

Search Results

Table of Contents

Search History	page 4
1. Substance use disorders in Asians.	page 5
2. Compassion fatigue, burnout, and frustration in substance abuse counselors working with offenders in prisons versus community settings.	page 5
3. Memoir as contemporary myth.	page 6
4. Development and validation of a measure to identify the predictors of recovery-oriented practice among social workers in public mental health and addiction agencies.	page 7
5. What determines video game use? The impact of users' habits, addictive tendencies, and intentions to play.	page 8
6. Adolescent Brain Development, Substance Use, and Psychotherapeutic Change.	page 8
7. Brief strategic family therapy: An intervention to reduce adolescent risk behavior.	page 9
8. Changes in brain gray matter in abstinent heroin addicts.	page 9
9. Risky messages in alcohol advertising, 2003-2007: Results from content analysis.	page 10
10. Abnormal brain activation of adolescent internet addict in a ball-throwing animation task: Possible neural correlates of disembodiment revealed by fmri.	page 10
11. -opioid receptor/dynorphin system: Genetic and pharmacotherapeutic implications for addiction.	page 11
12. Correction to Rynes and Tonigan (2011).	page 11
13. Traumatic experience, cannabis use, life satisfaction, and schizotypy.	page 12
14. Sociodemographic differences in medication use, health-care contacts and sickness absence among individuals with medication-overuse headache.	page 12
15. Effects of alcohol taxes on alcohol-related disease mortality in New York State from 1969 to 2006.	page 13
16. Brief report: Self-harm is associated with immature defense mechanisms but not substance use in a nonclinical Scottish adolescent sample.	page 14
17. Adolescent romantic couples influence on substance use in young adulthood.	page 14
18. A randomized clinical trial of methadone maintenance for prisoners: Prediction of treatment entry and completion in prison.	page 15
19. Review of The life of the heroin user. Typical beginning, trajectories and outcomes.	page 16
20. Recovery of cognitive functioning in patients with co-occurring bipolar disorder and alcohol dependence during early remission from an acute mood episode.	page 16
21. Investigation of the neuroanatomical substrates of reward seeking following protracted abstinence in mice.	page 17
22. Social and health service use and treatment outcomes for sexual minorities in a national sample of substance abuse treatment programs.	page 18
23. Review of "Integrative neuroscience and personalized medicine."	page 19
24. "Preventing pain medication dependence: Comment": Reply.	page 19
25. Preventing pain medication dependence: Comment.	page 20
26. The effect of N-acetylcysteine in the nucleus accumbens on neurotransmission and relapse to cocaine.	page 20
27. D-cycloserine effects on extinction of conditioned responses to drug-related cues.	page 21
28. Translating the Rosetta Stone of N-acetylcysteine.	page 22
29. Enhanced attenuation of nicotine discrimination in rats by combining nicotine-specific antibodies with a nicotinic receptor antagonist.	page 23

30. High novelty-seeking predicts greater sensitivity to the conditioned rewarding effects of cocaine.	page 24
31. Lesion of medial prefrontal cortex reduces morphine-induced extracellular dopamine level in the ventral tegmental area: A microdialysis study in rats.	page 25
32. The dopamine receptor antagonist levo-tetrahydropalmatine attenuates heroin self-administration and heroin-induced reinstatement in rats.	page 25
33. Shared environmental contributions to substance use.	page 26
34. Dissociable role of tumor necrosis factor alpha gene deletion in methamphetamine self-administration and cue-induced relapsing behavior in mice.	page 27
35. Are executive function and impulsivity antipodes? A conceptual reconstruction with special reference to addiction.	page 28
36. Auditory event-related potentials (P3) and cognitive changes induced by frontal direct current stimulation in alcoholics according to Lesch alcoholism typology.	page 28
37. Impact of antisocial and psychopathic traits on emotional facial expression recognition in alcohol abusers.	page 30
38. Macrostructural abnormalities in Korsakoff syndrome compared with uncomplicated alcoholism.	page 30
39. Substance use disorder.	page 31
40. A compassionate approach to the treatment of addictive behaviors: The contributions of Alan Marlatt to the field of mindfulness-based interventions.	page 32
41. Pulling for native communities: Alan Marlatt and the Journeys of the Circle.	page 33
42. Relapse prevention: From radical idea to common practice.	page 33
43. Balanced placebo design: Revolutionary impact on addictions research and theory.	page 34
44. In memoriam: G. Alan Marlatt.	page 35
45. Loneliness and generalized problematic internet use: Parents' perceived knowledge of adolescents' online activities as a moderator.	page 35
46. Electrophysiological correlates of associative learning in smokers: A higher-order conditioning experiment.	page 36
47. The framework of family therapy in clinical practice and research in Serbia.	page 37
48. Social firms: A means for building employment skills and community integration.	page 38
49. Are stereotypes relative to gender usage applicable to virtual worlds?	page 38
50. Review of Alcohol.	page 39
51. 'We did more rough sleeping just to be together'-Homeless drug users' romantic relationships in hostel accommodation.	page 39
52. Differential roles of the dorsolateral and midlateral striatum in punished cocaine seeking.	page 40
53. A septal-hypothalamic pathway drives orexin neurons, which is necessary for conditioned cocaine preference.	page 41
54. Substance abuse and psychological well-being of South African adolescents.	page 42
55. Sexual and substance use behaviors of college students with disabilities.	page 42
56. Alcoholism and biological rhythm.	page 43
57. A comparative study of addicts and non drug addicts using Rorschach protocols.	page 43
58. Relations among psychopathology, substance use, and physical pain experiences in methadone-maintained patients.	page 44
59. A history of being prescribed controlled substances and risk of drug overdose death.	page 44
60. What are we celebrating in the celebrities?	page 45
61. Psychotic disorders related with chronic use of mephedrone: Case report.	page 46
62. ANKK1 gene in psychiatry.	page 46

63. The influence of parents personality and DRD4 and 5HTT genes polymorphisms on predisposition to alcohol dependence in their sons.	page 47
64. Research on associations between selected polymorphisms of genes DRD2, 5HTT, GRIK3, ADH4 and alcohol dependence syndrome.	page 48
65. Influence of the friends' network in drug use and violent behaviour among young people in the nightlife recreational context.	page 49
66. Condom-use decision making in the context of hypothetical pre-exposure prophylaxis efficacy among substance-using men who have sex with men: Project MIX.	page 49
67. Review of Drinking and alcoholism in Australia: A power relations theory.	page 50

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. Substance use disorders in Asians.

- Citation:** Handbook of adult psychopathology in Asians: Theory, diagnosis, and treatment., 2012(59-82) (2012)
- Author(s):** Wong, Eunice C; Osilla, Karen Chan
- Institution:** Wong, Eunice C.: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA; Osilla, Karen Chan: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (create) The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-IV-TR (DSM IV-TR) has been most widely used to classify substance use diagnoses (American Psychiatric Association, 2000). There has been recent debate about updating these diagnostic classifications for the next iteration of the DSM. The main arguments include specificity of abuse with nonproblem use, specificity of symptoms to one disorder compared to symptoms common to several diagnoses (Widiger & Clark, 2000), withdrawal being an option versus a requirement for dependence (Langenbucher et al., 2000), and validity of the diagnoses with adolescents (Hasin et al, 2003). Therefore future iterations of the DSM are likely to evolve. Understanding the factors that impact different points along the continuum of substance use may help tailor prevention and intervention efforts. For the purposes of the present chapter, substance use disorders (SUDs) will be used to refer to alcohol and drug abuse and dependence problems. This chapter discusses prevalence of SUDs in Asian populations and provides a review of etiological related studies focused on factors related to patterns of substance use and abuse for Asian populations. Available research will be reviewed according to four key domains: biological, sociocontextual, psychological, and cultural. Treatment and stigma considerations are also presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Asians](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[Etiology](#)
[Stigma](#)
[Treatment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Compassion fatigue, burnout, and frustration in substance abuse counselors working with offenders in prisons versus community settings.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/11-A(4308), 0419-4209 (2012)
- Author(s):** Biebel, Elizabeth Perkins
- Institution:** Biebel, Elizabeth Perkins: U Kentucky
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The rate of offenders seeking substance abuse treatment is rising, both in prisons and in the community. As substance abuse counselors face increasing caseloads they are at higher risk for job frustration and burnout. Substance abuse counselors are also susceptible to compassion fatigue due to the high percentage of clients they treat who have trauma histories. The first purpose of this study was to explore which counselor characteristics and organizational factors were related to the development of job frustration for substance abuse counselors working with offenders. In addition, this study investigated the potential mediating impact of both supervisor and coworker support on job frustration, utilizing secondary data that was collected from 281 counselors as part of the Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies (CJ-DATS). Results indicated that White counselors, counselors not in recovery, and those counselors working in

community-based treatment facilities reported higher rates of job frustration. In addition, workplace social support does appear to have a mediating effect through the variables of recovery status and workplace setting. The second purpose of this study was to investigate if substance abuse counselor burnout and compassion fatigue vary between counselors who work in a prison versus those who work in community care with offenders. This was done utilizing 20 qualitative face-to-face interviews. The potential buffering effect of supervisor and coworker social support on burnout and compassion fatigue was also examined. Results indicated no difference between the levels of burnout and compassion fatigue in counselors working in a prison versus those working in the community. There were variations on the amount of social support felt however, and community-based counselors were less likely than prison-based counselors to approach their supervisors for assistance when they felt overwhelmed by their work. Furthermore, several themes emerged from the data: my personal trauma makes me a better counselor, negatively affected most by similar trauma stories, negatively affected by clients' childhood traumas, learned coping skills, working with women is more difficult, and close to home: having personal experiences with addiction. The research to practice implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Counselors](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Frustration](#)
[*Occupational Stress](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Emotional Trauma](#)
[Fatigue](#)
[Mentally Ill Offenders](#)
Source: PsycINFO

3. Memoir as contemporary myth.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/11-A(4142), 0419-4209 (2012)

Author(s): Murdock, Maureen

Institution: Murdock, Maureen: Pacifica Graduate Inst.

Language: English

Abstract: Like Hermes, the archetypal mediator between the realms of heaven, earth and the underworld, the memoirist mediates between time past and time present. Memoirs bring forward an event of the past and re-enact it by giving it form in writing. Contemporary memoirs address some of the same archetypal themes found in ancient myths such as origins, the mother-child relationship, initiation, quest, descent and return. Myth fuels the psychic desire of humans to understand their origins and therefore their destinies, and memoir writing fuels the individual's search for meaning. This dissertation analyzes memoir as it relates to myth and depth psychology and the production piece, *Hooked on Hope*, explores in particular the myth of Demeter and Persephone as it relates to the mother/child archetype. Hermes has been portrayed in myth as trickster and liar, just as the memoirist has been accused, at times, with playing loose with the truth. This project shows through a review of the current literature on memory that emotions affect memory, and time and distance from the event enhances or distorts recall. Just as myth does not provide absolute truth about the origins of life, memoir cannot provide absolute truth about a remembered event. Truth in memoir is relative to the emotional memory of the narrator. The hallmark of memoir is the ability of the writer to discover meaning in her life. Much as in the process of psychotherapy between a patient and therapist, an inter-subjective field emerges in the process of memoir writing to reveal the unconscious. The self-reflection required of a memoirist mirrors that of a patient integrating unresolved material. Soul work occurs in the writing of memoir. After analyzing the myth of Demeter

and Persephone, contemporary memoirs about the parent/child relationship are examined to demonstrate the archetypal themes of descent and return and parental love and powerlessness. Specific memoirs written by parents about a child's addiction or mental illness are analyzed to illustrate the themes of abduction, grief, wandering, immortalizing the "golden child," and waiting for the return. This dissertation provides mythic perspective on the genre of memoir writing: memoirists are our contemporary mythmakers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Depth Psychology](#)
[*Myths](#)
[Archetypes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. Development and validation of a measure to identify the predictors of recovery-oriented practice among social workers in public mental health and addiction agencies.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/11-A(4303), 0419-4209 (2012)

Author(s): Cunningham, Kenneth M

Institution: Cunningham, Kenneth M.: U Connecticut

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to develop and validate an instrument to measure the predictors of recovery-oriented practice among social workers in public mental health and addiction agencies. Because there was no existing measure of recovery-oriented practice at the practitioner level, a second instrument was developed to assess the self-reported performance of this practice behavior. The study utilized a mixed method research design that proceeded in two distinct phases. The sampling frame for both phases of the study included social workers employed in the various Connecticut State-operated mental health and addiction agencies (n=188). The first phase involved two focus groups (n=8) and a review of the literature to generate items for both instruments. In the second phase, both instruments were used in mailed survey of social workers employed in the participating agencies (n=147). Ajzen and Fishbein's (1980) theory of planned behavior provided the theoretical framework for the three predictor variables, attitude, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. The conceptual framework for the outcome variable, recovery-oriented practice, was derived from the six dimensions of recovery-oriented practice endorsed by the Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (Tondura, et al. 2008). The results of the reliability testing showed that the items of both scales had good to excellent internal reliability. A principle components analysis of the 9 items pertaining to the three predictors loaded onto three components and accounted for 75% of the variance in social workers' intent to engage in recovery oriented practice. The principle components analysis of the 18 items pertaining to the outcome variable loaded onto four components and accounted for 59% of the variance in recovery-oriented practice. The validated scales were used to test several hypotheses related to their utility in predicting the self-performance of recovery-oriented practice. Utilizing a hierarchical multiple regression procedure, the three predictor variables (attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control) explained 75% of the variance in the self-reported performance of recovery-oriented practice. Following a review of the major findings, the implications for social work practice and the delivery of mental health and addiction services are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[*Social Workers](#)

[Organizations](#)
[Planned Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. What determines video game use? The impact of users' habits, addictive tendencies, and intentions to play.

Citation: Journal of Media Psychology: Theories, Methods, and Applications, 2012, vol./is. 24/1(19-30), 1864-1105;2151-2388 (2012)

Author(s): Hartmann, Tilo; Jung, Younbo; Vorderer, Peter

Correspondence Address: Hartmann, Tilo: Department of Communication Science, VU University, Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1081, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1081 HV, t.hartmann@vu.nl

Institution: Hartmann, Tilo: Department of Communication Science, VU University, Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Jung, Younbo: Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information, Nanyang Technological University; Vorderer, Peter: Department of Media and Communication Studies, University of Mannheim, Mannheim

Language: English

Abstract: The present study explores the role of intentions, habits, and addictive tendencies in people's video game use. Although both habits and addictive tendencies may determine higher amounts of video game use, the present study examines whether the impact of habits and addictive tendencies on video game use may also be lower the less users intend to play (indicating a moderating role of intention). To test these assumptions, survey data were collected in two waves (N = 351), measuring causal factors in the first wave and outcomes (subsequent video game use) in the second. Results of mediation analyses reveal a positive impact of both habits and addictive tendencies on video game use that is partly affected by users' intentions. Furthermore, moderation analyses suggest that the impact of habits, but not of addictive tendencies, on video game use decreases, the less users intend to play. Taken together, these findings suggest that users' video game habits, addictive tendencies, and intentions jointly determine video game use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Hogrefe Publishing; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Habits](#)
[*Intention](#)
[Choice Behavior](#)
[Mass Media](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. Adolescent Brain Development, Substance Use, and Psychotherapeutic Change.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, June 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Jun 25, 2012)

Author(s): Wetherill, Reagan; Tapert, Susan F

Abstract: Adolescence is a unique developmental period characterized by major physiological, psychological, social, and brain changes, as well as an increased incidence of maladaptive, addictive behaviors. With the use of MRI techniques, researchers have been able to provide a better understanding of adolescent brain maturation and how neurodevelopment affects cognition and behavior. This review discusses adolescent brain development and its potential influence on psychotherapeutic change. We focus on cognitive-behavioral and mindfulness-based approaches for treating substance use and highlight potential brain mechanisms underlying response to psychotherapy. Finally, we discuss integrative neuroimaging and treatment studies and potential opportunities for advancing the treatment of adolescent addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

7. Brief strategic family therapy: An intervention to reduce adolescent risk behavior.

Citation: Couple and Family Psychology: Research and Practice, June 2012, vol./is. 1/2(134-145), 2160-4096;2160-410X (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Szapocznik, Jose; Schwartz, Seth J; Muir, Joan A; Brown, C. Hendricks

Correspondence Address: Szapocznik, Jose: Department of Epidemiology & Public Health, Center for Family Studies, Leonard M. Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, 1120 NW 14th Street, Room 1010, Miami, FL, US, 33136, jszapocz@med.miami.edu

Institution: Szapocznik, Jose: Department of Epidemiology & Public Health, Center for Family Studies, Leonard M. Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, FL; Schwartz, Seth J.: Department of Epidemiology & Public Health, Center for Family Studies, Leonard M. Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, FL; Muir, Joan A.: Department of Epidemiology & Public Health, Center for Family Studies, Leonard M. Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, FL; Brown, C. Hendricks: Department of Epidemiology & Public Health, Center for Family Studies, Leonard M. Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, FL

Language: English

Abstract: This article reviews the brief strategic family therapy (BSFT; J. Szapocznik, M. A. Scopetta, & O. E. King, 1978, The effect and degree of treatment comprehensiveness with a Latino drug abusing population. In D. E. Smith, S. M. Anderson, M. Burton, N. Gotlieb, W. Harvey, & T. Chung, Eds, A multicultural view of drug abuse, pp. 563-573, Cambridge, MA: G. K. Hall & J. Szapocznik, M. A. Scopetta, & O. E. King, 1978, Theory and practice in matching treatment to the special characteristics and problems of Cuban immigrants, Journal of Community Psychology, 6, 112-122.) approach to treating adolescent drug abuse and related problem behaviors. The treatment intervention is reviewed, including specialized features such as engagement of difficult families. Empirical evidence supporting the BSFT approach is presented. We then illustrate ways in which clinicians can use the model with troubled families whose adolescents may be at risk for drug use and HIV. Finally, future directions for BSFT research are described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Strategic Family Therapy](#)
[Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Changes in brain gray matter in abstinent heroin addicts.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jun 18, 2012)

Author(s): Wang, Xuyi; Li, Baojuan; Zhou, Xuhui; Liao, Yanhui; Tang, Jinsong; Liu, Tieqiao; Hu, Dewen; Hao, Wei

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Previous neuroimaging studies have documented changes in the brain of heroin addicts. However, few researches have detailed whether such changes can be amended after short-term abstinence. METHODS: We used magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to investigate gray matter volume in 20 heroin-dependent patients at 3 days and at 1 month after heroin abstinence; 20 normal subjects were also included as controls.

RESULTS: Decreased gray matter density in frontal cortex, cingulate and the occipital regions were found in heroin users after three days of abstinence. In contrast, after 1-month abstinence, no significant difference was found in superior frontal gyrus between heroin addicts and controls, but changes in other brain regions, including right middle frontal gyrus, left cingulate gyrus and left inferior occipital gyrus, still remained. CONCLUSION: Our findings illustrate that abnormal gray matter in some brain regions of heroin addicts can return to normal after one-month abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

9. Risky messages in alcohol advertising, 2003-2007: Results from content analysis.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, June 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1054-139X (Jun 15, 2012)

Author(s): Rhoades, Elizabeth; Jernigan, David H

Abstract: PURPOSE: To assess the content of alcohol advertising in youth-oriented U.S. magazines, with specific attention to subject matter pertaining to risk and sexual connotations and to youth exposure to these ads. METHODS: This study consisted of a content analysis of a census of 1,261 unique alcohol advertisements ("creatives") recurring 2,638 times ("occurrences") in 11 U.S. magazines with disproportionately youthful readerships between 2003 and 2007. Advertisements were assessed for content relevant to injury, overconsumption, addiction, and violations of industry guidelines (termed "risk" codes), as well as for sexism and sexual activity. RESULTS: During the 5-year study period, more than one-quarter of occurrences contained content pertaining to risk, sexism, or sexual activity. Problematic content was concentrated in a minority of brands, mainly beer and spirits brands. Those brands with higher youth-to-adult viewership ratios were significantly more likely to have a higher percentage of occurrences with addiction content and violations of industry guidelines. Ads with violations of industry guidelines were more likely to be found in magazines with higher youth readerships. CONCLUSIONS: The prevalence of problematic content in magazine alcohol advertisements is concentrated in advertising for beer and spirits brands, and violations of industry guidelines and addiction content appear to increase with the size of youth readerships, suggesting that individuals aged <21 years may be more likely to see such problematic content than adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

10. Abnormal brain activation of adolescent internet addict in a ball-throwing animation task: Possible neural correlates of disembodiment revealed by fmri.

Citation: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, June 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0278-5846 (Jun 9, 2012)

Author(s): Kim, Yeoung-Rang; Son, Jung-Woo; Lee, Sang-Ick; Shin, Chul-Jin; Kim, Sie-Kyeong; Ju, Gawon; Choi, Won-Hee; Oh, Jong-Hyun; Lee, Seungbok; Jo, Seongwoo; Ha, Tae Hyon

Abstract: While adolescent internet addicts are immersed in cyberspace, they are easily able to experience 'disembodied state'. The purposes of this study were to investigate the difference of brain activity between adolescent internet addicts and normal adolescents in a state of disembodiment, and to find the correlation between the activities of disembodiment-related areas and the behavioral characteristics related to internet addiction. The fMRI images were taken while the addiction group (N=17) and the control group (N=17) were asked to perform the task composed with ball-throwing animations.

The task reflected on either self-agency about ball-throwing or location of a ball. And each block was shown with either different (Changing View) or same animations (Fixed View). The disembodiment-related condition was the interaction between Agency Task and Changing View. Within-group analyses revealed that the addiction group exhibited higher activation in the thalamus, bilateral precentral area, bilateral middle frontal area, and the area around the right temporo-parietal junction. And between-group analyses showed that the addiction group exhibited higher activation in the area near the left temporo-parieto-occipital junction, right parahippocampal area, and other areas than the control group. Finally, the duration of internet use was significantly correlated with the activity of posterior area of left middle temporal gyrus in the addiction group. These results show that the disembodiment-related activation of the brain is easily manifested in adolescent internet addicts. Internet addiction of adolescents could be significantly unfavorable for their brain development related with identity formation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

11. -opioid receptor/dynorphin system: Genetic and pharmacotherapeutic implications for addiction.

Citation: Trends in Neurosciences, June 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0166-2236 (Jun 16, 2012)

Author(s): Butelman, Eduardo R; Yuferov, Vadim; Kreek, Mary Jeanne

Abstract: Addictions to cocaine or heroin/prescription opioids [short-acting -opioid receptor (MOPr) agonists] involve relapsing cycles, with experimentation/escalating use, withdrawal/abstinence, and relapse/re-escalation. -Opioid receptors (KOPr; encoded by OPRK1), and their endogenous agonists, the dynorphins (encoded by PDYN), have counter-modulatory effects on reward caused by cocaine or MOPr agonist exposure, and exhibit plasticity in addictive-like states. KOPr/dynorphin activation is implicated in depression/anxiety, often comorbid with addictions. In this opinion article we propose that particular stages of the addiction cycle are differentially affected by KOPr/dynorphin systems. Vulnerability and resilience can be due to pre-existing (e.g., genetic) factors, or epigenetic modifications of the OPRK1 or PDYN genes during the addiction cycle. Pharmacotherapeutic approaches limiting changes in KOPr/dynorphin tone, especially with KOPr partial agonists, may hold potential for the treatment of specific drug addictions and psychiatric comorbidity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

12. Correction to Rynes and Tonigan (2011).

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, June 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Jun 25, 2012)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Abstract: Reports an error in "Do social networks explain 12-step sponsorship effects? A prospective lagged mediation analysis" by Kristina N. Rynes and J. Scott Tonigan (Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Advanced Online Publication, Sep 5, 2011, np). In the last paragraph of the Participants section. It was reported that 14.8% of the sample were Asian, however, 14.8% of the participants were American Indian or Alaskan Native and no participants were Asian. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2011-20052-001.) Sponsorship is a basic and important part of the 12-step approach to recovery from substance abuse (Alcoholics Anonymous, 2005) and research has shown that having a sponsor is associated with increased involvement in 12-step programs and improved outcomes (Bond, Kaskutas, & Weisner, 2003; Tonigan & Rice, 2010). However, little is known about how sponsorship improves outcomes. Given

research demonstrating bivariate associations between sponsorship and social support for abstinence (Majer, Jason, Ferrari, Venable, & Olson, 2002), we hypothesized that the association between having a sponsor and increased abstinence outcomes would be explained by increases in one's abstinence-based social network. Prospective fully lagged mediational analyses did not support this hypothesis and these results ran counter to findings of five previous studies (cf. Groh, Jason, & Keys, 2008). A review of these studies showed that researchers often used cross-sectional or partially lagged methods to test mediation and the mediational effect of the social network was small in magnitude. Results suggest that the prospective association between sponsorship and abstinence is not explained by increases in the abstinence-based social network and demonstrate the need for future studies to use rigorous and time-lagged methods to test social support for abstinence as a mediator of the effects of 12-step involvement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

13. Traumatic experience, cannabis use, life satisfaction, and schizotypy.

Citation: Psychosis: Psychological, Social and Integrative Approaches, June 2012, vol./is. 4/2(126-136), 1752-2439;1752-2447 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Fleming, Seamus; Mallett, John; Murphy, Jamie; Shevlin, Mark

Correspondence Address: Fleming, Seamus, fleming-s7@email.ulster.ac.uk

Institution: Fleming, Seamus: Psychology Research Institute, University of Ulster, Northern Ireland; Mallett, John: Psychology Research Institute, University of Ulster, Northern Ireland; Murphy, Jamie: Psychology Research Institute, University of Ulster, Northern Ireland; Shevlin, Mark: Psychology Research Institute, University of Ulster, Northern Ireland

Language: English

Abstract: Research has shown that various environmental factors predict schizotypy. This study aimed to assess the association of a range of demographic, psycho-social and experiential factors with schizotypy, based on a sample of 258 university students. Results showed that age, gender, cannabis use, traumatic experience and life satisfaction significantly predicted overall schizotypy. However, effects varied across schizotypy subdimensions. The models that best predicted schizotypy differed in accordance with the unique combination of facets of each subdimension. Differential effects of the predictors in this study continue to validate dimensional representations of the schizotypal construct. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Life Satisfaction](#)
[*Schizotypy](#)
[Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Sociodemographic differences in medication use, health-care contacts and sickness absence among individuals with medication-overuse headache.

Citation: The Journal of Headache and Pain, June 2012, vol./is. 13/4(281-290), 1129-2369;1129-2377 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Jonsson, Pernilla; Linde, Mattias; Hensing, Gunnel; Hedenrud, Tove

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Language: English

Abstract: The objective of this study was to analyse sociodemographic differences in medication use, health-care contacts and sickness absence among individuals with medication-overuse headache (MOH). A cross-sectional, population survey was conducted, in which 44,300 Swedes (≥ 15 years old) were interviewed over telephone. In total, 799 individuals had MOH. Of these, 47 % ($n = 370$) only used over-the-counter medications. During the last year, 46 % ($n = 343$) had made a headache-related visit to their physician and 14 % ($n = 102$) had visited a neurologist. Among individuals aged < 30 years, the number of days/month with headache was greater than the number of days with medication use, whereas the opposite was true for those ≥ 30 years. Both the proportion using prophylactic medication and the proportion having consulted a neurologist were smaller among those who only had elementary school education than among those with higher education ($p = 0.021$ and $p = 0.046$). Those with a lower level of education also had a higher number of days/month with headache and with medication use than those with a higher educational level ($p = 0.011$ and $p = 0.018$). The MOH-sufferers have limited contacts with health-care and preventive measures thus need to include other actors as well. Particular efforts should be directed towards those with low educational levels, and more research on medication use in relation to age is required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Headache](#)
[Health Care Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Effects of alcohol taxes on alcohol-related disease mortality in New York State from 1969 to 2006.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, July 2012, vol./is. 37/7(783-789), 0306-4603 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Delcher, Chris; Maldonado-Molina, Mildred M; Wagenaar, Alexander C

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The relationship of increased alcohol taxes to reductions in alcohol-related harm is well established. Few studies, however, have examined the effects of sudden decreases in alcohol tax rates or effects of narrow tax changes limited to specific beverage types. In the current study, we: (1) examine whether tax increases on spirits have similar effects in reducing alcohol-related disease mortality as increasing taxes on all types of alcoholic beverages simultaneously, and (2) evaluate effects of beer-specific tax decreases in New York State on mortality. Method: We used a time-series, quasi-experimental research design, including non-alcohol deaths within New York State and other states' rates of alcohol-related disease mortality for comparison. The dataset included 456 monthly observations of mortality in New York State over a 38-year period (1969-2006).

We used a random-effects approach and included several other important covariates. Results: Alcohol-related disease mortality declined by 7.0% after a 1990 tax increase for spirits and beer. A spirits-only tax increase (in 1972) was not significantly associated with mortality but a data anomaly increased error in this effect estimate. Small tax decreases on beer between 1996 and 2006 had no measurable effect on mortality. Doubling the beer tax from \$0.11 to \$0.22 per gallon, a return to New York State's 1990 levels, would decrease deaths by an estimated 250 deaths per year. Conclusions: Excise tax increases on beer and spirits were associated with reductions in alcohol-related disease mortality. Modifying tax rates on a single beverage type does not appear to be as effective as doing so on multiple alcoholic beverages simultaneously. In New York, small decreases in beer taxes were not significantly associated with alcohol-related disease mortality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Death and Dying](#)
[*Taxation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Brief report: Self-harm is associated with immature defense mechanisms but not substance use in a nonclinical Scottish adolescent sample.

Citation: Journal of Adolescence, June 2012, vol./is. 35/3(765-767), 0140-1971 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Brody, Stuart; Carson, Carron Maryjane

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Institution: Brody, Stuart: School of Social Sciences, University of the West of Scotland, Paisley; Carson, Carron Maryjane: School of Social Sciences, University of the West of Scotland, Paisley

Language: English

Abstract: It has been unclear whether adolescent deliberate self-harm (DSH) is more associated with substance use or with characterological impairments. Multivariate determination of (N = 114 Scottish adolescents) ever engaging in DSH (Youth Risk Behavior Survey) from alcohol use, other substance use, and immature defense mechanism use (Defense Style Questionnaire; DSQ-40) revealed that a history of DSH was associated with more use of immature defense mechanisms by not with substance use or recent alcohol use. More research and clinical attention might be given to immature defense mechanisms in cases of DSH. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Defense Mechanisms](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Self Destructive Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Adolescent romantic couples influence on substance use in young adulthood.

Citation: Journal of Adolescence, June 2012, vol./is. 35/3(638-647), 0140-1971 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Gudonis-Miller, Lauren C; Lewis, Lisa; Tong, Yan; Tu, Wanzhu; Aalsma, Matthew C

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Institution: Gudonis-Miller, Lauren C.: University of Massachusetts, Medical School, Worcester, MA; Lewis, Lisa: Department of Social Work, Indiana University, Indianapolis, IN; Tong, Yan: Department of Biostatistics, Indiana University, School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN; Tu, Wanzhu: Department of Biostatistics, Indiana University, Indianapolis, IN; Aalsma, Matthew C.: Section of Adolescent Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN

Language: English

Abstract: Research has demonstrated that adolescent peer group affiliations are consistent predictors of substance use initiation and maintenance; it is less clear how adolescent romantic relationships influence substance use behavior. Data were drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Participants in the final dataset for the current study included adolescents (321 males and 321 females) who were identified in reciprocated romantic relationships at Wave 1 (1994-1995; mean age 16.7 years) that were followed into young adulthood and reassessed at two different time points (Wave 2 in 1996, mean age 17.7, and Wave 3 in 2001-2002, mean age 23.1). Data were gathered from both partners, and included demographic variables, longitudinal measures of substance use (alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana), and relationship seriousness. Hierarchical linear modeling using SAS PROC MIXED were utilized to test for individual versus partner influences. Results revealed individual and partner effects for the prediction of alcohol and tobacco, although individual effects were generally greater than partner influences. For marijuana use, as self-reported relationship seriousness increased, future marijuana use decreased. These findings suggest the developmental significance of adolescent romantic relationships on the prediction of future substance use behavior during young adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Couples](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Peer Relations](#)
[*Romance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. A randomized clinical trial of methadone maintenance for prisoners: Prediction of treatment entry and completion in prison.

Citation: Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, May 2012, vol./is. 51/4(222-238), 1050-9674;1540-8558 (May 2012)

Author(s): Gordon, Michael S; Kinlock, Timothy W; Couvillion, Kathryn A; Schwartz, Robert P; O'Grady, Kevin

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Institution: Gordon, Michael S.: Friends Research Institute, Baltimore, MD; Kinlock, Timothy W.: Friends Research Institute, Baltimore, MD; Couvillion, Kathryn A.: Friends Research Institute, Baltimore, MD; Schwartz, Robert P.: Friends Research Institute, Baltimore, MD; O'Grady, Kevin: Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD

Language: English

Abstract: The present report is an intent-to-treat analysis involving secondary data drawn from the first randomized clinical trial of prison-initiated methadone in the United States. This study examined predictors of treatment entry and completion in prison. A sample of 211 adult male prerelease inmates with preincarceration heroin dependence were randomly assigned to one of three treatment conditions: counseling only (counseling in prison; n = 70); counseling plus transfer (counseling in prison with transfer to methadone

maintenance treatment upon release; n = 70); and counseling plus methadone (methadone maintenance in prison, continued in a community-based methadone maintenance program upon release; n = 71). Entered prison treatment ($p < .01$), and completed prison treatment ($p < .001$) were significantly predicted by the set of 10 explanatory variables and favored the treatment conditions receiving methadone. The present results indicate that individuals who are older in age and have longer prison sentences may have better outcomes than younger individuals with shorter sentences, meaning they are more likely to enter and complete prison-based treatment. Furthermore, implications for the treatment of prisoners with prior heroin dependence and for conducting clinical trials may indicate the importance of examining individual characteristics and the possibility of the examination of patient preference. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Trials](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Review of The life of the heroin user. Typical beginning, trajectories and outcomes.

Citation: Annals of Clinical Psychiatry, May 2012, vol./is. 24/2(180-182), 1040-1237;1547-3325 (May 2012)

Author(s): Balon, Richard

Correspondence Address: Balon, Richard, RBalon@wayne.edu

Institution: Balon, Richard: Wayne State University, Detroit, MI

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, The Life of the Heroin User. Typical Beginning, Trajectories and Outcomes by Shane Darke (2011). The book consists of a Foreword, Preface, and 9 structured chapters addressing the following areas: Heroin and addict "careers"; Parents and childhood; Early teenage years: the onset of substance abuse; The mid to late teens: commencing heroin use; The 20s and 30s: heroin and polydrug use; The drug treatment cycle: remission and relapse; The older heroin user: the 40s and beyond; Death: rates and causes; and Conclusion: an inevitable life and death? All chapters conclude with a brief summary and a nice table of key points. This little volume achieved what its author intended to do; summarize the lifecycle of the heroin abuser in a well written, informative, and readable text. At times the text is repetitive, but the repetition is tolerable and harmless. Some may be discouraged by the price, but what is cheap these days? The fact is that this is worthwhile reading for everybody interested in substance abuse and for all trainees and clinicians in the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[Mortality Rate](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Recovery of cognitive functioning in patients with co-occurring bipolar disorder and alcohol dependence during early remission from an acute mood episode.

Citation: Annals of Clinical Psychiatry, May 2012, vol./is. 24/2(143-154), 1040-1237;1547-3325 (May 2012)

Author(s): Levy, Boaz; Manove, Emily; Weiss, Roger D

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Institution: Levy, Boaz: Department of Counseling and School Psychology, University of Massachusetts, Boston, MA; Manove, Emily: Psychology Department, University of Massachusetts, Boston, MA; Weiss, Roger D.: Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Belmont, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study aimed to examine cognitive recovery in patients with co-occurring bipolar disorder (BD) and alcohol dependence (AD) during remission from an acute mood disturbance. Method: Fifty-five adult inpatients with bipolar I disorder (BD I) completed a neuropsychological battery, mood measures, and substance abuse measures upon discharge from the hospital and at a 3-month follow-up. Analyses provided group comparisons on these measures between patients who presented with co-occurring AD (n = 21) in the year prior to hospital admission and patients without a substance use disorder (SUD; n = 34). Results: Multivariate analyses of variance detected group differences on measures of visual memory, verbal memory, and executive functioning, using previous number of psychiatric admissions and age of onset of BD as covariates. These differences occurred both at discharge and follow-up. Between discharge and follow-up, the group without SUD exhibited more substantial gains than the group of dually diagnosed patients on free recall of verbal and visual materials and on a measure of cognitive flexibility. Conclusions: Patients with co-occurring BD and AD may suffer from more severe cognitive dysfunction and less favorable recovery of cognitive deficits than patients without SUD over the course of remission from a mood episode. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Emotional States](#)
[Remission \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Investigation of the neuroanatomical substrates of reward seeking following protracted abstinence in mice.

Citation: The Journal of Physiology, May 2012, vol./is. 590/10(2427-2442), 0022-3751;1469-7793 (May 2012)

Author(s): Madsen, Heather B; Brown, Robyn M; Short, Jennifer L; Lawrence, Andrew J

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Institution: Madsen, Heather B.: Florey Neuroscience Institutes, Parkville, VIC; Brown, Robyn M.: Florey Neuroscience Institutes, Parkville, VIC; Short, Jennifer L.: Monash Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Parkville, VIC; Lawrence, Andrew J.: Florey Neuroscience Institutes, Parkville, VIC

Language: English

Abstract: Persistent vulnerability to relapse represents a major challenge in the treatment of drug addiction. The brain circuitry that underlies relapse-like behaviour can be investigated using animal models of drug seeking. As yet there have been no comprehensive brain mapping studies that have specifically examined the neuroanatomical substrates of cue-induced opiate seeking following abstinence in a mouse operant paradigm. The aim of this study was to compare the brain regions involved in sucrose vs. morphine seeking following protracted abstinence in mice. Male CD1 mice were trained to respond for either sucrose (10% w/v) or intravenous morphine (0.1 mg kg⁻¹ per infusion) in an

operant paradigm in the presence of a discrete cue. Once stable responding was established, mice were subjected to abstinence in their home cages for 3 weeks and then perfused for tissue collection, or returned to the operant chambers to assess cue-induced reward seeking before being perfused for tissue collection. Brain tissue was processed for Fos immunohistochemistry and Fos expression was quantified in a range of brain nuclei. We identified unique patterns of neuronal activation for sucrose and morphine seeking mice as well as some overlap. Structures activated in both 'relapse' groups included the anterior cingulate and orbitofrontal cortex, nucleus accumbens shell, bed nucleus of the stria terminalis, substantia nigra pars compacta, ventral tegmental area, hippocampus, periaqueductal grey, locus coeruleus and lateral habenula. Structures that were more activated in morphine seeking mice included the nucleus accumbens core, basolateral amygdala, substantia nigra pars reticulata, and the central nucleus of the amygdala. The dorsal raphe was the only structure examined that was specifically activated in sucrose seeking mice. Overall our findings support a cortico-striatal limbic circuit driving opiate seeking, and we have identified some additional circuitry potentially relevant to reward seeking following abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. The Journal of Physiology-The Physiological Society; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Morphine](#)
[*Neuroanatomy](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Sugars](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Intravenous Injections](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

22. Social and health service use and treatment outcomes for sexual minorities in a national sample of substance abuse treatment programs.

Citation: Journal of Gay & Lesbian Social Services: The Quarterly Journal of Community & Clinical Practice, April 2012, vol./is. 24/2(97-118), 1053-8720;1540-4056 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Hardesty, Melissa; Cao, Dingcai; Shin, Hee-Choon; Andrews, Christina; Marsh, Jeanne

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Institution: Hardesty, Melissa: University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; Cao, Dingcai: University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; Shin, Hee-Choon: University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; Andrews, Christina: University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; Marsh, Jeanne: University of Chicago, Chicago, IL

Language: English

Abstract: This study examines substance use severity, levels of social and health service utilization, and the impact of service utilization on treatment outcomes for sexual minorities versus non-minorities. The sample included 3,094 clients from the National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study (NTIES). Substance use severity among sexual minorities and non-sexual minorities was similar at treatment entry and at 12 months post-discharge. Differences in social and health service utilization were significant for substance abuse counseling and health services. Significant interactions between sexuality and access services and sexuality and mental health services were also found. Practice and research implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Mental Health Programs](#)
[*Social Services](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Minority Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Review of "Integrative neuroscience and personalized medicine."

Citation: The American Journal of Psychiatry, October 2011, vol./is. 168/10(1123-1124), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Tohen, Mauricio

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Integrative Neuroscience and Personalized Medicine edited by Evian Gordon and Stephen Koslow (2011). This is an edited volume of 322 pages divided into 15 chapters. The editors have assembled a stellar group of academia and industry neuroscience contributors from the United States, Australia, Israel, and the United Kingdom. The goal of the volume is to update the reader on the concept of personalized medicine and to support the idea that a better understanding of the genomic regulation and other biomarkers of mental disorders will lead to improved diagnoses and treatments. The chapter on functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) is thoughtful and concludes with discussion on how fMRI has failed to deliver its early promise in aiding in the diagnosis of psychiatric conditions. The authors convincingly argue the need to shift away from mean group comparisons and shift toward a more promising classification-based paradigm. The chapter on stress and its impact on personalized medicine is thorough and emphasizes the importance of genomics, brain imaging, and other biomarkers in mood and anxiety disorders. In this book, the authors also address challenges of new policies, such as the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, which, in order to succeed, will need to be accompanied by new treatment solutions to fulfill the demand of the expanded coverage. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Biological Markers](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Neurosciences](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. "Preventing pain medication dependence: Comment": Reply.

Citation: The American Journal of Psychiatry, October 2011, vol./is. 168/10(1118-1119), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Dodrill, Carrie L; Helmer, Drew A; Kosten, Thomas R

Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current authors to the comments made by Patrick J. Lustman et al. (see record 2012-13163-022) on the original article (see record 2011-10666-007). Although we disagree with the extrapolation of the incidence rates presented by Lustman et al., we agree with the important advice they offer regarding the urgent need for greater vigilance to stop this growing problem. It is not logically possible to apply the 0.2% incidence rate found in Fishbain and colleagues' study (1) to estimate the percentage of new cases of opioid use disorder in people who have no history of substance use disorder. The populations in these studies are entirely different, which precludes using statistics from one to draw conclusions about the other. The question of what percentage of people who

have no history of substance use disorder develop abuse or dependence on opioid painkillers is important. It is a hotly debated topic for which little data exists. We agree that a history of substance use disorder is not the only risk factor for opioid abuse or dependence. We agree with requiring prescribers to monitor patients who receive chronic opioid analgesic therapy with urine drug screens, and we agree with time-limited use of opioids and with efforts to vastly improve communication with patients about opioid risks. In sum, the treatment recommendations provided in our Treatment in Psychiatry article highlighted the importance of screening for an obvious risk factor (history of substance use disorder) but did not intend to imply that there are not other recognized risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Pain Management](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. Preventing pain medication dependence: Comment.

Citation: The American Journal of Psychiatry, October 2011, vol./is. 168/10(1118), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Lustman, Patrick J; Svrakic, Dragan M; Freedland, Kenneth E

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Carrie L. Dodrill et al. (see record 2011-10666-007). In their article, Carrie L. Dodrill et al. cited epidemiological evidence that there are approximately 9,000 incident cases of prescription opioid abuse every day in the United States. This statistic cogently frames their discussion and the public health problems that surround this emerging epidemic. But if the authors are correct that there is minimal risk of developing opioid dependence in persons who have no history of substance abuse, 0.2% by the estimate provided, only 18 of the 9,000 new cases of opioid abuse would be individuals with no history of substance abuse. This would imply that it is unnecessary to assess any prognostic indicators other than the patient's substance abuse history. However, the authors' estimate seems implausibly low. There is no denying the growing epidemic of prescription opioid use. There has been a fivefold increase in chronic prescription opioid use in the United States over the past decade. To focus our efforts exclusively on the detection of extant substance abuse misses what in emergency medicine is termed the "golden hour": the brief interval that follows traumatic injury during which there is the highest likelihood of lifesaving intervention. To our knowledge, there have been no systematic studies aimed at preventing the development of opioid abuse in any population. Such studies are urgently needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Pain Management](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. The effect of N-acetylcysteine in the nucleus accumbens on neurotransmission and relapse to cocaine.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, June 2012, vol./is. 71/11(978-986), 0006-3223 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Kupchik, Yonatan M; Moussawi, Khaled; Tang, Xing-Chun; Wang, Xiusong; Kalivas, Benjamin C; Kolokithas, Rosalia; Ogburn, Katelyn B; Kalivas, Peter W

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Relapse to cocaine seeking has been linked with low glutamate in the nucleus accumbens core (NAcore) causing potentiation of synaptic glutamate transmission from prefrontal cortex (PFC) afferents. Systemic N-acetylcysteine (NAC) has been shown to restore glutamate homeostasis, reduce relapse to cocaine seeking, and depotentiate PFC-NAcore synapses. Here, we examine the effects of NAC applied directly to the NAcore on relapse and neurotransmission in PFC-NAcore synapses, as well as the involvement of the metabotropic glutamate receptors 2/3 (mGluR2/3) and 5 (mGluR5). Methods: Rats were trained to self-administer cocaine for 2 weeks and following extinction received either intra-accumbens NAC or systemic NAC 30 or 120 minutes, respectively, before inducing reinstatement with a conditioned cue or a combined cue and cocaine injection. We also recorded postsynaptic currents using in vitro whole cell recordings in acute slices and measured cystine and glutamate uptake in primary glial cultures. Results: NAC microinjection into the NAcore inhibited the reinstatement of cocaine seeking. In slices, a low concentration of NAC reduced the amplitude of evoked glutamatergic synaptic currents in the NAcore in an mGluR2/3-dependent manner, while high doses of NAC increased amplitude in an mGluR5-dependent manner. Both effects depended on NAC uptake through cysteine transporters and activity of the cysteine/glutamate exchanger. Finally, we showed that by blocking mGluR5 the inhibition of cocaine seeking by NAC was potentiated. Conclusions: The effect of NAC on relapse to cocaine seeking depends on the balance between stimulating mGluR2/3 and mGluR5 in the NAcore, and the efficacy of NAC can be improved by simultaneously inhibiting mGluR5. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Glutamic Acid](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Rats](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. D-cycloserine effects on extinction of conditioned responses to drug-related cues.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, June 2012, vol./is. 71/11(947-955), 0006-3223 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Myers, Karyn M; Carlezon, William A Jr.

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Institution: Myers, Karyn M.: Behavioral Genetics Laboratory, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA; Carlezon, William A.: Behavioral Genetics Laboratory, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA

Language: English

Abstract: D-cycloserine (DCS) is an N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor partial agonist that facilitates extinction of conditioned fear in animals and cue exposure therapy (CET) for fear and anxiety disorders in people. Recent preclinical and clinical studies have examined the effect of DCS on extinction of conditioned responses elicited by cues paired with administration of or withdrawal from drugs of abuse, including physiological responses, craving, withdrawal, and drug-seeking behavior. DCS facilitates extinction and blunts postextinction recovery of these responses in animal models, including place conditioning and drug self-administration, but DCS effects on CET in substance users/abusers are less robust. Some of the null effects in the clinical literature might be attributable to issues related to sample size, data characteristics, DCS administration, and participant characteristics, among others. In this review we describe the preclinical and clinical literatures on DCS modulation of extinction of addiction-related conditioned responses, consider possible limitations of the clinical studies that have been published to date, and propose ways of designing future clinical studies so as to maximize the probability of detecting a DCS effect. We also discuss concerns with regard to potential harmful effects of DCS-coupled CET in addicts and describe how these concerns might be mitigated. We conclude that it is as yet unclear whether DCS-coupled CET might be a useful approach in the treatment of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Exposure Therapy](#)
[*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Physiology](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Conditioned Fear](#)
[Cues](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Fear](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Translating the Rosetta Stone of N-acetylcysteine.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, June 2012, vol./is. 71/11(935-936), 0006-3223 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Dean, Olivia M; Bush, Ashley I; Berk, Michael

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Language: English

Abstract: Comments on the articles by A. Y. Hardan et al. (see record 2012-04726-001) and H. Gunduz-Bruce et al. (see record 2011-25391-001). The history of the field of biological psychiatry can be cynically encapsulated by the quest to reverse engineer serendipitous clinical findings. In their article, Hardan et al. present tantalizing data on the efficacy of

N-acetylcysteine (NAC) in autism. In a pilot study of 33 subjects aged 3.2-10.7 years, a significant reduction in irritability was seen, together with a benign tolerability profile. In context, autism is a complex disorder with a history littered with failures of biological therapies. Indeed, there are no established biological therapies that have demonstrated a consistent and favorable risk/ benefit profile, with only the nonspecific effect of risperidone and aripiprazole on aggressive and disruptive behavior in severely affected children suggested and at a substantial tolerability cost. Gunduz-Bruce et al., also in this issue of the Biological Psychiatry, is a critical step forward. Whereas animal studies have suggested that NAC is able to reverse the neurobehavioral effects of ketamine, this study in human volunteers did not demonstrate a comparable pattern. NAC nevertheless reduced mismatch negativity (MMN) for the frequency deviant and increased P300 amplitude for both target and novel stimuli. It is noteworthy that the mechanisms of action of NAC summarized above overlap both with the documented pathophysiological pathways of a diversity of disorders, including depression schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, autism, and addiction as well as the pathways to neuroprogression of these disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Autism](#)
[*Biological Psychiatry](#)
[*Cysteine](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[*Mismatch Negativity](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Ketamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Enhanced attenuation of nicotine discrimination in rats by combining nicotine-specific antibodies with a nicotinic receptor antagonist.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, July 2012, vol./is. 102/1(157-162), 0091-3057 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): LeSage, Mark G; Shelley, David; Pravetoni, Marco; Pentel, Paul R

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Language: English

Abstract: Tobacco addiction requires activation by nicotine of a variety of central nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs). In animals, both nAChR antagonists and immunization against nicotine can reduce nAChR activation by nicotine and block a variety of addiction-relevant behaviors. However, clinical use of nAChR antagonists for smoking cessation is limited by dose-related side effects, and immunization does not reliably produce sufficient antibody levels in smokers to enhance smoking cessation rates. Combining these approaches may be one way of addressing the limitations of each while enhancing overall efficacy. This study examined the individual and combined effects of passive immunization with the monoclonal nicotine-specific antibody Nic311 and the nicotinic receptor antagonist mecamylamine (MEC) on nicotine's discriminative stimulus effects. Rats were trained to discriminate 0.4 mg/kg of nicotine from saline using a two-lever operant discrimination procedure. Antagonism of nicotine discrimination by Nic311 (160 mg/kg i.v.) and ascending doses of MEC (0.03, 0.1, 0.3, and 1.0 mg/kg s.c.) was assessed across four consecutive daily 2-min extinction test sessions using a 2 x 2 design. Nic311 alone produced a 24-48% reduction in % nicotine-lever responding (%NLR) across all four test sessions. MEC produced a dose-dependent decrease in

%NLR, with no effect at the two lowest doses and 80-93% attenuation at the two highest doses. Nic311 combined with MEC significantly suppressed %NLR at every MEC dose (85-92% reduction across all four test sessions). Very low doses of MEC that were ineffective alone completely blocked nicotine discrimination when combined with Nic311. These data demonstrate that nicotine-specific antibodies and MEC can work synergistically to suppress the subjective effects of nicotine and suggest that low doses of MEC may significantly enhance the efficacy of immunotherapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Antibodies
*Cholinergic Receptors
*Mecamylamine
*Nicotine
Rats

Source: PsycINFO

30. High novelty-seeking predicts greater sensitivity to the conditioned rewarding effects of cocaine.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, July 2012, vol./is. 102/1(124-132), 0091-3057 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Vidal-Infer, Antonio; Arenas, M. Carmen; Daza-Losada, Manuel; Aguilar, M. Asuncion; Minarro, Jose; Rodriguez-Arias, Marta

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Language: English

Abstract: Novelty-seeking in rodents, defined as enhanced specific exploration of novel situations, is considered to predict the response of animals to drugs of abuse and, thus, identify "drug-vulnerable" individuals. The main objective of this work was to determine the capacity of two animal models-the novel object recognition task and the novel environment test-for evaluating to what extent novelty-seeking can predict greater sensitivity to the rewarding properties of cocaine in young adult (PND 56) and adolescent (PND 35) OF1 mice of both sexes. Conditioned place preference, a useful tool for evaluating the sensitivity of individuals to the incentive properties of addictive drugs, was induced with a sub-threshold dose of cocaine (1 mg/kg, i.p.). Three factors that predispose individuals to addiction were considered: age, sex and novelty-seeking trait. CPP was detected only in the young adults that spent most time exploring the novel environment (High Novel Environment Seekers, High-Environment-NS). The novel environment test seemed to be more effective than the novel object recognition task in identifying young adults vulnerable to drugs; specifically, it revealed a distinction between High- and Low-Environment-NS mice that predicted greater sensitivity to the rewarding properties of cocaine among young adults but not among adolescents. Although our results reveal a higher novelty preference among young adult females than among their male counterparts

in the two NS tests, both sexes showed similar susceptibility to the rewarding effects of a sub-threshold dose of cocaine in the CPP. These findings suggest that screening can identify humans at-risk of becoming drug users, and may contribute to the development of prevention strategies based on specific vulnerabilities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Sensation Seeking](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Lesion of medial prefrontal cortex reduces morphine-induced extracellular dopamine level in the ventral tegmental area: A microdialysis study in rats.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, July 2012, vol./is. 102/1(77-81), 0091-3057 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Shahidani, Somayeh; Reisi, Parham; Naghdi, Naser; Alaei, HojjatAllah; Ramshini, Effat

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Language: English

Abstract: Drug addiction is a chronic disorder characterized by compulsive drug-seeking behavior despite severe negative consequences. Most abused drugs increase dopamine release in the ventral tegmental area (VTA) and in the nucleus accumbens (NA). The medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), a part of the mesocorticolimbic dopaminergic system, receives dopaminergic projections from VTA; and in turn, sends glutamatergic projections to both VTA and NA. The present study was designed to further investigate the involvement of the mPFC in the release of dopamine in the VTA by using in vivomicrodialysis and high performance liquid chromatography with electrochemical detection (HPLC-ECD). Electrical lesion of the mPFC decreased the level of dopamine in the VTA to approximately 26.8% of basal level. Acute morphine (40 mg/kg i.p.) treatment increased the level of dopamine in the VTA, while the lesion of mPFC immediately before morphine administration attenuated the effects of acute morphine on the level of dopamine. These results suggest that the mPFC modulates dopamine release into the VTA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Tegmentum](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. The dopamine receptor antagonist levo-tetrahydropalmatine attenuates heroin self-administration and heroin-induced reinstatement in rats.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, July 2012, vol./is. 102/1(1-5), 0091-3057 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Yue, Kai; Ma, Baomiao; Ru, Qin; Chen, Lin; Gan, Yongping; Wang, Daisong; Jin, Guozhang; Li, Chaoying

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Language: English

Abstract: Opiate addiction is a chronic recrudescence disorder characterized by a high rate of relapse. Levo-tetrahydropalmatine (l-THP) is an alkaloid substance extracted from *Corydalis* and *Stephania* and is contained in a number of traditional Chinese herbal preparations. Compared to other dopamine receptor antagonists, l-THP has lower affinity for D2 receptors than for D1 receptors, and a recent study showed that l-THP also binds to D3 receptors, possibly functioning as an antagonist. The unique pharmacological profile of l-THP suggests that l-THP may be effective for the treatment of opiate addiction. In this study, we investigated the effects of l-THP on heroin self-administration and reinstatement triggered by a priming injection of heroin in abstinent rats trained to stably self-administer heroin under an extinction/reinstatement protocol, and found that l-THP (2.5 and 5 mg/kg, i.p.) decreased heroin self-administration on the fixed-ratio 1 schedule and dose-dependently (1.25, 2.5 and 5 mg/kg, i.p.) inhibited heroin-induced reinstatement of heroin-seeking behavior. Importantly, l-THP (1.25 and 2.5 mg/kg, i.p.) did not affect locomotion, indicating that the observed effects of l-THP on reinstatement do not appear to be due to motor impairments. The present results demonstrated that dopamine receptor antagonist l-THP attenuates heroin self-administration and heroin-induced reinstatement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine Antagonists](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Shared environmental contributions to substance use.

Citation: Behavior Genetics, May 2012, vol./is. 42/3(345-353), 0001-8244;1573-3297 (May 2012)

Author(s): Baker, Jessica H; Maes, Hermine H; Kendler, Kenneth S

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Language: English

Abstract: The current study examined the association between substance use in the household during childhood, parental attitudes towards substance use and lifetime substance use in males. Subjects included 1081 monozygotic and 707 dizygotic twins from the Virginia Adult Twin Study of Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorders. Retrospective reports of substance use and features of the family environment (adult household substance use and parental attitudes towards substance use) were obtained using a life history interview. A trivariate Cholesky decomposition was conducted using the program Mx to decompose common shared environmental variance. Findings suggest that family environmental factors accounted for a large proportion of the shared environmental effects for illicit drug use. Results illustrate an important way of extending behavior genetic research to reveal specific etiological environmental mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Home Environment](#)
[*Parental Attitudes](#)
[*Twins](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Dissociable role of tumor necrosis factor alpha gene deletion in methamphetamine self-administration and cue-induced relapsing behavior in mice.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, June 2012, vol./is. 221/3(427-436), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Yan, Yijin; Nitta, Atsumi; Koseki, Takenao; Yamada, Kiyofumi; Nabeshima, Toshitaka

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: During the development of addiction, addictive drugs induce transient and long-lasting changes in the brain including expression of endogenous molecules and alteration of morphological structure. Of the altered endogenous molecules, some facilitate but others slow the development of drug addiction. Previously, we have reported that tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-) is a critical molecule among endogenous anti-addictive modulators using animal models of drug-conditioned place preference and drug discrimination. Objectives: Does targeted deletion of the TNF- gene in mice affect methamphetamine (METH) self-administration, motivation to self-administer METH, cue-induced reinstatement of METH-seeking behavior, and food reinforcement or seeking behavior? Methods: Both METH self-administration and reinstatement of drug-seeking behavior and food self-delivery and food-seeking behavior were measured in TNF- (-/-) and wild-type mice. Results: There were an upward shift of dose responses to METH self-administration under a fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement and higher breaking points under a progressive ratio schedule of reinforcement in TNF- knockout (TNF- (-/-)) mice as compared with wild-type mice. There was no significant difference in cue-induced reinstatement of METH-seeking behavior, food-maintained operant behavior, motivation to natural food, and cue-induced food-seeking behavior between TNF- (-/-)

and wild-type mice. Conclusion: TNF- affects METH self-administration and motivation to self-administer METH but contributes to neither METH-associated cue-induced relapsing behavior nor food reward and food-seeking behavior. TNF- may be explored for use as a diagnostic biomarker for the early stage of drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Tumor Necrosis Factor](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Cues](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Are executive function and impulsivity antipodes? A conceptual reconstruction with special reference to addiction.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, June 2012, vol./is. 221/3(361-387), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Bickel, Warren K; Jarmolowicz, David P; Mueller, E. Terry; Gatchalian, Kirstin M; McClure, Samuel M

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Although there is considerable interest in how either executive function (EF) or impulsivity relate to addiction, there is little apparent overlap between these research areas. Objectives: The present paper aims to determine if components of these two constructs are conceptual antipodes-widely separated on a shared continuum. Methods: EFs and impulsivities were compared and contrasted. Specifically, the definitions of the components of EF and impulsivity, the methods used to measure the various components, the populations of drug users that show deficits in these components, and the neural substrates of these components were compared and contrasted. Results: Each component of impulsivity had an antipode in EF. EF, however, covered a wider range of phenomena, including compulsivity. Conclusions: Impulsivity functions as an antipode of certain components of EF. Recognition of the relationship between EF and impulsivity may inform the scientific inquiry of behavioral problems such as addiction. Other theoretical implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Executive Function](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Auditory event-related potentials (P3) and cognitive changes induced by frontal direct current stimulation in alcoholics according to Lesch alcoholism typology.

- Citation:** International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, June 2012, vol./is. 15/5(601-616), 1461-1457;1469-5111 (Jun 2012)
- Author(s):** Nakamura-Palacios, Ester Miyuki; Benevides, Marcelo Campos de Almeida; Zago-Gomes, Maria da Penha; de Oliveira, Roney Welinton Dias; de Vasconcellos, Vitor Fiorin; de Castro, Lais Norberto Passos; da Silva, Morgana Croce; Ramos, Paula Amorim; Fregni, Felipe
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Frontal lobe dysfunction is a hallmark of alcohol dependence. Recent studies have shown that a simple but powerful technique of cortical modulation-transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS)-can induce significant cognitive changes. We therefore aimed to assess the clinical and electrophysiological (as indexed by P3) effects of tDCS of left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) in different types of alcoholic patients according to Lesch's typology. We enrolled 49 alcoholic subjects, aged between 18 and 75 yr, during the subacute abstinence period to participate in this study. Subjects underwent event-related potential (ERP) registration of alcohol-related and neutral sounds before, during and after active tDCS (1 mA, 35 cm, during 10 min) or sham procedure in a counterbalanced and randomized order. Frontal assessment battery (FAB) and five items of the Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale were applied at the beginning and at the end of each experimental session. ERP analysis showed an increase in the mean amplitude of P3 associated with alcohol-related sounds after tDCS. This effect was not seen for neutral sounds. This change was more pronounced in Lesch IV alcoholics. Secondary exploratory analysis showed a significant improvement of FAB performance after active tDCS compared to sham tDCS in Lesch IV alcoholics only. We showed clinical and electrophysiological evidence of tDCS-induced frontal activity enhancement that was specific for Lesch IV alcoholics. Given that frontal dysfunction may contribute to the loss of control over drinking behaviour, local increase in frontal activity induced by tDCS might have a beneficial clinical impact in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CINP; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Electrical Brain Stimulation](#)
[*Evoked Potentials](#)

*Prefrontal Cortex

*P300

Source: PsycINFO

37. Impact of antisocial and psychopathic traits on emotional facial expression recognition in alcohol abusers.

Citation: Personality and Mental Health, May 2012, vol./is. 6/2(126-137), 1932-8621;1932-863X (May 2012)

Author(s): Acharya, Rupali; Dolan, Mairead

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Language: English

Abstract: As there are independent reports that alcohol dependence and antisocial personality pathology (particularly psychopathy) are associated with impaired face affect recognition, we examined the relationship between antisocial personality traits and face affect recognition in 23 detoxified inpatient alcohol abusers and 26 healthy controls. All participants were rated on the Antisocial Personality Questionnaire (APQ), and the alcohol abuse sample was rated on the Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version. A computerized face affect recognition task was used to assess the six basic emotions. Overall, alcohol abusers were significantly worse than healthy controls at recognizing emotional facial expression, particularly anger and sadness. Recognition of disgust was negatively correlated with psychopathy (particularly the social deviance factor) and with several subscales of the impulsivity/ hostility factor on the APQ. Fear recognition was also negatively correlated with a number of APQ subscales within the impulsive/hostility factor. Our findings point to the importance of assessing co-morbid antisocial personality pathology in studies looking at face affect recognition deficits in substance abusers. The work also suggests that the interpersonal difficulties seen in some alcohol abusers may be related to impairments in emotional information that are primarily due to co-morbid personality pathology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Antisocial Behavior
*Emotions
*Facial Expressions
*Psychopathy

Source: PsycINFO

38. Macrostructural abnormalities in Korsakoff syndrome compared with uncomplicated alcoholism.

Citation: Neurology, April 2012, vol./is. 78/17(1330-1333), 0028-3878;1526-632X (Apr 24, 2012)

Author(s): Pitel, A.-L.; Chetelat, G; Le Berre, A. P; Desgranges, B; Eustache, F; Beaunieux, H

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To distinguish, in patients with Korsakoff syndrome (KS), the structural brain abnormalities shared with alcoholic patients without KS (AL), from those specific to KS. Methods: MRI data were collected in 11 alcoholic patients with KS, 34 alcoholic patients without KS, and 25 healthy control subjects (CS). Gray and white matter volumes were compared in the 3 groups using a voxel-based approach. Results: A conjunction analysis indicated a large pattern of shared gray and white matter volume deficits in AL and KS. There were graded effects of volume deficits (KS < AL < CS) in the medial portion of the thalami, hypothalamus (mammillary bodies), left insula, and genu of the corpus callosum. Abnormalities in the left thalamic radiation were observed only in KS. Conclusions: Our results indicate considerable similarities in the pattern of gray and white matter damage in AL and KS. This finding confirms the widespread neurotoxic effect of chronic alcohol consumption. Only a few cerebral regions, including the medial thalami, mammillary bodies, and corpus callosum, were more severely damaged in KS than in AL. The continuum of macrostructural damage from AL to KS is therefore restricted to key brain structures. Longitudinal investigations are required to determine whether alcoholic patients with medial thalamic volumes that are comparable to those of patients with KS are at increased risk of developing KS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: AAN Enterprises, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)
[*Complications \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

39. Substance use disorder.

Citation: PTSD and mild traumatic brain injury., 2012(124-145) (2012)

Author(s): Najavits, Lisa M; Highley, Jennifer; Dolan, Sara L; Fee, Frank A

Institution: Najavits, Lisa M.: VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA; Highley, Jennifer: Department of Behavioral Health, USA MEDDAC, West Point, NY; Dolan, Sara L.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Baylor University, Waco, TX; Fee, Frank A.: Private Practice, Houston, TX

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Substance use disorder (SUD) is the second most common psychiatric disorder in the U.S. population, affecting 14.6% during their lives (Kessler et al., 2005). The term "substance dependence" refers to the most severe form of the disorder and "substance abuse" the less severe form (American Psychiatric Association, 2000). Among SUDs, alcohol is the most common (13.2% lifetime rate). Most people with SUD have one or more co-occurring diagnoses, including psychiatric conditions, cognitive impairment, and/or physical health problems (Corrigan & Deutschle, 2008; Graham & Cardon, 2008; Kessler et al., 1997; Najavits, 2004). Two prominent disorders that co-occur with SUD are posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) (Graham & Cardon, 2008; Najavits, 2004). These three disorders have important linkages over time, causal connections, and additional clinical implications when occurring together. The trimorbidity affects a wide range of populations, including military service members and veterans, the homeless, abused or neglected children, victims of domestic violence, and survivors of motor vehicle accidents. We will review three key areas: background, assessment, and treatment. We focus primarily on how SUD impacts PTSD/mTBI. Much prior literature has addressed the SUD-PTSD connection per se (e.g., Ouimette & Brown, 2002). We focus on practical implications and clinically relevant information and emphasize the importance of a compassionate approach that recognizes that SUD is a medical disorder and not a moral failing, a character flaw, or a lack of will. Historically, treatment has been characterized by (1) judgmental attitudes

toward SUD patients (Najavits et al., 1995); (2) a lack of SUD-specific treatments; and (3) a lack of understanding of how SUD relates to co-occurring psychiatric disorders. In contrast, enlightened approaches to SUD emphasize careful assessment, treatments that are relevant to SUD and its comorbidities, and training of providers to increase effective ways to interact with SUD patients. Many trimorbid patients can improve, with recovery possible (either partial or full) for each disorder alone and in combination. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Traumatic Brain Injury](#)
[Child Abuse](#)
[Child Neglect](#)
[Domestic Violence](#)
[Homeless Mentally Ill](#)
[Military Personnel](#)
[Military Veterans](#)
[Motor Traffic Accidents](#)
[Survivors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. A compassionate approach to the treatment of addictive behaviors: The contributions of Alan Marlatt to the field of mindfulness-based interventions.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, June 2012, vol./is. 20/3(243-249), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Bowen, Sarah; Vieten, Cassandra

Correspondence Address: Bowen, Sarah: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Box 354944, Seattle, WA, US, 98195-1525, swbowen@uw.edu

Institution: Bowen, Sarah: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Vieten, Cassandra: Institute of Noetic Sciences, Petaluma, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Dr Alan Marlatt dedicated the last decade of his research career to development and assessment of mindfulness-based treatments for addictive behaviors. From his research in the 1970s on effects of transcendental meditation to several recent trials of vipassana and other mindfulness-based practices, Alan inspired and laid the foundation for the development of numerous interventions and studies on mindfulness and acceptance-based treatments for substance use disorders. In collaboration with his colleagues, Alan developed Mindfulness-Based Relapse Prevention (MBRP), an outpatient program that integrates skills from cognitive behavioral relapse prevention (RP) and training in mindfulness meditation practices. MBRP is designed to help clients increase awareness of triggers and subsequent physical, emotional, and cognitive experiences, learning to respond skillfully rather than react habitually. Aligned with Alan's previous work in harm reduction and RP, this approach offers a nonjudgmental, client-centered, and acceptance-based approach to the treatment of addictive behaviors. Research and foundational theory behind MBRP and similar mindfulness-based programs developed by other researchers in the field of addictive behaviors are reviewed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Meditation](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Pulling for native communities: Alan Marlatt and the Journeys of the Circle.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, June 2012, vol./is. 20/3(236-242), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Hawkins, Elizabeth H; La Marr, C. June

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Institution: Hawkins, Elizabeth H.: Healthy Navigations Consulting, Portland, OR; La Marr, C. June: Tulalip Tribes, Tulalip, WA

Language: English

Abstract: Alan Marlatt was an innovator and a champion of substance abuse prevention and treatment in Native American communities. He was the principal investigator of a National Institutes of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism funded study called the Journeys of the Circle project. Journeys of the Circle was a collaboration between the University of Washington and the Seattle Indian Health Board and resulted in the Canoe Journey - Life's Journey prevention curriculum for Native adolescents. The purpose of Canoe Journey - Life's Journey is to learn life skills using cultural beliefs and practices. The curriculum uses the metaphor of going on a Canoe Journey to teach communication, problem solving, decision-making, and coping skills. It is widely recognized as a promising practice and has been implemented in numerous tribal communities in the United States and Canada. Alan's impact on Native communities extends far beyond Canoe Journey - Life's Journey. Relapse prevention is an integral part of most treatment programs and harm reduction strategies are becoming increasingly more common in Native communities. Alan's passing is a profound loss but his teachings will continue. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*American Indians](#)
[*Curriculum](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Problem Solving Communities](#)
[Decision Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Relapse prevention: From radical idea to common practice.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, June 2012, vol./is. 20/3(204-217), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Donovan, Dennis; Witkiewitz, Katie

Correspondence Address: Donovan, Dennis: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, 1107 NE 45th Street, Seattle, WA, US, 98105-4631, ddonovan@u.washington.edu

Institution: Donovan, Dennis: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Witkiewitz, Katie: Department of Psychology, Washington State University, Vancouver, WA

Language: English

Abstract: The term "relapse prevention" drew great criticism and was not generally accepted when it was initially introduced in the early 1980s. The idea of talking with clients about the possibility of relapse was an incredibly radical idea until the pioneering work on relapse prevention by Alan Marlatt and his colleagues challenged the prevailing disease conceptualization of addictions and provided a revolutionary perspective that focused on

understanding the factors contributing to and maintaining addiction. Today, relapse prevention is both a manualized treatment and a general treatment strategy that has been implemented in addiction treatment centers around the world. The theory and practice of relapse prevention has emerged as one of the most prominent and pervasive approaches in the treatment of addictive behaviors and stands as one of Alan Marlatt's most notable and longest-lasting contributions to the field. This article provides a review of the development, adaptation, and dissemination of relapse prevention over the past 30 years and also provides some ideas for the future of relapse prevention in research and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[Behavior Change](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. **Balanced placebo design: Revolutionary impact on addictions research and theory.**

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, June 2012, vol./is. 20/3(186-203), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): George, William H; Gilmore, Amanda K; Stappenbeck, Cynthia A

Correspondence Address: George, William H.: Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US, 98193, bgeorge@uw.edu

Institution: George, William H.: Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Gilmore, Amanda K.: Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Stappenbeck, Cynthia A.: Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

Language: English

Abstract: Prior to the publication of Marlatt, Demming, and Reid's (1973, *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 81, 233-241) manuscript entitled "Loss of control drinking in alcoholics: An experimental analogue," the disease model of alcoholism prevailed. Central to the model was the belief that alcoholics suffer from a loss-of-control such that any drinking resulted in unregulated consumption and intoxication. In a masterfully crafted experimental investigation that represented an early use of the balanced placebo design (BPD), G. Alan Marlatt and his colleagues demonstrated that a priming drink of alcohol had no effect on how much alcoholics consumed during an ad libitum assessment of alcohol consumption. Marlatt's publication reflected a departure from conventional wisdom by challenging the strict adherence to the disease model of alcoholism and contributed to advancements in both addictions research and theory. This article is dedicated to describing these advancements including: (1) a revised understanding of the symptomatology and etiology of alcoholism; (2) the development of cognitive-behaviorally oriented alcohol interventions; (3) the effects of alcohol on behavior and the role of alcohol expectancies; (4) the use of the BPD; and (5) the development of behavioral assessment strategies for addictions by innovating in vitro procedures for measuring ad libitum alcohol consumption unobtrusively. In the 40 years since its publication, Marlatt et al. (1973, *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 81, 233-241) continues to have a profound impact on research and theory and is a testament to G. Alan Marlatt's status as a visionary and pioneer in the field of addictions research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Placebo](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. In memoriam: G. Alan Marlatt.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, June 2012, vol./is. 20/3(183-185), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Rotgers, Frederick; Fromme, Kim; Larimer, Mary

Language: English

Abstract: Presents an obituary of G. Alan Marlatt (1941-2011). Alan Marlatt's contributions to our understanding of the psychological processes involved in addiction and its treatment were immense. In addition to innovative and creative research into basic processes of addiction such as the notion of loss of control, Alan was a pioneer in the cognitive-behavioral treatment of addictions. He was the true father of the notion of relapse prevention as we now know it. He was instrumental in bringing the philosophy of harm reduction to the USA, and was a spur to the integration of harm reduction into the treatment interventions for addictions. In addition to being a creator of some of the most effective approaches to helping people resolve problems related to substance use, Alan was a mentor to some of the most prominent researchers and clinicians in the field today. It is difficult to put into words the impact Alan Marlatt had on my life (ML), both scientifically and personally. This was the beginning of a lifelong relationship as Alan's student, colleague, and friend, as well as the start of my scientific development. Alan was also the center from which nearly all of my most important personal and professional relationships have stemmed, and from Alan and those Alan trained I learned the key lessons that have shaped my professional identity and my personal philosophy of life. Those of us who had the tremendous good fortune to experience this support have been forever changed by it, and it is this quality among many that will contribute to Alan's continued impact throughout the many generations to come. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Loneliness and generalized problematic internet use: Parents' perceived knowledge of adolescents' online activities as a moderator.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, July 2012, vol./is. 28/4(1342-1347), 0747-5632 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Ang, Rebecca P; Chong, Wan Har; Chye, Stefanie; Huan, Vivien S

Correspondence Address: Ang, Rebecca P.: Division of Psychology, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University, 14 Nanyang Drive, Singapore, Singapore, 637332, rpang@ntu.edu.sg

Institution: Ang, Rebecca P.: Division of Psychology, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; Chong, Wan Har: Psychological Studies Academic Group, National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; Chye, Stefanie: Psychological Studies Academic Group, National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; Huan, Vivien S.: Psychological

Studies Academic Group, National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Language:

English

Abstract:

This study examined adolescents' perceptions of parents' knowledge of their online activities as a moderator of the relationship between loneliness and generalized problematic Internet use (PIU). The purpose of this study was to address two gaps in research. First, previous research has only investigated these relationships from a main effects perspective; the present study extended research by examining generalized PIU from an interaction effects perspective. Second, it is timely to examine the relationship between loneliness and generalized PIU in an adolescent sample which has not been previously explored. A total of 1098 adolescents (49.2% male, 50.8% female) from Grade 8 and Grade 9 classes participated in this study. The key finding was that perceived parental knowledge was a moderator of the relationship between loneliness and generalized PIU; parental knowledge was better able to differentiate adolescents' level of generalized PIU at lower rather than at higher levels of loneliness. This moderator effect was stronger in magnitude for parents who had no awareness of their adolescents' online activities compared to parents who were in the know about their adolescents' online activities. These findings emphasize the importance of prevention and early intervention work with early adolescents and their parents with respect to adolescent loneliness and generalized PIU. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Adolescent Attitudes
*Internet Addiction
*Knowledge Level
*Loneliness
*Parental Characteristics

Source:

PsycINFO

46. Electrophysiological correlates of associative learning in smokers: A higher-order conditioning experiment.**Citation:**

BMC Neuroscience, January 2012, vol./is. 13/, 1471-2202 (Jan 11, 2012)

Author(s):

Littel, Marianne; Franken, Ingmar H. A

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Institution:

Littel, Marianne: Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam; Franken, Ingmar H. A.: Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Classical conditioning has been suggested to play an important role in the development, maintenance, and relapse of tobacco smoking. Several studies have shown that initially neutral stimuli that are directly paired with smoking are able to elicit conditioned responses. However, there have been few human studies that demonstrate the contribution of higher-order conditioning to smoking addiction, although it is assumed that higher-order conditioning predominates learning in the outside world. In the present study a higher-order conditioning task was designed in which brain responses of smokers and non-smokers were conditioned by pairing smoking-related and neutral stimuli (CS1smoke and CS1neutral) with two geometrical figures (CS2smoke and CS2neutral). ERPs were recorded to all CSs. Results: Data showed that the geometrical figure that was paired with smoking stimuli elicited significantly larger P2 and P3 waves than the geometrical figure that was paired with neutral stimuli. During the first half of the experiment this effect was only present in smokers whereas non-smokers displayed no significant differences between both stimuli, indicating that neutral cues paired with motivationally relevant smoking-related stimuli gain more motivational significance even though they were never paired directly with smoking. These conclusions are underscored

by self-reported evidence of enhanced second-order conditioning in smokers.
 Conclusions: It can be concluded that smokers show associative learning for higher-order smoking-related stimuli. The present study directly shows the contribution of higher-order conditioning to smoking addiction and is the first to reveal its electrophysiological correlates. Although results are preliminary, they may help in understanding the etiology of smoking addiction and its persistence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Littel and Franken; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Associative Processes](#)
[*Classical Conditioning](#)
[*Electrophysiology](#)
[*Learning](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

47. The framework of family therapy in clinical practice and research in Serbia.

Citation: International Review of Psychiatry, April 2012, vol./is. 24/2(86-90), 0954-0261;1369-1627 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Pantovic, Maja; Dunjic-Kostic, Bojana; Ivkovic, Maja; Damjanovic, Aleksandar; Jovanovic, Aleksandar A

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Institution: Pantovic, Maja: Department of Affective Disorders, Clinic of Psychiatry, Clinical Centre of Serbia, Belgrade; Dunjic-Kostic, Bojana: Department of Affective Disorders, Clinic of Psychiatry, Clinical Centre of Serbia, Belgrade; Ivkovic, Maja: Department of Affective Disorders, Clinic of Psychiatry, Clinical Centre of Serbia, Belgrade; Damjanovic, Aleksandar: Department of Affective Disorders, Clinic of Psychiatry, Clinical Centre of Serbia, Belgrade; Jovanovic, Aleksandar A.: School of Medicine, University of Belgrade, Belgrade

Language: English

Abstract: In the last two decades, Serbia has had to deal with multiple social and economic problems reflecting on society's demographics and seemed to weaken its core cell-the family. The paper describes the framework of family therapy in clinical practice and research, within the recent transition of the Serbian family. Family therapy treatment in Serbia uses the systemic family therapy (SFT) approach, applied according to the standards of the European Association for Psychotherapy. A large number of professionals who practise in Serbia hold European qualifications, setting high standards in education, clinical practice, and research. Although SFT is also available in the private sector, the majority of patients are still treated in state institutions. Family therapy is often used for adults and adolescents with psychosis and addictions in psychiatric hospital settings. However, in counselling centres it is used for marital and relationship problems. Interestingly, family therapy has recently started to emerge as a more frequent tool in consultation-liaison, particularly psycho-oncology but also in correctional institutions. The clinical practice and research interests are interlinked with changes in social settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Institute of Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[*Family](#)

Demographic Characteristics
Economics
Experimentation
Social Issues
Society

Source: PsycINFO

48. Social firms: A means for building employment skills and community integration.

Citation: Work: Journal of Prevention, Assessment & Rehabilitation, 2012, vol./is. 41/4(455-463), 1051-9815 (2012)

Author(s): Lysaghta, Rosemary; Jakobsen, Klara; Granhaug, Birgit

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Institution: Lysaghta, Rosemary: School of Rehabilitation Therapy, Queen's University, Kingston, ON; Jakobsen, Klara: Sor-Trondelag University College, Trondheim; Granhaug, Birgit: Bakeribygett, Mo i Rana

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Social firms are widely used in Europe as a means of affirmatively creating employment opportunities and training for employment challenged groups. These commercial businesses produce, market and sell goods and services to the public while providing opportunities for productive engagement, increased incomes, and social integration for their employees. Methods: This article presents a case study of a Norwegian social firm that was created to improve employment and functional outcomes for workers with mental health disabilities and addictions. The case illustrates one model of social firm, and is used as the foundation for discussion of the relative contributions of social firms to employment outcomes for people who are marginalized in the labour market. Results: The social firm represented a major change in philosophy and operations for mental health service provision in the local municipality. Numbers of individuals served increased dramatically, and changes were observed in the extent and nature of participant daily involvement, and in outcomes achieved. This model brings participants into contact with the public, and has served to break down barriers and reduce stigma. Conclusions: Social firms represent a viable alternative for creating employment options and training and for enhancing social integration of people with mental health disabilities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: IOS Press and the authors; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Community Involvement
*Employment Status
*Mental Disorders
*Organizations
*Vocational Rehabilitation
Addiction

Source: PsycINFO

49. Are stereotypes relative to gender usage applicable to virtual worlds?

Citation: International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction, June 2012, vol./is. 28/6(399-405), 1044-7318;1532-7590 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Choi, Gilok; Chung, Hyewon; Kim, Yoonsook

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Institution: Choi, Gilok: School of Information and Library Science, Pratt Institute, New York, NY; Chung, Hyewon: Department of Education, Chungnam National University, Daejeon; Kim, Yoonsook: School of Information and Library Science, Pratt Institute, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Common stereotypes of virtual game or community users are often portrayed as young and socially inept male addicts. Recent studies, however, defy many of the common prejudices about game or community users. As an extension of recent research, this study looks at gender differences in Virtual Worlds and finds that female users are actually a driving force behind the recent success of online communities. The study results indicate that female users more actively participate in social life, information seeking, and building activities in Virtual Worlds than their male counterparts. Similarly, female users have greater appreciation for the value of Virtual Worlds, although both male and female users recognize Virtual Worlds as a highly useful entertainment tool. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Human Computer Interaction](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Stereotyped Behavior](#)
[*Virtual Reality](#)
[Communities](#)
[Internet](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Review of Alcohol.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, June 2012, vol./is. 19/3(268-269), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Butler, Shane

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Institution: Butler, Shane: School of Social Work & Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Alcohol by Ken Barrie (2012). This succinctly-titled book by a well-established addictions academic in Scotland is published as part of a series Policy and Practice in Health and Social Care. And, it must be said, this book does precisely what the series title suggests. The book deals comprehensively with the broader public policy debate on alcohol and details the research literature on health service practice in relation to people who have developed alcohol-related problems. To say that this is essentially a literature review rather than an original research contribution should not be taken as a derogatory comment, because the clarity of its presentation of these complex issues and its use of up-to-date primary research make this an extremely useful text. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[Health Care Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. 'We did more rough sleeping just to be together'-Homeless drug users' romantic relationships in hostel accommodation.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, June 2012, vol./is. 19/3(234-243), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Stevenson, Caral; Neale, Joanne

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Institution: Stevenson, Caral: Department of Social Work and Public Health, Faculty of Health and Life Sciences, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford; Neale, Joanne: Department of Social Work and Public Health, Faculty of Health and Life Sciences, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This article explores the intimate relationships of homeless drug users (HDUs) who stay in emergency hostels and night shelters. Methods: Data collection took place across South Central England and involved semi-structured interviews with 40 HDUs (29 males; 11 females), who were currently staying, or had recently stayed, in emergency hostels and shelters. Interviews were professionally transcribed and systematically coded. Data relating to participants' intimate relationships were retrieved and analysed using Framework. Findings: Fourteen individuals were currently in a relationship, and all 40 had previously been in a relationship, often whilst homeless. Key themes and concepts identified were: relationship commitment and the desire to be together; physical proximity, including sexual intercourse, and the role of anomalous bodies; enforced separations and their impact on relationships; relationship problems and risks; and the beneficial effects of relationships on anxiety, isolation, safety and the management and reduction of drug consumption. Conclusions: Despite barriers and difficulties, HDUs can and do engage in functional and positive romantic relationships. Services which are unsympathetic or hostile to HDUs' needs for meaningful intimate relationships potentially exacerbate the social exclusion HDUs already experience and may undermine one of the few forms of social capital that they are able to access. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Homeless](#)
[*Intimacy](#)
[*Romance](#)
[*Shelters](#)
[*Interpersonal Relationships](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Differential roles of the dorsolateral and midlateral striatum in punished cocaine seeking.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, March 2012, vol./is. 32/13(4645-4650), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Mar 28, 2012)

Author(s): Jonkman, Sietse; Pelloux, Yann; Everitt, Barry J

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Institution: Jonkman, Sietse: Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, University of Cambridge, Cambridge; Pelloux, Yann: Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, University of Cambridge, Cambridge; Everitt, Barry J.: Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, University of Cambridge, Cambridge

Language: English

Abstract: Continued instrumental drug seeking despite contingent punishment is a core phenotype of drug addiction. Although the neuroanatomical basis of punished drug seeking is unclear, we hypothesize that the sensorimotor striatum, a structure that mediates habitual drug seeking, also mediates punished cocaine seeking. Forelimb sensorimotor projections into the striatum of the rat extend from the dorsolateral to midlateral striatum. Here, we selectively inactivated the dorsolateral and midlateral striatum in rats responding for cocaine in a seeking-taking task. We inactivated both regions after the acquisition of

cocaine seeking, after extended cocaine self-administration and finally after the introduction of intermittent, seeking-contingent foot shock. The results show that inactivation of the dorsolateral striatum selectively disrupted punished drug seeking but did not affect unpunished drug seeking, even after extended training. Inactivation of the midlateral striatum, on the other hand, disrupted drug seeking at all stages of training. The effect of inactivating the dorsolateral striatum under punishment conditions was present before delivery of the first shock in the session, and responding reverted to baseline the next day. Thus, inactivation of the dorsolateral striatum seems to enhance the influence of recalled threat of negative consequences of cocaine seeking. The proportional reduction in responding after inactivation of the dorsolateral striatum did not vary with the individual level of compulsivity. Together, these results suggest a novel differentiation of function in the sensorimotor striatum, where the dorsolateral striatum selectively mediates the rigidity of responding after overtraining, while the midlateral striatum mediates responding itself at all stages of training. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Punishment](#)
[*Striatum](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. A septal-hypothalamic pathway drives orexin neurons, which is necessary for conditioned cocaine preference.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, March 2012, vol./is. 32/13(4623-4631), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Mar 28, 2012)

Author(s): Sartor, Gregory C; Aston-Jones, Gary S

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Institution: Sartor, Gregory C.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Aston-Jones, Gary S.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC

Language: English

Abstract: Orexins (also called hypocretins) have been shown to be importantly involved in reward and addiction, but little is known about the circuitry that regulates orexin neuronal activity during drug-seeking behaviors. Here, we examined inputs to the lateral hypothalamus (LH) orexin cell field from the lateral septum (LS) using tract-tracing and Fos immunohistochemistry after cocaine (10 mg/kg) conditioned place preference (CPP) in Sprague Dawley rats. We found that neurons in rostral LS (LSr) that project to LH are Fos-activated in proportion to cocaine CPP, and that inhibition of LSr neurons with local baclofen and muscimol microinjection (0.3/0.03 nmol) blocks expression of Fos in LH orexin cells and cocaine preference. In addition, using local inactivation in LS and orexin antisense morpholinos in LH, we found that LSr influences on LH orexin neurons are critical for the expression of cocaine preference. These results indicate that LSr activates LH orexin neurons during cocaine place preference, and that this circuit is essential for expression of cocaine place preference. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Hypothalamus](#)
[*Neurons](#)
[*Septal Nuclei](#)

*Orexin
Rats

Source: PsycINFO

54. Substance abuse and psychological well-being of South African adolescents.

Citation: South African Journal of Psychology, August 2007, vol./is. 37/3(595-615), 0081-2463 (Aug 2007)

Author(s): Visser, Maretha; Routledge, Leigh-Anne

Correspondence Address: Visser, Maretha: Department of Psychology, University of Pretoria, Brooklyn, South Africa, 0002, maretha.visser@up.ac.za

Institution: Visser, Maretha: Department of Psychology, University of Pretoria, Brooklyn; Routledge, Leigh-Anne: Department of Psychology, University of Pretoria, Pretoria

Language: English

Abstract: This research aimed at identifying patterns of substance abuse among South African adolescents and exploring the relationship between psychological well-being and substance abuse. Psychological well-being was assessed with selected items of the Bar-On EQ-I and Diener's Life Satisfaction scale. Self-reported substance abuse patterns of 1 918 learners between the ages of 12 and 19 from 13 schools in Tshwane were recorded. Schools were selected to represent the population composition of the area. It was found that substance abuse (current alcohol use, excessive alcohol use, and use of illicit drugs) increased with age and that nearly twice as many males as females abused substances. Language group was found to be a determining factor with regard to current and excessive use of alcohol; however, it was not found to influence drug use. An analysis of variance showed that adolescents who used drugs had significantly lower levels of psychological well-being and life satisfaction. The same was not found for excessive use of alcohol. The results can contribute to a better understanding of substance use behaviour and to identifying adolescents who may be at risk of abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Psychological Society of South Africa

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *At Risk Populations
*Drug Abuse
*Well Being
Psychology

Source: PsycINFO

55. Sexual and substance use behaviors of college students with disabilities.

Citation: American Journal of Health Behavior, July 2012, vol./is. 36/4(459-471), 1087-3244;1945-7359 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Bernert, Donna J; Ding, Kele; Hoban, Mary T

Correspondence Address: Bernert, Donna J., dbernert@kent.edu

Institution: Bernert, Donna J.: School of Health Sciences, Kent State University, Kent, OH; Ding, Kele: School of Health Sciences, Kent State University, Kent, OH; Hoban, Mary T.: ACHA-NCHA Program Office, American College Health Association, Linthicum, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To identify the substance use and the sexual behaviors of college students with disabilities. Methods: A secondary data analysis was conducted of the spring 2009 administration of the ACHA-NCHA II. Results: College students with disabilities tended to be 24 or more years old; of an ethnic minority; and bisexual, gay, or lesbian. They consistently reported engaging in both substance use and sexual risk behaviors more than those of students without disabilities. Conclusions: Substance use and sexuality programs on college campuses should be physically, socially, and intellectually accessible for

students with disabilities while considering their multiple identities. Efforts should be made to recruit or target these students for such programming. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: PNG Publications
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Disabilities](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[College Students](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)

56. Alcoholism and biological rhythm.

Citation: Indian Journal of Community Psychology, March 2010, vol./is. 6/1(146-150), 0974-2719 (Mar 2010)
Author(s): Shrivastava, Priyamvada; Thakur, Indrajeet Singh
Institution: Shrivastava, Priyamvada: Pt Ravishanker Shukla University, Raipur; Thakur, Indrajeet Singh: Pt Ravishanker Shukla University, Raipur
Language: English
Abstract: This article presents a comparison of biological rhythm of alcoholics and non alcoholics, and also with respect to their age groups. It is observed that the alcoholics and non-alcoholics do not differ significantly with respect to their biological clock. It is also observed that the non-alcoholic group differ significantly in their biological clock within the group, the younger generation tend to be more morning active than the older generation Almost similar tend is observed among the alcoholics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Community Psychology Association of India; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Biological Rhythms](#)
[Age Differences](#)
Source: PsycINFO

57. A comparative study of addicts and non drug addicts using Rorschach protocols.

Citation: Indian Journal of Community Psychology, March 2010, vol./is. 6/1(45-53), 0974-2719 (Mar 2010)
Author(s): Tung, N. S; Chhabra, Nisha; Chatha, Hina
Institution: Tung, N. S.: Department of Psychology, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar; Chhabra, Nisha: Department of Psychology, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar; Chatha, Hina: Department of Psychology, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar
Language: English
Abstract: The study was conducted with the aim of finding differences, if any, between the personality of Drug addicts and Non-Drug Addicts. Rorschach Inkblot test was administered to 50 drug addicts undergoing treatment and 50 non drug addicts from the general population. Proportion / Percentage of responses of different Rorschach indices were calculated and Z-test was applied to see the significance of difference between two groups. No significant difference was found on any of the Rorschach indices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Community Psychology Association of India; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Relations among psychopathology, substance use, and physical pain experiences in methadone-maintained patients.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, September 2009, vol./is. 70/9(1213-1218), 0160-6689 (Sep 2009)

Author(s): Barry, Declan T; Beitel, Mark; Garnet, Brian; Joshi, Dipa; Rosenblum, Andrew; Schottenfeld, Richard S

Correspondence Address: Barry, Declan T.: Yale University School of Medicine, CMHC/SAC Room 220, 34 Park St, New Haven, CT, US, 06519-1187, declan.barry@yale.edu

Institution: Barry, Declan T.: Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Beitel, Mark: Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Garnet, Brian: APT Foundation Pain Treatment Services, New Haven, CT; Joshi, Dipa: APT Foundation Pain Treatment Services, New Haven, CT; Rosenblum, Andrew: Institute for Treatment and Services Research, National Development and Research Institutes, Inc, New York, NY; Schottenfeld, Richard S.: Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Differences in psychiatric distress and substance use (licit and illicit) were examined in methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) patients with a variety of pain experiences. Method: Parametric and nonparametric statistical tests were performed on data obtained from 150 patients currently enrolled in MMT. Assessments were carried out at the 3 opioid agonist treatment programs operated by the APT Foundation, New Haven, Connecticut. Participants were recruited between March 2007 and March 2008. Results: In comparison to MMT patients reporting no pain in the previous week, those with chronic severe pain (CSP) (ie, pain lasting at least 6 months with moderate to severe pain intensity or significant pain interference) exhibited significantly higher ($P < .01$) levels of depression, anxiety, somatization, overall psychiatric distress, and personality disorder criteria but reported comparable rates of substance use. A third group, ie, non-CSP MMT patients reporting some pain in the past week, differed significantly ($P < .05$) from the other 2 pain groups on somatization and global psychiatric distress but reported comparable rates of substance use. Conclusions: Pain-related differences in psychiatric problems exist in MMT patients and may have implications for program planning and outreach efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Pain](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. A history of being prescribed controlled substances and risk of drug overdose death.

Citation: Pain Medicine, January 2012, vol./is. 13/1(87-95), 1526-2375;1526-4637 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Paulozzi, Leonard J; Kilbourne, Edwin M; Shah, Nina G; Nolte, Kurt B; Desai, Hema A; Landen, Michael G; Harvey, William; Loring, Larry D

Correspondence Address: Paulozzi, Leonard J.: Division of Unintentional Injury Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 601 Sunland Park Drive, Suite 200, El Paso, TX, US, 79912, lbp4@cdc.gov

- Institution:** Paulozzi, Leonard J.: Division of Unintentional Injury Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA; Kilbourne, Edwin M.: Martin, Blanck, & Associates, Falls Church, VA; Shah, Nina G.: New Mexico Department of Health, Santa Fe, NM; Nolte, Kurt B.: Office of the Medical Investigator, University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque, NM; Desai, Hema A.: Booz Allen Hamilton, Inc., Atlanta, GA; Landen, Michael G.: New Mexico Department of Health, Santa Fe, NM; Harvey, William: New Mexico Prescription Monitoring Program, Albuquerque, NM; Loring, Larry D.: New Mexico Prescription Monitoring Program, Albuquerque, NM
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: The abuse of prescription drugs has increased dramatically since 1990. Persons who overdose on such drugs frequently consume large doses and visit multiple providers. The risk of fatal overdose for different patterns of use of opioid analgesics and sedative/hypnotics has not been fully quantified. Design: Matched case-control study. Cases were 300 persons who died of unintentional drug overdoses in New Mexico during 2006-2008, and controls were 5,993 patients identified through the state prescription monitoring program with matching 6-month exposure periods. Outcome Measures: Death from drug overdose or death from opioid overdose. Exposures were demographic variables and characteristics of prescription history. Crude and adjusted odds ratios (AOR) were calculated. Results: Increased risk was associated with male sex (AOR 2.4, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.8-3.1), one or more sedative/hypnotic prescriptions (AOR 3.0, CI 2.2-4.2), greater age (AOR 1.3, CI 1.2-1.4 for each 10-year increment), number of prescriptions (AOR 1.1, CI 1.1-1.1 for each additional prescription), and a prescription for buprenorphine (AOR 9.5, CI 3.0-30.0), fentanyl (AOR 3.5, CI 1.7-7.0), hydromorphone (AOR 3.3, CI 1.4-7.5), methadone (AOR 4.9, CI 2.5-9.6), or oxycodone (AOR 1.9, CI 1.4-2.6). Patients receiving a daily average of >40 morphine milligram equivalents had an OR of 12.2 (CI 9.2-16.0). Conclusions. Patients being prescribed opioid analgesics frequently or at high dosage face a substantial overdose risk. Prescription monitoring programs might be the best way for prescribers to know their patients' prescription histories and accurately assess overdose risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** National Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Meeting. Jun, 2010. Washington, DC, US. Presented at the aforementioned conference.
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Death and Dying](#)
[*Drug Overdoses](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

60. What are we celebrating in the celebrities?

- Citation:** Psychoanalytic reflections on a changing world., 2012(159-178) (2012)
- Author(s):** Morgan-Jones, Richard
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (create) So what might be the fascination with celebrities really be about? What might attract to celebrities the role-model status that appears to become such a cause for celebration? How is it that public consumption of the media fuels and finances hypnotic fascination with the romances, weddings, scandals, births, separations, betrayals, divorces, fighting with the bulges, addictions, and ageing bodies, losses and illnesses, and deaths, not to mention the final testaments? And what does this "frieze of life" represent to us, beyond the vicarious sufferings and successes that can be distanced by being vicariously watched in others? This chapter will try to extrapolate a phenomenon that is perhaps best described as co-created by numerous forces of interconnectivity, only some

of them describable in psychoanalytic terms. It will in particular take up the dimension of shame, shaming, and shamelessness as a key feature of the reproduction of fame and celebrity in the media. It will also explore the symbolic aspect of these dimensions of living in order to see what they might represent unconsciously. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: *Celebrities
 *Psychoanalytic Theory
 Shame
 Symbolism
 Unconscious (Personality Factor)
Source: PsycINFO

61. Psychotic disorders related with chronic use of mephedrone: Case report.

Original Title: Zaburzenia psychotyczne zwiazane z przewleklym przyjmowaniem mefedronu: Opis przypadku.
Citation: Psychiatria Polska, 2011, vol./is. 45/3(431-437), 0033-2674 (2011)
Author(s): Urban, Malgorzata; Rudecki, Tomasz; Wroblewski, Dariusz; Rabe-Jablonska, Jolanta
Correspondence Address: Urban, Malgorzata: Klinika Zaburzen Afektywnych i Psychotycznych, UM, ul. Czechoslowacka 8/10, Lodz, Poland, 92-216
Institution: Urban, Malgorzata: Klinika Zaburzen Afektywnych i Psychotycznych, UM w Lodzi, Lodzi; Rudecki, Tomasz: SPZOZ im. J. Babinskiego w Lodzi, Lodzi; Wroblewski, Dariusz: SPZOZ im. J. Babinskiego w Lodzi, Lodzi; Rabe-Jablonska, Jolanta: Klinika Zaburzen Afektywnych i Psychotycznych, UM w Lodzi, Lodzi
Language: Polish
Abstract: Aim: The aim of the study was to present the case of a patient with psychotic disorders, most probably connected with persistent mephedrone use. Method: The analysis of the clinical case and medical documentation. Results: The presented patient had used mephedrone regularly (few times a week) for four months. Because of delusions of reference, delusions of persecution, agitation and anxiety, she required psychiatric hospitalisation. During the first hospitalisation she denied using legal highs, she was diagnosed as having schizophrenia and treated with olanzapine. After discharge, she didn't stop to use legal highs and psychotic symptoms occurred once again. The patient needed another hospitalisation. Despite the fact that antipsychotic treatment wasn't administered, the symptoms resolved. Nevertheless, somnolence, apathy and social isolation were observed. Conclusions: Recently legal highs are very popular, especially among adolescents and young adults. That is the reason why physicians have become more anxious because there is little information about their contents. In most of them, synthetic or botanical substances are included. In clinical practice not only somatic but also psychiatric complications connected with legal high use are observed. It is difficult to verify why this patient developed psychotic symptoms after recurrent intoxication. It is possible that she has an individual predisposition to develop psychosis. In this case, we have no information about previous features of ultra high risk state in this patient. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Amphetamine
 *Drug Abuse
 *Psychosis
 *Side Effects (Drug)
Source: PsycINFO

62. ANKK1 gene in psychiatry.

Original Title: Gen ANKK1 w psychiatrii.

Citation: Psychiatria Polska, 2011, vol./is. 45/3(349-356), 0033-2674 (2011)

Author(s): Suchanecka, Aleksandra; Grzywacz, Anna; Samochowiec, Jerzy

Correspondence Address: Suchanecka, Aleksandra: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM, ul. Broniewskiego 26, Szczecin, Poland, 71-460

Institution: Suchanecka, Aleksandra: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecinie; Grzywacz, Anna: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecinie; Samochowiec, Jerzy: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecinie

Language: Polish

Abstract: According to last findings, one of the most commonly studied polymorphisms in psychiatry, Taq1A is located in the ANNK1 (Ankyrin Repeat and Kinase Domain containing 1) gene, not in the dopamine receptor 2 (DRD2) gene. This polymorphism has been extensively studied in relation to alcohol, nicotine and drugs addiction, eating disorders, ADHD, schizophrenia and pharmacogenetics. The ANKK1 gene contains single serine/threonine kinase domain and 11 ankyrin repeats. ANKK1 belongs to RIP (Receptor-Interacting Protein) serine/threonine kinase family. These kinases are important in cell proliferation, differentiation and activate transcription factors. DRD2 gene is probably regulated by ANKK1 through NF-kB (Nuclear Factor-kappaB). ANKK1 is activated by apomorphine-dopaminergic agonist, which indicates another link with the dopaminergic system. It seems accurate to search for associations of polymorphisms in ANKK1 gene with dopaminergic system disorders. (PscINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Genes](#)
[*Kinases](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)
[*Cell Proliferation](#)

Source: PscINFO

63. The influence of parents personality and DRD4 and 5HTT genes polymorphisms on predisposition to alcohol dependence in their sons.

Original Title: Wplyw cech osobowosci i polimorfizmow genow DRD4 i 5HTT rodzicow na predyspozycje ich synow do uzaleznienia sie od alkoholu.

Citation: Psychiatria Polska, 2011, vol./is. 45/3(337-347), 0033-2674 (2011)

Author(s): Samochowiec, Agnieszka; Horodnicki, Jan M; Samochowiec, Jerzy

Correspondence Address: Samochowiec, Agnieszka: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM, ul. Broniewskiego 26, Szczecin, Poland, 71-460

Institution: Samochowiec, Agnieszka: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecinie; Horodnicki, Jan M.: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecinie; Samochowiec, Jerzy: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecinie

Language: Polish

Abstract: Aim: The aim of this work was to investigate differences in parents' personality and dopaminergic and serotonergic gene polymorphisms which may affect certain predispositions to alcohol dependence as described in the typology developed by R. Cloninger and O.M. Lesch. Also the possibility of recognising their genotypes DRD4 (Gene ID: 1815A) and 5HTT (Gene ID: 6532) could be helpful in predicting predisposition to addiction. Methods: A total number of 213 individuals (71 Polish trios), Caucasian families were investigated. Fathers' mean age was: 61.7+/-10.8 and mothers were 59 +/-10 years old. None of the parents fulfilled the criteria of alcohol dependence. The alcohol dependent probands were male, with confirmed biological descent, mean age: 35.2 +/- 9.7 years. In all the participants TCI was performed. Characterisation of alcohol dependence and the course of withdrawal were obtained by SSAGA. Specially designed questionnaires based on Cloninger and Lesch typologies were used. The essential data on

both parents was collected and AUDIT was performed. DRD4 and 5HTT gene polymorphisms were determined by PCR and TDT test was calculated. Results: TDT analysis showed no differences in the transmission of alleles of 5HTT and DRD4 genes in the investigated families. The analysis of TCI personality profiles confirmed no statistically significant relations between Cloninger 1 and 2 subtypes of alcoholics. A statistically significant difference was recorded between the scores for groups I and II classified according to Lesch's typology in dimensions NS, NS2 and NS4. Fathers of probands characterised as type I according to Cloninger had statistically lower scores in dimension C and C5 in comparison to type II fathers. Fathers of type II alcoholics according to Lesch's typology had higher NS2. Mothers of type I alcoholics according to Cloninger had statistically lower scores in dimension HA2 in comparison with type II mothers. Conclusions: On the basis of the above presented findings it can be stated that there might be specific interactions between personality traits in alcohol dependent probands and their parents. Nevertheless, further studies are needed to establish whether this relationship may have a predictive value, which may implicate therapeutic implications, as proposed by the clinical algorithm of O.M. Lesch. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Parental Characteristics](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*Predisposition](#)
[Sons](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Research on associations between selected polymorphisms of genes DRD2, 5HTT, GRIK3, ADH4 and alcohol dependence syndrome.

Original Title: Badania asocjacyjne wybranych polimorfizmow genow DRD2, 5HTT, GRIK3, ADH4 u pacjentow z zespolem zaleznosci alkoholowej.

Citation: Psychiatria Polska, 2011, vol./is. 45/3(325-335), 0033-2674 (2011)

Author(s): Grochans, Elzbieta; Grzywacz, Anna; Malecka, Iwona; Samochowiec, Agnieszka; Karakiewicz, Beata; Samochowiec, Jerzy

Correspondence Address: Grochans, Elzbieta: Samodzielna Pracownia Propedeutyk i Pielęgniarstwa, PUM, ul. Zolnierska 48, Szczecin, Poland, 70-204

Institution: Grochans, Elzbieta: Samodzielna Pracownia Propedeutyki Pielęgniarstwa, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecinie; Grzywacz, Anna: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecinie; Malecka, Iwona: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecinie; Samochowiec, Agnieszka: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecinie; Karakiewicz, Beata: Zakład Zdrowia Publicznego, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecinie; Samochowiec, Jerzy: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii, PUM w Szczecinie, Szczecinie

Language: Polish

Abstract: Alcohol abuse is a complex multifactorial disease. It is believed that alcohol dependence is mostly caused by genetic (40-50%) and environmental (50-60%) factors. Aim: The aim of this study was to assess the relation between the alcohol dependence syndrome (ADS) and the polymorphism of the selected genes (GRIK3, 5HTT, ANKK1, ADH4). Methods: The study was conducted in the Department and Clinic of Psychiatry, the Pomeranian Medical University in Szczecin in the years 2006-2008. It involved 100 patients hospitalised with Alcohol Dependence Syndrome (ADS). DNA polymorphisms were detected using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Statistical calculations were done with SPSS version 9.0. The chi-square test was applied to calculate the differences in the frequency of allelic forms. Results: Comparison between the patients with ADS and the patients from the control group demonstrated statistically significant association of ADH4 (rs1800759) with the alcohol dependence syndrome. Both the A/A genotype and the A allele were more common in patients with ADS. Also, analysis of the association of

the ANKK1 gene revealed statistically significant differences ($p=0.004$) between the ADS group and the control group. No statistically significant differences considering other associations were found. Conclusion: Our results suggest that the analysed polymorphisms of ANKK1 and ADH4 can play an important part in the pathogenesis of alcohol abuse. The greater study group would increase the statistical power of the study and help to isolate homogeneous sub-groups of patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Influence of the friends' network in drug use and violent behaviour among young people in the nightlife recreational context.

Citation: Psicothema, November 2011, vol./is. 23/4(544-551), 0214-9915;1886-144X (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Calafat, Amador; Kronegger, Luka; Juan, Montse; Duch, Mari Angels; Kosir, Matej

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Language: English

Abstract: Party networks of young people are important for socialization, but can also influence their involvement in risk behaviours. We explored the individual-centred networks (7.360 friends) of 1.363 recreational nightlife users in 9 European cities in 2006, through 22 friend characteristics. As expected, deviant networks are related to violence, smoking, illegal drug use and drunkenness. However, socializing and helping networks are also associated with fighting, smoking, use of illegal drugs -except for cannabis- and getting drunk. Not having a deviant network and not having a helping/socializing network can be protective against smoking, violence and illegal drug use, as well as protecting ex-users from relapse. Closeness to friends is also a network protective factor. A possible reason why socializing networks are related to fighting, illegal drugs and drunkenness is that these behaviours are somehow desired, adaptive and prosocial in recreational contexts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Recreation](#)
[*Socialization](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Friendship](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Condom-use decision making in the context of hypothetical pre-exposure prophylaxis efficacy among substance-using men who have sex with men: Project MIX.

Citation: JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, November 2011, vol./is. 58/3(319-327), 1525-4135;1077-9450 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Koblin, Beryl A; Mansergh, Gordon; Frye, Victoria; Van Tieu, Hong; Hoover, Donald R; Bonner, Sebastian; Flores, Stephen A; Hudson, Sharon M; Colfax, Grant N; MIX Study Team

Correspondence Address: Koblin, Beryl A.: Laboratory of Infectious Disease Prevention, Lindsley F. Kimball Research Institute, New York Blood Center, 310 East 67th Street, New York, NY, US, 10065, bkoblin@nybloodcenter.org

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Institution: Koblin, Beryl A.: Laboratory of Infectious Disease Prevention, Lindsley F. Kimball Research Institute, New York Blood Center, New York, NY; Mansergh, Gordon: Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA; Frye, Victoria: Laboratory of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Lindsley F. Kimball Research Institute, New York Blood Center, New York, NY; Van Tieu, Hong: Laboratory of Infectious Disease Prevention, Lindsley F. Kimball Research Institute, New York Blood Center, New York, NY; Hoover, Donald R.: Department of Statistics, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, NJ; Bonner, Sebastian: Center for Urban Epidemiologic Studies, New York Academy of Medicine, New York, NY; Flores, Stephen A.: Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA; Hudson, Sharon M.: Health Research Association, Los Angeles, CA; Colfax, Grant N.: HIV Prevention Section, San Francisco, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To examine condom-use decision making in the context of hypothetical pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) efficacy among men who have sex with men who use alcohol and other substances during sex. Methods: Substance-using men who have sex with men were recruited in 4 US cities for a behavioral intervention trial. Three groups were defined as follows: men who indicated that to not use a condom for receptive/insertive unprotected anal intercourse (UAI) while using PrEP, PrEP would need to be: (1) "almost always or always" effective (high efficacy); (2) effective "at least half the time or more but not almost always or always" (mid-range efficacy corresponding to recent PrEP trial results); (3) effective "less than half the time" (low efficacy). The mid-range efficacy group was compared with the low-efficacy group (as the reference) and to the high efficacy group (as the reference). Results: Among 630 men who never used PrEP, 15.2% were in the mid-range efficacy group for receptive UAI and 34.1% in the mid-range efficacy group for insertive UAI. Scores on difficulty communicating about safer sex while high were significantly higher in the mid-range efficacy group compared with each of the other groups for both receptive and insertive UAI. Men who seemed to be differentiating PrEP use by anal sex role also scored higher on communication difficulties, although scoring lower on condom intentions. Conclusions: Communication about safer sex while under the influence of alcohol or other substances and condom intentions are important factors to consider for HIV prevention interventions for PrEP users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2011

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67. Review of Drinking and alcoholism in Australia: A power relations theory.

Citation: The Sociological Review, August 1981, vol./is. 29/3(594-595), 0038-0261;1467-954X (Aug 1981)

Author(s): Plant, Martin

Institution: Plant, Martin: University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh

Language: English

- Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Drinking and Alcoholism in Australia: A Power Relations Theory* by Margaret Sargent (1979). This useful book provides a considerable amount of hitherto unpublished information about patterns of alcohol use and misuse in Australia. The factual content is excellent and Margaret Sargent has adopted a jargon-free lucid style which facilitates enjoyable reading. Basically this book is a general review of Australian drinking habits which broadly corresponds to the recent British publications. *Alcohol and Alcoholism* produced by the Royal College of Psychiatrists and *Alcohol in Perspective* edited by Grant and Gwinner. As such, this book is assured of a wide appeal to social scientists, to those providing help for problem drinkers, and for others interested in alcohol-related problems. Empirical data are summarized and are discussed intelligently in relation to international evidence. Inevitably some topics are presented better than others. The sections on drinking amongst specific sub-groups of the Australian population such as Aborigines and students, and the section on bar-room 'shouting behavior' will probably be those of greatest interest to non-Australian as well as to Australian readers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
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[*Alcoholism](#)
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