclusions: Prevention programmes for health care professionals should focus on the reflection of biographic performance scripts, on maintaining multifaceted sources of gratification and the buildup of extra-professional resources. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Stuttgart, New York

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Occupational Stress](#)
[*Physicians](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Etiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Characteristics of university students using stimulants for cognitive enhancement: A pilot study.

Original Title: Charakteristika von Studierenden, die pharmakologisches Neuroenhancement mit Stimulanzien betreiben: Eine Pilotstudie.

Citation: Psychiatrische Praxis, May 2012, vol./is. 39/4(174-180), 0303-4259 (May 2012)

Author(s): Franke, Andreas G; Schwarze, Cornelia E; Christmann, Michaela; Bonertz, Caroline; Hildt, Elisabeth; Lieb, Klaus

Correspondence Address: Franke, Andreas G.: Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsmedizin Mainz, Untere Zahlbacher Str. 8, Mainz, Germany, 55131, afranke@uni-mainz.de

Institution: Franke, Andreas G.: Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsmedizin Mainz, Mainz; Schwarze, Cornelia E.: Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsmedizin Mainz, Mainz; Christmann, Michaela: Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsmedizin Mainz, Mainz; Bonertz, Caroline: Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsmedizin Mainz, Mainz; Hildt, Elisabeth: Philosophische Fakultät, Universität Mainz, Mainz; Lieb, Klaus: Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsmedizin Mainz, Mainz

Language: German

Abstract: Objective: Little is known regarding characteristics of subjects using substances exclusively for the purpose of pharmacological neuroenhancement (PN). Aim of this pilot study was to characterize students in Germany who use methylphenidate (MPH) and/or amphetamines (AMPH) for PN. Methods: Semi-structured interviews among 20 students who reported the use of MPH/AMPH for PN and 20 matched controls. Results: Subjects using stimulants for PN had significant better knowledge about further illicit substances for PN than controls. Users of AMPH more frequently used further illicit substances for PN than MPH users. Regarding prescription substances for PN no difference was found between MPH and AMPH users. AMPH users predominantly used AMPH intranasally for PN purposes. Stimulant users for PN used illicit substances (not for PN) more frequently with significantly higher rates of diagnoses of substance misuse of alcohol and THC (no difference between AMPH and MPH users). Conclusions: Larger epidemiological studies are needed to elucidate the risk of misuse and addiction in subjects using stimulants for PN. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Stuttgart, New York

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*College Academic Achievement](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Methylphenidate](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. An examination of the path between recent sexual violence and sexually transmitted infections.

Citation: Women's Health Issues, May 2012, vol./is. 22/3(e283-e292), 1049-3867 (May-Jun 2012)

Author(s): von Sternberg, Kirk; Cardoso, Jodi Berger; Jun, Jina; Learman, Joy; Velasquez, Mary M

Correspondence Address: von Sternberg, Kirk: Health Behavior Research and Training Institute, University of Texas at Austin, School of Social Work, 1 University Station 3.208, Austin, TX, US, 78712, vonsternberg@mail.utexas.edu

Institution: von Sternberg, Kirk: The University of Texas at Austin, School of Social Work, Center for Social Work Research, Austin, TX; Cardoso, Jodi Berger: The University of Texas at Austin, School of Social Work, Center for Social Work Research, Austin, TX; Jun, Jina: The University of Texas at Austin, School of Social Work, Center for Social Work Research, Austin, TX; Learman, Joy: The University of Texas at Austin, School of Social Work, Center for Social Work Research, Austin, TX; Velasquez, Mary M.: The University of Texas at Austin, School of Social Work, Center for Social Work Research, Austin, TX

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are among the most common infections in the United States and are particularly prevalent in survivors of sexual violence. The purpose of this study is to examine co-occurring risk factors for sexual violence and STIs including mental health, alcohol use, drug use, and multiple partners as intersecting pathways to STIs for women who experienced sexual abuse in the past year. Methods: Secondary analyses were conducted on cross-sectional data from women originally recruited as respondents for an epidemiologic survey funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): Project CHOICES. The survey was administered to 2,672 women in six settings: A large, urban jail and residential alcohol and drug treatment facilities (Texas); a gynecology clinic (Virginia); two primary care clinics (Virginia and Florida); and media solicitation (Florida). Women were included in the current study if they were fertile, sexually active, and not pregnant or trying to get pregnant (n = 1,183). Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to test the conceptual path model between sexual violence and STI occurrence. Results: In the SEM, there were no significant paths from mental health, alcohol severity, or drug use to STI occurrence contrary to the results of the initial bivariate analyses. Multiple sexual partners significantly mediated the relationship between sexual violence and STIs and between mental health and drug use and STIs. Conclusion: This study highlights the importance of providing effective treatment to survivors of sexual violence, which includes addressing risky sexual behaviors to reduce STI occurrence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Inc.; HOLDER: Jacobs Institute of Women's Health; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Risk Factors](#)
[*Sex Offenses](#)
[*Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[Survivors](#)
[Sexual Partners](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Physician health, impairment, and misconduct.

Citation: The behavioral sciences and health care (3rd ed.), 2012(308-314) (2012)

Author(s):	Samenow, Charles P
Institution:	Samenow, Charles P.: George Washington University, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Washington, DC
Language:	English
Abstract:	(from the chapter) While alcohol and substance abuse remain major public health problems among practicing physicians, impairment actually encompasses a wide variety of behaviors and conduct. Simply having a disability, mental disorder, or alcohol or drug use does not automatically imply impaired physician behavior. In fact, many physicians who are under treatment for such conditions, or who may have mild variants, are known as exceptional practitioners. Rather, the underlying disorder must jeopardize the safety of medical practice to be considered true impairment. Physician impairment presents a direct risk to patient safety. Furthermore, physicians are valuable human resources deserving of good health and well-being. Finally, the public places great trust in the hands of physicians. Hence, even the appearance of impropriety should be avoided because it detracts from the overall confidence people have in the medical profession. This chapter discusses physician health, impairment, and misconduct. The following questions are answered: (1) What are the major types of impaired behaviors? (2) What are the common traits that predispose physicians to unhealthy behaviors? (3) What substances are most commonly abused by physicians? (4) What are the most common psychiatric problems found in physicians? (5) What physical illnesses can lead to impairment? (6) How does physician misconduct differ from physician impairment? (7) What responsibility do colleagues have to report an impaired physician? and (8) What resources are there for the treatment and monitoring of impaired physicians? (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings:	*Drug Abuse *Impaired Professionals *Mental Disorders *Physicians *Risk Factors Alcohol Abuse Behavior Problems Health Monitoring Personality Traits Physical Disorders Predisposition Responsibility Safety Treatment
Source:	PsycINFO

62. Substance abuse.

Citation:	The behavioral sciences and health care (3rd ed.), 2012(206-211) (2012)
Author(s):	Gomez, Maria Fernanda; Nunes, Joao V; Ragnauth, Andre K
Institution:	Gomez, Maria Fernanda: Yeshiva University, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Montefiore Medical Center, Bronx, NY; Nunes, Joao V.: City University of New York, City College of New York, Sophie Davis School of Biomedical Education, Department of Behavioral Medicine, New York, NY; Ragnauth, Andre K.: City College of New York, Sophie Davis School of Biomedical Education, Department of Physiology, Pharmacology, and Neuroscience, New York, NY
Language:	English
Abstract:	(from the chapter) This chapter discusses etiological factors and bio-behavioral mechanisms of substance abuse and dependence, and provides an overview of substance abuse treatment programs and network interventions. The following questions are

answered: (1) Which drugs are most likely to be abused? (2) What dangerous health behaviors are associated with substance abuse? (3) What physical and psychological factors contribute to substance abuse or dependence? (4) What are some treatment approaches and how do they work? (5) What is a "network intervention" and (6) What is a "harm reduction" program? (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Treatment](#)
 Biology
 Drugs
 Harm Reduction
 Health Behavior
 Psychosocial Factors
 Twelve Step Programs
 Network Therapy

Source: PsycINFO

63. Geriatric health and successful aging.

Citation: The behavioral sciences and health care (3rd ed.), 2012(181-190) (2012)

Author(s): Lenahan, Patricia; Borson, Soo

Institution: Lenahan, Patricia: University of Southern California, School of Social Work, CA; Borson, Soo: University of Washington, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Memory Disorders Clinic, Seattle, WA

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses geriatric health and successful aging. The following question are answered: (1) What are some of the physiological changes of aging? (2) What are two common mental health problems of aging? (3) What harmful substances are elders most likely to use? (4) How does chronic illness affect sexual functioning? and (5) What living arrangement options exist for the elderly? (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Illness](#)
[*Geriatrics](#)
[*Health](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Physiological Aging](#)
 Aging
 Drug Usage
 Living Arrangements
 Sexual Function Disturbances
 Well Being

Source: PsycINFO

64. Applying the extended parallel process model to examine posters in the 2008 Chinese Annual Anti-Drug Campaign.

Citation: Journal of Asian Pacific Communication, 2012, vol./is. 22/1(60-77), 0957-6851;1569-9838 (2012)

Author(s): Shi, Rui; Hazen, Michael David

Correspondence Address: Shi, Rui, 3620 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, rshi@asc.upenn.edu

Institution: Shi, Rui: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; Hazen, Michael David: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA

Language: English

Abstract: The present study sought to examine the content structure of the contemporary anti-drug campaign posters in China through the lens of the Extended Parallel Process Model. Four major factors of the EPPM (severity, susceptibility, response efficacy, and self-efficacy) served as the main coding categories of the content analysis to assess anti-drug posters' potential persuasiveness. The findings revealed that the severity of drug abuse (n = 130, 87.2%) was communicated significantly more frequently than the other three factors, and response efficacy (n = 10, 6.7%) was significantly less prominent than the other three factors. "Legal punishment" is the most popular severity theme for both verbal (n = 71, 47.7%) and visual (n = 55, 36.9%) threats. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Benjamins Publishing Company

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Content Analysis](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Public Service Announcements](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)
[Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Intersections of race, class, and poverty: Challenges and resilience in African American families.

Citation: Normal family processes: Growing diversity and complexity (4th ed.), 2012(273-296) (2012)

Author(s): Boyd-Franklin, Nancy; Karger, Melanie

Institution: Boyd-Franklin, Nancy: Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, NJ; Karger, Melanie: Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, NJ

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In order to evaluate what is "normal" in the development of any family, clinicians and researchers must explore the larger social context in which the family lives (Hines & Boyd-Franklin, 2005; Pinderhughes, 2002; Walsh, Chapter 1, this volume). Race and class are two of the most complex and emotionally loaded issues in the United States. For poor, inner-city African American families, the day-to-day realities of racism, discrimination, classism, poverty, homelessness, violence, crime, and drugs create forces that continually threaten the family's survival (Sampson & Wilson, 2005). In the report, The State of Black America 2009, published by the National Urban League, Jones (2009) indicated, "Ironically, even as an African American man holds the highest office in this country, African Americans remain twice as likely as whites to be unemployed; three times more likely to live in poverty, and more than six times as likely to be incarcerated" (p. 1). The purpose of this chapter is to provide a framework that will be helpful for clinicians in understanding and working with African American families. Many clinicians who have no framework with which to view these complex realities may become overwhelmed (Boyd-Franklin, 2003; Pinderhughes, 1989; Sue, 2003). The first part of the chapter explores these issues in depth, and the second part utilizes a multisystems model (Boyd-Franklin, 2003) in order to empower families and the clinicians who work with them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Blacks](#)
[*Empowerment](#)

[*Family Relations](#)
[*Resilience \(Psychological\)](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Homeless](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Poverty](#)
[Race and Ethnic Discrimination](#)
[Socioeconomic Class Attitudes](#)
[Unemployment](#)
[Urban Environments](#)
[Exposure to Violence](#)
[Multisystemic Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Factors associated with recent suicide attempts in clients presenting for addiction treatment.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, February 2012, vol./is. 10/1(132-140), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Penney, Alexander; Mazmanian, Dwight; Jamieson, John; Black, Nancy

Correspondence Address: Mazmanian, Dwight: Department of Psychology, Lakehead University, 955 Oliver Road, Thunder Bay, ON, Canada, P7B 5E1, dwight.mazmanian@lakeheadu.ca

Institution: Penney, Alexander: Department of Psychology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, ON; Mazmanian, Dwight: Department of Psychology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, ON; Jamieson, John: Department of Psychology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, ON; Black, Nancy: Mental Health, Addictions and Problem Gambling Programs, St. Joseph's Care Group, Thunder Bay, ON

Language: English

Abstract: Factors associated with recent suicide attempts were examined in clients who sought treatment at an addictions facility between 2001 and 2008. Clients who reported being hospitalized for attempting suicide in the past year (n = 76) were compared to all other clients (n = 5914) on demographic, mental health, substance use, and problem gambling variables. Compared to all other clients, clients who attempted suicide were significantly less educated, and more likely to have major depressive disorder, a bipolar disorder, ADHD, a personality disorder, or a gambling problem. While mental health issues have long been linked with suicide, new research, such as the present study, continues to find associations between gambling and suicide. With the strong relationship between mood disorders and gambling, these findings support continued research into the possible connection between gambling and suicide. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the Canadian Psychological Association. Jun, 2010. Winnipeg, MB, Canada. Portions of the results reported here were presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
[*Addiction](#)
[*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Client Characteristics](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Pathological Gambling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Lagos "area boys", substance usage and potential risk factors.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, February 2012, vol./is. 10/1(83-96), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Salaam, Abeeb Olufemi; Brown, Jennifer

Correspondence Address: Salaam, Abeeb Olufemi: Department of Psychology, University of Surrey, Guildford, United Kingdom, GU2 7XH, moolikah@yahoo.com

Institution: Salaam, Abeeb Olufemi: Department of Psychology, University of Surrey, Guildford; Brown, Jennifer: Mannheim Centre, Department of Social Policy, London School of Economics, London

Language: English

Abstract: The current study explores the rate at which members of Lagos' "area boys" engage in drug and alcohol use, and determines the predictive roles of parental and neighbourhood characteristics in the gang patterns of psychoactive substance misuse behaviour. The study approached gang members (N = 129) aged from 18 to 38 years (M = 25.83, SD = 4.82) through a snowballing (non probability) sampling method. Adopting a quantitative analytic technique, the results showed cannabis and alcohol as substance of choice with other improvised local drug concoctions being taken by some participants. The role of parental and neighbourhood characteristics as probable risk factors are described. The implications of the findings for rehabilitation service for the gang members are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*African Cultural Groups](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Neighborhoods](#)
[*Parental Role](#)
[*Gangs](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Treating internet addiction with cognitive-behavioral therapy: A thematic analysis of the experiences of therapists.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, February 2012, vol./is. 10/1(69-82), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): van Rooij, Antonius J; Zinn, Mieke F; Schoenmakers, Tim M; van de Mheen, Dike

Correspondence Address: van Rooij, Antonius J.: IVO Addiction Research Institute, Heemraadsingel 194, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 3021 DM, rooij@ivo.nl

Institution: van Rooij, Antonius J.: IVO Addiction Research Institute, Rotterdam; Zinn, Mieke F.: Brijder Addiction Care, Haarlem; Schoenmakers, Tim M.: IVO Addiction Research Institute, Rotterdam; van de Mheen, Dike: IVO Addiction Research Institute, Rotterdam

Language: English

Abstract: In 2009, one of the major Dutch addiction care organizations initiated a pilot program to explore the possibility of using an existing Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Motivational Interviewing based treatment program ('Lifestyle Training') to treat internet addiction. The current study evaluates this pilot treatment program by providing a qualitative analysis of the experiences of the therapists with the treatment of 12 self-proclaimed internet addicts. Therapists report that the program, which is ordinarily used for substance dependence and pathological gambling, fits the problem of internet addiction quite well. Interventions mainly focused on controlling and reducing internet use, and involved expanding (real life) social contacts, regaining a proper daily structure, constructive use of free time, and reframing beliefs. Therapists further indicated that the treatment achieved some measure of progress for all of the 12 treated patients, while patients reported satisfaction with the treatment and actual behavioral improvements. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Cognitive Behavior Therapy
 *Internet Addiction
 *Motivational Interviewing
 *Therapist Attitudes
Source: PsycINFO

69. Addicted to the risk, recognition and respect that the graffiti lifestyle provides: Towards an understanding of the reasons for graffiti engagement.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, February 2012, vol./is. 10/1(54-68), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Feb 2012)
Author(s): Taylor, Myra Frances
Correspondence Address: Taylor, Myra Frances: Centre for Attention & Related Disorders, Graduate School of Education, University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley, WAU, Australia, 6009, myra.taylor@uwa.edu.au
Institution: Taylor, Myra Frances: Centre for Attention & Related Disorders, Graduate School of Education, University of Western Australia, Crawley, WAU
Language: English
Abstract: This paper, details from an educational perspective the reasons graffitiists give for their involvement in graffiti. Data gathered from interviews, web-blogs and newspaper reports were analysed within the grounded theory tradition allowing the core category of, addicted to the risk, recognition and respect that the graffiti lifestyle provides to emerge. In this regard, adolescent graffiti-writers contend that sustained involvement in graffiti-writing provides a rush experience, which over time becomes addictive as it rewards them with a non-conforming social identity, recognitional status, and the highly-prized graffiti-writer reputation. However, as they move out of adolescence into early adulthood, the addictive rushes previously gained from engagement in illegal high-risk acts of graffiti tagging, they claim, morphs into an obsessive desire for obtaining community respect. Thus, the outcome of the study suggests that the issue of graffiti-proliferation goes beyond the confines of educational/criminological research and enters the sphere of mental health, opening up different treatment options for recidivist graffiti-writers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Antisocial Behavior
 *Art
 *Mental Health
 *Social Identity
 Risk Factors
 Respect
Source: PsycINFO

70. Motivating and inhibiting factors in online gambling behaviour: A grounded theory study.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, February 2012, vol./is. 10/1(39-53), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Feb 2012)
Author(s): McCormack, Abby; Griffiths, Mark D
Correspondence Address: McCormack, Abby: International Gaming Research Unit, Psychology Division, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom, NG1 4BU, abby.mccormack@ntu.ac.uk

Institution: McCormack, Abby: International Gaming Research Unit, Psychology Division, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham; Griffiths, Mark D.: International Gaming Research Unit, Psychology Division, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham

Language: English

Abstract: To date, there has been very little empirical research examining why people gamble online or-just as importantly-why they do not gamble online. A grounded theory study examining the motivating and inhibiting factors in online gambling was carried out. The sample comprised 15 online gamblers, 14 offline gamblers, and 11 non-gamblers, and resulted in the identification of one major theme as to why participants were motivated to gamble online (i.e., greater opportunity to gamble) and four sub-themes (i.e., convenience, value for money, the greater variety of games, and anonymity). The main reason that inhibited online gambling was that the authenticity of gambling was reduced when gambling online. Four further sub-themes were identified as inhibitors of online gambling (i.e., the reduced realism, the asocial nature of the internet, the use of electronic money, and concerns about the safety of online gambling websites). Results also indicated that the participants' perception was that online gambling was more addictive than offline gambling and that online gambling would exacerbate gambling problems in society. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Games](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Adult Attitudes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Consequences of play: A systematic review of the effects of online gaming.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, February 2012, vol./is. 10/1(3-23), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Sublette, Victoria Anne; Mullan, Barbara

Correspondence Address: Mullan, Barbara: School of Psychology, University of Sydney, Brennan MacCallum Room 446, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2006, barbara@psych.usyd.edu.au

Institution: Sublette, Victoria Anne: School of Psychology, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW; Mullan, Barbara: School of Psychology, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: Massively Multiplayer Online Games (MMOGs) have received considerable attention in news headlines describing gamers who have died while engaging in excessive play. However, more common physical and psychosocial effects attributed to online video gaming are social isolation, increased aggression, and negative academic and occupational consequences. In consideration of the bias in reporting negative consequences of video gaming, a systematic review was conducted to evaluate the evidence of the effects of MMOGs on those who play them. In the sixteen studies that met the inclusion criteria, analysis revealed that only those players who were classified as "addicted" or engaged in "problematic game play" experienced significant negative consequences, with many gamers finding positive aspects to video gaming such as enjoyment, feelings of achievement, friendship, and a sense of community. However, significant limitations in the studies point to the need for further research so that appropriate treatments and interventions can be developed for problematic game play. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)

[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Editorial.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, February 2012, vol./is. 10/1(1-2), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Zangeneh, Masood

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Language: English

Abstract: During the entire period of journal's lifespan, the editorial team has encountered various challenges. Overcoming those challenges required strategic planning that would only come with significant human resources. We have begun expanding journal's coverage to include issues of mental health and addiction that have touched the lives of vulnerable and marginalized population. We have expanded our review list to reflect the diversity of academics and clinicians from South Africa to North America and from Oceania to Euro-Asia. This will help the journal to solidify its position as a platform of dialogue. We are committed in continuing this ongoing journey further to establish the journal as the voice of the international community, one that rises from the local roots. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)
[*International Psychology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Suicidality and substance use disorders.

Original Title: Suizidalitat bei Patienten mit Suchterkrankung.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, October 2011, vol./is. 57/5(393-401), 0939-5911 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Schneider, Barbara; Roland, Thorsten; Grebner, Kristin; Wetterling, Tilman

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Language: German

Abstract: Aim and Methods: Substance use disorders are one of the most frequent psychiatric disorders found in suicides. Epidemiological and clinical studies regarding completed suicide and suicide attempts in substance use disorders are included in this review.

Results: In psychological autopsy studies between 19% and 63% of all suicides suffered from substance use disorders, mostly from alcohol use disorders. Suicide risk is highly increased in substance use disorders, particularly in alcohol use disorders, and in co-morbid alcoholism and depression. Alcohol use disorders were identified as risk factors for suicide in controlled psychological autopsy studies and in cohort studies. So far, some risk factors for suicide have been identified in alcoholism. Opioid use disorders and mixed drug use were also associated with highly increased suicide risk. Conclusions: Nevertheless, various questions about the relationship between substance use disorders and suicide remain open, which implicate the directions to future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Suicide](#)
Source: PsycINFO

74. Psychotherapy of patients with psychosis and substance abuse/addiction-Treatment options and limitations.

Original Title: Psychotherapie bei Patienten mit Psychose und Sucht-Behandlungsoptionen und ihre Grenzen.
Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, October 2011, vol./is. 57/5(383-392), 0939-5911 (Oct 2011)
Author(s): Schnell, Thomas; Gouzoulis-Mayfrank, Euphrosyne
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Language: German
Abstract: Aim: Comorbid substance use disorders are common in schizophrenia (dual diagnosis, DD) and they are mostly associated with difficulties in clinical management and with unfavourable outcomes. Accordingly, the view of many therapists regarding the prognosis of DD patients is overall pessimistic. However, this seems unjustified if patients are treated in adequate therapeutic settings, Results: DD treatment models must integrate traditional psychiatric therapy and therapy of addiction and adjust the two components to each other. Furthermore, DD programs should focus on the enhancement of motivation in a long term perspective and outpatient setting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
Source: PsycINFO

75. Psychotherapeutic treatment for addiction and comorbid depression.

Original Title: Psychotherapie von Patienten mit Depression und Abhängigkeitserkrankung.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, October 2011, vol./is. 57/5(373-381), 0939-5911 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Loeber, Sabine; Dinter, Christina; Mann, Karl

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Language: German

Abstract: Aim: The comorbidity of addictive disorders and depression is common. Several studies demonstrated that depressive symptoms which persist after withdrawal are significantly associated with relapse. Thus, diagnosis and therapy should focus on both diseases and integrative treatment approaches are necessary. Methods: In this paper we present the results of a systematic review of the literature to identify randomized control studies and other clinical studies investigating the effects of combined interventions for addictive disorders and depression. Data Sources were PubMed and Science Direct databases, using the keywords "psychotherapy" in conjunction with "substance dependence", "depression" and "dual diagnosis". Each keyword was diversified by multiple synonyms. Database records of the last 20 years were considered. In addition, German peer-reviewed journals not indexed in Medline were reviewed to identify further clinical trials. Results: The results of these analyses yielded ten clinical trials. Their results demonstrate the beneficial effects of integrative cognitive-behavioural treatment approaches with regard to a reduction of depressive symptoms as well as abstinence rates. Conclusions: Notwithstanding methodological shortcomings of present studies, there is evidence for the beneficial effects of an integrative treatment approach for addiction and depression. However, the implementation of such integrative treatment approaches in Germany is far from optimal, probably due to the segregation of addiction services and mental health services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. Psychotherapy for patients with borderline personality disorder and comorbid addiction disorder.

Original Title: Psychotherapie von Patienten mit Borderline Persönlichkeitsstörung und Abhängigkeitserkrankung.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, October 2011, vol./is. 57/5(363-371), 0939-5911 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Daig, Isolde; Bermpohl, Felix; Kienast, Thorsten

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Language: German

Abstract: Background: Many patients with borderline personality disorder (BPD) do have a comorbid addiction disorder. Psychotherapy for patients with personality disorder and addiction is a challenging task for the therapeutic team, and requires if possible an integrative approach. Methods: A systematic literature research using PubMed, PsychINFO, PsycArticles, and Medline was conducted. Additional articles were considered which were mentioned in reviews and empirical studies. Results: Although many studies have shown the effectiveness of psychotherapy treating personality disorders, only few studies took co-morbid addiction into account. The literature research showed eight clinical trials that investigated the effectiveness of psychotherapy for BPD and addiction. To date, there are only two integrated psychotherapeutic methods that claim to be effective on an evidence based level to treat personality disorder and addiction simultaneously: the dual focus schema therapy (DFST) and the dialectic behavioural therapy addiction (DBT-S), Conclusions: Both intervention programs seem to be effective in reducing substance use and psychopathological symptoms of BPD, There is no evidence for superiority of one psychotherapeutic intervention program for BPD and co-morbid addiction. The advantage of the DBT-S is a unitized concept for training therapists and an easily understandable concept for the team as well as for the patient. Further studies are needed to prove the effectiveness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Borderline Personality Disorder](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. Psychotherapy for substance use disorders and posttraumatic stress disorder.

Original Title: Psychotherapie bei Abhängigkeitserkrankungen und Posttraumatischer Belastungsstörung.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, October 2011, vol./is. 57/5(353-361), 0939-5911 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Schafer, Ingo; Schulze, Claudia; Stubenvoll, Martina

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Institution: Schafer, Ingo: Zentrum für Interdisziplinäre Suchtforschung (ZIS), Universität Hamburg, Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Schulze, Claudia: Zentrum für Interdisziplinäre Suchtforschung (ZIS), Universität Hamburg, Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Stubenvoll, Martina: Zentrum für Interdisziplinäre Suchtforschung (ZIS), Universität Hamburg, Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg

Language: German

Abstract: Aims: The prevalence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in patients with substance use disorders (SUD) is estimated to range from 15 % to 41 %, making it one of the most frequent co-occurring disorders in this diagnostic group. It was only in the past decade, however, that trauma-specific interventions have been adapted for use in patients with SUD, The aim of this paper is to review current literature on the treatment of PTSD in patients with SUD, with an emphasis on empirically evaluated treatments. Results: In clinical practice, all types of trauma-specific interventions have been successfully used in patients with SUD, It has become clear that interventions for both, substance use and

posttraumatic symptoms, should be combined from the beginning of the treatment. All existing randomized controlled trials examined a present-focused therapy ("Seeking Safety"), which is now established as effective. Conclusions: Treatment for patients with the dual diagnosis of PTSD and SUD has advanced considerably over the past decade. Trauma-focused treatments, however, have been rarely evaluated in this group of patients. More empirical research is needed to evaluate the full range of trauma-specific interventions in patients with SUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Psychotherapy for drug addicts in maintenance treatment of opiate addiction.

Original Title: Die Psychotherapie Drogenabhängiger in Substitutionsbehandlung.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, October 2011, vol./is. 57/5(347-352), 0939-5911 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Specka, Michael; Scherbaum, Norbert

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Institution: Specka, Michael: Klinik für Abhängiges Verhalten und Suchtmedizin, LVR-Klinikum Essen, Kliniken der Universität Duisburg-Essen, Essen; Scherbaum, Norbert: Klinik für Abhängiges Verhalten und Suchtmedizin, LVR-Klinikum Essen, Kliniken der Universität Duisburg-Essen, Essen

Language: German

Abstract: Background: Regarding the high levels of comorbid psychiatric disorders of opiate dependent patients in opiate agonist maintenance treatment, generally an additional psychiatric or psychotherapeutic treatment seems to be necessary. It has to be asked, though, whether such strategies have been evaluated in this specific patient group. Method: Literature review with particular regard to psychotherapeutic interventions which aim at alleviation of substance-related disorders. Results: Efficacy of cognitive-behavioural therapies and of contingency management could be shown in randomised controlled trials. Studies are mainly from the LISA and mostly focus on cocaine-related disorders. Conclusions: An additional psychotherapy is effective in patients in opioid maintenance treatment. Supposed barriers for the implementation of concomitant psychotherapeutic interventions in routine treatment are lack of knowledge of empirical findings, therapeutic nihilism with regard to drug addicts, but also limited financial and personal resources. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Smoking cessation during inpatient alcoholism treatment-Motivational factors and success rates.

- Original Title:** Tabakentwöhnung bei stationären Patienten mit einer Alkoholabhängigkeit-Motivationsfaktoren und Erfolgsaussichten.
- Citation:** Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, October 2011, vol./is. 57/5(337-346), 0939-5911 (Oct 2011)
- Author(s):** Batra, Anil; Niethammer, Sabrina; Manz, Constantin; Peukert, Peter
- Correspondence Address:** Batra, Anil: Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Sektion Suchtforschung und Suchttherapie, Calwer Str. 14, Tübingen, Germany, DE-72076, anil.batra@med.uni-tuebingen.de
- Institution:** Batra, Anil: Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Sektion Suchtforschung und Suchttherapie, Tübingen; Niethammer, Sabrina: Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Sektion Suchtforschung und Suchttherapie, Tübingen; Manz, Constantin: Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Sektion Suchtforschung und Suchttherapie, Tübingen; Peukert, Peter: Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Sektion Suchtforschung und Suchttherapie, Tübingen
- Language:** German
- Abstract:** Introduction: Smoking rates in alcohol dependent inpatients triple smoking prevalence in general population. Smoking related health consequences as well as therapy related synergistic effects support the idea of an inpatient smoking cessation therapy during alcoholism treatment. Methods: Inpatients admitted for alcoholism therapy during one year (n = 94) received information concerning tobacco dependence and had the opportunity to participate in a smoking cessation therapy (behavioural support in combination with medical management of withdrawal symptoms). N = 90 participated in this study. Sociodemographic data, motivational aspects and alcohol and tobacco related abstinence rates were collected at the end of the therapy and after three months. Results: 40 % (n = 28) of smoking inpatients (n = 69) could be motivated to undergo the smoking cessation therapy. 25 % (n = 7) became abstinent. Smoking cessation was motivated by positive aspects of non-smoking. Although all had relapsed within three months alcohol relapse rates were lower in patients participating in the smoking cessation group (21.4 % (n = 6/28) and 29.3 % (n = 12/41)). Discussion: Smoking cessation within an inpatient alcoholism treatment seems to be beneficial for alcohol related abstinence rates. Further efforts should focus on motivational factors and problem solving skills and address psychiatric co-morbidity in order to increase long-term smoking cessation results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Hospitalized Patients](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Motivation](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

80. Main areas in psychiatry-Gerontopsychiatry.

- Original Title:** Schwerpunkte in der psychiatrie. Gerontopsychiatrie.
- Citation:** Die Psychiatrie: Grundlagen & Perspektiven, 2011, vol./is. 8/4(226-232), 1614-4864 (2011)
- Author(s):** Haupt, M; Gutzmann, H
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Language: German

Abstract: Gerontopsychiatrie encompasses all aspects of medical care and management of psychiatric disorders in the elderly. The spectrum of disorders is broad and includes dementia and depression as the most prevalent psychiatric diseases in old age, and, furthermore, delirant states, anxiety disorders, schizophrenic disorders, addiction, and sleep disorders. The present paper focuses on specific gerontopsychiatrie competence in the areas of diagnosis, medical treatment, and management of medical care. In addition, the specific structures and the present state of medical care in Germany are described and critically discussed. The key issues of the German Psychogeriatric Association (GPA) for improvement of medical care in elderly psychiatric ill persons are reflected. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Schattauer GmbH

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Gerontology](#)
[*Health Care Delivery](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)
[Diagnosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Addiction therapy in psychiatry and psychotherapy-From past to future.

Original Title: Suchtpsychiatrie und -psychotherapie-Entwicklungslinien und fortschritte.

Citation: Die Psychiatrie: Grundlagen & Perspektiven, 2011, vol./is. 8/4(219-225), 1614-4864 (2011)

Author(s): Petersen, K. U; Batra, A

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Institution: Petersen, K. U.: Sektion für Suchtmedizin und Suchtforschung, Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsklinikums Tübingen, Tübingen; Batra, A.: Sektion für Suchtmedizin und Suchtforschung, Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsklinikums Tübingen, Tübingen

Language: German

Abstract: Using the new ASAM-definition of addiction as a structuring element, the historical development of the central concepts of this definition has been delineated. Some future developments of the concept of addiction and the diagnosis and treatment of addictive disorders were outlined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Schattauer GmbH

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Future](#)
[History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Addictions.

Citation: Handbook of forensic assessment: Psychological and psychiatric perspectives., 2011(255-274) (2011)

Author(s): Barrett, Curtis L; Limoges, Richard F

Institution: Barrett, Curtis L.: University of Louisville School of Medicine, Louisville, KY; Limoges, Richard F.: University of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses the forensic assessment in relation to addiction. The authors assert that preparation for the forensic assessment of an individual with an addictive disorder includes developing an in-depth appreciation of the legal context in which one's work will be judged and-perhaps-utilized. In the criminal justice system, these include responsibility for forbidden acts and the identification-or lack thereof-of mitigating circumstances. The forensic assessment of addictive disorders in criminal cases is optimally styled as a multidisciplinary endeavor, with the psychiatrist and psychologist assuming appropriate responsibility for respective medically and behaviorally focused roles. The authors recommend that forensic evaluators-particularly those who anticipate referrals stemming from newly posited addictive disorders-pay the price of consulting with a qualified attorney, independent of any specific case, to determine the rules under which mental health experts are likely to be working when it comes to forensic report writing and courtroom testimony. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Forensic Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Handbook of forensic assessment: Psychological and psychiatric perspectives.

Citation: Handbook of forensic assessment: Psychological and psychiatric perspectives., 2011 (2011)

Author(s): Drogin, Eric Y [Ed]; Dattilio, Frank M [Ed]; Sadoff, Robert L [Ed]; Gutheil, Thomas G [Ed]

Institution: Drogin, Eric Y.: Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; Dattilio, Frank M.: Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; Sadoff, Robert L.: University of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA; Gutheil, Thomas G.: Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) The practitioner-oriented coverage in the Handbook of Forensic Assessment examines: the current state of psychology and psychiatry-including requisite clinical competencies, ethical guidelines, and considerations of multidisciplinary collaboration; various approaches to assessments in criminal and, civil matters; the principles of effective preparation, data collection, and interpretation, as well as communication for each special situation; topics including competence to stand trial, sexual offender evaluations, addictions, child abuse, and education; overarching practice issues, such as practice development, retention, compensation, consultation, and forensic treatment. Includes sample reports that demonstrate the integrative potential of both psychology and psychiatry. Incorporating a wealth of current and multidisciplinary research, the Handbook of Forensic Assessment is destined to become every mental health professional's most valuable one-stop reference for their forensic work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Communication](#)
[*Forensic Evaluation](#)
[*Forensic Psychiatry](#)

*Forensic Psychology
Addiction
Child Abuse
Competency to Stand Trial
Cooperation
Criminal Behavior
Data Collection
Ethics
Professional Consultation
Retention

Source:

PsycINFO