

Search Results

Table of Contents

Search History	page 3
1. Are gambling related cognitions in adolescence multidimensional?: Factor structure of the gambling related cognitions scale.	page 4
2. Teacher awareness and attitudes regarding adolescent risky behaviours: Is adolescent gambling perceived to be a problem?	page 4
3. Resting-state activity in the left executive control network is associated with behavioral approach and is increased in substance dependence.	page 4
4. Emerging roles of actin cytoskeleton regulating enzymes in drug addiction: Actin or reactin?	page 5
5. Neurobiology of addiction versus drug use driven by lack of choice.	page 5
6. Alcohol Cues, Approach Bias, and Inhibitory Control: Applying a Dual Process Model of Addiction to Alcohol Sensitivity.	page 6
7. Sobering stories: Narratives of self-redemption predict behavioral change and improved health among recovering alcoholics.	page 6
8. Physicians' attitudes towards office-based delivery of methadone maintenance therapy: Results from a cross-sectional survey of Nova Scotia primary-care physicians.	page 7
9. Gods and diseases: Making sense of our physical and mental wellbeing.	page 8
10. Sex differences in novelty- and psychostimulant-induced behaviors of C57BL/6 mice.	page 9
11. Differential influence of morphine sensitization on accumbens shell and core dopamine responses to morphine- and food-conditioned stimuli.	page 10
12. Attenuated effects of experimenter-administered heroin in adolescent vs. adult male rats: Physical withdrawal and locomotor sensitization.	page 11
13. Selective presynaptic enhancement of the prefrontal cortex to nucleus accumbens pathway by cocaine.	page 11
14. High-risk drug practices tighten grip on London gay scene.	page 12
15. Prefrontal activation patterns of automatic and regulated approach-avoidance reactions-A functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS) study.	page 13
16. Pathways to alcohol-induced brain impairment in young people: A review.	page 14
17. Reducing youth's drug abuse through training social workers for cognitive-behavioral integrated treatment.	page 15
18. Living an unstable everyday life while attempting to perform normality-The meaning of living as an alcohol-dependent woman.	page 15
19. Mindful attention reduces neural and self-reported cue-induced craving in smokers.	page 16
20. Substance screening and referral for substance abuse treatment in an integrated mental health care program.	page 17
21. Disparities in unmet need for mental health services in the United States, 1997-2010.	page 18
22. Drugs for kids: Good or bad?	page 18
23. PER3 polymorphism and insomnia severity in alcohol dependence.	page 19
24. The convergence between self and observer ratings of workaholism: A comparison between couples.	page 20
25. Evidence for multiple genetic factors underlying the DSM-IV criteria for alcohol dependence.	page 21
26. CRF2 receptor-deficiency eliminates opiate withdrawal distress without impairing stress coping.	page 21
27. Barriers to implementing throughcare for problematic drug users in European prisons.	page 22
28. Typology of dangerous games among middle and high school students: Towards a study of the psychological profiles.	page 23

29. In medication-overuse headache, fMRI shows long-lasting dysfunction in midbrain areas.	page 24
30. Aberrant drug-related behaviors: Unsystematic documentation does not identify prescription drug use disorder.	page 25
31. The German version of the Internet Addiction Test: A validation study.	page 26
32. Review of the proposed DSM-5 substance use disorder.	page 27
33. Assessing counseling students' attitudes regarding substance abuse and treatment.	page 27
34. The Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-3 and stages of change: A screening validity study.	page 28
35. A study of clinical supervision techniques and training in substance abuse treatment.	page 28
36. Review of Multisystemic therapy and neighborhood partnerships: Reducing adolescent violence and substance abuse.	page 29
37. The pharmacists' role in patient-provider pain management treatment agreements.	page 29
38. Obituary: Dr James Willis, BA, FRCPsych, FRCPE.	page 30
39. Emotional overeating: Know the triggers, heal your mind, and never diet again.	page 30
40. An analysis of change in an alcohol addiction problem. Case study.	page 31
41. Development of the Mobile Phone Addiction Tendency Scale for college students.	page 32
42. Complex settings: What motivates substance abusers to change and what are the consequences for the drug treatment system?	page 32
43. Evaluation of the effectiveness of a prison-based drug treatment.	page 33
44. Internet: Problematic and appropriate use.	page 34

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. Are gambling related cognitions in adolescence multidimensional?: Factor structure of the gambling related cognitions scale.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Studies, February 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1050-5350;1573-3602 (Feb 21, 2013)

Author(s): Taylor, Robyn N; Parker, James D. A; Keefer, Kateryna V; Kloosterman, Patricia H; Summerfeldt, Laura J

Abstract: The present study examined the factor structure of the Gambling Related Cognitions Scale (GRCS); (Raylu and Oei in *Addiction* 99:757-769, 2004) in a large sample of adolescents (N = 1,490) between the ages of 16 and 18 years (630 males, 860 females) attending several high schools in central Ontario. Problem gambling was measured using the DSM-IV-J (Fisher in *J Gambl Stud* 8:263-285, 1992). A 5-factor GRCS model was found to have the best fit to the data, and gambling-related cognitions were found to be powerful predictors of disordered gambling among adolescents. However, strong associations among GRCS subscales, as well as the small amount of variance in problem gambling accounted for by specific GRCS subscales, call into question the multidimensionality of the GRCS when used with adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

2. Teacher awareness and attitudes regarding adolescent risky behaviours: Is adolescent gambling perceived to be a problem?

Citation: Journal of Gambling Studies, February 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1050-5350;1573-3602 (Feb 20, 2013)

Author(s): Derevensky, Jeffrey L; St-Pierre, Renee A; Temcheff, Caroline E; Gupta, Rina

Abstract: Despite legislative prohibitions, there is empirical evidence that youth gamble on both regulated and unregulated activities. The current survey was designed to assess teachers' awareness and attitudes regarding adolescent gambling and other high-risk behaviours. Three-hundred and ninety teachers from Ontario and Quebec, with experience teaching students aged 12-18, completed an online survey. Results suggest that teachers are aware of the fact that youth gamble. Furthermore, they recognized the addictive nature of gambling and their subsequent consequences. Despite overestimating the proportion of youth experiencing gambling problems, gambling was viewed as being the least serious of issues affecting youth, with drug use and school violence topping the list. Almost half of respondents indicated that gambling in school can constitute a good learning activity. In regards to prevention, all other risky behaviours and academic problems were perceived as issues needing greater attention than gambling. These results, which are largely consistent with findings from a previous study examining parental perceptions of adolescent risky behaviours, suggest a need for greater awareness and teacher education. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

3. Resting-state activity in the left executive control network is associated with behavioral approach and is increased in substance dependence.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Feb 18, 2013)

Author(s): Krmpotich, Theodore D; Tregellas, Jason R; Thompson, Laetitia L; Banich, Marie T; Klenk, Amanda M; Tanabe, Jody L

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Individuals with drug addictions report increased willingness to approach rewards. Approach behaviors are thought to involve executive control processes and are more strongly represented in the left compared to right prefrontal cortex. A direct link between approach tendencies and left hemisphere activity has not been shown in the resting brain. We hypothesized that compared to controls, substance dependent individuals (SDI) would have greater left hemisphere activity in the left executive control network (ECN) at rest. METHODS: Twenty-five SDI and 25 controls completed a Behavioral Inhibition System/Behavioral Activation System (BIS/BAS) questionnaire and underwent a resting-state fMRI scan. Group independent component analysis was performed. We used template matching to identify the left and right ECN separately and compared the corresponding components across groups. Across group, BAS scores were correlated with signal fluctuations in the left ECN and BIS scores with right ECN. RESULTS: BAS scores were higher in SDI compared to controls ($p < .003$) and correlated with signal fluctuation in the left ECN. SDI showed significantly more activity than controls in the left prefrontal cortex of the left ECN. Conversely, SDI showed less activity than controls in the right prefrontal cortex of the right ECN. CONCLUSIONS: Results from this study suggest that approach tendencies are related to the left ECN, even during rest. Higher resting-state signal in the left ECN may play a role in heightened approach tendencies that contribute to drug-seeking behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

4. Emerging roles of actin cytoskeleton regulating enzymes in drug addiction: Actin or reactin'?

Citation: Current Opinion in Neurobiology, February 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0959-4388 (Feb 18, 2013)

Author(s): Rothenfluh, Adrian; Cowan, Christopher W

Abstract: Neurons rely on their cytoskeleton to give them shape and stability, and on cytoskeletal dynamics for growth and synaptic plasticity. Because drug addiction is increasingly seen as the inappropriate learning of strongly reinforcing stimuli, the role of the cytoskeleton in shaping drug memories has been of increasing interest in recent years. Does the cytoskeleton have an active role in shaping these memories, and to what extent do alterations in the cytoskeleton reflect the acute actions of drug exposure, or homeostatic reactions to the chronic exposure to drugs of abuse? Here we will review recent advances in understanding the role of the cytoskeleton in the development of drug addiction, with a focus on actin filaments, as they have been studied in greater detail. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Clinical Key* in [Current Opinion in Neurobiology](#)

5. Neurobiology of addiction versus drug use driven by lack of choice.

Citation: Current Opinion in Neurobiology, February 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0959-4388 (Feb 18, 2013)

Author(s): Ahmed, Serge H; Lenoir, Magalie; Guillem, Karine

Abstract: Research on the neurobiology of addiction often involves nonhuman animals that are given ready access to drugs for self-administration but without other choices. Here we argue using cocaine as an example that this standard setting may no longer be sufficient and can even lead to the formulation of unrealistic views about the neurobiology of addiction. Addiction as a psychiatric disorder is defined as resulting from brain

dysfunctions that affect normal choice-making, not as an expectable response to lack of alternative choices. We encourage neurobiologists involved in addiction research to increase animals' choice during drug access, preferably by supplying alternative rewarding pursuits. Only animals that continue to take and prefer drugs despite and at the expense of other available choices may be considered as having developed an addiction-like behavior in comparison to those that remain able to stop drug use for other pursuits, even after extended drug use. The systematic comparison of these two individual behaviors should reveal new insights about the neurobiology of drug choice and addiction. More generally, this research should also shed a unique light on how the brain 'chooses' among qualitatively different kinds of pursuits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Clinical Key* in *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*

6. Alcohol Cues, Approach Bias, and Inhibitory Control: Applying a Dual Process Model of Addiction to Alcohol Sensitivity.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, February 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Feb 25, 2013)
Author(s): Fleming, Kimberly A; Bartholow, Bruce D
Abstract: Low sensitivity to the acute effects of alcohol is a risk factor for heavy drinking and related problems. However, little research has tested process explanations for such effects. The current study tested the hypothesis that low sensitivity is associated with automatic approach biases for alcohol cues, coupled with deficits inhibiting responses in the presence of such cues. Eighty-five participants varying in alcohol sensitivity completed an Alcohol-Approach Avoidance Task and a Cued Go/No-Go Task while event-related potentials were recorded. Low sensitivity (LS) individuals showed evidence of automatic approach tendencies toward alcohol cues in both tasks, and experienced deficits inhibiting prepotent responses cued by alcohol images. Additionally, the event-related potential data indicated that LS individuals experienced more conflict when attempting to inhibit alcohol-cued responses, but not nonalcohol-cued responses, compared with their high-sensitivity counterparts. Together, these data indicate that alcohol cues elicit an approach bias among LS individuals, translating into greater difficulty inhibiting behavioral responses in the presence of such cues, a pattern generally supportive of dual process models of substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO

7. Sobering stories: Narratives of self-redemption predict behavioral change and improved health among recovering alcoholics.

Citation: Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, March 2013, vol./is. 104/3(576-590), 0022-3514;1939-1315 (Mar 2013)
Author(s): Dunlop, William L; Tracy, Jessica L
Correspondence Address: Dunlop, William L.: Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Douglas Kenny Building, 2136 West Mall, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6T 1Z4, wdunlop@psych.ubc.ca
Institution: Dunlop, William L.: Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC; Tracy, Jessica L.: Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC
Language: English

Abstract: The present research examined whether the production of a narrative containing self-redemption (wherein the narrator describes a positive personality change following a negative experience) predicts positive behavioral change. In Study 1, we compared the narratives of alcoholics who had maintained their sobriety for over 4 years with those of alcoholics who had been sober 6 months or less. When describing their last drink, the former were significantly more likely to produce a narrative containing self-redemption than the latter. In Study 2, we examined the relation between the profession of self-redemption and behavioral change using a longitudinal design, by following the newly sober alcoholics from Study 1 over time. Although indistinguishable at initial assessment, newly sober alcoholics whose narratives included self-redemption were substantially more likely to maintain sobriety in the following months, compared to newly sober alcoholics who produced nonredemptive narratives; 83% of the redemptive group maintained sobriety between assessments, compared to 44% of nonredemptive participants. Redemptive participants in Study 2 also demonstrated improved health relative to the nonredemptive group. In both studies, the effects of self-redemption on sobriety and health held after controlling for relevant personality traits, alcohol dependence, recovery program involvement, initial physical and mental health, and additional narrative themes. Collectively, these results suggest that the production of a self-redemptive narrative may stimulate prolonged behavioral change and thus indicate a potentially modifiable psychological process that exhibits a major influence on recovery from addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Behavior Change](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Self Concept](#)
[Sobriety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Physicians' attitudes towards office-based delivery of methadone maintenance therapy: Results from a cross-sectional survey of Nova Scotia primary-care physicians.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, June 2012, vol./is. 9/, 1477-7517 (Jun 13, 2012)

Author(s): Dooley, Jessica; Asbridge, Mark; Fraser, John; Kirkland, Susan

Correspondence Address: Kirkland, Susan: Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, Faculty of Medicine, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada, NS B3H 1V7, susan.kirkland@dal.ca

Institution: Dooley, Jessica: Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, Faculty of Medicine, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS; Asbridge, Mark: Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, Faculty of Medicine, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS; Fraser, John: North End Community Health Centre, Halifax, NS; Kirkland, Susan: Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, Faculty of Medicine, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Approximately 90,000 Canadians use opioids each year, many of whom experience health and social problems that affect the individual user, families, communities and the health care system. For those who wish to reduce or stop their opioid use, methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) is effective and supporting evidence is well-documented. However, access and availability to MMT is often inconsistent, with greater inequity outside of urban settings. Involving community based primary-care physicians in the delivery of MMT could serve to expand capacity and accessibility of MMT programs. Little is known, however, about the extent to which MMT, particularly office-based delivery, is acceptable to physicians. The aim of this study is to survey

physicians about their attitudes towards MMT, particularly office-based delivery, and the perceived barriers and facilitators to MMT delivery. Methods: In May 2008, facilitated by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Nova Scotia, a cross-sectional, e-mail survey of 950 primary-care physicians practicing in Nova Scotia, Canada was administered via the OPINIO on-line survey software, to assess the acceptability of office-based MMT. Logistic regressions, adjusted for physician sociodemographic characteristics, were used to examine the association between physicians' willingness to participate in office-based MMT, and a series of measures capturing physician attitudes and knowledge about treatment approaches, opioid use, and methadone, as well as perceived barriers to MMT. Results: Overall, 19.8% of primary-care physicians responded to the survey, with 56% who indicated that they would be willing to be involved in MMT under current or similar circumstances; however, willingness was associated with numerous attitudinal and systemic factors. The barriers to involvement in MMT that were frequently cited included a lack of training or experience in MMT, lack of support services, and potential challenges of working with an MMT patient population. Conclusions: Study findings provide valuable information to help facilitate greater involvement of primary-care physicians in MMT, while highlighting concerns around administration, support, and training. Even limited uptake by primary-care physicians would greatly enhance MMT access in Nova Scotia, particularly for methadone clients located in rural communities. These findings are applicable broadly, to any jurisdictions where office-based MMT is not currently available. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: Dooley et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** *Drug Rehabilitation
*Health Care Delivery
*Health Personnel Attitudes
*Methadone Maintenance
*Primary Health Care
Drug Abuse
Opiates
Physicians
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Harm Reduction Journal*
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Harm Reduction Journal*

9. Gods and diseases: Making sense of our physical and mental wellbeing.

- Citation:** Gods and diseases: Making sense of our physical and mental wellbeing., 2011 (2011)
- Author(s):** Tacey, David
- Institution:** Tacey, David: La Trobe University, Melbourne
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the cover) Today's society faces many problems that cannot be solved by the application of reason, logic or medicine. Some of these include alcoholism, suicide, drug addiction and child abuse to name but a few. Many mental health problems are on the increase such as depression, phobias and anxiety with no obvious solution in sight. In Gods and Diseases, David Tacey argues that the answers lie in leaving behind the confines of conventional medicine. Instead we should turn towards spirituality and to what he calls 'meaning-making', to make sense of our physical and mental wellbeing and explore how the numinous may help us to heal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*God Concepts](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Physical Health](#)
[*Spirituality](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[Meaningfulness](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Physical Disorders](#)
[Social Issues](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. Sex differences in novelty- and psychostimulant-induced behaviors of C57BL/6 mice.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, February 2013, vol./is. 225/3(707-718), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2013)

Author(s): Van Swearingen, Amanda E. D; Walker, Q. David; Kuhn, Cynthia M

Correspondence Address: Kuhn, Cynthia M.: Department of Pharmacology and Cancer Biology, Duke University Medical Center, PO Box 3813, Research Park Building II, Room 100-B, Research Drive, Durham, NC, US, 27710, ckuhn@duke.edu

Institution: Van Swearingen, Amanda E. D.: Department of Pharmacology and Cancer Biology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC; Walker, Q. David: Department of Pharmacology and Cancer Biology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC; Kuhn, Cynthia M.: Department of Pharmacology and Cancer Biology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Women are more sensitive than men to psychostimulants and progress from initial use to drug addiction more quickly. The mouse has been an under-utilized model to study sex differences in psychostimulant action. Mice could serve as an ideal genetically tractable model for mechanistic studies into sex and hormone effects on psychostimulant behavior. Objectives: The objective of this study was to characterize psychostimulant effects in male and female mice with a combination of automated data collection and behavioral observation. Methods: Male and female C57BL/6 mice (Charles River) were given a single dose or sequential ascending binge doses of D-amphetamine (AMPH) or cocaine (COC). Behavior was assessed in open field chambers using both automated photobeam interruptions and behavioral observations. Brain psychostimulant concentrations were determined at the time of maximum behavioral stimulation. Results: Psychostimulants induced behavioral activation in mice including both increased locomotion as detected with an automated system and a sequence of behaviors progressing from stereotyped sniffing at low doses to patterned locomotion and rearing at high doses. Females exhibited more patterned locomotion and a shift towards higher behavior scores after either psychostimulant despite having lower AMPH and equivalent COC brain levels as males. Conclusions: Female C57BL/6 mice exhibit enhanced psychostimulant-induced behavior compared to males, similar to reports in rats. The combination of automated behavioral measures and behavioral observation was essential for verifying the existence of these differences. These results indicate the importance of testing both sexes when characterizing genetically manipulated mice to control for potential sex-specific effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Sex Differences](#)
[*Behavior Analysis](#)
[*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Stimulus Novelty](#)
[*Chemical Exposure](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

[Mice](#)[Rats](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**11. Differential influence of morphine sensitization on accumbens shell and core dopamine responses to morphine- and food-conditioned stimuli.****Citation:** Psychopharmacology, February 2013, vol./is. 225/3(697-706), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2013)**Author(s):** Bassareo, Valentina; Cucca, Flavia; Cadoni, Cristina; Musio, Paolo; Di Chiara, Gaetano**Correspondence Address:** Di Chiara, Gaetano: Department of Biomedical Sciences, CNR Institute of Neuroscience, Section of Cagliari, National Institute of Neuroscience, University of Cagliari, Via Ospedale 72, Cagliari, Italy, 09124, gadichia@tiscali.it**Institution:** Bassareo, Valentina: Department of Biomedical Sciences, National Institute of Neuroscience, University of Cagliari, Cagliari; Cucca, Flavia: Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Cagliari, Cagliari; Cadoni, Cristina: CNR Institute of Neuroscience, Section of Cagliari, National Institute of Neuroscience, University of Cagliari, Cagliari; Musio, Paolo: Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Cagliari, Cagliari; Di Chiara, Gaetano: Department of Biomedical Sciences, CNR Institute of Neuroscience, Section of Cagliari, National Institute of Neuroscience, University of Cagliari, Cagliari**Language:** English**Abstract:** Rationale: Sensitization of the incentive and dopamine (DA) stimulant properties of drug-conditioned stimuli (CSs) by repeated exposure to drugs of abuse has been assigned an important role in the genesis of drug addiction. Objective: To test in rats if morphine-induced sensitization potentiates incentive and DA-releasing properties in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) shell and core elicited by presentation of a morphine-conditioned stimulus(CS) and if this property generalizes to a non-drug-(palatable food, Fonzies)-CS. Methods: Controls and rats previously sensitized by morphine were trained via three daily sessions consisting of a 10-min presentation of CS (Fonzies filled box, FB) followed by s.c. saline and morphine (1 mg/kg) or by standard food and Fonzies. Rats were implanted with microdialysis probes and the next-day incentive reactions and NAc shell and core DA were monitored during CS presentation and subsequent morphine (1 mg/kg) administration or Fonzies feeding. Results: Morphine sensitization increased incentive and NAc shell and core DA responses to morphine-CS. Morphine conditioning per se increased incentive reactions and NAc shell but not core DA responses to FB presentation. Morphine sensitization potentiated incentive responses but did not affect NAc shell and core DA responses to Fonzies- CS. Fonzies conditioning increased incentive reactions and NAc core but not shell DA responses to FB presentation. Conclusions: These observations confirm the prediction of the incentive sensitization theory in the case of drug-CS but not of non-drug-CS. NAc DA might be differentially involved in the expression of incentive sensitization of drug and non-drug-CSs, thus providing a clue for the abnormal incentive properties of drug CSs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:** [*Conditioned Stimulus](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Sensitization](#)
[*Chemical Exposure](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Rats](#)**Source:** PsycINFO

12. Attenuated effects of experimenter-administered heroin in adolescent vs. adult male rats: Physical withdrawal and locomotor sensitization.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, February 2013, vol./is. 225/3(595-604), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2013)

Author(s): Doherty, James M; Frantz, Kyle J

Correspondence Address: Frantz, Kyle J.: Neuroscience Institute, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US, kfrantz@gsu.edu

Institution: Doherty, James M.: Neuroscience Institute, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA; Frantz, Kyle J.: Neuroscience Institute, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Early onset of heroin use during adolescence might increase chances of later drug addiction. Prior work from our laboratory suggests, however, that adolescent male rats are actually less sensitive than adults to some enduring effects of heroin self-administration. In the present study, we tested two likely correlates of sensitivity to behavioral reinforcement in rats: physical withdrawal and locomotor sensitization. Methods: Adolescent (35 days old at start) and adult (79 days old) male Sprague-Dawley rats were administered escalating doses of heroin, increasing from 1.0 to 8.0 mg/kg (i.p.) every 12 h, across 13 days. Somatic signs of spontaneous withdrawal were scored 12 and 24 h after the last injection, and then every 24 h for 5 days; locomotion was recorded concurrently. Challenge injections of heroin (1 mg/kg i.p.) were given at four points: as the first of the escalating doses (day 1), at days 7 and 13 during the escalating regimen, and after 12 days of forced abstinence. Body mass and food intake were measured throughout experimentation. Results: A heroin withdrawal syndrome was not observed among adolescents as it was among adults, including somatic signs as well as reduced locomotion, body mass, and food intake. On the other hand, heroin-induced locomotor sensitization did not differ across ages. Conclusion: Reduced withdrawal is consistent with the attenuated reinforcing effects of heroin among adolescent male rats that we reported previously. Thus, it is possible that adolescent rats could reveal important neuroprotective factors for use in treatment of heroin dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Locomotion](#)
[*Sensitization](#)
[*Chemical Exposure](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Selective presynaptic enhancement of the prefrontal cortex to nucleus accumbens pathway by cocaine.

Citation: PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, January 2013, vol./is. 110/2(713-718), 0027-8424 (Jan 8, 2013)

Author(s): Suska, Anna; Lee, Brian R; Huang, Yanhua H; Dong, Yan; Schluter, Oliver M

Correspondence Address: Schluter, Oliver M.: Molecular Neurobiology, European Neuroscience Institute, Göttingen, Germany, 37077, oschlue@gwdg.de

Institution: Suska, Anna: Molecular Neurobiology, European Neuroscience Institute, Göttingen; Lee, Brian R.: Department of Molecular Therapeutics, Scripps Research Institute, Jupiter, FL; Huang, Yanhua H.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; Dong, Yan: Department of Neuroscience, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; Schluter, Oliver M.: Molecular Neurobiology, European Neuroscience Institute, Göttingen

Language: English

Abstract: The nucleus accumbens (NAc) regulates motivated behavior by, in part, processing excitatory synaptic projections from several brain regions. Among these regions, the prefrontal cortex (PFC) and basolateral amygdala, convey executive control and affective states, respectively. Whereas glutamatergic synaptic transmission within the NAc has been recognized as a primary cellular target for cocaine and other drugs of abuse to induce addiction-related pathophysiological motivational states, the understanding has been thus far limited to drug-induced postsynaptic alterations. It remains elusive whether exposure to cocaine or other drugs of abuse influences presynaptic functions of these excitatory projections, and if so, in which projection pathways. Using optogenetic methods combined with biophysical assays, we demonstrate that the presynaptic release probability (Pr) of the PFC-to-NAc synapses was enhanced after short-term withdrawal (1 d) and long-term (45 d) withdrawal from either noncontingent (i.p. injection) or contingent (self-administration) exposure to cocaine. After long-term withdrawal of contingent drug exposure, the Pr was higher compared with i.p. injected rats. In contrast, within the basolateral amygdala afferents, presynaptic Pr was not significantly altered in any of these experimental conditions. Thus, cocaine-induced procedure- and pathway-specific presynaptic enhancement of excitatory synaptic transmission in the NAc. These results, together with previous findings of cocaine-induced postsynaptic enhancement, suggest an increased PFC-to-NAc shell glutamatergic synaptic transmission after withdrawal from exposure to cocaine. This presynaptic alteration may interact with other cocaine-induced cellular adaptations to shift the functional output of NAc neurons, contributing to the addictive emotional and motivational state. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Synapses](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. High-risk drug practices tighten grip on London gay scene.

Citation: The Lancet, January 2013, vol./is. 381/9861(101-102), 0140-6736 (Jan 12, 2013)

Author(s): Kirby, Tony; Thornber-Dunwell, Michelle

Language: English

Abstract: This article discusses the use of high risk drugs like crystal methamphetamine by the gay population of London. The use of crystal methamphetamine is on the rise in London's gay scene, putting men who have sex with men at higher risk of infections. London's 24 hour gay scene is world famous, with clubbing that goes on all weekend and beyond. Many of London's drug using men who have sex with men (MSM), and also lesbians, and their heterosexual male and female friends often congregate at post-club parties known as chillouts where drug taking continues until drugs, money, energy, or all three run out. There are also many sex parties where MSM congregate at homes for group sex. Most MSM who use drugs in London take combinations of ecstasy, mephedrone, cocaine, gamma butyrolactone (GBL), and ketamine, in various doses and times during their partying cycle. Injection of crystal meth or mephedrone to get a bigger rush or high known as slamming is also increasing, taking place at sex parties or chill-outs where many people often share equipment without sterilizing it. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Lancet* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)
 Available from *Clinical Key* in [Lancet, The](#)
 Available from *Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals* in [Lancet, The](#)
 Available from *ProQuest* in [Lancet, The](#)
 Available from *The Lancet* in [Lancet, The](#)

15. Prefrontal activation patterns of automatic and regulated approach-avoidance reactions-A functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS) study.

Citation: Cortex: A Journal Devoted to the Study of the Nervous System and Behavior, January 2013, vol./is. 49/1(131-142), 0010-9452 (Jan 2013)

Author(s): Ernst, Lena H; Plichta, Michael M; Lutz, Elisabeth; Zesewitz, Anna K; Tupak, Sara V; Dresler, Thomas; Ehlis, Ann-Christine; Fallgatter, Andreas J

Correspondence Address: Ernst, Lena H.: Psychophysiology and Optical Imaging, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany, lena.ernst@med.uni-tuebingen.de

Institution: Ernst, Lena H.: Psychophysiology and Optical Imaging, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen; Plichta, Michael M.: RG Imaging, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim; Lutz, Elisabeth: Psychophysiology and Functional Imaging, Department of Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, University of Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg; Zesewitz, Anna K.: Psychophysiology and Functional Imaging, Department of Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, University of Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg; Tupak, Sara V.: Psychophysiology and Functional Imaging, Department of Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, University of Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg; Dresler, Thomas: Psychophysiology and Functional Imaging, Department of Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, University of Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg; Ehlis, Ann-Christine: Psychophysiology and Optical Imaging, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen; Fallgatter, Andreas J.: Psychophysiology and Optical Imaging, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: The present pilot study investigated cortical processes during automatic and regulated approach-avoidance reactions for the first time. Methods 1: In 15 healthy volunteers, prefrontal activity was measured with functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS) during performance of a joystick version of the Approach-Avoidance Task (AAT). In experiment 1, participants approached (pulled towards their body) and avoided (pushed away from their body) positive and negative pictures. Results 1: Incompatible, regulated reactions (avoid positive, approach negative) compared to compatible, automatic reactions (approach positive, avoid negative) caused stronger activation in terms of a decrease of deoxygenated haemoglobin (HHb) in right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) (i.e., in one of the main instances for behavioural control in humans). Methods 2: In the context of pathologically enhanced approach tendencies in addiction disorders and of planned future studies, we presented alcohol and non-alcohol pictures in experiment 2. Results 2: Here, left anterior lateral orbitofrontal cortex as part of the general reward system processing secondary rewards showed stronger activation in terms of increased oxygenated haemoglobin (O2Hb) during approaching compared to avoiding alcohol pictures. This difference was positively correlated with participants' expectation about beneficial effects of alcohol in terms of emotional regulation. Discussion: Despite some limitations due to the pilot character of the study, our results suggest that further combinations of the AAT and functional imaging methods will reveal detailed insight into neuronal mechanisms constituting approach-avoidance as basic behavioural principles and into specifically altered sub-processes in alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Avoidance](#)

*Prefrontal Cortex
 *Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging
 Cerebral Atrophy

Source: PsycINFO

16. Pathways to alcohol-induced brain impairment in young people: A review.

Citation: Cortex: A Journal Devoted to the Study of the Nervous System and Behavior, January 2013, vol./is. 49/1(3-17), 0010-9452 (Jan 2013)

Author(s): Hermens, Daniel F; Lagopoulos, Jim; Tobias-Webb, Juliette; De Regt, Tamara; Dore, Glenys; Juckes, Lisa; Latt, Noeline; Hickie, Ian B

Correspondence Address: Hermens, Daniel F.: Clinical Research Unit, Brain & Mind Research Institute, University of Sydney, 100 Mallett Street, Camperdown, NSW, Australia, 2050, daniel.hermens@sydney.edu.au

Institution: Hermens, Daniel F.: Clinical Research Unit, Brain & Mind Research Institute, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW; Lagopoulos, Jim: Clinical Research Unit, Brain & Mind Research Institute, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW; Tobias-Webb, Juliette: Clinical Research Unit, Brain & Mind Research Institute, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW; De Regt, Tamara: Clinical Research Unit, Brain & Mind Research Institute, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW; Dore, Glenys: Northern Sydney Drug & Alcohol Service, Herbert Street Clinic, Royal North Shore Hospital, St Leonards, NSW; Juckes, Lisa: Northern Sydney Drug & Alcohol Service, Herbert Street Clinic, Royal North Shore Hospital, St Leonards, NSW; Latt, Noeline: Northern Sydney Drug & Alcohol Service, Herbert Street Clinic, Royal North Shore Hospital, St Leonards, NSW; Hickie, Ian B.: Clinical Research Unit, Brain & Mind Research Institute, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: Classically, disorders associated with 'alcohol-related brain damage' (ARBD) occur as a result of chronic excessive alcohol misuse and confer significant physical and psychological disability to the individual as well as to the community. These phenotypes are often difficult to detect at early stages and therefore early intervention and treatment is limited. It remains unresolved as to whether there are neurobiological markers of the early stages of such brain damage in young 'at-risk' drinkers, who probably experience 'alcohol-induced brain impairment' prior to the onset of ARBD, per se. This review focuses on neurobiological (in particular, neuropsychological and neuroimaging) markers that are associated with alcohol misuse in young people (13-24 years of age). The findings from this review suggest that a clearer understanding of alcohol misuse (particularly with regards to binge drinking) is needed. Despite this, neurocognitive profile along with supporting neuroimaging evidence appears to be particularly important in the early detection of brain changes that result from excessive alcohol use. In young alcohol misusers, these preventable and potentially reversible deficits may be progressive but if left unresolved such deficits eventually become major contributors to poor outcome (long term) and hamper adherence to treatment. We address five key themes in this review: (i) there are specific drinking patterns in young people; (ii) youth represents a critical period in brain development that is particularly vulnerable to alcohol misuse; (iii) the extent to which there are pre-existing versus alcohol-induced neurobiological changes remains unclear; (iv) vulnerability markers may be mediated by mental health and substance use comorbidities; and (v) cognitive remediation would be a likely candidate for early prevention and treatment as it could help to develop efficient meta-cognitive skills to prevent relapse in young drinkers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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: *Alcoholism
 *At Risk Populations
 *Biological Markers
 *Cognitive Impairment
 *Neurobiology

Animal Models
Neuroimaging
Neuropsychology

Source: PsycINFO

17. Reducing youth's drug abuse through training social workers for cognitive-behavioral integrated treatment.

Citation: Children and Youth Services Review, February 2013, vol./is. 35/2(302-311), 0190-7409 (Feb 2013)

Author(s): Cheung, Chau-kiu; Ngai, Steven Sek-yum

Correspondence Address: Cheung, Chau-kiu: Department of Applied Social Studies, City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong, China, ssjacky@cityu.edu.hk

Institution: Cheung, Chau-kiu: Department of Applied Social Studies, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; Ngai, Steven Sek-yum: Department of Social Work, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Language: English

Abstract: Cognitive-behavioral integrated treatment (CBIT) is an intervention that social workers can learn to treat youth's drug abuse by cognitive restructuring, behavioral modification, and goal setting. A way to enhance the learning is training specifically for CBIT. Evaluation of the effectiveness of such training in raising social workers' CBIT practice and their young service users' illicit-drug-free days is the aim of this experimental study. This study first randomly assigned 14 outreach social workers to receive training for CBIT and 14 outreach social workers not to receive the training. The study also assessed 222 young service users (aged 11-22 years) engaged by 28 outreach social workers before the training and 169 of them after the training in a six-month follow-up. Furthermore, the study identified the reduction in the youth's dysfunctional cognition of playfulness as a means to deter the youth's drug abuse, based on personal interviews with outreach social workers and their young service users before the training. Derived from the statistical analysis of assessment data, results principally showed cascading effects from the social worker's reception of the CBIT training to the young service user's reception of CBIT, reduced playfulness, and lengthened drug-free days. A supplementary finding was that the young service user's time in the outreach social work service prolonged drug-free days and reduced playfulness. These results imply that the outreach social work service, CBIT training, and CBIT are useful for treating youth's illicit drug abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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: [*Behavior Modification](#)
[*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Social Workers](#)
[Goal Setting](#)
[Training](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Living an unstable everyday life while attempting to perform normality-The meaning of living as an alcohol-dependent woman.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Nursing, February 2013, vol./is. 22/3-4(423-432), 0962-1067;1365-2702 (Feb 2013)

Author(s): Thurang, Anna; Tops, Anita Bengtsson

Correspondence Address: Thurang, Anna: Department of Health and Caring Sciences, Centre for Dependency Disorder, Box 17914, Stockholm, Sweden, SE-118 95, anna.thurang@sll.se

- Institution:** Thurang, Anna: Department of Health and Caring Sciences, Linneus University, Vaxjo; Tops, Anita Bengtsson: Department of Health and Caring Sciences, Linneus University, Vaxjo
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims and objectives: To illuminate the meaning of living with alcohol dependency as a woman. Background: The number of women suffering from alcohol dependency is increasing. Today there are shortcomings in knowledge about the lived experiences of being a woman with alcohol dependency; knowledge which might be of importance for meeting these women's specific needs of care. Design: The study has a qualitative design. Fourteen women with alcohol dependency participated in open in-depth interviews. Method: Data were analysed according to a phenomenological-hermeneutic method, and interpreted by help from gender and caring perspectives as well as results from previous research of alcohol dependency. Results: In relation to the women's senses of well-being, four main gender formations were found; An unstable self involving continual and rapid swings between emotional and bodily reactions. Ambivalence-meaning ambiguous feelings towards themselves as human beings and how they lead their lives. Introspectiveness-involving reflections, pondering and being introverted. Attempts to perform normality-covering-dealing with life through various strategies and facades to live up to the expectations of how to behave as a woman. Conclusion: Living with alcohol dependency as a woman constitutes of a rapid shifting everyday life resulting in senses of alienation as well as private introspection leading to self-degradation, and to a lesser extent meaningfulness and hope. It also constitutes of managing to perform normality. Relevance to clinical practice: When supporting women with alcohol dependency towards wellbeing, professionals need to work towards approaching the woman's inner thoughts, share them and reflect over them together. To support these women to find balance in life, caregivers need to cooperate with the women to find out how best to live a life adjusted to the woman's abilities and wishes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Suffering](#)
[Well Being](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Clinical Nursing*

19. Mindful attention reduces neural and self-reported cue-induced craving in smokers.

- Citation:** Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, January 2013, vol./is. 8/1(73-84), 1749-5016;1749-5024 (Jan 2013)
- Author(s):** Westbrook, Cecilia; Creswell, John David; Tabibnia, Golnaz; Julson, Erica; Kober, Hedy; Tindle, Hilary A
- Correspondence Address:** Westbrook, Cecilia, 526 W. Washington Ave Apt. 1A, Madison, WI, US, 53703, cwestbrook@wisc.edu
- Institution:** Westbrook, Cecilia: University of Wisconsin, School of Medicine and Public Health, WI; Creswell, John David: Department of Psychology, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA; Tabibnia, Golnaz: Department of Psychology, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA; Julson, Erica: Department of Psychology, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA; Kober, Hedy: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University, New Haven, CT; Tindle, Hilary A.: University of Pittsburgh, Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** An emerging body of research suggests that mindfulness-based interventions may be beneficial for smoking cessation and the treatment of other addictive disorders. One way that mindfulness may facilitate smoking cessation is through the reduction of craving to

smoking cues. The present work considers whether mindful attention can reduce self-reported and neural markers of cue-induced craving in treatment seeking smokers. Forty-seven (n = 47) meditation-naïve treatment-seeking smokers (12-h abstinent from smoking) viewed and made ratings of smoking and neutral images while undergoing functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Participants were trained and instructed to view these images passively or with mindful attention. Results indicated that mindful attention reduced self-reported craving to smoking images, and reduced neural activity in a craving-related region of subgenual anterior cingulate cortex (sgACC). Moreover, a psychophysiological interaction analysis revealed that mindful attention reduced functional connectivity between sgACC and other craving-related regions compared to passively viewing smoking images, suggesting that mindfulness may decouple craving neurocircuitry when viewing smoking cues. These results provide an initial indication that mindful attention may describe a bottom-up attention to one's present moment experience in ways that can help reduce subjective and neural reactivity to smoking cues in smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience](#)

20. Substance screening and referral for substance abuse treatment in an integrated mental health care program.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, January 2013, vol./is. 64/1(88-90), 1075-2730 (Jan 1, 2013)

Author(s): Chan, Ya-Fen; Huang, Hsiang; Sieu, Nida; Unutzer, Jurgen

Correspondence Address: Chan, Ya-Fen: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, 1595 NE Pacific St., Box 356560, Seattle, WA, US, 98195, yfcuw@uw.edu

Institution: Chan, Ya-Fen: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Huang, Hsiang: Cambridge Health Alliance, Cambridge, MA; Sieu, Nida: Department of Psychiatry, Hopital du Sacre-Coeur de Montreal, Montreal, PQ; Unutzer, Jurgen: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study examined rates of substance screening and referral for substance abuse treatment as part of an integrated care program providing mental health services to low-income patients in primary care. Methods: Adults (N = 11,150) who were enrolled in the program between 2008 and 2010 were included. Primary outcomes included substance screening rates, treatment referral rates, and correlates of accessing recommended treatment. Results: A total of 7,513 (67%) participants were screened for substance abuse. Among the 2,856 (38%) participants with a positive screen, 1,344 (47%) were referred for treatment. After adjustment for covariates, accessing recommended treatment was associated with past substance abuse treatment history, alcohol use, heavy drug use, posttraumatic stress disorder, and number of follow-up contacts with a care manager. Conclusion: This study of a vulnerable population highlights missed opportunities for identifying and referring patients in primary care to substance abuse treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Mental Health Services](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

[Health Promotion](#)
[Screening](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Disparities in unmet need for mental health services in the United States, 1997-2010.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, January 2013, vol./is. 64/1(80-82), 1075-2730 (Jan 1, 2013)

Author(s): Roll, John M; Kennedy, Jae; Tran, Melanie; Howell, Donelle

Correspondence Address: Roll, John M.: Division of Health Sciences, Department of Health Policy and Administration, Washington State University, P.O.B. 1495, Spokane, WA, US, 99210, johnroll@wsu.edu

Institution: Roll, John M.: Division of Health Sciences, Department of Health Policy and Administration, Washington State University, Spokane, WA; Kennedy, Jae: Division of Health Sciences, Department of Health Policy and Administration, Washington State University, Spokane, WA; Tran, Melanie: Department of Health and Behavioral Sciences, University of Colorado, Denver, CO; Howell, Donelle: Division of Health Sciences, Department of Health Policy and Administration, Washington State University, Spokane, WA

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: This study estimated unmet need for mental health services, identified population risk factors related to unmet need, and established baseline data to assess the impact of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) and the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act. Methods: National Health Interview Survey data (1997-2010) were analyzed. Results: Unmet need increased from 4.3 million in 1997 to 7.2 million in 2010. Rates in 2010 were about five times higher for uninsured than for privately insured persons. In a multivariate logistic model, likelihood was higher among children (age two to 17), working-age adults (age 18- 64), women, uninsured persons, persons with low incomes, in fair or poor health, and with chronic conditions. Conclusions: Unmet need is widespread, particularly among the uninsured. Expansion of coverage under the ACA, in conjunction with federal parity, should improve access, but ongoing monitoring of access is a research and policy priority. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Service Needs](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Health Disparities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Drugs for kids: Good or bad?

Citation: Journal of Psychiatry & Neuroscience, September 2012, vol./is. 37/5(293-295), 1180-4882;1488-2434 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Albert, Paul R

Correspondence Address: Albert, Paul R.: Ottawa Hospital Research Institute (Neuroscience), University of Ottawa, 451 Smyth Rd., Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1H 8M5, palbert@uottawa.ca

Institution: Albert, Paul R.: Ottawa Hospital Research Institute (Neuroscience), University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial discusses 2 types of drugs used in children: psychostimulants and second-generation antipsychotics. Although diagnosis of attention-deficit/ hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and appropriate prescription and use of psychostimulants has been established over many years, relatively little is known about their long-term effects. Results from animal studies suggest possible long-term effects on addiction and reward,

although this does not appear to be the case in the short-term for patients with ADHD. With respect to antipsychotics, the challenges of diagnosing schizophrenia and bipolar disorder in children make it difficult to assess the effectiveness of antipsychotics to treat them. Psychostimulants, such as methylphenidate and amphetamine, have been approved for many years for the treatment of ADHD in children as young as 6 years old. Despite the potential benefits of using drugs to treat psychopathology in children, animal models raise concerns regarding their use during development. In contrast to animal models, there is a paucity of studies of the developmental effects of pharmacological intervention with these compounds in human childhood or early adolescence. There are a number of issues that need to be considered regarding the use of drugs in children. Psychostimulants have been used for many years and are often very beneficial to children with ADHD. However, like cocaine, methylphenidate and amphetamine are listed as class 2 controlled substances in the United States because of their addictive properties. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Canadian Medical Association; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Neuroleptic Drugs](#)
[Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience : JPN](#)
Available from *ProQuest* in [Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience : JPN](#)

23. PER3 polymorphism and insomnia severity in alcohol dependence.

Citation: Sleep: Journal of Sleep and Sleep Disorders Research, April 2012, vol./is. 35/4(571-577), 0161-8105;1550-9109 (Apr 1, 2012)

Author(s): Brower, Kirk J; Wojnar, Marcin; Sliwerska, Elzbieta; Armitage, Roseanne; Burmeister, Margit

Correspondence Address: Brower, Kirk J.: University of Michigan, Department of Psychiatry, 4250 Plymouth Rd, SPC 5740, Ann Arbor, MI, US, kbrower@umich.edu

Institution: Brower, Kirk J.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Wojnar, Marcin: Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw; Sliwerska, Elzbieta: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Armitage, Roseanne: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Burmeister, Margit: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

Language: English

Abstract: Study Objectives: Insomnia is common, persistent, and associated with relapse in alcohol-dependent (AD) patients. Although the underlying mechanisms are mostly unstudied, AD patients have impaired circadian rhythms and sleep drive, which may be genetically influenced. A polymorphism in the PER3 gene (PER34/4, PER34/5, PER35/5) has previously been associated with circadian preference and sleep homeostasis, and the PER34/4 genotype has been characterized by evening preference and decreased sleep drive. The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of this polymorphism on insomnia severity in AD patients. We hypothesized that the PER3 polymorphism would be an independent predictor of insomnia severity with greatest severity observed in those with the PER34/4 genotype. Design: Cross-sectional association of patient characteristics, genotype, and insomnia severity. Significant ($P < 0.05$) bivariate correlates were further analyzed by hierarchical, forced entry multiple linear regression. Setting: Alcohol treatment programs in Warsaw, Poland. Patients: Diagnosed with alcohol dependence ($n = 285$), according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition. Measurements and Results: Drinking frequency, mental and physical health status,

childhood abuse, and PER3 genotype were independent predictors of insomnia severity, as measured by a 7-item subscale of the Sleep Disorders Questionnaire, explaining 28.9% of the variance. Addition of the genotype in the final step significantly increased the amount of variance explained by 1.1% ($P = 0.027$). Those with the PER34/4 genotype had the greatest severity of insomnia symptoms. Conclusions: PER3 genotype contributed unique variance in predicting insomnia severity in AD patients. These results are consistent with genetically influenced impairment in sleep regulation mechanisms in AD patients with insomnia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Homeostasis](#)
[*Insomnia](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Genes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Sleep](#)

24. The convergence between self and observer ratings of workaholism: A comparison between couples.

Citation: TPM-Testing, *Psychometrics, Methodology in Applied Psychology*, December 2012, vol./is. 19/4(311-324), 1972-6325 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Falco, Alessandra; Kravina, Luca; Girardi, Damiano; Dal Corso, Laura; Di Sipio, Annamaria; De Carlo, Nicola A

Correspondence Address: Falco, Alessandra: Dipartimento FISPPA-Sezione di Psicologia Applicata, Università di Padova, Via Venezia 8, Padova, Italy, 35131, alessandra.falco@unipd.it

Institution: Falco, Alessandra: University of Padova, Padova; Kravina, Luca: University of Padova, Padova; Girardi, Damiano: University of Padova, Padova; Dal Corso, Laura: University of Padova, Padova; Di Sipio, Annamaria: University of Padova, Padova; De Carlo, Nicola A.: University of Padova, Padova

Language: English

Abstract: In the study of individual and behavioral characteristics, the need emerges to use observer ratings as well as self report type instruments in order to limit the intrinsic errors in both of the research methodologies. The present study looks deeper into the role of observer ratings in measuring workaholism. In particular, we evaluate the metric properties of a scale of observer rating of work addiction (DUWAS-OR) in terms of validity and reliability, and we determine its effectiveness in terms of distinguishing between workaholic workers. A questionnaire was administered to a sample of 243 couples of husband/wife or partners ($N = 486$) including scales of self report and observer rating of the partner, together with scales measuring workload and work-family conflict. A confirmatory factor analysis of the DUWAS-OR highlighted a two factor model of the scale, which presents good fit indexes; the analysis of the correlations between variables suggests good properties in terms of discriminant and convergent validity. Finally, using McNemar's test it was possible to determine that the number of participants identified as workaholic does not differ between the two methods, with a percentage of perfect correspondence of more than 80%. These results suggest the opportuneness of using an integrated approach to measure workaholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cises; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Family Work Relationship](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)

*Workaholism
Couples
Observers
Rating
Self Report

Source: PsycINFO

25. Evidence for multiple genetic factors underlying the DSM-IV criteria for alcohol dependence.

Citation: Molecular Psychiatry, December 2012, vol./is. 17/12(1306-1315), 1359-4184;1476-5578 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Kendler, K. S.; Aggen, S. H.; Prescott, C. A.; Crabbe, J.; Neale, M. C

Correspondence Address: Kendler, K. S.: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, VCU, Box 980126, Richmond, VA, US, 23298-0126, kendler@vcu.edu

Institution: Kendler, K. S.: Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine, Richmond, VA; Aggen, S. H.: Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine, Richmond, VA; Prescott, C. A.: Department of Psychology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA; Crabbe, J.: VA Medical Center, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR; Neale, M. C.: Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine, Richmond, VA

Language: English

Abstract: To determine the number of genetic factors underlying the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) criteria for alcohol dependence (AD), we conducted structural equation twin modeling for seven AD criteria, plus two summary screening questions, in 7133 personally interviewed male and female twins from the Virginia Adult Twin Study of Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorders, who reported lifetime alcohol consumption. The best-fit twin model required three genetic and two unique environmental common factors, and criterion-specific unique environmental factors. The first genetic factor was defined by high loadings for the probe question about quantity and frequency of alcohol consumption, and tolerance criterion. The second genetic factor loaded strongly on the probe question about self-recognition of alcohol-related problems and AD criteria for loss of control, desire to quit, preoccupation and activities given up. The third genetic factor had high loadings for withdrawal and continued use despite the problems criteria. Genetic factor scores derived from these three factors differentially predicted patterns of comorbidity, educational status and other historical/clinical features of AD. The DSM-IV syndrome of AD does not reflect a single dimension of genetic liability, rather, these criteria reflect three underlying dimensions that index risk for: (i) tolerance and heavy use; (ii) loss of control with alcohol associated social dysfunction and (iii) withdrawal and continued use despite problems. While tentative and in need of replication, these results, consistent with the rodent literature, were validated by examining predictions of the genetic factor scores and have implications for gene-finding efforts in AD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual
*Drug Abuse
*Genetics
Disorders
Research Setting

Source: PsycINFO

26. CRF2 receptor-deficiency eliminates opiate withdrawal distress without impairing stress coping.

Citation: Molecular Psychiatry, December 2012, vol./is. 17/12(1283-1294), 1359-4184;1476-5578 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Ingallinesi, M; Rouibi, K; Le Moine, C; Papaleo, F; Contarino, A

Correspondence Address: Contarino, A.: CNRS UMR 5287, Universite de Bordeaux, 146 rue Leo-Saignat, Bordeaux, France, 33076, angelo.contarino@nppda.u-bordeaux2.fr

Institution: Ingallinesi, M.: Unite de Nutrition et Neurosciences, Universite de Bordeaux, Bordeaux; Rouibi, K.: Unite de Nutrition et Neurosciences, Universite de Bordeaux, Bordeaux; Le Moine, C.: CNRS UMR 5287, Universite de Bordeaux, Bordeaux; Papaleo, F.: Unite de Nutrition et Neurosciences, Universite de Bordeaux, Bordeaux; Contarino, A.: Unite de Nutrition et Neurosciences, Universite de Bordeaux, Bordeaux

Language: English

Abstract: The opiate withdrawal syndrome is a severe stressor that powerfully triggers addictive drug intake. However, no treatment yet exists that effectively relieves opiate withdrawal distress and spares stress-coping abilities. The corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) system mediates the stress response, but its role in opiate withdrawal distress and bodily strategies aimed to cope with is unknown. CRF-like signaling is transmitted by two receptor pathways, termed CRF1 and CRF2. Here, we report that CRF2 receptor-deficient (CRF2^{-/-}) mice lack the dysphoria-like and the anhedonia-like states of opiate withdrawal. Moreover, in CRF2^{-/-} mice opiate withdrawal does not increase the activity of brain dynorphin, CRF and periaqueductal gray circuitry, which are major substrates of opiate withdrawal distress. Nevertheless, CRF2 receptor-deficiency does not impair brain, neuroendocrine and autonomic stress-coping responses to opiate withdrawal. The present findings point to the CRF2 receptor pathway as a unique target to relieve opiate withdrawal distress without impairing stress-coping abilities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Distress](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Mice](#)
[Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. Barriers to implementing throughcare for problematic drug users in European prisons.

Citation: International Journal of Prisoner Health, 2012, vol./is. 8/2(68-84), 1744-9200;1744-9219 (2012)

Author(s): MacDonald, Morag; Williams, James; Kane, David

Correspondence Address: MacDonald, Morag, morag.macdonald@bcu.ac.uk

Institution: MacDonald, Morag: SREU, Birmingham City University, Birmingham; Williams, James: SREU, Birmingham City University, Birmingham; Kane, David: SREU, Birmingham City University, Birmingham

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to analyse the extent of throughcare provision for prisoners with problematic drug use. Effective throughcare services have been recognised as important because they help to ensure that any progress in treatment made in prison is continued on release. Previous research demonstrates that examples of good practice in throughcare provision for prisoners with problematic drug use exist in many parts of the world. However, evidence from recent work carried out in Europe indicates that the implementation of throughcare services for this group of prisoners is limited and

ineffective in some EU member states. This paper aims to explore the reasons for such failure and to identify the barriers to implementing effective throughcare for this particular group of prisoners. Design/methodology/approach: This paper is drawn from research carried out as part of a European project funded by the Directorate General Justice of the European Commission. The project involved six partners from a range of different member states. The research involved a literature review, followed by in-depth interviews and focus groups with key stakeholders. Each partner carried out the qualitative research within their own country, in order to enable the team to capture local nuances. Findings: The findings indicate that key barriers to implementation of effective throughcare are resources which impacts on the availability of support services, attitudes and training of staff and ultimately the continuity of care. Originality/value: This paper adds to the body of knowledge regarding the provision of effective throughcare to those with problematic drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Continuum of Care](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[Methodology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Typology of dangerous games among middle and high school students: Towards a study of the psychological profiles.

Original Title: Typologie des jeux dangereux chez des collegiens: Vers une etude des profils psychologiques.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, November 2012, vol./is. 170/9(654-658), 0003-4487 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Bernadet, Sabrina; Purper-Ouakil, Diane; Michel, Gregory

Correspondence Address: Bernadet, Sabrina: Laboratoire Psychologie Sante et Qualite de Vie, EA 4139, Universite Bordeaux-Segalen, UFR Sciences de l'Homme, EA 4139, 3 ter, Place de la Victoire, Bordeaux, France, 33076, sabrina.bernadet@u-bordeaux2.fr

Institution: Bernadet, Sabrina: Laboratoire Psychologie Sante et Qualite de Vie, EA 4139, Universite Bordeaux-Segalen, UFR Sciences de l'Homme, Bordeaux; Purper-Ouakil, Diane: Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Saint-Eloi, Montpellier; Michel, Gregory: Laboratoire Psychologie Sante et Qualite de Vie, EA 4139, Universite Bordeaux-Segalen, UFR Sciences de l'Homme, Bordeaux

Language: French

Abstract: Twelve percent of seven to 17 year-old children have been involved in a dangerous game [23]. Nowadays, it distinguishes non-oxygenation games, aggression games and challenge games. Often mixed together, they are part of the broad spectrum of risk taking behaviors. The objective of this research is to identify psychological factors associated with each type of dangerous games. A multisource assessment (832 adolescents and 416 parents) found that asphyxial games could become addictive; challenge games would be the response to a high novelty-seeking and that aggression games could be the indicator of an emotional detachment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Tous droits reserves.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[*Childhood Play Behavior](#)
[*Dangerousness](#)
[*Games](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)

[Aggressive Behavior](#)
[Anoxia](#)
[Competition](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[High School Students](#)
[Middle School Students](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. In medication-overuse headache, fMRI shows long-lasting dysfunction in midbrain areas.

- Citation:** Headache: The Journal of Head and Face Pain, November 2012, vol./is. 52/10(1520-1534), 0017-8748;1526-4610 (Nov-Dec 2012)
- Author(s):** Ferraro, Stefania; Grazzi, Licia; Muffatti, Riccardo; Nava, Simone; Ghielmetti, Francesco; Bertolino, Nicola; Mandelli, Maria Luisa; Visintin, Eleonora; Bruzzone, Maria Grazia; Nigri, Anna; Epifani, Francesca; Bussone, Gennaro; Chiapparini, Luisa
- Correspondence Address:** Ferraro, Stefania: Neuroradiology Department, Foundation IRCCS Neurological Institute Carlo Besta, Milan, Italy, 20133, stefania.ferraro@istituto-besta.it
- Institution:** Ferraro, Stefania: Department of Neuroradiology, Foundation IRCCS Neurological Institute Carlo Besta, Milan; Grazzi, Licia: Headache Centre, Foundation IRCCS Neurological Institute Carlo Besta, Milan; Muffatti, Riccardo: Department of Psychiatry, University of Milan Medical School, Milan; Nava, Simone: Department of Neuroradiology, Foundation IRCCS Neurological Institute Carlo Besta, Milan; Ghielmetti, Francesco: Department of Neuroradiology, Foundation IRCCS Neurological Institute Carlo Besta, Milan; Bertolino, Nicola: Department of Health, Foundation IRCCS Neurological Institute Carlo Besta, Milan; Mandelli, Maria Luisa: Department of Radiology, UCSF, San Francisco, CA; Visintin, Eleonora: Department of Neuroradiology, Foundation IRCCS Neurological Institute Carlo Besta, Milan; Bruzzone, Maria Grazia: Department of Neuroradiology, Foundation IRCCS Neurological Institute Carlo Besta, Milan; Nigri, Anna: Department of Neuroradiology, Foundation IRCCS Neurological Institute Carlo Besta, Milan; Epifani, Francesca: Department of Neuroradiology, Foundation IRCCS Neurological Institute Carlo Besta, Milan; Bussone, Gennaro: Headache Centre, Foundation IRCCS Neurological Institute Carlo Besta, Milan; Chiapparini, Luisa: Department of Neuroradiology, Foundation IRCCS Neurological Institute Carlo Besta, Milan
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: The primary aim of our study was to evaluate if a group of medication-overuse headache (MOH) patients present dysfunctions in the mesocorticolimbic dopamine circuit. The secondary aim was to disentangle the role of the medication overuse and of the acute/chronic headache in determining these alterations and to investigate their persistence. Background: Several researches have suggested that MOH may belong to the spectrum of addictive behavior. Preclinical models and neuroimaging studies have consistently demonstrated that in addiction, critical long-lasting alterations occur in the mesocorticolimbic dopamine circuit. If MOH shares some neurophysiological features with addiction, long-lasting functional alterations of the mesocorticolimbic dopamine system related to medication overuse should be present. Methods: We collected functional magnetic resonance imaging data during the execution of a decision-making under risk paradigm in 8 MOH patients immediately after beginning medication withdrawal, in 8 detoxified MOH patients at 6 months after beginning medication withdrawal, in 8 chronic migraine patients, and in 8 control subjects. Results: Our results revealed that MOH patients present: (1) reduced task-related activity in the substantia nigra/ventral tegmental area complex and increased activity in the ventromedial prefrontal cortex, when compared with controls; (2) reduced activity in the substantia nigra/ventral tegmental area complex, when compared with chronic migraine patients; (3) increased activity in the ventromedial prefrontal cortex, when compared with detoxified MOH patients. Conclusion: Our study showed that MOH patients present dysfunctions in the mesocorticolimbic dopamine circuit, in particular in the ventromedial prefrontal cortex and in the substantia nigra/ventral tegmental area complex. The ventromedial prefrontal

cortex dysfunctions seem to be reversible and attributable to the acute/chronic headache, whereas the substantia nigra/ventral tegmental area complex dysfunctions are persistent and possibly related to medication overuse. These dysfunctions might be the expression of long-lasting neuroadaptations related to the overuse of medications and/or a pre-existing neurophysiological condition leading to vulnerability to medication overuse. The observed persistent dysfunctions in the midbrain dopamine suggest that MOH may share some neurophysiological features with addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Headache Society; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Mesencephalon](#)
[*Migraine Headache](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Headache: The Journal of Head and Face Pain](#)
 Available from *Wiley* in [Headache: The Journal of Head and Face Pain](#)

30. Aberrant drug-related behaviors: Unsystematic documentation does not identify prescription drug use disorder.

Citation: Pain Medicine, November 2012, vol./is. 13/11(1436-1443), 1526-2375;1526-4637 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Meltzer, Ellen C; Rybin, Dennis; Meshesha, Lidia Z; Saitz, Richard; Samet, Jeffrey H; Rubens, Sonia L; Liebschutz, Jane M

Correspondence Address: Liebschutz, Jane M.: Section of General Internal Medicine, Boston Medical Center, 801 Massachusetts Avenue, 2nd Floor, Boston, MA, US, 02118, jane.liebschutz@bmc.org

Institution: Meltzer, Ellen C.: Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Section of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA; Rybin, Dennis: Data Coordinating Center, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, MA; Meshesha, Lidia Z.: Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Section of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA; Saitz, Richard: Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Section of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA; Samet, Jeffrey H.: Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Section of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA; Rubens, Sonia L.: Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Section of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA; Liebschutz, Jane M.: Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Section of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: No evidence-based methods exist to identify prescription drug use disorder (PDUD) in primary care (PC) patients prescribed controlled substances. Aberrant drug-related behaviors (ADRBs) are suggested as a proxy. Our objective was to determine whether ADRBs documented in electronic medical records (EMRs) of patients prescribed opioids and benzodiazepines could serve as a proxy for identifying PDUD. Design: A cross-sectional study of PC patients at an urban, academic medical center. Subjects: Two hundred sixty-four English-speaking patients (ages 18-60) with chronic pain (≥ 3 months), receiving ≥ 1 opioid analgesic or benzodiazepine prescription in the past year, were recruited during outpatient PC visits. Outcome Measures: Composite International Diagnostic Interview defined Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) diagnoses of past year PDUD and no disorder. EMRs were reviewed for 15 prespecified ADRBs (e.g., early refill, stolen medications) in the year before and after study entry. Fisher's exact test compared frequencies of each ADRB between participants with and without PDUD. Results: Sixty-one participants (23%) met

DSM-IV PDUD criteria and 203 (77%) had no disorder; 85% had one or more ADRB documented. Few differences in frequencies of individual behaviors were noted between groups, with only "appearing intoxicated or high" documented more frequently among participants with PDUD (N = 10, 16%) vs no disorder (N = 8, 4%), P = 0.002. The only common ADRB, "emergency visit for pain," did not discriminate between those with and without the disorder (82% PDUD vs 78% no disorder, P = 0.6). Conclusions: EMR documentation of ADRBs is common among PC patients prescribed opioids or benzodiazepines, but unsystematic clinician documentation does not identify PDUDs. Evidence-based approaches are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

- Conference Information:** Society of General Internal Medicine Annual Meeting. 32nd. May, 2009. Miami. FL, US. This work was previously presented at the aforementioned conference.
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Client Records](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Pain Medicine](#)
Available from *Wiley* in [Pain Medicine](#)

31. The German version of the Internet Addiction Test: A validation study.

- Citation:** Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, October 2012, vol./is. 15/10(534-542), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Oct 2012)
- Author(s):** Barke, Antonia; Nyenhuis, Nele; Kroner-Herwig, Birgit
- Correspondence Address:** Barke, Antonia: Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Georg Elias Muller Institute for Psychology, Georg-August-University Gottingen, Goslerstr. 14, Gottingen, Germany, 37073, abarke@uni-goettingen.de
- Institution:** Barke, Antonia: Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Georg Elias Muller Institute for Psychology, Georg-August-University Gottingen, Gottingen; Nyenhuis, Nele: Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Georg Elias Muller Institute for Psychology, Georg-August-University Gottingen, Gottingen; Kroner-Herwig, Birgit: Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Georg Elias Muller Institute for Psychology, Georg-August-University Gottingen, Gottingen
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reports about excessive Internet use, possibly amounting to an addiction, have increased. Progress with research and treatment of this phenomenon requires valid standardized assessment instruments. A frequently used questionnaire is the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) by Kimberly Young. The 20-item questionnaire is well established in a number of languages, but a German validation was lacking so far. An online (ON) sample (n = 1,041, age 24.2 +/- 7.2 years, 46.7 percent men) completed an Internet version of the IAT and a student sample (offline [OF] sample, n = 841, age: 23.5 +/- 3.0 years, 46.8 percent men) filled in a paper/pencil version. The participants also answered questions regarding their Internet use habits. A further sample of 108 students (21.5 +/- 2.0 years, 25.7 percent men) completed the questionnaire twice to determine the 14-day retest reliability. The internal consistencies were = 0.91 (ON) and = 0.89 (OF). Item-whole correlations ranged from r = 0.23 to r = 0.65 (ON) and from r = 0.30 to r = 0.64 (OF). Two-week retest reliability was rtt = 0.83. Factor analyses with Varimax rotation yielded the same two factors in both samples, which explained 46.7 percent (ON) and 42.0 percent (OF) of the variance. The IAT score correlated with the time spent in the Internet in a typical week (ON: r = 0.44; OF: r = 0.38). The German version of the IAT was shown to have good psychometric properties and a stable two-factorial structure. Correlations with online time

were in line with those reported for the IAT in other languages. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Foreign Language Translation](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Questionnaires](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. Review of the proposed DSM-5 substance use disorder.

Citation: Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling, October 2012, vol./is. 33/2(115-123), 1055-3835 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Jones, K. Dayle; Gill, Carman; Ray, Shannon

Correspondence Address: Jones, K. Dayle: Counselor Education Program, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US, 32816, daylejones@ucf.edu

Institution: Jones, K. Dayle: Counselor Education Program, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL; Gill, Carman: Argosy University, Washington, DC; Ray, Shannon: Center for Psychological Studies, Nova Southeastern University, FL

Language: English

Abstract: The DSM-5 Task Force has recommended a new substance use disorder to replace substance abuse and dependence. This article provides an overview of substance abuse and dependence, a description of the DSM-5 substance use disorder, and implications and potential consequences of this change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The American Counseling Association; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Assessing counseling students' attitudes regarding substance abuse and treatment.

Citation: Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling, October 2012, vol./is. 33/2(107-114), 1055-3835 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Chasek, Christine L; Jorgensen, Maribeth; Maxson, Thomas

Correspondence Address: Chasek, Christine L.: Department of Counseling and School Psychology, University of Nebraska at Kearney, PO Box 3, 209 Block Avenue, Hildreth, NE, US, 68947, chasekcl@unk.edu

Institution: Chasek, Christine L.: Department of Counseling and School Psychology, University of Nebraska at Kearney, Hildreth, NE; Jorgensen, Maribeth: Department of Counseling and School Psychology, University of Nebraska at Kearney, Hildreth, NE; Maxson, Thomas: Department of Counseling and School Psychology, University of Nebraska at Kearney, Hildreth, NE

Language: English

Abstract: Undergraduate counselors-in-training completed the Substance Abuse Attitude Survey, which measures treatment intervention, treatment optimism, and nonstereotypical attitudes. Treatment optimism was positively correlated with nonstereotypical attitudes and treatment intervention. Results indicated that treatment intervention and

nonstereotypical attitudes must be addressed in addiction counseling courses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The American Counseling Association; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Counselor Education](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)
[Graduate Students](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. The Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-3 and stages of change: A screening validity study.

Citation: Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling, October 2012, vol./is. 33/2(82-92), 1055-3835 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Laux, John M; Piazza, Nick J; Salyers, Kathleen; Roseman, Christopher P

Correspondence Address: Laux, John M.: Department of School Psychology, Undergraduate Legal Specialties and Counselor Education, MS 119, 2801 West Bancroft, Toledo, OH, US, 43606, john.laux@utoledo.edu

Institution: Laux, John M.: Department of School Psychology, Undergraduate Legal Specialties and Counselor Education, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH; Piazza, Nick J.: Department of School Psychology, Undergraduate Legal Specialties and Counselor Education, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH; Salyers, Kathleen: Department of School Psychology, Undergraduate Legal Specialties and Counselor Education, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH; Roseman, Christopher P.: Department of School Psychology, Undergraduate Legal Specialties and Counselor Education, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH

Language: English

Abstract: The sensitivity of the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-3 (SASSI-3) was examined among substance-dependent adults enrolled in a family drug court. The SASSI-3 had a high sensitivity rate with this population, even across varying levels of motivation to change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The American Counseling Association; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Inventories](#)
[*Readiness to Change](#)
[*Screening Tests](#)
[*Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. A study of clinical supervision techniques and training in substance abuse treatment.

Citation: Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling, October 2012, vol./is. 33/2(66-81), 1055-3835 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): West, Paul L; Hamm, Terri

Correspondence Address: West, Paul L.: Department of Psychology and Counseling, Alvernia University, Upland Center, 540 Upland Avenue, Reading, US, 19611, paul.west@alvernia.edu

Institution: West, Paul L.: Department of Psychology and Counseling, Alvernia University, Reading, PA; Hamm, Terri: Department of Art Therapy and Counseling, Ursuline College

Language: English

Abstract: Data from 57 clinical supervisors in licensed substance abuse treatment programs indicate that 28% had completed formal graduate course work in clinical supervision and 33% were professionally licensed or certified. Findings raise concerns about the scope and quality of clinical supervision available to substance abuse counselors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The American Counseling Association; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Professional Certification](#)
[*Professional Supervision](#)
[Counselors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Review of Multisystemic therapy and neighborhood partnerships: Reducing adolescent violence and substance abuse.

Citation: Clinical Child Psychology and Psychiatry, October 2012, vol./is. 17/4(638-639), 1359-1045;1461-7021 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Karamat Ali, Ramon

Institution: Karamat Ali, Ramon: Torbay Child & Adolescent Mental Health Service, Torquay

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Multisystemic Therapy and Neighborhood Partnerships: Reducing Adolescent Violence and Substance Abuse by C.C. Swenson, S.W. Henggeler, I. S. Taylor, and O.W. Addison (see record 2005-03460-000). This book is a must for anyone who is interested in community-based approaches to mental health and substance abuse issues. The main feature of these families is that the young people are on the verge of being placed either in a social care setting or a young offender institution. Multisystemic therapy (MST) is a community-based approach of working with families to help them reduce the high level, and often myriad, of concerns that put the adolescent at risk of being placed outside of the home. The book itself uses very clear language and is easy to follow. Each chapter is well laid out. This book remains an interesting read as an example to strengthen relationships within families as well as those with wider systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Neighborhoods](#)
[*Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Clinical Child Psychology and Psychiatry](#)

37. The pharmacists' role in patient-provider pain management treatment agreements.

Citation: Journal of Pharmacy Practice, October 2012, vol./is. 25/5(510-516), 0897-1900;1531-1937 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Craig, David S

Correspondence Address: Craig, David S.: Department of Pharmacy, H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL, US, 33612, david.craig@moffitt.org

Institution: Craig, David S.: Department of Pharmacy, H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL

Language: English

Abstract: With the increased focus on improving patients' pain control and upward trends in opioid overdose and deaths, health care professionals have become increasingly interested in reducing their professional risks and improving the safety of their patients receiving chronic opioids. These fears can often be further exacerbated by media attention of deaths from opioid misuse or unintentional overdose and physician prosecution for "overprescribing" of controlled substances, including opioids. This article discusses the role pharmacists can play in patient-provider agreements, and highlights the potential risks associated with chronic opioid therapy. In addition, it describes the important differences between abuse, addiction, physical dependence, and tolerance. Sample informed consent for chronic opioid therapy and patient-provider agreements are included. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Opiates](#)
[*Pain Management](#)
[*Pharmacists](#)
[*Treatment Trends](#)
[Health Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Pharmacy Practice*

38. Obituary: Dr James Willis, BA, FRCPsych, FRCPE.

Citation: The Psychiatrist, September 2012, vol./is. 36/9(359), 1758-3209;1758-3217 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Bewley, Thomas

Language: English

Abstract: Presents an obituary of Dr. James Willis. Willis was a well known Guy's Hospital psychiatrist who, in the 1960s, was much involved in the National Health Service (NHS) treatment of those dependent on heroin and cocaine and other non-therapeutic and socially unacceptable drugs. He wrote widely on psychiatric topics and, later in his life, novels. Following education at Stonyhurst School and 2 years National Service, he started his medical education at Guy's Hospital Medical School where, as well as his medical studies, he was well remembered for his involvement in the hospital's Christmas shows and similar activities. He decided to train as a psychiatrist and was remembered fondly by many of his patients for his liberal and non judgmental views when many saw addicts as moral lepers. He is survived by his second wife, his son, daughter and three grandchildren. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychiatrists](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Health Care Services](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. Emotional overeating: Know the triggers, heal your mind, and never diet again.

Citation: Emotional overeating: Know the triggers, heal your mind, and never diet again., 2012 (2012)

Author(s): Sirota, Marcia

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) Obesity is a growing epidemic in North America-one with complex and multiple causes. Emotions play a greater role than we realize, acting as the catalyst for binge eating. By understanding the real needs at the root of food cravings, and learning coping tools for managing stress, one can overcome compulsive eating behaviors permanently. Weight loss has been a struggle for countless people in our food-obsessed culture; even achieving a healthy relationship with food is difficult for many Americans. Why is this? Respected author Marcia Sirota examines this phenomenon, exploring the emotional and psychological factors involved with overeating and food addiction. Emotional Overeating: Know the Triggers, Heal Your Mind, and Never Diet Again starts with the root cause of obesity and ends with practical techniques to find freedom from the urge to overeat. The author provides an overview of the overeating and obesity problem, offers a critical look at the downfalls of dieting, and reveals the reasons why many of us use food to supplant a real emotional need. The book includes numerous exercises and specific tools for healing, as well as an avenue to effortless permanent weight loss. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Binge Eating](#)
[*Eating Behavior](#)
[*Emotions](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Binge Eating Disorder](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[Craving](#)
[Diets](#)
[Epidemics](#)
[Food Intake](#)
[Stress Management](#)
[Weight Loss](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. An analysis of change in an alcohol addiction problem. Case study.

Original Title: Analisis del cambio en un problema de adiccion al alcohol. Estudio de caso.

Citation: Clinica y Salud, 2012, vol./is. 23/1(63-87), 1130-5274 (2012)

Author(s): Anton, Gala Almazan; Biber, Marina Gonzalez; Diaz, Miriam Rocha

Correspondence Address: Anton, Gala Almazan, gala.almazan@gmail.com

Institution: Anton, Gala Almazan: Instituto Terapeutico de Madrid (ITEMA), Madrid; Biber, Marina Gonzalez: Instituto Terapeutico de Madrid (ITEMA), Madrid; Diaz, Miriam Rocha: Instituto Terapeutico de Madrid (ITEMA), Madrid

Language: Spanish

Abstract: This paper analyses the case of C, a woman treated for alcohol addiction and other associated problems. The aim is to present a case which has been successfully addressed from a cognitive and behavioral therapy approach, and where all progress achieved can be justified through the operationalization of change measures. The results obtained show an overall positive trend in almost all registered change measures, despite the difficulties presented due to several problem areas associated with the case, and client's reluctance to change. These two factors are often present in this type of problem, and clinicians would do well to remain alert to possible relapses, which are so common in cases of alcohol abuse or dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Colegio Oficial de Psicologos de Madrid; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Behavior Change](#)

*Behavior Therapy
 *Cognitive Therapy
 Drug Dependency

Source: PsycINFO

41. Development of the Mobile Phone Addiction Tendency Scale for college students.

Citation: Chinese Mental Health Journal, March 2012, vol./is. 26/3(222-225), 1000-6729 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Jie, Xiong; Zong-Kui, Zhou; Wu, Chen; Zhi-Qi, You; Zi-Yan, Zhai

Correspondence Address: Zong-Kui, Zhou: Key Laboratory of Adolescent Cyberpsychology and Behavior, Ministry of Education, Wuhan, China, 430079, zhouzk@yahoo.com

Institution: Jie, Xiong: Key Laboratory of Adolescent Cyberpsychology and Behavior, Ministry of Education, Wuhan; Zong-Kui, Zhou: Key Laboratory of Adolescent Cyberpsychology and Behavior, Ministry of Education, Wuhan; Wu, Chen: Key Laboratory of Adolescent Cyberpsychology and Behavior, Ministry of Education, Wuhan; Zhi-Qi, You: Key Laboratory of Adolescent Cyberpsychology and Behavior, Ministry of Education, Wuhan; Zi-Yan, Zhai: Key Laboratory of Adolescent Cyberpsychology and Behavior, Ministry of Education, Wuhan

Language: Chinese

Abstract: Objective: To develop the Mobile Phone Addiction Tendency Scale (MPATS) for college students and test its reliability and validity. Methods: The structure of MPATS was proposed according to theoretical analysis and interview. The data were collected in a convenience sample of 641 college students. The scale was revised through item analysis. The construct validity of the scale was tested through exploratory factor analysis (n = 290) and confirmatory factor analysis (n = 351). The test-retest reliability was tested by 67 students 1 week later. Results: The exploratory factor analysis indicated that MPATS was composed of 16 items and four factors, including withdrawal symptoms, salience, social comfort and mood changes. The Cronbach a for each factor ranged from 0.55-0.80. The Cronbach a of the whole scale was 0.83, and the test-retest reliability coefficient of the MPATS was 0.91. The range of factor loading was between 0.51-0.79. They could explain 54.3% of ANOVA. The confirmatory factor analysis indicated that the four-factor model had good fitting indices. Conclusions: It suggests that the Mobile Phone Addiction Tendency Scale for College Students has satisfactory reliability, validity and could be used in the related researches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *College Students
 *Psychometrics
 *Test Construction
 *Cellular Phones
 Test Reliability
 Test Validity

Source: PsycINFO

42. Complex settings: What motivates substance abusers to change and what are the consequences for the drug treatment system?

Original Title: Komplexe Kontexte: Wie kommen Suchtige in die Beratung und was folgt daraus für die Suchthilfe?

Citation: Verhaltenstherapie & Psychosoziale Praxis, 2012, vol./is. 44/1(37-59), 0721-7234 (2012)

Author(s): Vogt, Irmgard

Correspondence Address: Vogt, Irmgard, Habsburgerallee 50, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, 60385, i.vogt@soz.uni-frankfurt.de

Institution: Vogt, Irmgard: Goethe-Universitat Frankfurt am Main, Frankfurt am Main

Language: German

Abstract: Often, men and women with substance abuse problems (alcohol, marihuana, heroin or cocaine) or substance dependence do not suffer because of their disorder. Therefore, many of them do not go to see a counsellor on their own but are forced into counselling: by court order due to a drug crime or due to driving under the influence of psychotropic drugs; or they are sent by the employer or on demand of the child and youth services or pressed by family members and friends. In Germany, official data indicate that some 10% of those with alcohol problems and some 40% to 50% of those with other drug problems (heroin, cocaine etc.) enter drug counselling and treatment due to a court order. There are good reasons to assume that the percentage of substance dependents that start drug treatment due to coercion or quasi-compulsion is much higher. These facts are not new, and have been known for quite some time. However, in Germany, the discussion on beginning and shaping the healing relationship between counsellor and a client that enters treatment on coercion or quasi-compulsion has only just started. This is somewhat puzzling, since evaluation studies and meta-analyses show that counselling of substance dependent clients that are coerced into treatment can be successful. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Counseling](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Involuntary Treatment](#)
[*Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Evaluation of the effectiveness of a prison-based drug treatment.

Original Title: Evaluacion de la eficacia de un tratamiento libre de drogas intrapenitenciario.

Citation: Psicothema, May 2012, vol./is. 24/2(217-223), 0214-9915;1886-144X (May 2012)

Author(s): Casares-Lopez, Maria Jose; Gonzalez-Menendez, Ana M; Fernandez-Garcia, M. Paula; Villagra, Patricia

Correspondence Address: Casares-Lopez, Maria Jose: Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain, 33003, casaresmaria@uniovi.es

Institution: Casares-Lopez, Maria Jose: Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo; Gonzalez-Menendez, Ana M.: Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo; Fernandez-Garcia, M. Paula: Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo; Villagra, Patricia: Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The present study evaluated the effectiveness of a drug-free unit (DFU) in reducing the use of substances by incarcerated adult offenders, and to analyze changes in the addiction severity index, motivation, and personality caused by the program. This is an external evaluation, with an ex post facto design with repeated measures. Eighty-seven prisoners from the DFU were evaluated during the first year of residence in the program. Most are young men, polydrug addicts and mainly serving sentences for public health crimes and property offenses. There is need of psychiatric treatment at the baseline, with 85% comorbid personality disorders. Motivation for treatment is low. and remains stable over 12 month's duration of the study. The DFU was found to have a significant effect in reducing the use of drugs by offenders and to improve the drug and family composite scores, also reducing scores on personality scales. However, it fails to change medical and psychiatric scores, so that the need for intervention in these areas is underscored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Psicothema; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminals](#)

[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. Internet: Problematic and appropriate use.

Original Title: Internet: Usage problematique et usage approprié.

Citation: Revue Quebecoise de Psychologie, 2007, vol./is. 28/2(149-159), 0225-9885 (2007)

Author(s): Sergerie, Marie-Anne; Lajoie, Jacques

Correspondence Address: Lajoie, Jacques: Departement de Psychologie, Section Psychologie en Education, Universite du Quebec a Montreal, C.P. 8888, Succ. Centre-ville, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H3C 3P8, lajoie.jacques@uqam.ca

Institution: Sergerie, Marie-Anne: Universite du Quebec a Montreal, Montreal, PQ; Lajoie, Jacques: Universite du Quebec a Montreal, Montreal, PQ

Language: French

Abstract: This article explores the Internet uses from a psychological point of view. It tackles the Problematic Internet Use (PIU) and tries to distinguish it from the appropriate use. Through a critical glance at the literature, it attempts to describe and define the problematic Internet use and states the associated factors, types of problematic Internet use and guidelines for assessment. It also underlines the associated characteristics to an appropriate use of Internet. Finally, guidelines for future research are proposed by the authors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[Behavior Problems](#)
[Literature](#)
[Psychology](#)

Source: PsycINFO