

# Search Results

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## Search History

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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. Essays on the economics of health and education.**

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**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

**Author(s):** Swensen, Isaac D

**Institution:** U Oregon, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** I present empirical research considering the response of health and educational outcomes to alcohol consumption, drug abuse, and collegiate athletics. Chapter II considers the effect of legal access to alcohol on student achievement. The empirical approach identifies the effect through changes in students' performance after gaining legal access to alcohol, controlling flexibly for the expected evolution of grades as students make progress towards their degrees. The estimates indicate that students' grades fall below their expected levels upon being able to drink legally but by less than previously documented. Chapter III considers the relationship between collegiate-football success and non-athlete student performance. The findings indicate that the team's success significantly reduces male grades relative to female grades and only in fall quarters, which coincides with the football season. Survey data suggest that males are more likely than females to increase alcohol consumption, decrease studying, and increase partying in response to the success of the team. Yet, females also report that their behavior is affected by athletic success, suggesting that their performance is likely impaired but that this effect is masked by the practice of grade curving. Finally, chapter IV considers the effect of substance-abuse treatment on drug- overdose deaths. Though the provision of substance-abuse treatment may be an effective way to reduce drug abuse, whether it has a causal effect on drug-related mortality has not been documented. I analyze the effect of substance-abuse treatment on mortality by exploiting county-level variation in treatment facilities driven by facility openings and closings. The estimates indicate that a 10-percent increase in facilities lowers a county's drug-induced mortality rate by 2 percent. The results also suggest that spillovers of treatment reduce other causes of death related to drug abuse. As a whole, this body of research offers insight into the economic impact of behaviors involving drinking and other substance use. This dissertation includes previously published co-authored material. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Academic Achievement](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Facilities](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Economics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**2. Adolescent substance abuse treatment: Does family systems therapy improve family functioning and decrease substance abuse?**

---

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

**Author(s):** Wallis, Darin J

**Institution:** U Denver, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Family systems therapy is a way of working with individuals, couples, families, or a group of people that emphasizes relationships and a person's/family's greater "system" as important factors in establishing change and health (Haley, 1976; Minuchin, 1974). Treating adolescent substance abuse with family systems therapy has been demonstrated in the literature as being an effective method of intervention (Coatsworth, Santisteban, McBride, & Szapocznik, 2001; Kumfer & Alvarado, 2003; Leichtling, Gabriel, Lewis &

Vander Ley, 2006; Liddle, 2002; Liddle et al., 2001; Rowe & Liddle, 2003), as the various ecological and epidemiological factors associated with adolescent substance abuse can be addressed effectively with family systems work (Cunningham & Henggler, 1999; Kaufman & Kaufman, 1979; Liddle et al., 2001; Szapocznik & Williams, 2000). The dissertation used a sample of 71 families who participated in a family systems therapy intensive outpatient substance abuse program in the greater metro-Denver area from 2006 to mid-2008. The youth, aged 13-17 years old, tended to be highly involved with substance abuse, were not motivated to change, and were not interested in participating in treatment. A three-month follow-up survey was evaluated and demonstrated that both youth and parents/guardians found that family systems therapy was effective in increasing the family's functioning, decreasing the youth's substance use, increasing the youth's school performance, and decreasing the youth's court involvement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Couples](#)  
[\\*Family Therapy](#)  
[\\*Systems](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Family](#)  
[Readiness to Change](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Philosophy, phenomenology, and neuroscience: The groundwork for an interdisciplinary approach to a comprehensive understanding of addiction.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

**Author(s):** Gray, Jason David

**Institution:** U California, Riverside, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Biologists, psychologist, philosophers, sociologists, and even economists have offered explanations of addiction. These analyses range from the view that it is the result of a disorder of the reward and inhibitory centers of the brain to the contention that it is the product of a rational choice model. One philosophical theory holds that addiction is something which holds life affirming meaning for the addict. My dissertation uses some of the (more promising) existing theories to formulate what I call the "hybrid" theory. Many theorists do not seem to attempt, and may not recognize the need for, an interdisciplinary approach to addiction. In my dissertation I begin -it seems unlikely that my theory could be considered complete- to construct such an approach. My theory integrates neurobiological and phenomenological explanations. The neurobiological element of the theory centers on the claim that addiction can be understood as a disordered appetite. I offer evidence from the biological literature that addiction and appetite have a great deal in common. I argue that the literature implies that addiction is a disordered variant of an acquired appetite. I also explain, in conceptual terms, what constitutes a disordering of appetite. The second element of the hybrid theory takes account of the phenomenology of addiction. Specifically I claim that addiction can also be a disordered passion. Biological models explain a great deal, but they fail to capture the experience of the addict which accumulates over the years or decades of addiction. It is necessary to understand the emotional connection with an addictive good -from the addict's point of view- in order to gain a fuller understanding of addiction. I believe the phenomenology of addiction is especially important to explaining the problem of relapse. The hybrid theory is not merely the juxtaposition of two different views of addiction. I believe addiction is best understood as being both things at once. I claim that either is sufficient for addiction, but each can explain aspects of addiction that the other cannot account for fully. My theory, if correct, shows that understanding addiction requires a balanced and integrated approach from multiple perspectives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Neurosciences](#)  
[\\*Psychologists](#)  
[\\*Theories](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Phenomenology](#)  
[Sociologists](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**4. Pills, patches, and syrups, oh my: An exploratory study of college men's and women's non-medical prescription drug use.**

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

**Author(s):** Cutler, Kristin Ann

**Institution:** Washington State U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** National surveys on substance use indicate that the prevalence of non-medical prescription drug use is now greater than the prevalence of illicit drugs other than marijuana (National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2008). Of the persons misusing prescription drugs, young adults, aged 18-25 report the highest prevalence of misuse, with males and females misusing these drugs at comparable rates. This absence of a gender-gap in the misuse of prescription drugs runs counter to data on the misuse and abuse of illicit drugs (e.g., cocaine, ecstasy and heroin) and on problem alcohol use which indicate that men use and abuse these substances at a much higher rate than women. Studies on prescription drug use also indicate that being a college student is a risk factor for prescription drug abuse and misuse and show that on the most "prescription prone" college campuses 1 in 4 students are misusing prescription drugs (McCabe, Boyd, and Teter, 2006). This study provides an in-depth analysis of college men's and women's opportunities, motivations and justifications for non-medical prescription drug use. Qualitative methodological techniques were used in the form of semi-structured, open-ended interviews with individuals 18-25 years of age attending a large, public University in the Northwest. The analyses are informed by social learning, sub-cultural, and gendered theories of offending that emphasize the importance of learned motives and techniques of acquiring and appropriately using prescription drugs. Gender similarities and differences in key aspects of the "context of offending" are also identified including reasons for using prescription drugs, opportunities and methods for obtaining these drugs and diversion efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Human Males](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Colleges](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
[Social Learning](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**5. Plasma profile of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines in cocaine users under outpatient treatment: Influence of cocaine symptom severity and psychiatric co-morbidity.**

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 22, 2014)

**Author(s):** Araos, Pedro; Pedraz, Maria; Serrano, Antonia; Lucena, Miguel; Barrios, Vicente; Garcia-Marchena, Nuria; Campos-Cloute, Rafael; Ruiz, Juan J; Romero, Pablo; Suarez,

Juan; Baixeras, Elena; Torre, Rafael; Montesinos, Jorge; Guerri, Consuelo; Rodriguez-Arias, Marta; Minarro, Jose; Martinez-Riera, Roser; Torrens, Marta; Chowen, Julie A; Argente, Jesus; Mason, Barbara J; Pavon, Francisco J; Rodriguez de Fonseca, Fernando

**Abstract:**

Abstract The treatment for cocaine use constitutes a clinical challenge because of the lack of appropriate therapies and the high rate of relapse. Recent evidence indicates that the immune system might be involved in the pathogenesis of cocaine addiction and its co-morbid psychiatric disorders. This work examined the plasma pro-inflammatory cytokine and chemokine profile in abstinent cocaine users (n=82) who sought outpatient cocaine treatment and age/sex/body mass-matched controls (n=65). Participants were assessed with the diagnostic interview Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Diseases according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR). Tumor necrosis factor-alpha, chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 2/monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 and chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 12 (CXCL12)/stromal cell-derived factor-1 (SDF-1) were decreased in cocaine users, although all cytokines were identified as predictors of a lifetime pathological use of cocaine. Interleukin-1 beta (IL-1), chemokine (C-X3-C motif) ligand 1 (CX3CL1)/fractalkine and CXCL12/SDF-1 positively correlated with the cocaine symptom severity when using the DSM-IV-TR criteria for cocaine abuse/dependence. These cytokines allowed the categorization of the outpatients into subgroups according to severity, identifying a subgroup of severe cocaine users (9-11 criteria) with increased prevalence of co-morbid psychiatric disorders [mood (54%), anxiety (32%), psychotic (30%) and personality (60%) disorders]. IL-1 was observed to be increased in users with such psychiatric disorders relative to those users with no diagnosis. In addition to these clinical data, studies in mice demonstrated that plasma IL-1, CX3CL1 and CXCL12 were also affected after acute and chronic cocaine administration, providing a preclinical model for further research. In conclusion, cocaine exposure modifies the circulating levels of pro-inflammatory mediators. Plasma cytokine/chemokine monitoring could improve the stratification of cocaine consumers seeking treatment and thus facilitate the application of appropriate interventions, including management of heightened risk of psychiatric co-morbidity. Further research is necessary to elucidate the role of the immune system in the etiology of cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

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

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:****Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**

Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

## 6. Discounting of money and sex: Effects of commodity and temporal position in stimulant-dependent men and women.

**Citation:**

Addictive Behaviors, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (May 9, 2014)

**Author(s):**

Jarmolowicz, David P; Landes, Reid D; Christensen, Darren R; Jones, Bryan A; Jackson, Lisa; Yi, Richard; Bickel, Warren K

**Abstract:**

Research on delay discounting has contributed to the understanding of numerous addiction-related phenomena. For example, studies have shown that substance dependent individuals discount their addictive substances (e.g., cocaine) more rapidly than they do other commodities (e.g., money). Recent research has shown that substance dependent individuals discount delayed sex more rapidly than delayed money, and their discounting rates for delayed sex were higher than those of non-addicted individuals. The particular reason that delay discounting rates for sex are higher than those for money, however, are unclear. Do individuals discount delayed sex rapidly because immediate sex is particularly appealing or because delayed sex does not retain its value? Moreover, do the same factors influence men and women's choices? The current study examined delay discounting in four conditions (money now versus money later; sex now versus sex later; money now, versus sex later; sex now versus money later) in cocaine dependent men and

women. The procedures used isolated the role of the immediate versus delayed commodity. For men, the higher rates of delay discounting for sex were because delayed sex did not retain its value, whereas both the immediate and delayed commodity influenced the female participants' decisions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:**  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

#### 7. The reliability of the standard for clinicians' interview in psychiatry (scip): A clinician-administered tool with categorical, dimensional and numeric output.

**Citation:** Schizophrenia Research, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0920-9964 (May 16, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Aboraya, Ahmed; El-Missiry, Ahmed; Barlowe, Johnna; John, Collin; Ebrahimian, Alireza; Muvvala, Srinivas; Brandish, Ja'me; Mansour, Hader; Zheng, Wanhong; Chumber, Paramjit; Berry, James; Elswick, Daniel; Hill, Cheryl; Swager, Lauren; Abo elez, Warda; Ashour, Hala; Haikal, Amal; Eissa, Ahmed; Rabie, Menan; El-Missiry, Marwa; El Sheikh, Mona; Hassan, Dina; Ragab, Sherif; Sabry, Mohamed; Hendawy, Heba; Abdel Rahman, Rola; Radwan, Doaa; Sherif, Mohamed; Abou El Asaad, Marwa; Khalil, Sherien; Hashim, Reem; Border, Katherine; Menguito, Roberto; France, Cheryl; Hu, Wei; Shuttleworth, Olivia; Price, Elizabeth  
**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Existing standardized diagnostic interviews are not used by psychiatrists in clinical settings. There is an urgent need for a clinician-administered tool for assessment of adult psychopathology that produces dimensional measures, in addition to categorical diagnoses. METHODS: The Standard for Clinicians' Interview in Psychiatry (SCIP) was designed to be used in clinical settings and generates dimensional measures. The reliability of the SCIP was tested at six sites: one hospital and two clinics in USA, two hospitals in Egypt and one clinic in Canada. Participants were adult patients who were admitted for inpatient psychiatric treatment or came for regular office visits in the outpatient clinic. Refusal rate was <1%. Missing data were <1.1%. Patients with dementia, mental retardation or serious medical conditions were excluded. A total of 1,004 subjects were interviewed between 2000 and 2012. RESULTS: Inter-rater reliability (Kappa) was measured for 150 SCIP items: 116 items (77.3%) had good reliability (Kappa>0.7), 28 items (18.7%) had fair reliability (Kappa ranges from 0.5 to 0.7) and six items (4%) had poor reliability (Kappa<0.5). Cronbach's alpha for internal consistency was measured for the SCIP dimensions: anxiety, posttraumatic stress, depression, mania, hallucinations, Schneider first-rank symptoms, delusions, disorganized thoughts, disorganized behavior, negative symptoms, alcohol addiction, drug addiction, attention and hyperactivity. All of the SCIP dimensions had substantial Cronbach's alpha values (>0.7) with the exception of disorganized thoughts (Cronbach's alpha=0.375). CONCLUSIONS: The SCIP is a reliable tool for assessing psychological symptoms, signs and dimensions of the main psychiatric diagnoses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:**  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Schizophrenia Research](#)  
 Available from *Elsevier* in [Biological Psychiatry](#)

#### 8. Extracellular signal-regulated protein kinases 1 and 2 activation by addictive drugs: A signal toward pathological adaptation.

**Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0006-3223 (Apr 18, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Pascoli, Vincent; Cahill, Emma; Bellivier, Frank; Caboche, Jocelyne; Vanhoutte, Peter

**Abstract:** Addiction is a chronic and relapsing psychiatric disorder that is thought to occur in vulnerable individuals. Synaptic plasticity evoked by drugs of abuse in the so-called neuronal circuits of reward has been proposed to underlie behavioral adaptations that characterize addiction. By increasing dopamine in the striatum, addictive drugs alter the balance of dopamine and glutamate signals converging onto striatal medium-sized spiny neurons (MSNs) and activate intracellular events involved in long-term behavioral alterations. Our laboratory contributed to the identification of salient molecular changes induced by administration of addictive drugs to rodents. We pioneered the observation that a common feature of addictive drugs is to activate, by a double tyrosine/threonine phosphorylation, the extracellular signal-regulated kinases 1 and 2 (ERK1/2) in the striatum, which control a plethora of substrates, some of them being critically involved in cocaine-mediated molecular and behavioral adaptations. Herein, we review how the interplay between dopamine and glutamate signaling controls cocaine-induced ERK1/2 activation in MSNs. We emphasize the key role of N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor potentiation by D1 receptor to trigger ERK1/2 activation and its subsequent nuclear translocation where it modulates both epigenetic and genetic processes engaged by cocaine. We discuss how cocaine-induced long-term synaptic and structural plasticity of MSNs, as well as behavioral adaptations, are influenced by ERK1/2-controlled targets. We conclude that a better knowledge of molecular mechanisms underlying ERK1/2 activation by drugs of abuse and/or its role in long-term neuronal plasticity in the striatum may provide a new route for therapeutic treatment in addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 9. Sex-delinquency and crime.

**Citation:** Our movie made children., 1933(214-232) (1933)

**Author(s):** Forman, Henry James

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) "It is apparent beyond a slight statistical chance," observe Thrasher and Cressey, "that delinquents and truants tend more often to go excessively to the movies," Having provided our young with an elaborate and expensive school system, we have proceeded to supply them with new temptations to lure them and tempt them from the paths we wish them to follow. Today it is the girls who play truant most frequently, and generally the temptation is strengthened in the movies. Many of them find this lure quite irresistible. When forty-three per cent of delinquent girls examined state that movies gave them the itch to make money easily; when fourteen per cent declare they acquired ideas from the movies for making money by 'gold-digging' men; twenty-five per cent, by living with a man and letting him support them; when considerable numbers of young men and boys in penal institutions declare that they used movies as a sexual excitant-then it means that a load is added, the burden of which they are unable to bear; that there is probably something socially wrong, something subversive of the best interests of society in the way a substantial number of present-day movies are made, written, conceived. To those delinquent girls, a few of whose pathetic cases have been presented here, the movies clearly emerge as a school. No less than seventy-two per cent of them admit having improved their attractiveness by imitating the movies. But what is more important, nearly forty per cent admit that they were moved to invite men to make love to them after seeing passionate sex pictures. For them the movies constitute an education along the left-hand or primrose path of life, to the wreckage of their own lives and to the detriment and cost of society. The road to delinquency, in a few words, is heavily dotted with movie addicts, and obviously, it needs no crusaders or preachers or reformers to come to this conclusion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Crime](#)  
[\\*Female Delinquency](#)  
[\\*Films](#)  
[\\*Promiscuity](#)  
[\\*Truancy](#)  
[Temptation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 10. Movie-made criminals.

**Citation:** Our movie made children., 1933(196-213) (1933)

**Author(s):** Forman, Henry James

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) When careful investigators find that seventeen per cent of a group of 139 delinquent boys of fifteen or younger indicate that movies have influenced them to do something wrong, the evidence is significant. It may be true that some overstate and that they like to blame their crime upon external influence. But after noting the care of the investigators in getting their material, I must conclude that, as part of a large picture, their data are substantially correct. The Blumer-Hauser figure, moreover, is certain to be conservative, since while some boys are braggarts, equal numbers, doubtless, are averse to making such admissions. Yet many autobiographies among all classes of boys, even in good neighborhoods, show that they learned from the movies various forms of delinquency and put them into operation with varying degrees of success. "Ideas and impulses," summarize Blumer and Hauser, "are checked, are held within the mind for a given time, are held, so to speak, to mere incipient activity. In the course of time they may pass away, without leaving any trace; but they may also work in subtle ways in a pattern of life." That in most cases they do pass away is fortunate, or perhaps all those of us who are motion picture addicts would become criminals and delinquents. In many instances, however, as we have seen, not only do they not pass away, but they leave imprints so powerful that a number of the criminal and delinquent attribute their wrong-doing and downfall in a measure to the potency of film suggestion. When once the full force of this truth comes home to the public, it will feel bound to demand a more carefully planned and a more subtly supervised form of entertainment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminals](#)  
[\\*Films](#)  
[\\*Juvenile Delinquency](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 11. The adolescent psychotherapy progress notes planner (5th ed.).

**Citation:** The adolescent psychotherapy progress notes planner (5th ed.), 2014 (2014)

**Author(s):** Jongsma, Arthur E Jr.; Peterson, L. Mark; McInnis, William P; Berghuis, David J

**Institution:** Private Practice, Grand Rapids, MI, US; Bethany Christian Services, Residential Treatment and Family Counseling Program, Grand Rapids, MI, US; Private Practice, Grand Rapids, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the cover) The Adolescent Psychotherapy Progress Notes Planner, Fifth Edition contains prewritten session and patient presentation descriptions for each behavioral problem in The Adolescent Psychotherapy Treatment Planner, Fifth Edition. The prewritten progress notes can be easily and quickly adapted to fit a particular client need or treatment situation. This book saves you hours of time-consuming paperwork, yet offers the freedom to develop customized progress notes, organized around 36 main presenting problems, including anger control problems, substance abuse, eating disorders,

social anxiety, unipolar depression, and blended family conflicts, features over 1,000 prewritten progress notes (summarizing patient presentation, themes of session, and treatment delivered), provides an array of treatment approaches that correspond with the behavioral problems DSM-5 diagnostic categories in The Adolescent Psychotherapy Treatment Planner, Fifth Edition, and offers sample progress notes that conform to the requirements of most third-party payors and accrediting agencies, including CARF, TJC, and NCQA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Psychotherapy](#)  
[Behavior Problems](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Eating Disorders](#)  
[Social Anxiety](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 12. Adolescent psychotherapy homework planner (5th ed.).

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**Citation:** Adolescent psychotherapy homework planner (5th ed.), 2014 (2014)

**Author(s):** Jongsma, Arthur E Jr.; Peterson, L. Mark; McInnis, William P

**Institution:** Private Practice, Grand Rapids, MI, US; Bethany Christian Services, Residential Treatment and Family Counseling Program, Grand Rapids, MI, US; Private Practice, Grand Rapids, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the cover) The Adolescent Psychotherapy Homework Planner, Fifth Edition provides you with an array of ready-to-use, between-session assignments designed to fit virtually every therapeutic mode. This easy-to-use sourcebook features: 146 ready-to-copy exercises covering the most common issues encountered by adolescent clients including such problems as blended families, substance use, and eating disorders, a quick-reference format-the interactive assignments are grouped by behavioral problems including academic underachievement, anger control problems, depression, social anxiety, and sexual abuse, expert guidance on how and -when to make the most efficient use of the exercises, assignments cross-referenced to The Adolescent Psychotherapy Treatment Planner, Fifth Edition-so you can quickly identify the right exercises for a given situation or problem, and a CD-ROM contains all the exercises in a word-processing format-allowing you to customize them to suit your and your clients' unique styles and needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)  
[Behavior Problems](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Eating Disorders](#)  
[Homework](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 13. Addiction treatment homework planner (5th ed.).

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**Citation:** Addiction treatment homework planner (5th ed.), 2014 (2014)

**Author(s):** Jongsma, Arthur E Jr. [Ed]; Finley, James R; Lenz, Brenda S

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the cover) The Addiction Treatment Homework Planner, Fifth Edition provides you with an array of ready-to-use, between-session assignments designed to fit virtually every therapeutic mode. This easy-to-use sourcebook features: 100 ready-to-copy exercises covering the most common issues encountered by clients suffering from chemical and

nonchemical addictions, such as anxiety, impulsivity, childhood trauma, dependent traits, and occupational problems, a quick-reference format-the interactive assignments are grouped by behavioral problems including alcoholism, nicotine dependence, and sleep disturbance as well as those problems that do not involve psychoactive substances, such as problem gambling, eating disorders, and sexual addictions, expert guidance on how and when to make the most efficient use of the exercises, assignments that are cross-referenced to The Addiction Treatment Planner, Fifth Edition so you can quickly identify the right exercise for a given situation or problem, and a CD-ROM that contains all the exercises in Microsoft Word format-allowing you to customize them to suit you and your clients' unique styles and needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)  
[Anxiety](#)  
[Behavioral Assessment](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Homework](#)  
[Trauma](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 14. High time for a change in drug policy.

**Citation:** PsycCRITIQUES, 2014, vol./is. 59/21(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2014)

**Author(s):** Heide, Frederick J

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, High Price: A Neuroscientist's Journey of Self-Discovery That Challenges Everything You Know About Drugs and Society by Carl Hart (see record 2013-34217-000). Hart recounts dozens of tales depicting the minefield of obstacles he had to navigate to eventually become the first tenured African American science professor at Columbia University. Hart's goal is to offer his own fascinating life narrative and a plethora of underreported research evidence to overturn widely held assumptions about addiction, poverty, and race in America. He forcibly and repeatedly rejects the simplistic idea that crime in the African American community is an outgrowth of drug addiction or that addiction itself is entirely due to the supposedly overwhelming pharmacological properties of any given drug. Instead, drawing on basic Skinnerian theory, he points to the relative lack of competing reinforcers in America's poorest communities that makes addiction there more likely. Hart offers a courageous, articulate, accessible book that is a breath of fresh air in a drug debate rife with hysteria and inaccuracy. It has significant implications for the "war on drugs," which in 40 years has failed. His willingness to reveal potentially embarrassing aspects of his personal life is especially admirable, as these humanize and universalize his story. This book should appeal to a broad public and hopefully will be the harbinger of more such efforts to come. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Electronic Collection

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Blacks](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Racial and Ethnic Groups](#)  
[\\*Society](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Family Background](#)  
[Poverty](#)  
[Psychological Theories](#)  
[Skinner \(Burrhus Frederic\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 15. Associations between substance use, post-traumatic stress disorder and the perpetration of violence: A longitudinal investigation.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, June 2014, vol./is. 39/6(1075-1080), 0306-4603 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Barrett, Emma L; Teesson, Maree; Mills, Katherine L
- Correspondence Address:** Barrett, Emma L.: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of NSW, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, e.barrett@unsw.edu.au
- Institution:** National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aim: Substance use disorder (SUD) and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) commonly co-occur. This is of significant concern, given the increased risk for violence perpetration among individuals with this comorbidity. Limited research, however, has examined relationships between SUD, PTSD and violence among individuals longitudinally. Such an investigation is warranted given that substance use and PTSD symptoms can fluctuate over time. This study therefore aims to examine how changes in substance use and PTSD symptom severity are associated with the perpetration of violent crime over time among individuals with comorbid SUD and PTSD. Method: One-hundred and two men and women who met criteria for SUD and PTSD were interviewed four times over a 9-month period. These interviews included measures of past-month violent crime perpetration, substance use and dependence, PTSD symptom severity, and depression and state anxiety symptoms. Generalized estimating equations (GEE) modeled associations between substance use, PTSD and violence. Results: Increased substance use, more severe substance dependence and more severe PTSD symptomology were consistently associated with violent crime over time. Multivariate GEE analyses, however, revealed that the PTSD hyperarousal symptoms, specifically, were independently associated with violence over time. Conclusions: This longitudinal study found that PTSD hyperarousal symptoms were consistently associated with the perpetration of violent crime, further highlighting the potentiating role of PTSD hyperarousal in relation to violence among individuals with SUD. These findings indicate that interventions addressing hyperarousal symptoms have the potential to reduce the susceptibility for violence among individuals with this common comorbidity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[\\*Violent Crime Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

### 16. Newcomers to Al-Anon family groups: Who stays and who drops out?

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, June 2014, vol./is. 39/6(1042-1049), 0306-4603 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Timko, Christine; Laudet, Alexandre; Moos, Rudolf H
- Correspondence Address:** Timko, Christine: Center for Innovation to Implementation, VA Health Care System, 152-MPD, 795 Willow Road, Menlo Park, CA, US, 94025, ctimko@stanford.edu
- Institution:** Center for Innovation to Implementation, Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA, US; National Development and Research Institutes, New York,

NY, US; Center for Innovation to Implementation, Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Al-Anon Family Groups (Al-Anon), a 12-step mutual-help program for people concerned about another's drinking, is the most widely used form of help for concerned others (COs) in the US. This study assessed the prevalence of dropout, and predictors of dropout, in the six months following newcomers' initial attendance at Al-Anon meetings. Al-Anon's World Service Office mailed a random sample of groups, which subsequently yielded a sample of 251 newcomers who completed surveys at baseline and 6 months later. At the 6-month follow-up, 57% of newcomers at baseline had dropped out (had not attended any Al-Anon meetings during the past month). At baseline, individuals who later dropped out of Al-Anon were less likely to have been referred to Al-Anon by their drinker's health care provider, and reported less severe problems than individuals who continued to attend, but dropouts were more often concerned about their drinker's psychological health; newcomers with these concerns may have found them incompatible with Al-Anon's philosophy. Dropouts reported high rates of problems, suggesting that COs who drop out of Al-Anon would benefit from ongoing help and support. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Dropouts](#)  
[\\*Family](#)  
[\\*Twelve Step Programs](#)  
[Alcoholics Anonymous](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 17. Reward-system effect (BAS rating), left hemispheric "unbalance" (alpha band oscillations) and decisional impairments in drug addiction.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, June 2014, vol./is. 39/6(1026-1032), 0306-4603 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Balconi, Michela; Finocchiaro, Roberta; Canavesio, Ylenia

**Correspondence Address:** Balconi, Michela: Catholic University of Milan, Largo Gemelli, 1, Milan, Italy, 20123, michela.balconi@unicatt.it

**Institution:** Research Unit in Affective and Social Neuroscience Italy, Italy; Department of Psychology, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan, Italy; Department of Psychology, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The current research explored the impact of cortical frontal asymmetry (left-lateralization effect) and Behavioral Activation System(BAS) on Substance Use Disorder (SUD) in decisional processes using the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT). Forty SUD participants and forty-two controls (CG) were tested using the IGT. Behavioral responses (gain/ loss options), BIS/BAS scores and lateralized alpha band modulation (LTA) were considered. The SUD group increased the tendency to opt in favor of the immediate reward (loss strategy) more than the long-term option (win strategy) compared to the CG. Secondly, higher reward-subscale scores were observed in SUD. Thirdly, SUD showed an increase in left-hemisphere activation in response to losing (with immediate reward) choices in comparison with the CG. An imbalanced left hemispheric effect related to higher BAS trait could explain this "reward bias," because these components were found to explain (through the regression analysis) the main behavioral deficits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Lateral Dominance](#)  
[\\*Left Hemisphere](#)  
[\\*Rewards Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 18. Perceived discrimination, depressive symptoms, and substance use in young adulthood.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, June 2014, vol./is. 39/6(1021-1025), 0306-4603 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Clark, Trenette T

**Correspondence Address:** Clark, Trenette T.: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 325 Pittsboro St., CB# 3550, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27599, ttclark@email.unc.edu

**Institution:** University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Perceived discrimination is an important health-related stressor. As suggested by the stress-coping model, substance use often serves as a means to reduce the negative effects of perceived discrimination. This study uses data from the National Survey of American Life-Adults to examine the structural relationship of perceived discrimination and depressive symptoms with lifetime and recent substance use among African American and African Caribbean young adults. Respondents (N = 1910) were 18-35 years old. Compared with African Caribbeans, African Americans report significantly higher levels of depressive symptoms and both lifetime and recent substance use. Multiple-group structural equation modeling is used to evaluate model fit and test hypothesized models. Results show good fit of the hypothesized models in both African Americans and African Caribbeans. Full measurement and structural invariance is found across ethnicity. Mediation models explain 18.5% and 47.4% of the variance in lifetime substance use for African Americans and African Caribbeans, respectively, and 23.5% and 35.0% of the variance in recent substance use for African Americans and African Caribbeans, respectively. Mediation tests indicate depressive symptoms partially mediate the relationship between perceived discrimination and lifetime substance use and fully mediated this relationship for recent substance use. This study is the first to demonstrate a positive association between perceived racial discrimination and substance use among African Caribbean young adults. Study findings illuminate the influence of perceived discrimination on substance use and the mechanisms of this relationship among African American and African Caribbean young adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Discrimination](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Symptoms Adult Development Blacks](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 19. Early life stress and tumor necrosis factor superfamily in crack cocaine withdrawal.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric Research, June 2014, vol./is. 53/(180-186), 0022-3956 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Levandowski, Mateus Luz; Viola, Thiago Wendt; Wearick-Silva, Luis Eduardo; Wieck, Andrea; Tractenberg, Saulo Gantes; Brietzke, Elisa; Bauer, Moises E; Teixeira, Antonio Lucio; Grassi-Oliveira, Rodrigo

**Correspondence Address:** Grassi-Oliveira, Rodrigo, Av. Ipiranga, 6681, Predio11, Sala 936, RS, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 90619-900, rodrigo.grassi@puccrs.br

**Institution:** Centre of Studies and Research in Traumatic Stress, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Centre of Studies and Research in Traumatic Stress, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Centre of Studies and Research in Traumatic Stress, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Laboratory of Immunosenescence, Institute of Biomedical Research, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Centre of Studies and Research in Traumatic Stress, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Interdisciplinary Laboratory of Clinical Neuroscience, Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Centre of Studies and Research in Traumatic Stress, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Laboratorio Interdisciplinar de Investigacao Medica, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil; Centre of Studies and Research in Traumatic Stress, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Both early life stress (ELS) and substance abuse, especially cocaine, have robust effects on the inflammatory system. Considering the role of the tumor necrosis factor system in inflammatory signaling and its association with ELS, the aim of the study was to compare plasma levels of TNF-alpha, its soluble receptors and ligands during early abstinence of crack cocaine. Methods: This study included 24 crack cocaine-dependent women with (CRACK-ELS) and 20 without (CRACK) a history of ELS. A healthy control group (HC), containing 25 participants, was included to provide reference values. The Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) retrospectively assessed childhood maltreatment history of patients. Plasma levels of TNF-alpha, TNF-related weak inducer of apoptosis (TWEAK), TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL), soluble receptors TNFR1 (sTNFR1) and TNFR2 (sTNFR2) were assessed on the 18th day of treatment. Results: The CRACK-ELS group had higher TNF-alpha and lower TWEAK levels compared to the CRACK and HC groups. sTNFR2 was increased, but only in comparison with the crack cocaine group and the controls. TRAIL levels were slightly higher in the CRACK-ELS group, while no differences were found for sTNFR1 levels. Also, TNF-alpha plasma level was positively predicted by abstinence severity and childhood maltreatment severity, and TWEAK was negatively predicted by childhood maltreatment severity. Conclusions: This is the first study to evaluate the newly secreted tumor necrosis factor superfamily ligands, TWEAK and TRAIL, during crack cocaine abstinence, supporting the association between early life stress and peripheral pro-inflammatory levels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Crack Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Tumor Necrosis Factor](#)  
[Apoptosis](#)  
[Early Experience](#)  
[Stress](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Psychiatric Research](#)

## 20. Cocaine and repolarization disorder Myocardial ischemia?

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 34/2(281-282), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Imbert, Bruce; Bouchebra, Anis; Labrune, Nathalie; Lancon, Christophe; Simon, Nicolas

**Correspondence Address:** Imbert, Bruce, bruce.imbert@ap-hm.fr

**Institution:** Department of Addictology, Sainte-Marguerite University Hospital, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Marseille, Marseille, France; Department of Addictology, Sainte-Marguerite University Hospital, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Marseille, Marseille, France; Department of Addictology, Sainte-Marguerite University Hospital, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Marseille, Marseille, France; Department of Addictology and Psychiatry, Sainte-Marguerite University Hospital, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Marseille, Marseille, France; Department of Addictology, Sainte-Marguerite University Hospital, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Marseille, Marseille, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a case report of an electrocardiographic phenomenon mimicking myocardial ischemia (MI) in a 42-year-old white man with alcohol, nicotine, and intravenous cocaine dependence. Cardiotoxicity of cocaine is described in many studies, and concomitant alcohol and cigarette smoking exacerbate this cardiotoxicity. In this present case, the coabuse of cocaine and alcohol may result in the formation of cocaethylene in the liver by the transesterification of cocaine when ethanol is present. Methadone is also known to induce prolongation of the rate-corrected QT interval through blockade of the rapidly activating delayed rectifier potassium current through the cardiac human ether-*g*-*g*-related gene channel, but the clinical history of this patient let suggest that this repolarization disorder mimicking MI electrocardiographic pattern could be assimilated to a phenomenon called cardiac memory that could mimic MI electrocardiographic patterns. Knowing that the cardiovascular, acute, or chronic pathology is responsible for the important mortality of intravenous cocaine users, authors would like to emphasize through this case that ECG could present low profitability in this population for the diagnosis of coronary events and should be often repeated to avoid false diagnosis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Ischemia](#)  
[\\*Myocardial Infarctions](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Ovid* in [Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology](#)

## **21. Mediating effect of Facebook addiction on the relationship between subjective vitality and subjective happiness.**

**Citation:** Psychological Reports, December 2013, vol./is. 113/3(948-953), 0033-2941;1558-691X (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Uysal, Recep; Satıcı, Seydi Ahmet; Akin, Ahmet

**Correspondence Address:** Satıcı, Seydi Ahmet: Graduate School of Education Science, Anadolu University, Yunusemre Campus, Eskisehir, Turkey, 26470, sasatici@anadolu.edu.tr

**Institution:** Psychological Counseling Department, Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey; Psychological Counseling Department, Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examined the mediating effects of Facebook addiction on the relationship between subjective vitality and subjective happiness. 297 university students (157 women, 140 men; M age = 20.1 yr., SD = 1.3) were administered the Facebook Addiction

Scale, the Subjective Vitality Scale, and the Subjective Happiness Scale. Hierarchical regression analysis showed that Facebook addiction partially mediated the relationship between subjective vitality and subjective happiness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Psychological Reports; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Classroom Environment  
 \*College Students  
 \*Happiness  
 \*Internet Addiction  
 \*Student Characteristics  
 Cognitive Ability  
**Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. Facebook addiction: A reply to Griffiths (2012).

**Citation:** Psychological Reports, December 2013, vol./is. 113/3(899-902), 0033-2941;1558-691X (Dec 2013)  
**Author(s):** Andreassen, Cecilie Schou; Pallesen, Stale  
**Correspondence Address:** Andreassen, Cecilie Schou: Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Christiesgt. 12, Bergen, Norway, 5015, cecilie.andreassen@psysp.uib.no  
**Institution:** Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway; Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Mark D. Griffiths (see record 2012-15879-016). Our recent paper about a new Facebook addiction scale has stimulated an interesting and very welcome debate among researchers concerning the assessment of excessive use of social networking sites. The critique put forward by Griffiths (2012) is mainly built on the conception of "Facebook" as too narrow of a concept, and that assessment of addiction to social network sites in general would be more appropriate. We argue that the concept of "social network site" is not more specific than "Facebook," so "Facebook addiction" rather than "social network addiction" is defensible. We acknowledge that more research in this area is needed and point specifically to new and important directions for future research that can shed light on the mechanism of addiction to social network sites. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Psychological Reports; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Addiction  
 \*Extraversion  
 \*Neuroticism  
 \*Psychometrics  
 \*Sociability  
 Conscientiousness  
 Emotions  
 Sleep  
**Source:** PsycINFO

## 23. Trends in anxiolytic-hypnotic use and polypharmacy in Taiwan, 2002-2009: A nationwide, population-based survey.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Services, February 2014, vol./is. 65/2(208-214), 1075-2730 (Feb 1, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Wang, Liang-Jen; Chen, Yi-Chih; Chen, Chih-Ken; Chou, Wen-Jiun; Chou, Miao-Chun  
**Correspondence Address:** Wang, Liang-Jen, wangliangjen@gmail.com

**Institution:** Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Keelung, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Keelung, Taiwan; Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: Use of anxiolytics-hypnotics, including benzodiazepines and "z" hypnotics, is a public health concern. This study aimed to investigate the trends in prevalence of anxiolytic-hypnotic drug use and polypharmacy (simultaneous use of two or more anxiolytics-hypnotics) in Taiwan. Methods: A dynamic sample of one million individuals who were randomly selected from the National Health Insurance database was used to detect populationwide trends in the use of anxiolytics-hypnotics in Taiwan between 2002 and 2009. The analyses included drugs that are administered orally, intravenously, or intramuscularly as well as single or compound drugs. The authors identified the number of individuals who used the drugs, the sum of days of reported drug use for all individuals (person-days), and the distribution of anxiolytic-hypnotic polypharmacy for all claims for ambulatory, pharmacy, and hospital care. Results: Annual prevalence of any anxiolytic-hypnotic use in Taiwan was higher than 20%. The number of person-days greatly increased from 2002 (4.0%) to 2009 (6.6%). The increases in use between 2002 and 2009 were greatest for clonazepam (prevalence, 7% versus 1.8%; person-days, .2% versus .6%) and zolpidem (prevalence, 2.4% versus 4.2%; person-days, .5% versus 1.5%). Polypharmacy accounted for almost 70% of all person-days of anxiolytic-hypnotic use. Conclusions: This nationwide, population-based survey presents real-world epidemiological evidence about anxiolytic-hypnotic use. The adverse effects of the long-term use of anxiolytics-hypnotics have been established, and unnecessary use of these drugs, particularly in polypharmacy regimens, should be avoided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Hypnotic Drugs](#)  
[\\*Polypharmacy](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[\\*Tranquilizing Drugs](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Trends](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 24. Medication-assisted treatment with buprenorphine: Assessing the evidence.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Services, February 2014, vol./is. 65/2(158-170), 1075-2730 (Feb 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Thomas, Cindy Parks; Fullerton, Catherine Anne; Kim, Meelee; Montejano, Leslie; Lyman, D. Russell; Dougherty, Richard H; Daniels, Allen S; Ghose, Sushmita Shoma; Delphin-Rittmon, Miriam E

**Correspondence Address:** Thomas, Cindy Parks, cthomas@brandeis.edu

**Institution:** Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA, US; Truven Health Analytics, Cambridge, MA, US; Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA, US; Truven Health Analytics, Cambridge, MA, US; DMA Health Strategies, Lexington, MA, US; DMA Health Strategies, Lexington, MA, US; Westat, Rockville, MD, US; Westat, Rockville, MD, US; Office of Policy, Planning, and Innovation, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Rockville, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Buprenorphine maintenance treatment (BMT) and methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) are pharmacological treatment programs for individuals with opioid use disorders. MMT is discussed in a companion article. This article describes BMT and

reviews available research on its efficacy. Methods: Authors reviewed meta-analyses, systematic reviews, and individual studies of BMT from 1995 through 2012. Databases surveyed were PubMed, PsycINFO, Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts, Sociological Abstracts, Social Services Abstracts, and Published International Literature on Traumatic Stress. They chose from three levels of evidence (high, moderate, and low) based on benchmarks for the number of studies and quality of their methodology. They also described the evidence of service effectiveness. Results: Sixteen adequately designed randomized controlled trials of BMT indicated a high level of evidence for its positive impact on treatment retention and illicit opioid use. Seven reviews or meta-analyses were also included. When the medication was dosed adequately, BMT and MMT showed similar reduction in illicit opioid use, but BMT was associated with less risk of adverse events. Results suggested better treatment retention with MMT. BMT was associated with improved maternal and fetal outcomes in pregnancy, compared with no medication-assisted treatment. Rates of neonatal abstinence syndrome were similar for mothers treated with BMT and MMT during pregnancy, but symptoms were less severe for infants whose mothers were treated with BMT. Conclusions: BMT is associated with improved outcomes compared with placebo for individuals and pregnant women with opioid use disorders. BMT should be considered for inclusion as a covered benefit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Narcotic Agonists](#)  
[Narcotic Antagonists](#)  
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 25. Medication-assisted treatment with methadone: Assessing the evidence.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Services, February 2014, vol./is. 65/2(146-157), 1075-2730 (Feb 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Fullerton, Catherine Anne; Kim, Meelee; Thomas, Cindy Parks; Lyman, D. Russell; Montejano, Leslie B; Dougherty, Richard H; Daniels, Allen S; Ghose, Sushmita Shoma; Delphin-Rittmon, Miriam E

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Detoxification followed by abstinence has shown little success in reducing illicit opioid use. Methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) helps individuals with an opioid use disorder abstain from or decrease use of illegal or nonmedical opiates. This review examined evidence for MMT's effectiveness. Methods: Authors reviewed meta-analyses, systematic reviews, and individual studies of MMT from 1995 through 2012. Databases searched were PubMed, PsycINFO, Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts, Sociological Abstracts, Social Services Abstracts, and Published International Literature on Traumatic Stress. The authors rated the level of evidence (high, moderate, and low) based on benchmarks for the number of studies and quality of their methodology. They also described the evidence of service effectiveness and examined maternal and fetal results of MMT for pregnant women. Results: The review included seven randomized controlled trials and two quasi-experimental studies of MMT,

indicating a high level of evidence for the positive impact of MMT on treatment retention and illicit opioid use, particularly at doses greater than 60 mg. Evidence suggests positive impacts on drug-related HIV risk behaviors, mortality, and criminality. Meta-analyses were difficult to perform or yielded nonsignificant results. Studies found little association between MMT and sex-related HIV risk behaviors. MMT in pregnancy was associated with improved maternal and fetal outcomes, and rates of neonatal abstinence syndrome were similar for mothers receiving different doses. Reports of adverse events were also found. Conclusions: MMT is associated with improved outcomes for individuals and pregnant women with opioid use disorders. MMT should be a covered service available to all individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Detoxification](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)  
[Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 26. Sexual orientation, gender, and racial differences in illicit drug use in a sample of US high school students.

**Citation:** American Journal of Public Health, February 2014, vol./is. 104/2(304-310), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Newcomb, Michael E; Birkett, Michelle; Corliss, Heather L; Mustanski, Brian

**Correspondence Address:** Newcomb, Michael E.: Department of Medical Social Sciences, Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine, 625 N. Michigan Ave, Suite 2700, Chicago, IL, US, 60611, newcomb@northwestern.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: We evaluated drug use differences between sexual minority and heterosexual students, including interactions with gender and race/ethnicity. Methods. We used 2005 and 2007 Youth Risk Behavior Survey data pooled from Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Delaware; Maine; Massachusetts; New York City, New York; Rhode Island; and Vermont to evaluate drug use (marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamine, and MDMA[Ecstasy]) using 2 aspects of sexual orientation (identity and sex of sexual partners). Results: Sexual minority students had higher prevalence of drug use than did heterosexuals on both sexual orientation dimensions, and differences were particularly pronounced among bisexual students on both dimensions. Differences between sexual minority and heterosexual male students in prevalence were generally larger than were differences between sexual minority and heterosexual female students. Racial minority students generally reported lower prevalence of drug use. However, the protective effect of African American race was less pronounced for some sexual minorities. Conclusions: Sexual minority youths are at increased risk for drug use. Intervention is needed at the institutional and individual levels to address these disparities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*High School Students](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
[\\*Sexual Orientation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 27. Understanding the rural-urban differences in nonmedical prescription opioid use and abuse in the United States.

**Citation:** American Journal of Public Health, February 2014, vol./is. 104/2(e52-e59), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Keyes, Katherine M; Cerda, Magdalena; Brady, Joanne E; Havens, Jennifer R; Galea, Sandro

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**Institution:** Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Behavioral Science, Center on Drug and Alcohol Research, University of Kentucky College of Medicine, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Nonmedical prescription opioid misuse remains a growing public problem in need of action and is concentrated in areas of US states with large rural populations such as Kentucky, West Virginia, Alaska, and Oklahoma. We developed hypotheses regarding the influence of 4 factors: (1) greater opioid prescription in rural areas, creating availability from which illegal markets can arise; (2) an out-migration of young adults; (3) greater rural social and kinship network connections, which may facilitate drug diversion and distribution; and (4) economic stressors that may create vulnerability to drug use more generally. A systematic consideration of the contexts that create differences in availability, access, and preferences is critical to understanding how drug use context varies across geography. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Regional Differences](#)  
[Rural Environments](#)  
[Urban Environments](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 28. Efficacy and tolerability of baclofen in substance use disorders: A systematic review.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2013, vol./is. 19/6(325-345), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Agabioa, Roberta; Preti, Antonio; Gessa, Gian Luigi

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**Institution:** Department of Biomedical Sciences, Section of Neuroscience Clinical Pharmacology, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy; Unit of Psychosomatics and Clinical Psychiatry, University Hospital, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy; Department of Biomedical Sciences, Section of Neuroscience Clinical Pharmacology, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: It has been reported that baclofen, a drug used in the treatment of spasticity, reduces the severity of withdrawal symptoms and substance use disorders (SUDs) for some psychoactive drugs. Aims and Methods: To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of baclofen in the treatment of withdrawal syndrome and/or SUDs, providing (1) an outline of its pharmacological features; (2) a summary of studies that have suggested its possible effectiveness in the treatment of SUDs, and (3) a review of randomized, controlled trials (RCTs) on baclofen and SUDs. Results: Baclofen tolerability is generally considered to be good. Eleven RCTs investigated its effectiveness in the treatment of SUDs. Of these, 5 RCTs found that baclofen is effective, 5 RCTs found that it is ineffective and the results of 1 RCT were not appreciable because it did not achieve the preplanned level of participation. Conclusions: The number of RCTs on baclofen and SUDs is still low, and their results are divergent. Further RCTs should be undertaken, particularly with higher doses of baclofen. Its administration may be suggested in patients who fail to respond to other approved drugs or who are affected by liver disease that prevents their administration, or in patients affected by SUDs for which no approved drugs are available. Treatment should be conducted under strict medical supervision. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Baclofen](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 29. Building a European consensus on minimum quality standards for drug treatment, rehabilitation and harm reduction.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2013, vol./is. 19/6(314-324), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Schaub, Micheal P; Uchtenhagen, Ambros; EQUUS Expert Group

**Correspondence Address:** Schaub, Micheal P.: Swiss Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction, Konradstrasse 32, PO Box, Zurich, Switzerland, CH-8031, michael.schaub@isgf.uzh.ch

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** EQUUS Expert Group

**Institution:** Swiss Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction, Zurich, Switzerland; Swiss Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction, Zurich, Switzerland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background/Aims: The Study on the Development of an EU Framework for Minimum Quality Standards and Benchmarks in Drug Demand Reduction (EQUUS) has set up an inventory of quality standards and initiated a consensus-building process, aiming at establishing a set of European minimum quality standards (MQS) for treatment/rehabilitation and harm reduction in the field of drug abuse and dependence. Methods: Existing documents were collected by country-specific experts and integrated into a predefined framework of quality standards. Agreement, implementation status and expected implementation problems of the proposed standards were assessed by a survey of European stakeholders and the final lists of European MQS were established at a

European conference. Results: Overall, 349 documents were identified as relevant. Major gaps were identified for ethical and legal standards, and for documents that provide grades of evidence for specific standards. A high level of acceptance was found for the treatment/rehabilitation MQS, while a somewhat lower level was found for the harm reduction MQS. The final lists of MQS were based on at least 80% of acceptance by European experts and stakeholders. Conclusion: A high consensus of European MQS for treatment/rehabilitation and harm reduction has been achieved. Further implementation and developmental steps are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Professional Standards](#)  
[\\*Quality of Care](#)  
[\\*Treatment Guidelines](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Quality Control](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. Association between neuropeptide Y gene polymorphisms and alcohol dependence: A case-control study in two independent populations.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2013, vol./is. 19/6(307-313), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Bhaskar, L .V. K. S; Thangaraj, K; Kumar, K. Praveen; Pardhasaradhi, G; Singh, Lalji; Rao, V. R

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**Institution:** Center for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad, India; Department of Anthropology, Delhi University, Delhi, India

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Alcohol dependence is a chronic, progressive neurobiological brain disorder. Previous research reported an inverse association between ethanol drinking and cerebral neuropeptide Y (NPY) levels. There are conflicting results of studies on NPY gene polymorphisms in association with alcohol dependence in humans. Methods: To assess the role of the NPY gene in alcohol dependence, we genotyped three polymorphisms--in a sample of 195 subjects from the Kota population (80 alcohol dependence and 115 controls) and 141 subjects from the Badaga population (80 alcohol dependence and 61 controls). Phenotype was defined based on the DSM-IV criteria. Genotyping was performed using sequencing. Association of the NPY gene with alcohol dependence was tested by using logistic regression and haplotype analyses and linkage disequilibrium. Results: All three polymorphisms were found to be in the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium in both populations. The results of our study reveal a significant association between G1258A and alcohol dependence in both the Kota and Badaga populations. The linkage disequilibrium between the markers is not strong or significant. Haplotype analysis also did not show significant association between the NPY gene and alcohol dependence. Conclusion: These data support the hypothesis that alcohol dependence is influenced by the NPY G1258A polymorphism in Indian populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**      \*Alcoholism  
                                  \*Genes  
                                  \*Neuropeptide Y  
                                  \*Polymorphism  
                                  Neuropeptides

**Source:**                    PsycINFO

### 31. Commentary on Moss et al.

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**Citation:**                European Addiction Research, December 2013, vol./is. 19/6(305-306),  
1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):**                Franken, Ingmar H. A

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**Institution:**             Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands

**Language:**                English

**Abstract:**                Comments on an article by A. C. Moss et al. (see record 2014-07288-003). The study of  
A. C. Moss et al. is a critical examination of the relevance and usefulness of the cognitive  
construct of attentional bias in addictive behaviors. It is an interesting and challenging  
study, which could shed some new light on the clinical relevance of the concept of  
attentional bias for substance use disorders. Their results yield some questions about the  
causal role of attentional bias in substance use disorders. What the results basically show  
is that not everyone with an alcohol-related attentional bias is a problem drinker. As noted  
by Moss et al. there are several indications that there is clinical utility of attentional bias.  
Several studies show the clinical relevance of attentional bias in predicting substance use,  
relapse and temptations to use. Even in case attentional bias turns out to be only a  
'symptom' and not a cause of addictive behaviors, it could be a useful measure in  
substance use research and treatment. Fever is not the cause of an infection, but it is an  
excellent indication of an infectious disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA,  
all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:**        Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**      \*Alcohol Abuse  
                                  \*Alcohol Drinking Patterns  
                                  \*Cognitive Processes  
                                  \*Attentional Bias  
                                  Sobriety

**Source:**                    PsycINFO

### 32. Attentional bias for alcohol-related stimuli among belief based and non-belief based non-drinkers.

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**Citation:**                European Addiction Research, December 2013, vol./is. 19/6(299-302),  
1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):**                Moss, A.C; Albery, I. P; Siddiqui, I; Rycroft, N

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**Institution:**             Department of Psychology, London South Bank University, London, United Kingdom;  
Department of Psychology, London South Bank University, London, United Kingdom;  
South West London and St George's Mental Health Trust, London, United Kingdom;  
Department of Psychology, London South Bank University, London, United Kingdom

**Language:**                English

**Abstract:**                Background/Aims: Research has provided evidence for an association between attentional  
biases for substance-related stimuli and the development and maintenance of a variety of  
addictive behaviours. Attempts at reducing attentional bias amongst harmful and

dependent drinkers have provided evidence to suggest that reduced attentional bias in heavy drinkers would lead to necessary reductions in alcohol intake. We tested one aspect of this assumption by measuring attentional bias amongst non-drinkers who, if the link between attentional bias and actual drug use is causal, should demonstrate no attentional bias for alcohol-related stimuli. Methods: An alcohol Stroop task was administered to belief-based abstainers, non-belief based abstainers and light social drinkers to measure attentional biases for alcohol-related words compared to neutral words. Results: Belief-based abstainers demonstrated significant attentional bias for alcohol-related stimuli, whilst non-belief based abstainers and light social drinkers did not. Conclusion: Attentional biases towards alcohol-related stimuli are not specific to harmful and problem drinkers, which has implications for interventions based on attentional bias change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Processes](#)  
[\\*Sobriety](#)  
[\\*Stroop Effect](#)  
[\\*Attentional Bias](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. The experience of long-term opiate maintenance treatment and reported barriers to recovery: A qualitative systematic review.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2013, vol./is. 19/6(287-298), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Notley, Caitlin; Blyth, Annie; Maskrey, Vivienne; Craig, Jean; Holland, Richard

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**Institution:** Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom; Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom; Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom; Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom; Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background/Aim: To inform understanding of the experience of long-term opiate maintenance and identify barriers to recovery. Methods: A qualitative systematic review. Results: 14 studies in 17 papers, mainly from the USA (65%), met inclusion criteria, involving 1,088 participants. Studies focused on methadone prescribing. Participants reported stability; however, many disliked methadone. Barriers to full recovery were primarily 'inward focused'. Conclusion: This is the first review of qualitative literature on long-term maintenance, finding that universal service improvements could be made to address reported barriers to recovery, including involving ex-users as positive role models, and increasing access to psychological support. Treatment policies combining harm minimisation and abstinence-orientated approaches may best support individualised recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Maintenance Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)

[Long Term Care  
Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 34. Abstinence versus agonist maintenance treatment: An outdated debate?

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2013, vol./is. 19/6(283-286), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Uchtenhagen, Ambros

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**Institution:** Swiss Research Institute for Public Health, Zurich, Switzerland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** After two decades of increasing acceptance and availability of agonist maintenance therapies, we hear more about limitations of this approach and about a new quest for abstinence-oriented recovery. This editorial discusses the state of these trends, and the facts and arguments. It is suggested that the controversial debate makes little sense; prejudice and invested interests have more weight in it than an appreciation of the facts. In an era of individualized medicine, there is no argument against having multiple evidence-based treatment options where individual planning can be tailored to patient risks and needs. Instead of discussing which modality is superior, the debate has evolved into plans how to make best use of both. This includes the introduction of good quality of services in general, by standards and training. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Debates](#)  
[\\*Drug Abstinence](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[\\*Maintenance Therapy](#)  
[Narcotic Agonists](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 35. Dual Diagnosis Screening Interview to identify psychiatric comorbidity in substance users: Development and validation of a brief instrument.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2013, vol./is. 20/1(41-48), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Mestre-Pinto, Joan Ignasi; Domingo-Salvany, Antonia; Martin-Santos, Rocio; Torrens, Marta; PsyCoBarcelona Group

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**Corporate/Institutional Author:** PsyCoBarcelona Group

**Institution:** Hospital del Mar Medical Research Institute (IMIM), Barcelona, Spain; Hospital del Mar Medical Research Institute (IMIM), Barcelona, Spain; Hospital del Mar Medical Research Institute (IMIM), Barcelona, Spain; Hospital del Mar Medical Research Institute (IMIM), Barcelona, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: The objective of this study was to develop and validate a brief tool, the Dual Diagnosis Screening Instrument (DDSI), to screen psychiatric disorders in substance users in treatment and nontreatment-seeking samples. Methods: A total of 827 substance users (66.5% male, mean age 28.6 + 9.9 years) recruited in treatment (in- and outpatient)

and nontreatment (substance user volunteers in university research studies) settings were assessed by trained interviewers using the DDSI and the Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders (PRISM) as the criterion standard. Both instruments were administered blind to the results of the other. Disorders obtained with the DDSI were compared to lifetime diagnoses obtained with the PRISM. Sensitivity, specificity, negative, and positive predictive values were estimated. Also test-retest reliability of the DDSI was assessed. Results: The DDSI showed a high sensitivity (> 80%) for identifying lifetime depression, mania, psychosis, panic, social phobia, and specific phobia disorders. Specificity was > 82% for those diagnoses. Test-retest showed excellent agreement (range 81-95%). The mean duration of the DDSI administration was 16.8 + 2.5 min. Conclusion: The DDSI is a valid and easy-to-administer screening tool to detect possible psychiatric comorbidity among substance users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Interviews](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Test Construction](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)  
[Test Validity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 36. Impact of alcohol-related video sequences of functional MRI in abstinent alcoholics.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2013, vol./is. 20/1(33-40), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Krienke, Ute J; Nikesch, Florian; Spiegelhalder, Kai; Hennig, Jurgen; Olbrich, Hans M; Langosch, Jens M

**Correspondence Address:** Langosch, Jens M.: Bethanien Hospital for Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, Gutzkower Landstrasse 69, Greifswald, Germany, DE-17489, langosch@odebrecht-stiftung.de

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Freiburg Medical Center, Freiburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Freiburg Medical Center, Freiburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Freiburg Medical Center, Freiburg, Germany; Departments of Diagnostic Radiology, University of Freiburg Medical Center, Freiburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Freiburg Medical Center, Freiburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Freiburg Medical Center, Freiburg, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The object of this study was the identification of brain areas that were significantly more connected than other regions with a previously identified reference region, the posterior cingulate cortex, during the presentation of visual cues in alcoholics. Alcohol-related and neutral video sequences were presented to 30 alcoholics who had been abstinent for at least 4 days. Participants underwent a psychometric assessment before and after the presentation of the video sequences. Functional MRI data were acquired. Psychophysiological interaction analyses were carried out. Participants reported a significant increase in craving and arousal after the presentation of alcohol-related video sequences. The simple contrast alcohol versus neutral was found not to be significantly different in the present study. The brain regions that were found to correlate significantly more with the posterior cingulate cortex under the alcohol-related condition were the inferior parietal lobe, the medial temporal lobe, the inferior frontal gyrus, the postcentral

gyrus, and the precuneus. The involvement of these regions in processes of memory, self-control, and self-reflection with a particular focus on alcohol dependence and craving will be discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Abstinence](#)  
[\\*Physiological Correlates](#)  
[\\*Cingulate Cortex](#)  
[\\*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
[Craving](#)  
[Neurophysiology](#)  
[Self Control](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 37. Physiological arousal deficits in addicted gamers differ based on preferred game genre.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2013, vol./is. 20/1(23-32), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Metcalf, Olivia; Pammer, Kristen

**Correspondence Address:** Metcalf, Olivia: Research School of Psychology, Australian National University, Building 39, Canberra, ACT, Australia, 0200, Olivia.Metcalf@anu.edu.au

**Institution:** Research School of Psychology, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, Australia; Research School of Psychology, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background/Aims: There has been significant discussion surrounding the psychopathology of excessive gaming and whether it constitutes an addiction. The current study investigated physiological and subjective levels of arousal in gamers of two genres and the relationship between sensation seeking and gaming addiction. Methods: Heart rate (HR), blood pressure (BP) and skin conductance were recorded at baseline, during gaming for 15 min and after gaming in 30 massively multiplayer online role-playing game (MMORPG) and 30 first-person shooter (FPS) male gamers. Gamers were identified as addicted using the Addiction-Engagement Questionnaire. Sensation seeking was measured using the Arnett Inventory of Sensation Seeking. Results: Addicted MMORPG gamers (n = 16) displayed significant decreases in cardiovascular activity during gaming compared to baseline and showed significant increases after gaming. Addicted FPS gamers (n = 13) had significant increases in BP during gaming which decreased significantly after gaming. In comparison, non-addicted MMORPG gamers (n = 14) had significant decreases in HR during gaming, whereas BP in non-addicted MMORPG and FPS gamers (n = 17) increased during gaming and after gaming. There were no significant relationships between sensation seeking and addiction. Conclusion: There are physiological arousal deficits in addicted gamers, and these patterns differ according to the genre of game played. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Consumer Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Physiological Arousal](#)  
[Heart Rate](#)  
[Sensation Seeking](#)

[Skin Resistance](#)  
[Role Playing Games](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**38. A bibliometric analysis of European versus USA research in the field of addiction. Research on alcohol, narcotics, prescription drug abuse, tobacco and steroids 2001-2011.**

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2013, vol./is. 20/1(16-22), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Bramness, Jorgen G; Henriksen, Beate; Person, Olle; Mann, Karl

**Correspondence Address:** Bramness, Jorgen G.: Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research (SERAF), Institute of Psychiatry, University of Oslo, Kirkeveien 166, Oslo, Norway, NO-0407, j.g.bramness@medisin.uio.no

**Institution:** Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, Oslo, Norway; Information Science Unit, Department of Sociology, Umea University, Umea, Sweden; Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: To compare the publication and citation rate within the areas of drug abuse and dependence research in Europe with that in the USA. Methods: This is a bibliometric study using the Thomson Reuters Web of Knowledge as data source, 40 key words were used as search terms, but certain scientific publications not concerning the issue were excluded. Scientific publications from Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and the USA were studied. The number of publications in each country and in each year in addition to the citation indices for these publications was retrieved. Results: Approximately two thirds of the publications came from the USA. Both in absolute and relative figures, Europe lagged behind. The trend over the last decade was a greater gap between the amount of research performed in Europe versus the USA. There were thematic differences. Smaller European countries had a greater relative publication rate. The citations were relatively evenly distributed. Conclusions: It has been claimed that 85% of the world's research within the field of drug abuse and dependence is carried out in the USA. This study challenges this figure, but European research within this field is lagging behind. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cross Cultural Differences](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Scientific Communication](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Narcotic Drugs](#)  
[Nicotine](#)  
[Prescription Drugs](#)  
[Steroids](#)  
[Performance Enhancing Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**39. Making sense of differing overdose mortality: Contributions to improved understanding of European patterns.**

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2013, vol./is. 20/1(8-15), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Waal, Helge; Gossop, Michael

**Correspondence Address:** Waal, Helge: University of Oslo, Kirkvn 166, Oslo, Norway, NO-0450, helge.waal@medisin.uio.no

**Institution:** Centre for Addiction Research (SERAF), University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Centre for Addiction Research (SERAF), University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, EMCDDA, publishes statistics for overdose deaths giving a European mean number, and ranking nations in a national 'league table' for overdose deaths. The interpretation of differing national levels of mortality is more problematic and more complex than is usually recognised. Different systems are used to compile mortality data and this causes problems for cross-national comparisons. Addiction behaviour can only be properly understood within its specific social and environmental ecology. Risk factors for overdose, such as the type of drug consumed, and the route of administration, are known to differ across countries. This paper describes problems associated with ranking and suggests how mortality data might be used in high-level countries aiming at reduction in the number of overdose deaths. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Death and Dying](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Overdoses](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Mortality Rate](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Regional Differences](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 40. Non-fatal opioid overdose and major depression among street-recruited young heroin users.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2013, vol./is. 20/1(1-7), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Chahua, Marcela; Sordo, Luis; Barrio, Gregorio; Domingo-Salvany, Antonia; Brugal, M. Teresa; Molist, Gemma; de la Fuente, Luis; Bravo, Maria J; ITINERE Project Group

**Correspondence Address:** Sordo, Luis: Centro Nacional de Epidemiologia, Instituto de Salud Carlos III - Madrid, C/Monforte de Lemos, n 5, Madrid, Spain, ES-28029, lsordo@isciii.es

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** ITINERE Project Group

**Institution:** Escuela Nacional de Sanidad, Madrid, Spain; Centro Nacional de Epidemiologia, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain; Escuela Nacional de Sanidad, Madrid, Spain; CIBER Epidemiologia y Salud Publica (CIBERESP), Madrid, Spain; CIBER Epidemiologia y Salud Publica (CIBERESP), Madrid, Spain; Centro Nacional de Epidemiologia, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain; Centro Nacional de Epidemiologia, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain; Centro Nacional de Epidemiologia, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background/Aims: Non-fatal opioid overdose (NFOO) and major depression (MD) are highly prevalent in heroin users. Many risk factors are known for NFOO, but studies in nonclinical samples on its relationship with MD are lacking. We aimed to examine this relationship in a street-recruited sample, controlling for potential well-known confounders. Methods: A cross-sectional study in 452 heroin users street-recruited by chain referral methods in three Spanish cities. Eligibility criteria were: age < 30 years, heroin use at least 12 days in the last year and at least once in the last 3 months. Depression was assessed using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview. A

precise definition of NFOO was used. Adjusted odds ratios (AORs) for the NFOO predictors were obtained by logistic regression. Results: The prevalence of NFOO and MD in the last 12 months was 9.1 and 23.2%, respectively. After adjusting for potential confounders, NFOO and MD were significantly associated (AOR 2.2; 95% CI 1.01-4.74). Other associated factors were imprisonment (AOR 4.1; 95% CI 1.4-12.1), drug injection (AOR 6.7; 95% CI 2.4-18.4) and regular use of tranquillisers/sleeping pills (AOR 2.9; 95% CI 1.16-7). Conclusions: Drug and mental health treatment facilities should consider the relationship between MD and NFOO when contacting and treating heroin users. Imprisonment, drug injection and use of tranquillisers/sleeping pills are also risk factors for NFOO. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Overdoses](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 41. The role of glucocorticoids in developing resilience to stress and addiction.

**Citation:** Directions in Psychiatry, 2013, vol./is. 33/4(281-296), 0891-3870 (2013)

**Author(s):** Srinivasan, Subhashini; Shariff, Masroor; Bartlett, Selena E

**Institution:** Ernest Gallo Clinic, University of California San Francisco, Emeryville, CA, US; Translational Research Institute, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Translational Research Institute, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** There is emerging evidence that individuals have the capacity to learn to be resilient by developing protective mechanisms that prevent them from the maladaptive effects of stress that can contribute to addiction. The emerging field of the neuroscience of resilience is beginning to uncover the circuits and molecules that protect against stress-related neuropsychiatric diseases, such as addiction. Glucocorticoids (GCs) are important regulators of basal and stress-related homeostasis in all higher organisms and influence a wide array of genes in almost every organ and tissue. GCs, therefore, are ideally situated to either promote or prevent adaptation to stress. In this review, we will focus on the role of GCs in the hypothalamic-pituitary adrenocortical axis and extra-hypothalamic regions in regulating basal and chronic stress responses. GCs interact with a large number of neurotransmitter and neuropeptide systems that are associated with the development of addiction. Additionally, the review will focus on the orexinergic and cholinergic pathways and highlight their role in stress and addiction. GCs play a key role in promoting the development of resilience or susceptibility and represent important pharmacotherapeutic targets that can reduce the impact of a maladapted stress system for the treatment of stress-induced addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)

\*Cholinergic Receptors  
 \*Chronic Stress  
 \*Glucocorticoids  
 \*Mental Disorders  
 Resilience (Psychological)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 42. Cannabis use during adolescent development: Susceptibility to psychiatric illness.

**Citation:** Directions in Psychiatry, 2013, vol./is. 33/4(265-275), 0891-3870 (2013)

**Author(s):** Chadwick, Benjamin; Miller, Michael L; Hurd, Yasmin L

**Institution:** Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Friedman-Brain Institute, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US; Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Friedman Brain Institute, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US; Department of Neuroscience, Friedman Brain Institute, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Cannabis use is increasingly pervasive among adolescents today, even more common than cigarette smoking. The evolving policy surrounding the legalization of cannabis reaffirms the need to understand the relationship between cannabis exposure early in life and psychiatric illnesses, cannabis contains psychoactive components, notably 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), that interfere with the brain's endogenous endocannabinoid system, which is critically involved in both pre- and post-natal neurodevelopment. Consequently, THC and related compounds could potentially usurp normal adolescent neurodevelopment, shifting the brain's developmental trajectory toward a disease-vulnerable state, predisposing early cannabis users to motivational, affective, and psychotic disorders. Numerous human studies, including prospective longitudinal studies, demonstrate that early cannabis use is associated with major depressive disorder and drug addiction. A strong association between schizophrenia and cannabis use is also apparent, especially when considering genetic factors that interact with this environmental exposure. These human studies set a foundation for carefully controlled animal studies which demonstrate similar patterns following early cannabinoid exposure. Given the vulnerable nature of adolescent neurodevelopment and the persistent changes that follow early cannabis exposure, the experimental findings outlined should be carefully considered by policymakers. In order to fully address the growing issues of psychiatric illnesses and to ensure a healthy future, measures should be taken to reduce cannabis use among teens. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Adolescent Development  
 \*Cannabis  
 \*Drug Usage  
 \*Mental Disorders  
 \*Risk Factors  
 Major Depression  
 Schizophrenia

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. Illegal drug use.

**Citation:** Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 1985, vol./is. 3/3(239-240), 0735-3936;1099-0798 (Sum, 1985)

**Author(s):** Rogers, Richard; Cavanaugh, James L Jr.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article provides an introduction to the current issue of Behavioral Sciences & the Law. This issue of Behavioral Sciences and the Law will address five important and wide-ranging topics in the area of illegal drug abuse. The first contribution provides a unique perspective of how the United States Congress ascertains, on a national level, problems of illegal drug use and prioritizes federal and regional interventions. The second paper, provides a sociological framework for examining societal and social forces, both in the sanctioning against certain drugs as well as in the development of subcultures of illegal drug users. The third and fourth contributions address specific issues of illegal drug use as they relate to narcotics and cocaine. The final contribution on drug abuse addresses the psychological characteristics of undercover narcotic agents and the types of disturbances which are likely to occur as a result of their pseudoidentities under highly stressful and often dangerous circumstances. A highly relevant paper examines the psychological and legal issues in determining whether adolescents are competent and have the right to make independent decisions regarding birth control and pregnancies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Legal Processes](#)  
[\\*Narcotic Drugs](#)  
[Birth Control](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**44. Critique of Bahorik et al. (2013) - 'Underreporting of drug use among individuals with schizophrenia: prevalence and predictors': A reply.**

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine, February 2014, vol./is. 44/3(670-671), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Bahorik, Amber L; Newhill, Christina E; Queen, Courtney C; Eack, Shaun M

**Correspondence Address:** Bahorik, Amber L., 3811 O'Hara Street, Webster Hall Suite 150, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213, alb186@pitt.edu

**Institution:** School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reply by the current authors to the comments made by R. A. Van Dorn et al. (see record 2014-03292-020) on the original article (see record 2013-44252-007). Bahorik et al. thank the commentators for taking the time to comment on their paper, as they have uncovered an error in the data coding that may have otherwise gone undetected. Although unrelated to the material in the critique, we are grateful for the opportunity to have re-examined their paper and to have caught an error. Their updated findings are qualitatively consistent with their original results, and the implications still suggest that the under-reporting of drug use is a concern in individuals with schizophrenia. Psychological Medicine is correcting the tables that were reported in error, and we hope that interested readers will consider our updated work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)

\*Drug Therapy  
 \*Schizophrenia  
 \*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation  
 Experimental Laboratories  
 Methamphetamine  
 Patients

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**45. Critique of Bahorik et al. (2013)-'Under-reporting of drug use among individuals with schizophrenia: Prevalence and predictors.'**

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine, February 2014, vol./is. 44/3(668-670), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Van Dorn, Richard A; Desmarais, Sarah L; Swartz, Marvin S; Young, M. Scott; Sellers, Brian G

**Correspondence Address:** Van Dorn, Richard A.: Behavioral Health Epidemiology Program, RTI International, 3040 E Cornwallis Rd, Research Triangle Park, NC, US, 27709, rvandorn@rti.org

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by A. L. Bahorik et al. (see record 2013-44252-007). Scientific consensus indicates that adults with serious mental illnesses, including schizophrenia, can validly and reliably self-report intra-psychic, cognitive, and behavioral functioning, including drug use. Bahorik and colleagues depart from this viewpoint, concluding that adults with schizophrenia significantly under-reported drug use in the Clinical Antipsychotic Trials of Intervention Effectiveness (CATIE) study. However, there are reasons to question their findings. Bahorik and colleagues' efforts to examine the potential for under-reporting drug use in the CATIE data are laudable. In contrast with their conclusions, findings presented herein and in our previous publications are consistent with previous research showing that individuals with schizophrenia can adequately and accurately self-report their substance use. In fact, biological tests add little incrementally to the accuracy of multi-modal assessment protocols. As Bahorik and colleagues note, 'much remains to be learned' about the reporting of drug use in this population; however, their framing of the research, sample selection, findings, and conclusions misconstrue the relationship between self-report and biological tests in the CATIE data. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Drug Therapy  
 \*Schizophrenia  
 \*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation  
 Experimental Laboratories  
 Methamphetamine  
 Patients

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**46. Cannabis use and first-episode psychosis: Relationship with manic and psychotic symptoms, and with age at presentation.**

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine, February 2014, vol./is. 44/3(499-506), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Stone, J. M; Fisher, H. L; Major, B; Chisholm, B; Woolley, J; Lawrence, J; Rahaman, N; Joyce, J; Hinton, M; Johnson, S; Young, A. H; MiData Consortium

**Correspondence Address:** Stone, J. M.: Hammersmith Hospital, D., E517, Burlington Danes Building, Du Cane Road, London, United Kingdom, W12 0NN, james.m.stone@imperial.ac.uk

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** MiData Consortium

**Institution:** Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom; Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; EQUIP, East London NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom; Wandsworth Early Intervention Service, South West London and St George's Mental Health NHS Trust, London, United Kingdom; Wandsworth Early Intervention Service, South West London and St George's Mental Health NHS Trust, London, United Kingdom; Southwark Early Intervention Service, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom; Westminster and Kensington & Chelsea Early Intervention Service, London, United Kingdom; Lewisham Early Intervention Service, London, United Kingdom; University College London, London, United Kingdom; University College London, London, United Kingdom; Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Cannabis use has been reported to be associated with an earlier onset of symptoms in patients with first-episode psychosis, and a worse outcome in those who continue to take cannabis. In general, studies have concentrated on symptoms of psychosis rather than mania. In this study, using a longitudinal design in a large naturalistic cohort of patients with first-episode psychosis, we investigated the relationship between cannabis use, age of presentation to services, daily functioning, and positive, negative and manic symptoms. Method: Clinical data on 502 patients with first-episode psychosis were collected using the MiData audit database from seven London-based Early Intervention in psychosis teams. Individuals were assessed at two time points-at entry to the service and after 1 year. On each occasion, the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, Young Mania Rating Scale and Global Assessment of Functioning Scale disability subscale were rated. At both time points, the use of cannabis and other drugs of abuse in the 6 months preceding each assessment was recorded. Results: Level of cannabis use was associated with a younger age at presentation, and manic symptoms and conceptual disorganization, but not with delusions, hallucinations, negative symptoms or daily functioning. Cannabis users who reduced or stopped their use following contact with services had the greatest improvement in symptoms at 1 year compared with continued users and non-users. Continued users remained more symptomatic than non-users at follow-up. Conclusions: Effective interventions for reducing cannabis use may yield significant health benefits for patients with first-episode psychosis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Bipolar Disorder](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[Disease Course](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Marijuana Usage](#)  
[Onset \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 47. Indigenous theory building for Maori children and adolescents with traumatic brain injury and their extended family.

**Citation:** Brain Impairment, December 2013, vol./is. 14/3(406-414), 1443-9646;1839-5252 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Elder, Hinemoa

**Correspondence Address:** Elder, Hinemoa, PO Box 334, Oneroa, Waiheke Island, New Zealand, hinemoa@xtra.co.nz

**Institution:** Te Whare Wananga o Awanuiarangi, New Zealand

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: International research identifies indigeneity as a risk factor for traumatic brain injury (TBI). Aotearoa New Zealand studies show that mokopuna (grandchildren; used here to encompass the ages and stages of infant, child and adolescent development and those in young adulthood) are significantly over-represented in TBI populations. The important role of whanau (family) is also well established in child and adolescent TBI scholarship. Despite awareness of these factors, no studies have been identified that explore whanau knowledge about mokopuna TBI. The aim of this study was to explore two questions: (1) What do Maori people say about mokopuna TBI in the context of the Maori cultural belief that the head is the most sacred part of the body? and (2) How could this information be used to build theory that could inform addressing the rehabilitation needs of this group? Method: Eighteen marae wananga (culture-specific fora in traditional meeting houses) were held. The wananga typically lasted approximately 2 hours. Footage and written transcripts were analysed using Rangahau Kaupapa Maori (Maori indigenous research methods). Results: The wairua theory of mokopuna TBI proposes that TBI not only injures brain anatomy and physiology but also injures wairua (defined here as a unique connection between Maori and all aspects of the universe). Injury to wairua means that culturally determined interventions are both indicated and expected. The wairua theory of mokopuna TBI thereby provides a guide to intervention. Conclusion: A Maori theory of mokopuna TBI has been identified which describes a culture-specific aspect of TBI. This theory proposes that pre-existing whanau knowledge salient to TBI is critical to optimising recovery. Further research is needed to test this theory not only in TBI but also in other areas such as in mental illness, neurodegenerative disease and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of Australian Academic Press Pty Ltd.; HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Indigenous Populations](#)  
[\\*Theories](#)  
[\\*Traumatic Brain Injury](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Childhood Development](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. The effects of childhood ADHD on adult labor market outcomes.

**Citation:** Health Economics, February 2014, vol./is. 23/2(159-181), 1057-9230;1099-1050 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Fletcher, Jason M

**Correspondence Address:** Fletcher, Jason M.: Yale University, 60 College Street, #303, New Haven, CT, US, 06510, jason.fletcher@yale.edu

**Institution:** Yale University, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Although several types of mental illness, including substance abuse disorders, have been linked with poor labor market outcomes, no current research has been able to examine the effects of childhood attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Because ADHD has become one of the most prevalent childhood mental conditions, it is useful to understand the full set of consequences of the illness. This article uses a longitudinal national sample, including sibling pairs, to show the important labor market outcome consequences of ADHD. The employment reduction is between 10 and 14 percentage points, the earnings reduction is approximately 33%, and the increase in social assistance is 15 points, figures that are larger than many estimates of the Black people/White people earnings gap and the gender earnings gap. A small share of the link is explained by educational attainments and co-morbid health conditions and behaviors. The results also show important differences in labor market consequences by family background and age of onset. These findings, along with similar research showing that ADHD is linked with poor education outcomes and adult crime, suggest the importance of treating childhood ADHD to foster human capital. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Human Capital](#)  
[Labor Market](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 49. Simultaneous screening of 177 drugs of abuse in urine using ultra-performance liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry in drug-intoxicated patients.

**Citation:** Clinical Psychopharmacology and Neuroscience, December 2013, vol./is. 11/3(158-164), 1738-1088 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Lee, Yong-Wha

**Correspondence Address:** Lee, Yong-Wha: Department of Laboratory Medicine and Genetics, Soonchunhyang University, Bucheon Hospital, College of Medicine, 170 Jomaru-ro, Wonmi-gu, Bucheon, Korea, 420-767, lywmd@schmc.ac.kr

**Institution:** Department of Laboratory Medicine and Genetics, Soonchunhyang University, Bucheon Hospital, College of Medicine, Bucheon, Korea

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The demand for rapid and broad clinical toxicology screening methods to identify drugs of abuse and medicinal drugs is increasing steadily. Liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-TMS) is increasingly used to screen for drugs of abuse and to identify a wide range of drugs and metabolites in clinical samples. We revised a high-throughput and rapid ultra-performance (UP) LC-TMS method for simultaneous screening of 177 of the most prevalent medicinal drugs and drugs of abuse in urine and validated the quality of performance using system suitability mixture (SSM) and quality control (QC) materials. Methods: We assessed the limits of detection (LOD) using high concentrations of the test substances. The method was applied to 473 urine samples obtained from patients intoxicated with drugs who visited the emergency center. Results: The retention time, peak area, and total ion chromatogram of the SSM and QC materials were within the acceptance criteria of the pre-defined acceptance interval. The LODs were < 62 ng/ml for 12 commonly encountered drugs. In total, 418 patients (88.4%) tested positive for one or more medicinal drugs or drugs of abuse. Twenty-eight drugs were detected over ten times; the most commonly detected were Zolpidem, ephedrine, paracetamol, and chlorpheniramine. Conclusion: The UPLC-TMS method provided excellent performance for simultaneous screening of a large number of the drugs

of abuse in urine samples. We conclude that this robust technique is useful for screening for a large number of drugs and for rapid screening of the most commonly encountered substances in emergency cases. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Korean College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Screening  
 \*Toxic Disorders  
 \*Urine  
**Source:** PsycINFO

**50. Sex differences in nicotine self-administration in rats during progressive unit dose reduction: Implications for nicotine regulation policy.**

**Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, December 2013, vol./is. 114-115/(70-81), 0091-3057 (Dec 2013)  
**Author(s):** Grebenstein, Patricia; Burroughs, Danielle; Zhang, Yan; LeSage, Mark G  
**Correspondence Address:** LeSage, Mark G.: Department of Medicine, Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation, 701 Park Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN, US, 55415, lesag002@umn.edu  
**Institution:** Department of Medicine, Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Medicine, Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Biostatistics, University of Minnesota, MN, US; Department of Medicine, Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation, Minneapolis, MN, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Reducing the nicotine content in tobacco products is being considered by the FDA as a policy to reduce the addictiveness of tobacco products. Understanding individual differences in response to nicotine reduction will be critical to developing safe and effective policy. Animal and human research demonstrating sex differences in the reinforcing effects of nicotine suggests that males and females may respond differently to nicotine-reduction policies. However, no studies have directly examined sex differences in the effects of nicotine unit-dose reduction on nicotine self-administration (NSA) in animals. The purpose of the present study was to examine this issue in a rodent self-administration model. Male and female rats were trained to self-administer nicotine (0.06 mg/kg) under an FR 3 schedule during daily 23 h sessions. Rats were then exposed to saline extinction and reacquisition of NSA, followed by weekly reductions in the unit dose (0.03 to 0.00025 mg/kg) until extinction levels of responding were achieved. Males and females were compared with respect to baseline levels of intake, resistance to extinction, degree of compensatory increases in responding during dose reduction, and the threshold reinforcing unit dose of nicotine. Exponential demand-curve analysis was also conducted to compare the sensitivity of males and females to increases in the unit price (FR/unit dose) of nicotine (i.e., elasticity of demand or reinforcing efficacy). Females exhibited significantly higher baseline intake and less compensation than males. However, there were no sex differences in the reinforcement threshold or elasticity of demand. Dose-response relationships were very well described by the exponential demand function ( $r^2$  values > 0.96 for individual subjects). These findings suggest that females may exhibit less compensatory smoking in response to nicotine reduction policies, even though their nicotine reinforcement threshold and elasticity of demand may not differ from males. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Animal Sex Differences  
 \*Drug Dosages  
 \*Drug Self Administration

[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License  
 Available from *Elsevier* in [Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

### 51. Nicotine enhances operant responding for qualitatively distinct reinforcers under maintenance and extinction conditions.

**Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, December 2013, vol./is. 114-115/(9-15), 0091-3057 (Dec 2013)  
**Author(s):** Barret, Scott T; Bevins, Rick A  
**Correspondence Address:** Barret, Scott T., 238 Burnett Hall, Lincoln, NE, US, 68512, s.taylor.barrett@gmail.com  
**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US; Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Rationale: Nicotine enhancement of reward has been implicated as an important contributor to tobacco addiction. Despite the attention that reward enhancement has received, the behavioral mechanisms whereby nicotine enhances operant responding remain largely unknown. The present study sought to extend previous work by evaluating the effects of nicotine on responding for two qualitatively different rewards (visual stimulation (VS) and 4% sucrose solution) under fixed-ratio (FR) maintenance and extinction conditions. Method: Sprague-Dawley rats were trained to press an active lever for VS (Experiment 1) or 4% sucrose solution (Experiment 2) and evaluated over 15 sessions on a FR5 schedule of reinforcement. Nicotine (0.4 mg base/kg, SC) or saline were administered 5min before each session; the alternate solution was given in the home cage after the session. The effects of nicotine on extinction responding were then assessed over 5 sessions and rats were divided into 4 groups based on drug of injection received during FR-maintenance and extinction phases (maintenance-extinction): Nic-Nic, Nic-Sal, Sal-Sal, and Sal-Nic. Results: Nicotine increased active lever response rates for both VS and 4% sucrose under FR5 maintenance conditions. Nicotine also increased response rates in the Nic-Nic group relative to all other groups under extinction conditions in both experiments, though this effect had greater longevity following VS maintenance conditions than sucrose. Enhancement of responding during extinction does not appear dependent upon locomotor activation by nicotine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Operant Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Reinforcement](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License  
 Available from *Elsevier* in [Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

### 52. Factors associated with smokeless tobacco use and dual use among blue collar workers.

**Citation:** Public Health Nursing, January 2014, vol./is. 31/1(19-27), 0737-1209;1525-1446 (Jan-Feb 2014)  
**Author(s):** Noonan, Devon; Duffy, Sonia A

**Correspondence Address:** Noonan, Devon: School of Nursing, Duke University, 307 Trent Drive, Durham, NC, US, 27710, devon.noonan@dm.duke.edu

**Institution:** School of Nursing, Duke University, Durham, NC, US; Ann Arbor VA Center for Clinical Management Research, School of Nursing, Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: To examine demographic and substance use factors associated with exclusive smokeless tobacco use (SLT) and dual use of both cigarettes and SLT among blue-collar workers. Design and Sample: This cross-sectional study used data from the United States 2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. The sample (n = 5,392) was restricted to respondents who were classified as blue collar workers by self-report primary job title. Measures: Various demographic variables, tobacco use and other substance use variables were examined. Results: Respondents in this blue collar sample were 87% male and 64% Non-Hispanic White. An estimated 9.5% (SE = 0.6) of respondents were current SLT users; 5.3% (SE = 0.4) were current exclusive SLT users, and 4.2% (SE = 0.4) were current dual users of both SLT and cigarettes. Factors related to exclusive SLT use were gender, marital status, age, race/ethnicity, type of blue-collar occupation, current binge drinking, and current marijuana use. Significant factors related to dual use were gender, marital status, age, race/ethnicity, type of blue-collar occupation, current cigar smoking, current binge drinking, and current illicit drug use. Conclusions: Rates of SLT use and dual use are high among U.S. blue-collar workers, indicating a need for targeted, workplace cessation interventions. These interventions may also serve as a gateway for addressing other substance use behaviors in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Society for Research of Nicotine and Tobacco Annual Meeting. 2013. Boston. MA, US. This article was presented as a poster presentation at the aforementioned conference.

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Blue Collar Workers](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Smokeless Tobacco](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Public Health Nursing](#)

### 53. Persistent gene expression changes in NAc, mPFC, and OFC associated with previous nicotine or amphetamine exposure.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, November 2013, vol./is. 256/(655-661), 0166-4328 (Nov 1, 2013)

**Author(s):** Mychasiuk, Richelle; Muhammad, Arif; Ilnytsky, Slava; Kolb, Bryan

**Correspondence Address:** Mychasiuk, Richelle: Canadian Centre for Behavioural Neuroscience, University of Lethbridge, 4401 University Drive, Lethbridge, AB, Canada, T1K 3M4, r.mychasiuk@uleth.ca

**Institution:** Canadian Centre for Behavioural Neuroscience, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, AB, Canada; Canadian Centre for Behavioural Neuroscience, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, AB, Canada; Department of Biology, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, AB, Canada; Canadian Centre for Behavioural Neuroscience, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, AB, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Highly addictive drugs like nicotine and amphetamine not only change an individual's behaviour in the short and long-term, they also induce persistent changes in neuronal excitability and morphology. Although research has started to examine the epigenetic changes that occur immediately after drug exposure, there has been little investigation

into the persistent modifications to the epigenome that likely moderate the stable maintenance of the neurological changes. Male Long-Evans rats were administered amphetamine, nicotine, or saline for 14 consecutive days, given a 14 day withdrawal period, and then sacrificed. DNA from the mPFC, OFC, and nucleus accumbens (NAc) was used for global DNA methylation analysis and RNA from the same brain regions was used for gene expression analysis. Following the two-week withdrawal period, exposure to amphetamine or nicotine was associated with a decrease in global DNA methylation in each brain region examined. Previous exposure to nicotine was associated with changes in expression of 16 genes (NAc:6, mPFC:5, OFC:5) whereas exposure to amphetamine was associated with changes in expression of 25 genes (NAc:13, OFC:8, mPFC:4). The persistent epigenetic changes associated with exposure to amphetamine and nicotine were region and drug dependent, and differ from the latent epigenetic changes that occur immediately after drug exposure. The changes in DNA methylation are consistent with the gene expression results and provide further support to the notion that DNA methylation is the key regulatory mechanism for experience dependent changes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Gene Expression](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Epigenetics](#)  
[\\*Chemical Exposure](#)  
[Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Behavioural Brain Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License  
 Available from *Elsevier* in [Behavioural Brain Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

#### 54. Alpha1-adrenergic drugs affect the development and expression of ethanol-induced behavioral sensitization.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, November 2013, vol./is. 256/(646-654), 0166-4328 (Nov 1, 2013)

**Author(s):** Kim, Andrezza Kyunmi; Souza-Formigoni, Maria Lucia Oliveira

**Correspondence Address:** Souza-Formigoni, Maria Lucia Oliveira: Departamento de Psicobiologia, Escola Paulista de Medicina, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Rua Napoleao de Barros, 925, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 04024-002, mlformig@uol.com.br

**Institution:** Departamento de Psicobiologia, Escola Paulista de Medicina, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Departamento de Psicobiologia, Escola Paulista de Medicina, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo, Brazil

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: According to the incentive sensitization theory, addiction is caused primarily by drug-induced sensitization in the brain mesocorticolimbic systems. After repeated ethanol administration, some animals develop psychomotor sensitization, a phenomenon which occurs simultaneously with the incentive sensitization. Recent evidence suggests the involvement of norepinephrine (NE) in drug addiction, with a critical role in the ethanol reinforcing properties. In this study we evaluated the influence of an agonist (phenylephrine) and an antagonist (prazosin) of alpha1-adrenergic receptors on the development and expression of behavioral sensitization to ethanol. Male Swiss mice, previously treated with ethanol or saline, were challenged with the combined administration of ethanol (or saline) with alpha1-adrenergic drugs. Prazosin (0.1; 0.5 and 1.0 mg/kg) and phenylephrine (1.0 and 2.0 mg/kg) administration blocked the expression of behavioral sensitization to ethanol. In another set of experiments, mice treated with 0.5

mg/kg of prazosin + ethanol did not present the development of behavioral sensitization. However, when challenged with ethanol alone, they showed the same sensitized levels of locomotor activity of those presented by mice previously treated with ethanol and saline. Phenylephrine (1.0 mg/kg) treatment did not affect the development of behavioral sensitization. Based on this data, we concluded that the alteration of alpha1-adrenergic receptors functioning, by the administration agonists or antagonists, affected the locomotor sensitization to the stimulant effect of ethanol, suggesting that the normal functioning of the noradrenergic system is essential to its development and expression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adrenergic Receptors](#)  
[\\*Ethanol](#)  
[\\*Sensitization](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Norepinephrine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Behavioural Brain Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License  
Available from *Elsevier* in [Behavioural Brain Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

#### 55. Unique genetic factors influence sensitivity to the rewarding and aversive effects of methamphetamine versus cocaine.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, November 2013, vol./is. 256/(420-427), 0166-4328 (Nov 1, 2013)

**Author(s):** Gubner, Noah R; Reed, Cheryl; McKinnon, Carrie S; Phillips, Tamara J

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**Institution:** Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Genetic factors significantly influence addiction-related phenotypes. This is supported by the successful bidirectional selective breeding of two replicate sets of mouse lines for amount of methamphetamine consumed. Some of the same genetic factors that influence methamphetamine consumption have been previously found also to influence sensitivity to the conditioned rewarding and aversive effects of methamphetamine. The goal of the current studies was to determine if some of the same genetic factors influence sensitivity to the conditioned rewarding and aversive effects of cocaine. Cocaine conditioned reward was examined in methamphetamine high drinking and low drinking line mice using a conditioned place preference procedure and cocaine conditioned aversion was measured using a conditioned taste aversion procedure. In addition, a general sensitivity measure, locomotor stimulant response to cocaine, was assessed in these lines; previous data indicated no difference between the selected lines in sensitivity to methamphetamine-induced stimulation. In contrast to robust differences for methamphetamine, the methamphetamine high and low drinking lines did not differ in sensitivity to either the rewarding or aversive effects of cocaine. They also exhibited comparable sensitivity to cocaine-induced locomotor stimulation. These data suggest that the genetic factors that influence sensitivity to the conditioned rewarding and aversive effects of methamphetamine in these lines of mice do not influence sensitivity to these effects of cocaine. Thus, different genetic factors may influence risk for

methamphetamine versus cocaine use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aversion Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[Animal Locomotion](#)  
[Mice](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Behavioural Brain Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License  
 Available from *Elsevier* in [Behavioural Brain Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

#### 56. Opioid self-administration results in cell-type specific adaptations of striatal medium spiny neurons.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, November 2013, vol./is. 256/(279-283), 0166-4328 (Nov 1, 2013)

**Author(s):** James, Alex S; Chen, Jane Y; Cepeda, Carlos; Mittal, Nitish; Jentsch, James David; Levine, Michael S; Evans, Christopher J; Walwyn, Wendy

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**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; IDDRC, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; IDDRC, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; IDDRC, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Medium-sized spiny neurons (MSNs), the predominant neuronal population of the striatum, are an integral component of the many cortical and limbic pathways associated with reward-related behaviors. A differential role of the D1 receptor-enriched (D1) MSNs of the striatonigral direct pathway, as compared with the D2 receptor-enriched (D2) MSNs of the striatopallidal indirect pathway, in mediating the addictive behaviors associated with cocaine is beginning to emerge. However, whether opioids, well-known analgesics with euphoric properties, similarly induce dissociable signaling adaptations in these neurons remains unclear. Transgenic mice expressing green fluorescent protein (GFP)-labeled D1 or D2 neurons were implanted with intravenous jugular catheters. Mice learned to self-administer 0.1mg/kg/infusion of the opioid remifentanyl during 2h sessions over 13 contiguous days. Thereafter, the electrophysiological properties of D1- and D2-MSNs in the shell region of the nucleus accumbens (NAc) were assessed. We found that prior opioid exposure did not alter the basic membrane properties nor the kinetics or amplitude of miniature excitatory postsynaptic currents (mEPSCs). However, when challenged with the mu opioid receptor (OR) agonist DAMGO, the characteristic inhibitory profile of this receptor was altered. DAMGO inhibited the frequency of mEPSCs in D1-MSNs from control mice receiving saline and in D2-MSNs from mice

exposed to remifentanil or saline, but this inhibitory profile was reduced in D1-MSNs from mice receiving remifentanil. Remifentanil exposure also altered the probability of glutamate release onto D1-, but not D2-MSNs. Together these results suggest a D1-pathway specific effect associated with the acquisition of opioid-seeking behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Self Administration](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*Neurons](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Striatum](#)  
[Adaptation](#)  
[Mice](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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 Available from *Elsevier* in [Behavioural Brain Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

### 57. Role of insular cortex D1 and D2 dopamine receptors in nicotine self-administration in rats.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, November 2013, vol./is. 256/(273-278), 0166-4328 (Nov 1, 2013)

**Author(s):** Kutlu, Munir G; Burke, Dennis; Slade, Susan; Hall, Brandon J; Rose, Jed E; Levin, Edward D

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The insular cortex has been associated with the processing of rewarding stimuli and with the neural bases of drug addiction. Ischemic damage to the insula has been associated with decreased desire to smoke cigarettes. Which component of insular function is involved in the neural basis of cigarette smoking is not clear. Dopamine systems are crucial for the reinforcing value of addictive drugs. The DA projection from the ventral tegmental area to the nucleus accumbens (NAc) has been shown to be a vital pathway for the primary reinforcement caused by taking a variety of abused drugs. In the current set of studies, the roles of D1 and D2 receptors in the insular cortex in the self-administration of nicotine by rats were assessed. Adult female Sprague-Dawley rats were fitted with jugular catheters and given access to self-administer nicotine. Bilateral local infusion cannulae were implanted into the agranular insular cortex to locally administer D1 and D2 antagonists (SCH-23390 and haloperidol). Acute local infusions of the D1 antagonist SCH-23390 into the insula (1-2 g/side) significantly decreased nicotine self-administration by more than 50%. Repeated infusions of SCH-23390 into the agranular insula caused continuing decreases in nicotine self-administration without signs of tolerance. In contrast, local infusions of the D2 antagonist haloperidol 0.5-2 g/side did not have any discernable effect on nicotine self-administration. These studies show the importance of DA D1 systems in the insula for nicotine reward. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Dopamine  
\*Drug Self Administration  
\*Neural Receptors  
\*Nicotine  
\*Insula  
Cerebral Cortex  
Rats

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in *Behavioural Brain Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License  
Available from Elsevier in *Behavioural Brain Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

**58. Impaired memory and reduced sensitivity to the circadian period lengthening effects of methamphetamine in mice selected for high methamphetamine consumption.**

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, November 2013, vol./is. 256/(197-204), 0166-4328 (Nov 1, 2013)

**Author(s):** Olsen, Reid H. J; Allen, Charles N; Derkach, Victor A; Phillips, Tamara J; Belknap, John K; Raber, Jacob

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**Institution:** Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Vollum Institute, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drug abuse runs in families suggesting the involvement of genetic risk factors. Differences in addiction-related neurobiological systems, including learning and memory and circadian rhythms, may exist prior to developing addiction. We characterized the cognitive phenotypes and the free-running circadian period of mouse lines selectively bred for high methamphetamine (MA) drinking (MA high drinking or MAHDR) and low MA drinking (MA low drinking or MALDR). MA-naive MALDR mice showed spatial memory retention while MAHDR mice did not. MA-naive MAHDR mice had elevated hippocampal levels of the AMPA receptor subunits GluA2 (old terminology: GluR2), but not GluA1 (old terminology: GluR1). There were no line differences in the free running period (τ) when only water was available. During a 25 mg/L MA solution access period (vs water), there was an increase in τ in MALDR but not MAHDR mice, although MAHDR mice consumed significantly more MA. During a 50 mg/L MA solution access period (vs water), both lines showed an increased τ. There was a positive correlation between MA consumption and τ from baseline in MALDR, but not MAHDR, mice. Thus, a heritable proclivity for elevated MA self-administration may be associated with impairments in hippocampus-dependent memory and reduced sensitivity to effects of MA on lengthening of the circadian period. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Animal Circadian Rhythms  
\*Glutamate Receptors

\*Memory  
 \*Methamphetamine  
 \*Sensitization  
 Mice

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Behavioural Brain Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License  
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#### 59. A latent class analysis of age differences in choosing service providers to treat mental and substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Services, November 2013, vol./is. 64/11(1087-1094), 1075-2730 (Nov 1, 2013)

**Author(s):** Woodward, Amanda Toler

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**Institution:** School of Social Work, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: This study investigated choice of service provider for treatment of a mental or substance use disorder and its association with consumers' age. Methods: Data were from the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys. Service users born between 1946 and 1964 were compared with those born in 1945 or earlier (N=4,082). Latent class analysis was used to identify groups of service users according to nine dichotomous items reflecting lifetime visits with different types of professionals. Multinomial logistic regression was used to analyze factors predicting latent class membership, with particular focus on both the direct and moderating effects of age. Analyses controlled for sociodemographic characteristics and disorder-related variables. Results: Five classes of service user were identified. Class 1 (10.8%) included individuals who visited six of the nine types of providers (multiple providers visited). Class 2 (21.9%) had low probability of visiting most providers (limited providers visited). Class 3 (24.1%) visited a psychiatrist (primarily psychiatrist). Class 4 (28.1%) visited a family physician or other physician (primarily family physician). Class 5 (15.1%) visited a psychologist (primarily psychologist). A higher proportion of service users born before 1946 were in the primarily family physician class. Although 21% of service users born later also fell into this class, overall they were more evenly distributed across the five classes. Conclusions: Family physicians played a significant role in behavioral health treatment for both age groups. However, findings suggest that younger adults may rely on more complex combinations of service providers that will require greater coordination between the behavioral and general health care systems in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Age Differences  
 \*Physicians  
 \*Service Personnel  
 \*Health Personnel  
 Drug Abuse  
 Mental Disorders

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 60. Cost-effectiveness of injectable opioid treatment v. oral methadone for chronic heroin addiction.

**Citation:** The British Journal of Psychiatry, November 2013, vol./is. 203/5(341-349), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):** Byford, Sarah; Barrett, Barbara; Metrebian, Nicola; Groshkova, Teodora; Cary, Maria; Charles, Vikki; Lintzeris, Nicholas; Strang, John

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**Institution:** Centre for the Economics of Mental and Physical Health, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Centre for the Economics of Mental and Physical Health, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Addictions Department, National Addiction Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Lisbon, Portugal; Centre for the Economics of Mental and Physical Health, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Addictions Department, National Addiction Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Langton Centre, South Eastern Sydney Local Health District, NSW Health, NSW, Australia; Addictions Department, National Addiction Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Despite evidence of the effectiveness of injectable opioid treatment compared with oral methadone for chronic heroin addiction, the additional cost of injectable treatment is considerable, and cost-effectiveness uncertain. Aims: To compare the cost-effectiveness of supervised injectable heroin and injectable methadone with optimised oral methadone for chronic refractory heroin addiction. Method: Multisite, open-label, randomised controlled trial. Outcomes were assessed in terms of quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs). Economic perspective included health, social services and criminal justice resources. Results: Intervention costs over 26 weeks were significantly higher for injectable heroin (mean 8995 v. 4674 injectable methadone and 2596 oral methadone;  $P < 0.0001$ ). Costs overall were highest for oral methadone (mean 15 805 v. 13 410 injectable methadone and 10 945 injectable heroin;  $P = \text{n.s.}$ ) due to higher costs of criminal activity. In cost-effectiveness analysis, oral methadone was dominated by injectable heroin and injectable methadone (more expensive and less effective). At willingness to pay of 30 000 per QALY, there is a higher probability of injectable methadone being more cost-effective (80%) than injectable heroin. Conclusions: Injectable opioid treatments are more cost-effective than optimised oral methadone for chronic refractory heroin addiction. The choice between supervised injectable heroin and injectable methadone is less clear. There is currently evidence to suggest superior effectiveness of injectable heroin but at a cost that policy makers may find unacceptable. Future research should consider the use of decision analytic techniques to model expected costs and benefits of the treatments over the longer term. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Injections](#)  
[Health Care Costs](#)  
[Methadone](#)  
[Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 61. Injectable heroin-Effective treatment for opiate misusers, but is it cost-effective?

**Citation:** The British Journal of Psychiatry, November 2013, vol./is. 203/5(325-326), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):** Hunter, Rachael M; Hasan, Sherife

**Correspondence Address:** Hunter, Rachael M.: Department of Primary Care and Population Sciences, University College London Medical School, Royal Free Campus, Rowland Hill Street, London, United Kingdom, NW3 2PF, r.hunter@ucl.ac.uk

**Institution:** Department of Primary Care and Population Sciences, University College London Medical School, London, United Kingdom; House of Lords, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Implementation of injectable heroin treatment for patients with chronic heroin dependence unresponsive to oral methadone maintenance treatment has stagnated, even though the evidence for its effectiveness in this population continues to accrue. This is due to a range of political and environmental factors, not least of which is the cost of the treatment. The article by Byford et al in this issue of the Journal goes some way to increasing the evidence base for the cost-effectiveness of injectable heroin treatment compared with other treatment options. Questions still remain though about the funding implications for government departments, commissioners and providers, given that the sector that is responsible for the majority of the cost, healthcare, is not the same sector that sees the majority of the cost savings, criminal justice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[Health Care Costs](#)  
[Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**62. "Efficacy of as-needed nalmefene in alcohol-dependent patients with at least a high drinking risk level: Results from a subgroup analysis of two randomized controlled 6-month studies": Corrigendum.**

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2013, vol./is. 48/6(746), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** van den Brink, Wim; Aubin, Henri-Jean; Bladstrom, Anna; Torup, Lars; Gual, Antoni; Mann, Karl

**Correspondence Address:** van den Brink, Wim: Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Department of Psychiatry, Room PA1.188, PO BOX 22660, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1100 DD, w.vandenbrink@amc.uva.nl

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Hopital Paul Brousse, INSERM 669, Universite Paris-Sud, Villejuif, France; H. Lundbeck A/S, Valby, Denmark; H. Lundbeck A/S, Valby, Denmark; Department of Psychiatry, Alcohol Unit, Institute of Neurosciences, Hospital Clinic, Barcelona, Spain; Department of Addictive Behaviour and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reports an error in "Efficacy of as-needed nalmefene in alcohol-dependent patients with at least a high drinking risk level: Results from a subgroup analysis of two randomized controlled 6-month studies" by Wim van den Brink, Henri-Jean Aubin, Anna Bladstrom, Lars Torup, Antoni Gual and Karl Mann (Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2013[Sep-Oct], Vol 48[5], 570-578). On page 573, paragraph 'Total alcohol consumption', line 4-5 "114 g/day (nalmefene) in ESENSE 2." should have been "113 g/day (nalmefene) in ESENSE 2." This has already been corrected in the online issue file. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-30163-008). Aims: The aim of the study was to investigate the efficacy and safety of as-needed use of nalmefene 18 mg versus placebo in reducing alcohol consumption in patients who did not reduce their alcohol consumption after an initial assessment, i.e. the pooled subgroup of patients with at least a high drinking risk level (men: >60 g/day; women: >40 g/day) at both screening and randomization from the two randomized controlled 6-month studies ESENSE 1 (NCT00811720) and ESENSE 2 (NCT00812461). Methods: Nalmefene 18 mg and placebo were taken on an as-needed basis. All the patients also received a motivational and adherence-enhancing intervention (BRENDA). The co-primary outcomes were number of heavy drinking days (HDDs) and mean total alcohol consumption (g/day) in

Month 6 measured using the Timeline Follow-back method. Additionally, data on clinical improvement, liver function and safety were collected throughout the study. Results: The pooled population consisted of 667 patients: placebo n = 332; nalmefene n = 335. There was a superior effect of nalmefene compared with placebo in reducing the number of HDDs [treatment difference: -3.2 days (95% CI: -4.8; -1.6); P < 0.0001] and total alcohol consumption [treatment difference: -14.3 g/day (-20.8; -7.8); P < 0.0001] at Month 6. Improvements in clinical status and liver parameters were greater in the nalmefene group compared with the placebo group. Adverse events and adverse events leading to dropout were more common with nalmefene than placebo. Conclusion: As-needed nalmefene was efficacious in reducing alcohol consumption in patients with at least a high drinking risk level at both screening and randomization, and the effect in this subgroup was larger than in the total population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Safety](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

**63. "Green tea extract co-administered with a polymer effectively prevents alcoholic liver damage by prolonged inhibition of alcohol absorption in mice": Corrigendum.**

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2013, vol./is. 48/6(745), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Park, Jae-Hyung; Kim, Sun-Joo; Hwang, Ilseon; Bae, Ki-Cheor; Bae, Jae-Hoon; Song, Dae-Kyu

**Correspondence Address:** Song, Dae-Kyu: Department of Physiology, Keimyung University School of Medicine, 1095 Dalgubeoldae-Ro, Dalseo-Gu, Daegu, Korea, 704-701, dksong@kmu.ac.kr

**Institution:** Department of Physiology, Keimyung University, School of Medicine, Daegu, Korea; Department of Physiology, Keimyung University, School of Medicine, Daegu, Korea; Department of Pathology, Keimyung University, School of Medicine, Daegu, Korea; Department of Physiology, Keimyung University, School of Medicine, Daegu, Korea; Department of Physiology, Keimyung University, School of Medicine, Daegu, Korea; Department of Physiology, Keimyung University, School of Medicine, Daegu, Korea

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reports an error in "Green tea extract co-administered with a polymer effectively prevents alcoholic liver damage by prolonged inhibition of alcohol absorption in mice" by Jae-Hyung Park, Sun-Joo Kim, Ilseon Hwang, Ki-Cheor Bae, Jae-Hoon Bae and Dae-Kyu Song (Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2013[Jan-Feb], Vol 48[1], 59-67). In the original article, there was an error in Figure 6. The corrected Figure 6 is present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-05639-008). Aims: Alcohol toxicity can induce multiple organ dysfunction, including the liver. Gallated catechins (GCs), the components of green tea extract (GTE), have been known to inhibit intestinal lipid absorption. This study was designed to investigate the inhibitory effect of GC on the absorption of the lipid-soluble ethanol in normal mice. In addition, the effectiveness of prolonging the GC-mediated effect was evaluated as a means of preventing alcoholic liver damage. Methods: GTE was administered orally immediately or 90 min before ethanol administration and the blood ethanol and acetaldehyde levels were measured. Binge ethanol administration (by gavage every 6 h for 24 h) was used to induce acute liver injury, and GTE was administered 90 min prior to every ethanol administration. Results: When GTE, but not GC-decreased GTE, was administered immediately before ethanol intake, the blood ethanol and acetaldehyde levels were significantly lower than those in the control. On the other hand, GTE has no effect when

GTE was administered 90 min before ethanol intake. When GTE was co-administered with polyethylene glycol (PEG) or poly-L-glutamate (PGA) 90 min before ethanol intake, the lowering effect of GTE on the blood ethanol and acetaldehyde levels was maintained in contrast to the GTE-alone-treated group. After binge ethanol administration, liver weight decreased, and serum alanine aminotransferase and aspartate aminotransferase levels were elevated. Additionally, histopathological changes, such as macrovesicular steatosis and necrosis, were induced in the liver, together with reactive oxygen species generation. When GTE + PEG or GTE + PGA, but not GTE alone, was administered 90 min before ethanol intake, acute liver injury was ameliorated. Conclusion: These findings support the development of GTE + PEG or GTE + PGA as an inhibitor of intestinal alcohol absorption for the preventative treatment of acute alcohol toxicity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Beverages \(Nonalcoholic\)](#)  
[\\*Liver Disorders](#)  
[Drug Administration Methods](#)  
[Mice](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

#### 64. Alcohol-attributable mortality and years of potential life lost in Chile in 2009.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2013, vol./is. 48/6(729-736), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Castillo-Carniglia, Alvaro; Kaufman, Jay S; Pino, Paulina

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**Institution:** Doctoral Program in Public Health, University of Chile, Santiago, Chile; Department of Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Occupational Health, McGill University, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Epidemiology Division, School of Public Health, University of Chile, Santiago, Chile

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: The aim of the study was to estimate mortality and years of potential life lost (YPLL) attributable to alcohol consumption in 2009 in Chile. Methods: The population considered for this study included those 15 years and over. Exposure to alcohol in the population was estimated by triangulating the records of alcohol per capita consumption in Chile with information from the Eighth National Study of Drugs in the General Population (2008). The effect of alcohol consumption on each cause of death (relative risk) was extracted from previously published meta-analyses. With this information we estimated the alcohol-attributable fraction (AAF) and deaths and YPLL due to alcohol consumption. The confidence intervals for the AAF were estimated with Monte Carlo sampling using the estimated variances of the exposure prevalence and relative effect. Results: The estimated total number of deaths attributable to alcohol consumption was 8753 (95% CI: 6257, 11,584) corresponding to 9.8% (95% CI: 7.01%, 12.98%) of all deaths in Chile in 2009. The total estimated YPLL attributable to alcohol were 195,475 (95% CI: 164,287, 227,726), corresponding to 21.5% (95% CI: 18.1%, 25.0%) of total YPLL for that year in Chile. Conclusion: Alcohol consumption is a major risk factor and accounts for nearly one of ten deaths in Chile. These results may be used to guide the design of public health policies and evaluations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)

\*Alcoholism  
 \*Mortality Rate  
 \*Risk Factors

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in *Alcohol and Alcoholism*

#### 65. Use of novel technology-based techniques to improve alcohol-related outcomes in clinical trials.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2013, vol./is. 48/6(712-719), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2013)  
**Author(s):** Gurvich, Eugenia M; Kenna, George A; Leggio, Lorenzo  
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**Institution:** Biomedical Engineering Undergraduate Program, Brown University School of Engineering, Providence, RI, US; Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University Medical School, Providence, RI, US; Section on Clinical Psychoneuroendocrinology and Neuropsychopharmacology, Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** With a better understanding of the biologic basis of alcohol dependence and the considerable financial burden of alcohol abuse and dependence, the number of alcohol-related clinical pharmacotherapy trials has been on the rise. Subsequently, the potential to find efficacious treatments is more promising. Unfortunately, alcohol-related trials face a number of challenges, as a result of the difficulties that arise from traditional and outdated methods to collect data and ensure medication adherence. Novel technology-based assessments, such as ecological momentary assessment, interactive voice response, transdermal sensor and medication-event monitoring system provide a prospective solution-albeit not without possible concerns-to the difficulties faced in alcohol-related clinical trials. Clinical trials are meant to define the efficacy of the treatment and to determine an effective and safe dosage. However, due to lack of adherence a drug could inappropriately or mistakenly be judged as ineffective for treating a specific disorder. The described technologies may be important tools to prevent false negatives in validating drug efficacy, to provide consistency in clinical trials and to improve available data regarding the study of pharmacotherapies for alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcohol Abuse  
 \*Alcoholism  
 \*Technology  
 \*Treatment Outcomes  
 \*Treatment  
 Clinical Trials  
 Drug Therapy

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in *Alcohol and Alcoholism*

#### 66. Neuropsychological rehabilitation in alcohol-related brain damage: A systematic review.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2013, vol./is. 48/6(704-711), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2013)  
**Author(s):** Svanberg, Jenny; Evans, Jonathan J  
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**Institution:** Forth Valley Substance Misuse Service, Stirling Community Hospital, Stirling, United Kingdom; Institute of Health and Wellbeing, Glasgow University, Glasgow, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: The evidence base for rehabilitating alcohol-related brain damage (ARBD) is still in its infancy. The aim of this review was to collate evidence of intervention studies for ARBD and Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome (WKS), to offer some indication of methodological quality, and to suggest directions for future research in this area. Methods: A comprehensive search strategy resulted in systematic review of 16 studies investigating neurorehabilitation of cognitive impairment relating to ARBD. Results: Most studies addressed rehabilitation of the memory impairments associated with Korsakoff's syndrome, although one study seeking to remediate executive functioning impairment was also included. Three studies outlining service models or approaches were included, with the aim of generating advances in service development for this population. Conclusion: The reviewed studies were of varying methodology, allowing only tentative conclusions. However, the available evidence suggested benefits of a number of memory rehabilitation strategies. Options for practice are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Brain Damage](#)  
[\\*Neuropsychological Rehabilitation](#)  
[Methodology](#)  
[Syndromes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

**67. A cross-sectional study of attitudes about the use of genetic testing for clinical care among patients with an alcohol use disorder.**

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2013, vol./is. 48/6(700-703), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Strobel, Brittany; McManus, Lauren; Leong, Shirley; Blow, Frederic; Slaymaker, Valerie; Berrettini, Wade; Gordon, Adam J; O'Brien, Charles; Oslin, David

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**Institution:** University of Pennsylvania, Treatment Research Center, Philadelphia, PA, US; University of Pennsylvania, Treatment Research Center, Philadelphia, PA, US; Philadelphia VA Medical Center, MIRECC, Philadelphia, PA, US; U-M Addiction Treatment Services (UMATS), Ann Arbor, MI, US; Hazelden Graduate School of Addiction Studies, Center City, MN, US; Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; MIRECC, VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; University of Pennsylvania, Treatment Research Center, Philadelphia, PA, US; Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: Modification and individualization of medical treatments due to genetic testing has the potential to revolutionize healthcare delivery. As evidence mounts that genetic testing may improve treatment decisions for patients with alcohol use disorder (AUD), we explored patient concerns and attitudes toward genetic testing. Methods: Subjects of two USA cross-sectional AUD studies were surveyed regarding their attitudes regarding the use of genetic testing for AUD treatment. Results: Four hundred and fifty-seven participants were surveyed. Overall, subjects showed a high degree of willingness to

provide DNA for clinical use and recognized genetics as important to the pathophysiology of a number of disorders including AUD. There were, however, significant concerns expressed related to insurance denial or employment problems. Conclusion: We found that patients enrolled in AUD studies had some concerns about use of genetic testing. The patients in these two samples were, however, willing and knowledgeable about providing DNA samples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Genetic Testing](#)  
[\\*Health Care Delivery](#)  
[\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[Attitudes](#)  
[Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

#### 68. Preferences regarding treatment for alcohol problems.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2013, vol./is. 48/6(694-699), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Andreasson, Sven; Danielsson, Anna-Karin; Wallhed-Finn, Sara

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: The aim of the study was to investigate preferences in the general population regarding type of treatment for alcohol problems and the preferred setting for delivery of treatment and reasons for not seeking treatment for alcohol problems. Method: Data were from a random, cross-sectional, interview survey of 9005 of the Swedish general population. Proportions of respondents preferring a certain treatment and source of treatment, and reasons suggested for why people do not seek treatment, were analysed in relation to number of standard drinks, employment status, education and income. Results: Most frequently endorsed forms of treatment were alcoholics anonymous or similar support groups and psychotherapy. More than 50% preferred psychiatric or addiction specialist treatment. Around 10% preferred primary health care and around 20% the occupational health services. About 5% preferred the social services. Respondents rated 'feeling ashamed' as the most important reason why people would not seek help for alcohol problems. Conclusion: Large majorities of the respondents preferred treatment in the health care services and few in the social services. Internet-based treatment and pharmacological treatment attracted few respondents, the majority preferring more traditional forms of treatment. Alcohol treatment remains a stigmatized field, evidenced by shame being the most commonly reported reason for not seeking treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Preferences](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)

[Educational Attainment Level](#)  
[Employment Status](#)  
[Income Level](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

**69. Combining medical treatment and CBT in treating alcohol-dependent patients: Effects on life quality and general well-being.**

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2013, vol./is. 48/6(687-693), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Laaksonen, E; Vuoristo-Myllys, S; Koski-Jannes, A; Alho, H

**Correspondence Address:** Alho, H.: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, PO 30, Helsinki, Finland, 00271, hannu.alho@thl.fi

**Institution:** Department of General Practice, University of Turku, Turku, Finland; Institute of Behavioral Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland; Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: The aim of the study was to examine how the combination of medication and a brief cognitive behavioral intervention for alcohol dependency can affect patients' quality of life (QL), symptoms of depression and smoking habits. Methods: We conducted a randomized, open-label, multicenter naturalistic study for 243 voluntary-treatment-seeking alcohol-dependent adult outpatients in two phases: first, 12 weeks with continuous medication followed by targeted medication for up to 52 weeks, and second, a follow-up period of 67 weeks (altogether 2.5 years). The subjects were randomized 1:1:1 to receive supervised naltrexone, acamprosate or disulfiram, plus a brief manual-based cognitive behavioral intervention (CBT). Results: All three study groups showed a significant reduction in drinking from baseline to the end of the study. In the QL test EQ-5D, patients exhibited significant positive changes in sleeping, action, pain and mood dimensions. Severity of depression decreased during the whole study. Smoking decreased more in the disulfiram group than in the naltrexone and acamprosate groups. Conclusion: A combination of medical treatment (naltrexone, acamprosate or disulfiram) with the CBT-booklet (patient guide) appears to help reduce patients' symptoms of depression and improve their QL. Treatment is also associated with success at quitting smoking, especially among patients using disulfiram. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Quality of Life](#)  
[\\*Well Being](#)  
[Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

**70. Modification of erythrocyte membrane proteins, enzymes and transport mechanisms in chronic alcoholics: An in vivo and in vitro study.**

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2013, vol./is. 48/6(679-686), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Maturu, Paramahansa; Vaddi, Damodara Reddy; Pannuru, Padmavathi; Nallanchakravarthula, Varadacharyulu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: The aim of the study was to elucidate the molecular mechanisms underlying the alcohol perturbation leading to deleterious effects on erythrocyte membrane transport in chronic alcoholics. Methods: Membrane bound enzyme activities such as Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase and acetylcholine esterase and membrane transport analysis by in vitro and erythrocyte membrane profile analysis in controls and chronic alcoholic red cells were analyzed. Results: It was observed that decreased Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase enzyme activity and increased activities of Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase and acetylcholine esterase in chronic alcoholics compared to controls. The in vitro studies of erythrocytes suggested that there is an increased uptake of glucose through chronic alcoholic red cells. However, glucose utilization by chronic alcoholic red cells was decreased. An increased sensitivity of ouabain for its binding site on Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase in chronic alcoholic erythrocyte membrane was evident from this study. Though there appears to be an increased Na<sup>+</sup> influx in chronic alcoholic cells, the status of Na<sup>+</sup> transport is not altered much. However, ouabain caused slight disturbances in the transport of sodium, similar disturbances in the potassium transport resulting in much accumulation of potassium in red cells. Conclusions: It was concluded that chronic alcohol consumption modified certain membrane bound proteins, enzymes and transport mechanisms in chronic alcoholics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
\*Enzymes  
\*Erythrocytes  
\*Membranes  
\*Proteins  
Glucose

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

**71. A radical but flawed proposal: Comments on Rehm et al. "Defining substance use disorders: Do we really need more than heavy use?"**

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2013, vol./is. 48/6(646-647), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Heather, Nick

**Correspondence Address:** Heather, Nick: Department of Psychology, Faculty of Health & Life Sciences, Northumbria University, Northumberland Building, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom, NE1 8ST, nick.heather@northumbria.ac.uk

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on N article by J. Rehm et al. (see record 2013-37144-001). Rehm et al. gave a provocative proposal for revising the definition of substance use disorders, with radical

implications for treatment, prevention and policy. They argue that, for the purposes of reducing substance-related harm, concepts of dependence and addiction are superfluous in this definition and that all one need is the concept of 'heavy use over time'. This proposal will no doubt generate a lively and interesting debate and is to be commended for that reason. However, the author believes it to be founded on deeply flawed reasoning and a shortsighted view of its topic. Owing to the prominence of its authors, their article may well be influential in the field of substance use disorders but it will be most regrettable, in my view, if it leads to the kind of changes they advocate. Rehm et al. suggest different thresholds applying to all psychoactive substances for brief intervention and treatment proper. With regard to brief intervention, a threshold in terms of some level of consumption is appropriate because there is no other way of defining hazardous use. However, mere quantity and frequency are insufficient to define harmful use and additional criteria are needed here. Even at this lower level of harm, it is useful formally to acknowledge that some individuals, even though well-motivated to do so, will have difficulty changing their behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Measurement](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

**72. The concept of substance use disorders. A commentary on "Defining substance use disorders: Do we really need more than heavy use" by Rehm et al.**

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2013, vol./is. 48/6(644-645), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Saunders, John B

**Correspondence Address:** Saunders, John B., Suite 57, 1 Macquarie Street, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2000, mail@jbsaunders.net

**Institution:** Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, QLD, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by J. Rehm et al. (see record 2013-37144-001). Substance use disorders reflect more than just substance use. At one level they are patterns of behaviour, at another level they are clusters of experiences and physiological features. Substance use disorders are strongly correlated with the level of substance use, but the importance of defining them as disorders is because this determines the need for treatment (including detoxification, agonist maintenance treatment and other pharmacotherapies). The severity of a substance disorder also strongly influences the individual's prognosis. Quantification of substance use is valuable for both clinical and epidemiological purposes, but it should be as precise as possible and notions such as "heavy use over time" are not fit for purpose. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Measurement](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in *Alcohol and Alcoholism*

**73. Why not add consumption measures to current definitions of substance use disorders? Commentary on Rehm et al. "Defining substance use disorders: Do we really need more than heavy use?"**

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2013, vol./is. 48/6(642-643), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2013)  
**Author(s):** Bradley, Katharine A; Rubinsky, Anna D  
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**Institution:** Group Health Research Institute, Group Health, Seattle, WA, US; Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Health Services Research & Development (HSR&D), Seattle, WA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Comments on an article by J. Rehm et al (see record 2013-37144-001). The article by Rehm and colleagues in this issue of the Journal argues that diagnoses of substance use disorders should be based solely on measures of consumption. Although the authors provide convincing arguments for inclusion of consumption measures in the diagnostic criteria for substance use disorders, we do not agree that diagnostic criteria should be restricted to measures of consumption alone. Our clinical and research experience with alcohol use disorders suggests that use of consumption measures alone would fail to identify many patients whose alcohol or drug use is adversely impacting their health. Instead, we advocate-as others have done-that measures of consumption be added to current diagnostic criteria. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Diagnosis  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Measurement  
Symptoms  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in *Alcohol and Alcoholism*

**74. "Defining substance use disorders: Do we really need more than heavy use?": Comment.**

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2013, vol./is. 48/6(641), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2013)  
**Author(s):** Rice, Peter  
**Correspondence Address:** Rice, Peter: NHS Tayside, Stracathro Hospital, Brechin, United Kingdom, DD9 7QA, peter.rice@nhs.net  
**Institution:** NHS Tayside, Stracathro Hospital, Brechin, United Kingdom  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Comments on an article by J. Rehm et al. (see record 2013-37144-001). Defining Substance Use Disorders as heavy use will help to reduce fruitless discussions about labeling, reduce stigma and increase the likelihood of people coming forward for help of whatever level of intensity best matches their needs. Clinicians will still need to assess propensity for withdrawal symptoms and help the heaviest drinkers to work out whether they can successfully maintain a reduced consumption level rather than abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Measurement](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

#### 75. Defining substance use disorders: Do we really need more than heavy use?

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2013, vol./is. 48/6(633-640), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Rehm, J; Marmet, S; Anderson, P; Gual, A; Kraus, L; Nutt, D. J; Room, R; Samokhvalov, A. V; Scafato, E; Trapencieris, M; Wiers, R. W; Gmel, G

**Correspondence Address:** Rehm, J., jtrehm@gmail.com

**Institution:** Institute for Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, TU Dresden, Dresden, Germany; Addiction Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland; Institute of Health and Society, Newcastle University, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom; Addictions Unit, Psychiatry Department, Neurosciences Institute, Hospital Clinic, IDIBAPS, Barcelona, Spain; IFT Institut für Therapieforschung, Munich, Germany; Centre for Neuropsychopharmacology, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom; Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, ON, Canada; Population's Health and Health Determinants Units, National Observatory on Alcohol-CNESPS, National Centre for Epidemiology, Surveillance and Health Promotion, Istituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome, Italy; Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia; Development and Psychopathology (ADAPT) Lab, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: The aim of the study was to explore whether the concept of heavy substance use over time can be used as definition of substance use disorder. Methods: Narrative review. Results: Heavy use over time clearly underlies the neurobiological changes associated with current thinking of substance use disorders. In addition, there is evidence that heavy use over time can explain the majority of social problems and of burden of disease (morbidity and mortality). A definition of substance use disorders via heavy use over time would avoid some of the problems of current conceptualizations, for instance the cultural specificity of concepts such as loss of control. Finally, stressing the continuum of use may avoid the high level of stigmatization currently associated with substance use disorders. Conclusion: 'Heavy substance use over time' seems to be a definition of substance use disorders in line with results of basic research and epidemiology. Additionally, it reduces stigmatization. This approach should thus be further explored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Measurement](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

**76. Parents' perceptions of their adolescent sons' recovery in a therapeutic community for addicted clients.**

- Citation:** International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, November 2013, vol./is. 57/11(1417-1436), 0306-624X;1552-6933 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Chen, Gila; Elisha, Ety; Timor, Uri; Ronel, Natti
- Correspondence Address:** Chen, Gila: Criminology Department, Ashkelon Academic College, Ben Tzvi 12, Ashkelon, Israel, 78109, chengila6@gmail.com
- Institution:** Ashkelon Academic College, Ashkelon, Israel; Yezreel Valley College, Givataim, Israel; Ashkelon Academic College, Ashkelon, Israel; Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** A qualitative phenomenological study of parents of addicted male adolescents who were residents of a Jewish therapeutic community (TC) describes and interprets the parents' perceptions of the recovery process. Deep, semistructured interviews with 14 parents provided the data. The parents' perceptions were clustered into three main themes of meaning: (a) the process of change, (b) the experiences of family members in the course of the son's recovery process, and (c) the parents' perception of the treatment at Retorno. According to the parents, the admission of their sons into the TC brought notable relief to the family life, which enabled the whole family to begin a recovery process. The findings support the positive criminology perspective that emphasizes the disintegration-integration vector as significant in the recovery process. Recommendations for intervention planning are provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Parent Child Relations](#)  
[\\*Parental Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Community](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Multimodal Treatment Approach](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**77. Heterogeneity in drug abuse among juvenile offenders: Is mixture regression more informative than standard regression?**

- Citation:** International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, November 2013, vol./is. 57/11(1326-1346), 0306-624X;1552-6933 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Montgomery, Katherine L; Vaughn, Michael G; Thompson, Sanna J; Howard, Matthew O
- Correspondence Address:** Montgomery, Katherine L.: School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, 1 University Station D3500, Austin, TX, US, 78712, kmontgomery@utexas.edu
- Institution:** University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; Saint Louis University, St Louis, MO, US; University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Research on juvenile offenders has largely treated this population as a homogeneous group. However, recent findings suggest that this at-risk population may be considerably more heterogeneous than previously believed. This study compared mixture regression analyses with standard regression techniques in an effort to explain how known factors such as distress, trauma, and personality are associated with drug abuse among juvenile offenders. Researchers recruited 728 juvenile offenders from Missouri juvenile correctional facilities for participation in this study. Researchers investigated past-year

substance use in relation to the following variables: demographic characteristics (gender, ethnicity, age, familial use of public assistance), antisocial behavior, and mental illness symptoms (psychopathic traits, psychiatric distress, and prior trauma). Results indicated that standard and mixed regression approaches identified significant variables related to past-year substance use among this population; however, the mixture regression methods provided greater specificity in results. Mixture regression analytic methods may help policy makers and practitioners better understand and intervene with the substance-related subgroups of juvenile offenders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[\\*Prisoners](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Correctional Institutions](#)  
[Emotional Trauma](#)  
[Incarceration](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 78. Brain circuits that link schizophrenia to high risk of cigarette smoking.

**Citation:** Schizophrenia Bulletin, November 2013, vol./is. 39/6(1373-1381), 0586-7614;1745-1701 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):** Moran, Lauren V; Sampath, Hemalatha; Kochunov, Peter; Hong, L. Elliot

**Correspondence Address:** Hong, L. Elliot: Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, PO Box 21247, Baltimore, MD, US, 21228, ehong@mprc.umaryland.edu

**Institution:** Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Schizophrenia is associated with a high prevalence of smoking. Functional connectivity between the dorsal anterior cingulate (dACC) and limbic regions including the ventral striatum, extended amygdala and parahippocampal areas has been previously implicated in the genetics and clinical severity of smoking. In this study, we test the hypothesis that dACC functional circuits are key paths for the high risk of smoking comorbidity in schizophrenia. Resting state functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) was performed using the dACC as a seed region in smoking and nonsmoking patients with schizophrenia (n = 54), matched controls (n = 65), and nonpsychotic first-degree relatives (n = 24). Multiple regions had decreased connectivity with the dACC in schizophrenia patients when compared with matched controls (n = 65). Several of these functional circuits were also associated with nicotine addiction severity; the largest cluster included limbic areas such as the parahippocampal, extended amygdala, ventral striatal, and posterior insula regions, indicating an overlap of schizophrenia and nicotine addiction on to this circuit. These same functional connectivity-defined circuits were also significantly impaired in schizophrenia nonsmokers compared with control nonsmokers and in nonpsychotic first-degree relatives. Functional connectivity between the dACC and limbic regions is inherently abnormal in schizophrenia, related to its genetic liability regardless of smoking, and overlaps with a nicotine addiction-related circuit. Our findings establish a biologically defined brain circuit mechanism that contributes to the high

prevalence of smoking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Maryland Psychiatric Research Center. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Neural Networks](#)  
[Nicotine](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Schizophrenia Bulletin](#)

**79. What makes internet addicts continue playing online even when faced by severe negative consequences? Possible explanations from an fMRI study.**

**Citation:** Biological Psychology, October 2013, vol./is. 94/2(282-289), 0301-0511 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Dong, Guangheng; Hu, Yanbo; Lin, Xiao; Lu, Qilin

**Correspondence Address:** Dong, Guangheng: Department of Psychology, Zhejiang Normal University, 688 Yingbin Road, Zhejiang Province, Jinhua, China, dongguangheng@gmail.com

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, China; Centre for Integrative Neuroscience and Neurodynamics (CINN), School of Psychology and Clinical Language Sciences, University of Reading, Reading, United Kingdom; Department of Psychology, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, China; School of Life Science, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In this study, we designed a continuous wins-and-losses task to monitor the mental activities during decision-making and their effects on subsequent decisions in Internet addiction disorder (IAD) subjects. In behavioral performance, IAD subjects show longer response time, lower repeat rate and greater Stroop effect than healthy controls. In neuroimaging results, IAD subjects show increased brain activities in the inferior frontal cortex, insula, anterior cingulate cortex and decreased activation in the caudate and posterior cingulate cortex after continuous wins than healthy controls. In addition, IAD subjects show increased brain activities in the inferior frontal gyrus and decreased brain activation in the posterior cingulate cortex after continuous losses. Thus, we concluded that IAD subjects engage more cognitive activities to finish the decision-making task. As a result, they cannot sufficiently focus on the executive function during this process. They also do not pay adequate attention to considering previous selections and relevant outcomes during decision-making. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Executive Function](#)  
[Cingulate Cortex](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Biological Psychology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License  
 Available from *Elsevier* in [Biological Psychology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

**80. Different populations of subthalamic neurons encode cocaine vs. sucrose reward and predict future error.**

- Citation:** Journal of Neurophysiology, October 2013, vol./is. 110/7(1497-1510), 0022-3077;1522-1598 (Oct 1, 2013)
- Author(s):** Lardeux, Sylvie; Paleressompouille, Dany; Pernaud, Remy; Cador, Martine; Baunez, Christelle
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- Institution:** Laboratoire de Neurobiologie de la Cognition, Unite Mixte de Recherche 6155, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Marseille, France; Laboratoire de Neurobiologie de la Cognition, Unite Mixte de Recherche 6155, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Marseille, France; Laboratoire de Neurobiologie de la Cognition, Unite Mixte de Recherche 6155, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Marseille, France; Institut de Neurosciences Cognitives et Integratives d'Aquitaine, Unite Mixte de Recherche 5287, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Bordeaux, France; Laboratoire de Neurobiologie de la Cognition, Unite Mixte de Recherche 6155, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Marseille, France
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The search for treatment of cocaine addiction raises the challenge to find a way to diminish motivation for the drug without decreasing it for natural rewards. Subthalamic nucleus (STN) inactivation decreases motivation for cocaine while increasing motivation for food, suggesting that STN can dissociate different rewards. Here, we investigated how rat STN neurons respond to cues predicting cocaine or sucrose and to reward delivery while rats are performing a discriminative stimuli task. We show that different neuronal populations of STN neurons encode cocaine and sucrose. In addition, we show that STN activity at the cue onset predicts future error. When changing the reward predicted unexpectedly, STN neurons show capacities of adaptation, suggesting a role in reward-prediction error. Furthermore, some STN neurons show a response to executive error (i.e., "oops neurons") that is specific to the missed reward. These results position the STN as a nexus where natural rewards and drugs of abuse are coded differentially and can influence the performance. Therefore, STN can be viewed as a structure where action could be taken for the treatment of cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Physiological Society; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Basal Ganglia](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Electrophysiology](#)  
[\\*Neurons](#)  
[\\*Subthalamic Nucleus](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Cues](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Neurophysiology*

**81. Spike timing-dependent plasticity at GABAergic synapses in the ventral tegmental area.**

- Citation:** The Journal of Physiology, October 2013, vol./is. 591/19(4699-4710), 0022-3751;1469-7793 (Oct 1, 2013)
- Author(s):** Kodangattil, Jayaraj N; Dacher, Matthieu; Authement, Michael E; Nugent, Fereshteh S

**Correspondence Address:** Nugent, Fereshteh S.: Edward Hebert School of Medicine, Department of Pharmacology, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, 4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD, US, 20814, fereshteh.nugent@usuhs.edu

**Institution:** Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Department of Pharmacology, Bethesda, MD, US; Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Department of Pharmacology, Bethesda, MD, US; Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Department of Pharmacology, Bethesda, MD, US; Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Department of Pharmacology, Bethesda, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Persistent changes in excitatory and inhibitory synaptic strengths to the ventral tegmental area (VTA) dopamine (DA) neurons in response to addictive drugs may underlie the transition from casual to compulsive drug use. While an enormous amount of work has been done in the area of glutamatergic plasticity of the VTA, little is known regarding the learning rules governing GABAergic plasticity in the VTA. Spike timing-dependent plasticity, STDP, has attracted considerable attention primarily due to its potential roles in processing and storage of information in the brain and there is emerging evidence for the existence of STDP at inhibitory synapses. We therefore used whole-cell recordings in rat midbrain slices to investigate whether near-coincident pre- and postsynaptic firing induces a lasting change in synaptic efficacy of VTA GABAergic synapses. We found that a Hebbian form of STDP including long-term potentiation (LTP) and long-term depression (LTD) can be induced at GABAergic synapses onto VTA DA neurons and relies on the precise temporal order of pre- and postsynaptic spiking. Importantly, GABAergic STDP is heterosynaptic (NMDA receptor dependent): triggered by correlated activities of the presynaptic glutamatergic input and postsynaptic DA cells. GABAergic STDP is postsynaptic and has an associative component since pre- or postsynaptic spiking per se did not induce STDP. STDP of GABAergic synapses in the VTA provides physiologically relevant forms of inhibitory plasticity that may underlie natural reinforcement of reward-related behaviours. Moreover, this form of inhibitory plasticity may mediate some of the reinforcing, aversive and addictive properties of drugs of abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. The Journal of Physiology-The Physiological Society; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)  
[\\*Neural Plasticity](#)  
[\\*Synapses](#)  
[\\*Tegmentum](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Time](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Physiology, The*

## 82. DRD2/ANKK1 TaqIA polymorphism (rs1800497) has opposing effects on D2/3 receptor binding in healthy controls and patients with major depressive disorder.

**Citation:** International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2013, vol./is. 16/9(2095-2101), 1461-1457;1469-5111 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Savitz, Jonathan; Hodgkinson, Colin A; Martin-Soelch, Chantal; Shen, Pei-Hong; Szczepanik, Joanna; Nugent, Allison C; Herscovitch, Peter; Grace, Anthony A; Goldman, David; Drevets, Wayne C

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Switzerland; Laboratory of Neurogenetics, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, NIH, Rockville, MD, US; Section on Neuroimaging in Mood and Anxiety Disorders, Mood and Anxiety Disorders Program, NIH, Bethesda, MD, US; Experimental Therapeutics, NIH, Bethesda, MD, US; Clinical Center, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Department of Neuroscience, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Laboratory of Neurogenetics, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, NIH, Rockville, MD, US; Laureate Institute for Brain Research, Tulsa, OK, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The A1 allele of the DRD2/ANKK1 Taq1A polymorphism (rs1800497) is associated with reduced striatal D2/3 receptor binding in healthy individuals (Con) as well as depression and addiction. However, the effect of rs1800497 on D2/3 receptor binding in depressed patients as well as the SNP's effect on D2/3 binding during reward-associated dopamine release is unknown. Twelve unmedicated patients with major depressive disorder (MDD) and 24 Con completed PET scans with [<sup>11</sup>C]raclopride, once without receiving monetary rewards (baseline) and once while winning money. In Con, the A1 allele was associated with reduced baseline binding potential (BPND) in the middle caudate and ventral striatum. However, in MDD patients the A1 allele was associated with increased baseline BPND in these regions. There were no significant associations between rs1800497 and change in BPND during reward-associated dopamine release. Conceivably, the A1 allele predisposes to depression and addiction via its effect on the post-synaptic D2 receptor. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CINP; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Polymorphism](#)  
[\\*Receptor Binding](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Monetary Rewards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### **83. S-adenosylmethionine modifies cocaine-induced DNA methylation and increases locomotor sensitization in mice.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2013, vol./is. 16/9(2053-2066), 1461-1457;1469-5111 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Anier, Kaili; Zharkovsky, Alexander; Kalda, Anti

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**Institution:** Department of Pharmacology, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia; Department of Pharmacology, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia; Department of Pharmacology, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Several studies suggest that individual variability is a critical component underlying drug addiction as not all members of a population who use addictive substance become addicted. There is evidence that the overall epigenetic status of a cell (epigenome) can be modulated by a variety of environmental factors, such as nutrients and chemicals. Based on these data, our aim was to investigate whether environmental factors like S-adenosylmethionine (SAM) via affecting epigenome could alter cocaine-induced gene expression and locomotor sensitization in mice. Our results demonstrate that repeated SAM (10 mM/kg) pretreatment significantly potentiated cocaine-induced locomotor sensitization. Using mouse nucleus accumbens (NAc) tissue, whole-genome gene expression profiling revealed that repeated SAM treatment affected a limited number of genes, but significantly modified cocaine-induced gene expression by blunting non-specifically the cocaine response. At the gene level, we discovered that SAM modulated cocaine-induced DNA methylation by inhibiting both promoter-associated

CpG-island hyper- and hypomethylation in the NAc but not in the reference tissue cerebellum. Finally, our in vitro and in vivo data show that the modulating effect of SAM is in part due to decreased methyltransferase activity via down-regulation of Dnmt3a mRNA. Taken together, our results suggest that environmental factors that affect the NAc-cell epigenome may alter the development of psychostimulant-induced addiction and this may explain, at least partly, why some individuals are more vulnerable to drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CINP; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Cocaine  
 \*DNA  
 \*Drug Addiction  
 \*Sensitization  
 Animal Locomotion  
 Gene Expression  
 Mice  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **84. Multiple controls exerted by 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors upon basal ganglia function: From physiology to pathophysiology.**

**Citation:** Experimental Brain Research, October 2013, vol./is. 230/4(477-511), 0014-4819;1432-1106 (Oct 2013)  
**Author(s):** De Deurwaerdere, P; Lagiere, M; Bosc, M; Navailles, S  
**Correspondence Address:** De Deurwaerdere, P.: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (Unite Mixte de Recherche 5293), Universite Bordeaux Segalen, 146, rue Leo Saignat, Bordeaux, France, 33076, Cedex, deurwaer@u-bordeaux2.fr  
**Institution:** Universite de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; Universite de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; Universite de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; Universite de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Serotonin<sub>2C</sub> (5-HT<sub>2C</sub>) receptors are expressed in the basal ganglia, a group of subcortical structures involved in the control of motor behaviour, mood and cognition. These receptors are mediating the effects of 5-HT throughout different brain areas via projections originating from midbrain raphe nuclei. A growing interest has been focusing on the function of 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors in the basal ganglia because they may be involved in various diseases of basal ganglia function notably those associated with chronic impairment of dopaminergic transmission. 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors act on numerous types of neurons in the basal ganglia, including dopaminergic, GABAergic, glutamatergic or cholinergic cells. Perhaps inherent to their peculiar molecular properties, the modality of controls exerted by 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors over these cell populations can be phasic, tonic (dependent on the 5-HT tone) or constitutive (a spontaneous activity without the presence of the ligand). These controls are functionally organized in the basal ganglia: they are mainly localized in the input structures and preferentially distributed in the limbic/associative territories of the basal ganglia. The nature of these controls is modified in neuropsychiatric conditions such as Parkinson's disease, tardive dyskinesia or addiction. Most of the available data indicate that the function of 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor is enhanced in cases of chronic alterations of dopamine neurotransmission. The review illustrates that 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors play a role in maintaining continuous controls over the basal ganglia via multiple diverse actions. We will discuss their interest for treatments aimed at ameliorating current pharmacotherapies in schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease or drugs abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Basal Ganglia

\*Neural Receptors  
 \*Serotonin  
 Drug Abuse  
 Drug Therapy  
 Parkinson's Disease  
 Pathophysiology  
 Physiology  
 Schizophrenia

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS* in *Experimental Brain Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

### 85. Possible contributions of a novel form of synaptic plasticity in Aplysia to reward, memory, and their dysfunctions in mammalian brain.

**Citation:** Learning & Memory, October 2013, vol./is. 20/10(580-591), 1072-0502 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Hawkins, Robert D

**Correspondence Address:** Hawkins, Robert D.: Department of Neuroscience, Columbia University, New York, NY, US, 10032, rdh1@columbia.edu

**Institution:** Department of Neuroscience, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Recent studies in Aplysia have identified a new variation of synaptic plasticity in which modulatory transmitters enhance spontaneous release of glutamate, which then acts on postsynaptic receptors to recruit mechanisms of intermediate- and long-term plasticity. In this review I suggest the hypothesis that similar plasticity occurs in mammals, where it may contribute to reward, memory, and their dysfunctions in several psychiatric disorders. In Aplysia, spontaneous release is enhanced by activation of presynaptic serotonin receptors, but presynaptic D1 dopamine receptors or nicotinic acetylcholine receptors could play a similar role in mammals. Those receptors enhance spontaneous release of glutamate in hippocampus, entorhinal cortex, prefrontal cortex, ventral tegmental area, and nucleus accumbens. In all of those brain areas, glutamate can activate postsynaptic receptors to elevate Ca<sup>2+</sup> and engage mechanisms of early-phase long-term potentiation (LTP), including AMPA receptor insertion, and of late-phase LTP, including protein synthesis and growth. Thus, presynaptic receptors and spontaneous release may contribute to postsynaptic mechanisms of plasticity in brain regions involved in reward and memory, and could play roles in disorders that affect plasticity in those regions, including addiction, Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Brain  
 \*Memory  
 \*Mollusca  
 \*Rewards  
 \*Synaptic Plasticity  
 Central Nervous System Disorders  
 Mammals  
 Mental Disorders

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 86. An order of pure decision: Growing up in a virtual world and the adolescent's experience of the body.

**Citation:** Psychoanalysis in the technoculture era., 2014(75-96) (2014)

**Author(s):** Lemma, Alessandra

**Institution:** Tavistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust, Psychological Therapies Development Unit, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) In this chapter I want to focus on one particular kind of technological development - the domain of cyberspace - and to consider the fate of the body in cyberspace. More specifically I will explore how cyberspace may be used by some young people as a way of bypassing the psychic implications of being-in-a-body and the related anxieties, which become prescient during the adolescent process. This focus may help us to understand some clinical presentations during adolescence where the young person is referred with so called 'addictions' to cyberspace and where anxieties rooted in the body - sometimes specifically focused on its appearance - may not be apparent at first assessment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Anxiety](#)  
[\\*Virtual Reality](#)  
[Human Body](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 87. The relevance of the neuroscience of addiction to criminal law.

**Citation:** A primer on criminal law and neuroscience: A contribution of the Law and Neuroscience Project, supported by the MacArthur Foundation., 2013(216-239) (2013)

**Author(s):** Husak, Douglas; Murphy, Emily

**Institution:** Rutgers School of Arts and Sciences, NJ, US; U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter begins with a brief introduction to the current state of addiction neuroscience, followed by an explanation of some of the complexities of conducting such research. These complexities are, in part, what limit the direct application of addiction neuroscience to the criminal law. Many of these complexities are not unique to addiction, but rather are common to the study of all mental illnesses. Although the neuroscientific understanding of addiction is quite sophisticated, legal decision-makers should be aware of the practical limits of even rich scientific knowledge. Next we examine several ways addiction could be relevant to the penal law before identifying the single respect in which its significance is likely to be greatest. Many jurisdictions that have created specialty drug courts make addiction a necessary condition for eligibility, so evidence from neuroscience is potentially helpful to ensure that defendants would benefit from these diversionary programs. Future developments of neuroscience-informed treatments for addiction-whether pharmaceutical, invasive, or behavioral in nature-may supplement the range of options available to these courts and help to ease the substantial public health and safety burdens caused by addictive behaviors. With respect to criminal liability itself, however, we believe that neuroscience turns out to be of limited value at the present time as well as in the foreseeable future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Adjudication](#)  
[\\*Criminal Law](#)  
[Criminals](#)  
[Neurosciences](#)  
[Public Health](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**88. A primer on criminal law and neuroscience: A contribution of the Law and Neuroscience Project, supported by the MacArthur Foundation.**

**Citation:** A primer on criminal law and neuroscience: A contribution of the Law and Neuroscience Project, supported by the MacArthur Foundation., 2013 (2013)

**Author(s):** Morse, Stephen J; Roskies, Adina L

**Institution:** Center for Neuroscience and Society, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the jacket) A Primer on Criminal Law and Neuroscience is the first volume devoted to providing a comprehensive review for criminal lawyers and judges of the current, basic neuroscientific and legal knowledge they will need to evaluate arguments that are based on neuroscientific evidence. All the chapters are written by noted experts. A general introduction first provides a framework for thinking about the relation of neuroscience to the criminal law. Three chapters address the basics of the brain and nervous system and the investigative techniques neuroscientists use to study the brain and its relation to behavior. The legal chapters begin with a survey of the scientific issues concerning the admissibility of neuroscience evidence in the courts. Other legal chapters address the ability of neuroscience to detect lying or the content of thoughts, criminal responsibility, competence and prediction, juvenile delinquency, and addiction. Each of these chapters addresses in detail the relevance of neuroscience to the applicable doctrines and assesses what is known at present. All sections of the book may be consulted independently by readers seeking specific information about a discrete topic. A final chapter speculates about how possible future advances in neuroscientific knowledge may shape legal practice and doctrine more generally. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Law](#)  
[\\*Neurosciences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**89. Substance use disorders.**

**Citation:** Fundamentals of geriatric psychiatry., 2013(249-259) (2013)

**Author(s):** Mittal, Vikrant; Tampi, Rajesh R

**Correspondence Address:** Tampi, Rajesh R., rajesh.tampi@yale.edu

**Institution:** Lancaster Regional Medical Center, Lancaster, PA, US; Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The population of the United States is aging. The number of older adults abusing psychoactive substances is also increasing. Common drugs of abuse include nicotine, alcohol and cannabis. Data for the diagnosis and treatment of these patients remain limited but emerging data indicates evidence for assessments and treatments commonly used in younger adults with substance abuse disorders. In this chapter, we review the available data on the assessment and treatment of drugs of abuse in the elderly. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aging](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**90. Sleep disorders and sleep patterns in adolescents.**

- Citation:** Alternative medicine research yearbook 2012., 2013(143-167) (2013)
- Author(s):** Greydanus, Donald E; Feucht, Cynthia
- Correspondence Address:** Greydanus, Donald E.: Michigan State University College of Human Medicine, Kalamazoo, MI, US, 49008-1284, Greydanus@kcms.msu.edu
- Institution:** Department of Pediatrics and Human Development, Michigan State University College of Human Medicine, Kalamazoo, MI, US; Department of Pediatrics and Human Development, Michigan State University College of Human Medicine, Kalamazoo, MI, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) Healthy sleep-awake cycles are essential for normal physical and psychological health in humans. There are a number of sleep disorders in adolescents including excessive daytime sleepiness, insomnia, narcolepsy, restless legs syndrome, parasomnias, nocturnal enuresis, and others. Behavioral management (including establishing proper sleep hygiene) is the key to many sleep problems in youth, though the judicious use of pharmacologic agents is helpful in some, as reviewed in this discussion. The prescription of sedative medications, particularly those with addictive qualities, should be used only with great caution and restraint by clinicians in patients with insomnia. There is no established role for the use of herbal products for insomnia except perhaps, for melatonin. Research in sleep medicine is expanding and promises more treatment options for sleep concerns and disorders in youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Insomnia](#)  
[\\*Pharmacology](#)  
[\\*Sleep Disorders](#)  
[Behavior](#)  
[Sleep Wake Cycle](#)  
[Treatment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**91. Considering an alternative: Interest in use of spiritually based activities as deterrent to substance abuse behavior.**

- Citation:** Child and adolescent health yearbook, 2011., 2013(283-295) (2013)
- Author(s):** Coccooma, Patricia; Anstadt, Scott
- Correspondence Address:** Coccooma, Patricia: Florida Gulf Coast University, 10501 FGCU Blvd S AB3, 144, Fort Myers, FL, US, 33965, pcoccooma@fgcu.edu
- Institution:** Division of Social Work, College of Professional Studies, Florida Gulf Coast University, Fort Myers, FL, US; Division of Social Work, College of Professional Studies, Florida Gulf Coast University, Fort Myers, FL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) To explore an interest in an alternative health behavior to substance abuse behavior on a university campus, a constructed survey, the Substance Abuse Spirituality Discipline Survey (SASDS), which includes the DSES (I) and UNCOPE,(2) plus 7 researcher questions that query present use patterns and preference for potential campus programs, was used with a college population. The self administered web based survey was completed by 444 self selected college students over 18 years of age (F/M-65%/35%) using StudentVoice, a web based platform. Internal consistency was high for both scales (DSES = .96, SASDS  $\alpha$ =.96) and acceptable for the UNCOPE = .79. Items from each scale correlated ( $p < .01$ ) indicated an inverse relationship: greater daily spiritual discipline, the lower endorsement of substance abuse criteria. Students who self describe bingeing behavior, using amount, frequency, and 'get high' criteria, were

compared with non-binging students. Amount and 'get high' bingers showed an interest for spiritually focused behavior programs and less willingness to attend substance abuse treatment/education programs than non-bingers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Behavior](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)  
[Campuses](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 92. Work intensity and substance use among adolescents employed part-time in entry-level jobs.

**Citation:** Child and adolescent health yearbook, 2011., 2013(81-88) (2013)

**Author(s):** Samuolis, Jessica; Griffin, Kenneth W; Williams, Christopher; Cesario, Brian; Botvin, Gilbert J

**Correspondence Address:** Samuolis, Jessica: Department of Psychology, Sacred Heart University, Academic Building, HC 219, 5151 Park Avenue, Fairfield, CT, US, 06825

**Institution:** Sacred Heart University, Fairfield, CT, US; Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, US; National Health Promotion Associates, White Plains, NY, US; Inwood House, New York, NY, US; Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This study investigated the relationship between number of hours worked, or work intensity, and substance use in a sample of adolescent employees of a supermarket chain. Employees working half-time or more per week (high-intensity hours) were over three times as likely to smoke compared to those working an average of 10 hours or less per week (low-intensity hours). Males working a high intensity number of hours were more than twice as likely to drink compared to males working at low intensity. Utilizing participants drawn from a uniform employment setting, the research findings add to the growing body of evidence linking work intensity with adolescent substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Employment Status](#)  
[Employee Characteristics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 93. Pharmacological agents for smoking cessation.

**Citation:** Child and adolescent health yearbook, 2010., 2012(311-317), 2150-542X (2012)

**Author(s):** Patel, Dilip R; Greydanus, Donald E

**Correspondence Address:** Patel, Dilip R., 1000 Oakland Drive, Kalamazoo, MI, US, 49008, patel@kcms.msu.edu

**Institution:** Department of Pediatrics and Human Development, Michigan State University, College of Human Medicine, Kalamazoo Center for Medical Studies, Kalamazoo, MI, US; Department of Pediatrics and Human Development, Michigan State University, College of Human Medicine, Kalamazoo Center for Medical Studies, Kalamazoo, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Tobacco use in various forms is the leading preventable cause of disease, disability, and death in the United States. According to a recent Monitoring the Future survey, in United States, 6.8 percent of 8th graders, 12.3 percent of 10th graders, and 20.4 percent of 12th graders reported that they had used cigarettes in the previous month. Tobacco use in adolescents results from psychosocial influences and biologically increased vulnerability. Evidence suggests that even intermittent smoking can result in the

development of tobacco addiction in some teens. Behavioral interventions remain the mainstay of treatment for smoking cessation in adolescents, whereas pharmacotherapy is considered an adjunctive treatment. Data are insufficient to assess the efficacy of nicotine pharmacotherapy, specifically nicotine replacement therapy, for smoking cessation in adolescents, and to recommend their use in all adolescent smokers. However, oral bupropion sustained release, clonidine, and nortriptyline have been safely used in adolescents for smoking cessation and other indications. NRT has also been used safely in older adolescents. This article reviews the use pharmacological agents for smoking cessation, based on the 2008 Clinical Practice Guideline: Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence (United States Department of Health and Human Services). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Nicotine](#)  
[Pharmacology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 94. Pharmacologic management of substance abuse disorders in adolescents: Current concepts.

**Citation:** Child and adolescent health yearbook, 2010., 2012(297-309), 2150-542X (2012)

**Author(s):** Greydanus, Donald E; Feucht, Cynthia; Patel, Dilip R

**Correspondence Address:** Greydanus, Donald E.: Michigan State University College of Human Medicine, MSU/Kalamazoo Center for Medical Studies, 1000 Oakland Drive, Kalamazoo, MI, US, 49008-1284, Greydanus@kcms.msu.edu

**Institution:** Michigan State University (MSU), College of Human Medicine, Department of Pediatrics and Human Development, Kalamazoo, MI, US; Ferris State University, College of Pharmacy, Big Rapids, MI, US; Michigan State University (MSU), College of Human Medicine, Department of Pediatrics and Human Development, Kalamazoo, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Substance abuse is a major public health conundrum of adolescents and adults throughout the world. The major problem of addiction in the world has intensified since the unfortunate biochemical isolation of cocaine, heroin, and morphine in the 19th century. The role of pharmacologic agents in the management of substance abuse disorders in adolescents is secondary or adjunctive, with psychological therapies serving as the primary methods of treatment. Medications may serve a more primary role in the transient issue of helping in acute management of drug intoxication or withdrawal states. This article discusses current pharmacologic management of specific illicit drugs in which research indicates drug treatment can be beneficial; these drugs include alcohol, heroin, and cocaine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Disease Management](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Heroin Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 95. Treatment of adolescent ADHD and comorbid substance abuse.

**Citation:** Child and adolescent health yearbook, 2010., 2012(181-199), 2150-542X (2012)

**Author(s):** Ivanov, Iliyan; Pearson, Andrew; Kaplan, Gabriel; Newcorn, Jeffrey

**Correspondence Address:** Ivanov, Iliyan: Mount Sinai School of Medicine, One Gustave L. Levy Place, Box 1230, New York, NY, US, 10029, [iliyan.ivanov@mssm.edu](mailto:iliyan.ivanov@mssm.edu)

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US;  
Department of Psychiatry, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US;  
Department of Psychiatry, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US;  
Department of Psychiatry, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This paper reviews the relationship between adolescent attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder and substance use disorders and discusses issues related to their identification and clinical management in primary care settings. Data were selected from articles published from 1990 to 2009 using the search terms attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, substance abuse, and adolescents. The cited publications include both reviews of the literature as well as original data articles published in English. Existing epidemiological evidence strongly suggests that adolescent attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and substance use disorders (SUD) are disorders that co-occur at rates higher than would be expected if these disorders were independent. Clinicians in primary care diagnose and manage the majority of adolescents with comorbid ADHD/SUD. As the identification of emerging SUD in the context of existing ADHD could be challenging, diagnostic guidelines, practice parameters, and screening instruments have been developed to assist primary care clinicians in diagnosing SUD in youth with ADHD. In addition, the development of a variety of effective treatments for ADHD including FDA approved stimulant and non-stimulant agents as well as off-label agents constitute the basis for an expanding treatment armamentarium that offers safe and efficacious options for the management of patients with comorbid ADHD/SUD and may minimize the risk for addiction relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Disease Management](#)  
[Primary Health Care](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 96. Internet addiction phenomenon in early adolescents in Hong Kong.

**Citation:** Developmental issues in Chinese adolescents., 2012(175-188) (2012)

**Author(s):** Shek, Daniel T. L.; Yu, Lu

**Correspondence Address:** Shek, Daniel T. L.: Faculty of Health and Social Sciences, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Room HJ407, Core H, Hunghom, Hong Kong, [daniel.shek@inet.polyu.edu.hk](mailto:daniel.shek@inet.polyu.edu.hk)

**Institution:** Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong; Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hunghom, Hong Kong

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This reprinted article originally appeared in International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, 2013 (Jan-Mar), Vol 6(1), 145-156. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-17222-014.) The present study investigated the prevalence and demographic correlates of Internet addiction in Hong Kong adolescents as well as the change in related behavior at two time points over a one-year interval. Two waves of data were collected from a large sample of students (Wave 1: 3,328 students, age = 12.59 + 0.74 years; Wave 2: 3,580 students, age = 13.50 + 0.75 years) at 28 secondary schools in Hong Kong. Comparable to findings at Wave 1 (26.4%), 26.7% of the participants met the criterion of Internet addiction at Wave 2 as

measured by Young's 10-item Internet Addiction Test. The behavioral pattern of Internet addiction was basically stable over time. While the predictive effects of demographic variables including age, gender, family economic status, and immigration status were not significant, Internet addictive behaviors at Wave 1 significantly predicted similar behaviors at Wave 2. Students who met the criterion of Internet addiction at Wave 1 were 7.55 times more likely than other students to be classified as Internet addicts at Wave 2. These results suggest that early detection and intervention for Internet addiction should be carried out. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Behavior Change](#)  
[\\*Immigration](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Socioeconomic Status](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 97. Treatment of family codependency as a factor promoting remission in opiate addicts.

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**Citation:** The international psychiatry and behavioral neurosciences yearbook - 2012, Vol 2., 2013(275-280), 2160-1720 (2013)

**Author(s):** Baranok, Natalia

**Correspondence Address:** Baranok, Natalia, drbaranok@mail.ru

**Institution:** State Health Care Center, Murmansk Regional Narcological Center, Murmansk, Russia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) During their participation in a 12-month outpatient rehabilitation program, 142 opiate addicts (age 26.3 + 2.1 years, 96 males, 46 females) were randomly assigned to one of two groups: relatives of patients from the first group participated in the 12-month program consisting of individual and group behavioral interventions aimed to treat co-dependence, whereas the relatives of patients from second group received only a few sessions of routine counseling for relatives of drug addicts. Patients of both groups were treated alike with an opiate antagonist (naltrexone) and cognitive behavioral intervention. Patients of the first group demonstrated significantly better rehabilitation outcomes: better retention in their rehabilitation program, a higher rate of abstinence, improved social functioning and a stronger motivation to stay clean. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Codependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Family Therapy](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Remission \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Group Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 98. Comparative study of beer and hard liquor use-Related alcohol dependency in Saint Petersburg, Russia.

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**Citation:** The international psychiatry and behavioral neurosciences yearbook - 2012, Vol 2., 2013(257-274), 2160-1720 (2013)

**Author(s):** Ilyuk, R. D; Rybakova, K. V; Kiselev, A. S; Krupitsky, E. M

**Correspondence Address:** Ilyuk, R. D.: Department of Addictions, St. Petersburg Psychoneurological Research Institute Named After V.M. Bekhterev, 3 Bekhterev St., Saint Petersburg, Russia, 192019, ruslan.iluk@mail.ru

**Institution:** Department of Addictions, St. Petersburg Psychoneurological Research Institute Named After V.M. Bekhterev, Saint Petersburg, Russia; Department of Addictions, St. Petersburg Psychoneurological Research Institute Named After V.M. Bekhterev, Saint Petersburg, Russia; Department of Addictions, St. Petersburg Psychoneurological Research Institute Named After V.M. Bekhterev, Saint Petersburg, Russia; Department of Addictions, St. Petersburg Psychoneurological Research Institute Named After V.M. Bekhterev, Saint Petersburg, Russia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Despite the dramatic increase in beer consumption in the Russian Federation between 1999 and 2009, the incidence and prevalence of alcohol addiction and alcohol psychoses have decreased. Our study demonstrated that alcohol dependence caused by consuming beer alone is extremely rare (1.2%). 90.3% of study participants consumed different types of alcohol at the same time. Our study of case histories and survey results of alcohol-dependent outpatients with various patterns of hard liquor/beer use demonstrated that alcohol dependence predominantly associated with beer use will correspond with less severe medical and social problems; hard liquor abuse correlates with a higher prevalence of social, legal, somatopsychological problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Beer](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Liquor](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Preferences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**99. A double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized clinical trial of escitalopram for the treatment of affective disorders in alcohol dependent patients in early remission.**

**Citation:** The international psychiatry and behavioral neurosciences yearbook - 2012, Vol 2., 2013(239-256), 2160-1720 (2013)

**Author(s):** Krupitsky, E. M.; Yerish, S. M.; Kiselev, A. S.; Berntsev, V. A.; Alexandrovsky, N. A.; Torban, M. N.; Eroshin, S. P.; Eryshev, O. F

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Introduction: Results from clinical trials of antidepressants for alcohol dependence are controversial, possibly due to the inclusion of patients with and without co-morbid affective disorders. Aim: To study the efficacy of one of the most selective SSRIs, escitalopram, for the treatment of alcoholics with co-morbid affective disorders (mild to moderate depression). Methods: Sixty patients with mild to moderate depression (7-23 on the Hamilton depression scale) were randomized into one of two treatment groups. Patients of the first group were treated with escitalopram (10 mg/day) for 3 months while patients of the 2nd group received an identically looking placebo. All the

study subjects were scheduled to come to the clinic on a weekly basis for psychiatric evaluations (severity of depression and anxiety, and craving for alcohol), and to monitor their control of alcohol use and compliance with the study medication (by a riboflavin marker in their urine). Hamilton scales, the Montgomery-Ashberg scale, Spielberger state-trait inventory and Zung scale were used to assess depression and anxiety. Alcohol cravings were assessed with the Obsessive-Compulsive Drinking scale, Penn Alcohol Craving scale, and Visual Analog Scale of Craving for Alcohol. Alcohol use was evaluated with the Time Line Follow Back technique and by monitoring gamma-glutamyltransferase activity in the blood. Overall treatment effects were assessed with the Clinical Global Impression scale. The study design was double blind. Results: Escitalopram was significantly superior to the placebo in treating depression, anxiety, alcohol cravings and preventing a relapse to heavy drinking. The number of those who completed treatment was significantly higher in the escitalopram group, with the number of drinking days being significantly lower. Overall treatment effects were significantly better in the escitalopram group. Conclusion: Escitalopram is an effective medication for alcohol dependence with comorbid affective disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Affective Disorders](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Antidepressant Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[Clinical Trials](#)  
[Remission \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**100. The association study of the relationship between fourteen candidate gene polymorphisms and dispositions to alcoholism.**

**Citation:** The international psychiatry and behavioral neurosciences yearbook - 2012, Vol 2., 2013(219-238), 2160-1720 (2013)

**Author(s):** Sery, Omar; Lochman, Jan; Glaslova, Katerina; Staif, Radim; Novotny, Miroslav; Kmoch, Vladimir; Zvolsky, Petr

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The disposition to alcohol dependence is affected by multiple environmental and genetic factors. Modern molecular genetics techniques allow the analysis of specific genes involved in the pathophysiology of complex diseases such as alcohol dependence. Between strategies for susceptibility gene identification are association studies. We carried out the association study of fourteen candidate gene polymorphisms and alcohol dependence. The association study was performed on 847 persons. We found associations between alcohol dependence and COMT, MAO-B, IL6, IL2, LILRA1 and PSG1 I genes. All associated genes influence the neurodevelopment of the central nervous system. We suppose the relationship between genes involved in the

neurodevelopment of CNS and dispositions to alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Polymorphism](#)  
[Pathophysiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 101. Epidemiological and diagnostic Axis I gender differences in dual-diagnosis patients.

**Citation:** The international psychiatry and behavioral neurosciences yearbook - 2012, Vol 2., 2013(3-15), 2160-1720 (2013)

**Author(s):** Miguel, Laia; Roncero, Carlos; Lopez-Ortiz, Cristina; Casas, Miguel

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Introduction: Dual-diagnosis is the co-occurrence of a substance abuse disorder and a psychiatric condition. Gender has been found to be associated with differences in prevalence of mental disorders as well as outcome, prognosis and treatment seeking. Material and Methods: Articles published in Medline, Web of Science and Journal Citation Report until December 2009 that examined gender, prevalence and clinical characteristics of Dual-diagnosis patients over 18 years old were reviewed. Conclusions: The distribution of Axis I disorders in dually-diagnosed patients and single disorder patients, by gender, is similar. The prevalence of psychotic and bipolar disorders is higher in men, whereas anxiety and affective disorders is higher in women. Dually-diagnosed females with psychotic disorders do not show the better prognosis in relation to men found in women with a singular psychotic disorder. Polydrug use is more prevalent in dual-diagnosis males. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 102. Evaluating the implementation of nurse-initiated HIV rapid testing in three Veterans Health Administration substance use disorder clinics.

**Citation:** International Journal of STD & AIDS, November 2012, vol./is. 23/11(799-805), 0956-4624;1758-1052 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Conners, E. E; Hagedorn, H. J; Butler, J. N; Felmet, K; Hoang, T; Wilson, P; Klima, G; Sudzina, E; Anaya, H. D

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Individuals with substance use disorders (SUDs) are at higher risk of HIV infection, yet recent studies show rates of HIV testing are low among this population. We implemented and evaluated a nurse-initiated HIV oral rapid testing (NRT) strategy at three Veterans Health Administration SUD clinics. Implementation of NRT includes streamlined nurse training and a computerized clinical reminder. The evaluation employed qualitative interviews with staff and a quantitative evaluation of HIV testing rates. Barriers to testing included lack of laboratory support and SUD nursing resistance to performing medical procedures. Facilitators included the ease of NRT integration into workflow, engaged management and an existing culture of disease prevention. Six-months post intervention, rapid testing rates at SUD clinics in sites 1, 2, and 3 were 5.0%, 1.1% and 24.0%, respectively. Findings indicate that NRT can be successfully incorporated into some types of SUD subclinics with minimal perceived impact on workflow and time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*HIV Testing](#)  
[\\*Medical Personnel](#)  
[\\*Nurses](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Military Veterans](#)  
[Health Care Administration](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [International Journal of STD and AIDS](#)

### 103. Assessing substance-related disorders in Hispanic clients.

**Citation:** Guide to psychological assessment with Hispanics., 2013(163-181) (2013)

**Author(s):** Suarez-Morales, Lourdes; Beitra, Danette

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Substance abuse is a significant problem among Hispanics. The National Survey on Drug Abuse and Health reveals that 35% of Hispanics 12 years or older have used illicit drugs in their lifetime SAMHSA, and 72% have used alcohol SAMHSA. Despite the great need for services, Hispanics do not generally seek treatment for mental health and substance abuse problems when compared to other ethnic groups in the United States. Among the many barriers contributing to poor treatment participation and low research involvement, difficulty completing assessment instruments written in English has been identified as a significant limiting factor. This likely affects a significant

number of Hispanics, given estimates that 55% of the Hispanic adult population in the United States have limited English proficiency. In the following paragraphs, we discuss some of the more relevant issues regarding how culture may affect assessment of substance abuse in Hispanic populations. After discussing the interplay between cultural considerations and assessment, we provide detailed descriptions of the major assessment instruments used in the field of substance abuse, their psychometric properties, and the availability of these instruments in the Spanish language. We also summarize the scarce evidence for the psychometric properties of the Spanish version of these instruments. The aim of this chapter is to provide a tool for clinicians and/or researchers interested in working with Hispanic minorities to identify potential instruments for their clinical or research work, as well as stimulate further epidemiological, clinical, or psychometric studies utilizing Spanish-language instruments for substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Test Reliability](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
["\\*Latinos/Latinas"](#)  
[Clients](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Measurement](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 104. Guide to psychological assessment with Hispanics.

**Citation:** Guide to psychological assessment with Hispanics., 2013 (2013)

**Author(s):** Benuto, Lorraine T [Ed]

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**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Victims of Crime Treatment Center, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, NV, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the cover) A breakthrough moment in psychological assessment was the realization that one size does not fit all. Few populations prove this true as much as America's largest ethnic minority: Hispanics, whose lives reflect a wide spectrum of cultural, language, and social factors. Traditionally, assessment has paid scant attention to such variables, but now clinicians are increasingly aware of linguistic and acculturation issues that can influence how psychological problems present-and that skewed test results can lead to misdiagnosis, inappropriate and reflected treatment, and potentially devastating consequences. The Guide to Psychological Assessment with Hispanics meets this evolving challenge by both outlining necessary cultural considerations and recommending specific measures for conducting assessment with Latino clients. This comprehensive resource describes salient test instruments in every major diagnostic area, and reviews current research on their use. Discussion covers the strengths and limitations of every measure featured, which span the range of assessment domains and specialties, including: Intelligence; Personality; Eating, sleeping, sexual, and substance abuse disorders; Mood disorders and suicide risk; Child-specific and school-based measures; Neuropsychology, forensics, dementia, psychosis, malingering, and more. As guidelines for therapy with Latino clients are coming into their own, culturally relevant assessment is of critical importance. Its depth of practical detail makes the Guide to Psychological Assessment with Hispanics an essential reference for clinical psychologists, clinical social workers, and neuropsychologists. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Psychological Assessment](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)

\*Test Reliability  
 \*Test Validity  
 "\*Latinos/Latinas"  
 Drug Abuse  
 Mental Disorders

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 105. In body and soul: Art therapy with socially excluded people living with HIV and AIDS.

**Citation:** Art therapy and health care., 2013(184-195) (2013)

**Author(s):** Tagarro, Marta; Catarino, Susana

**Institution:** Portuguese Society of Art Therapy, Lisbon, Portugal; Portuguese Society of Art Therapy, Lisbon, Portugal

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter presents two different art therapy interventions in Lisbon, Portugal, for socially excluded people (e.g., drug addicts, prostitutes, the homeless), including people with HIV and those in terminal stages of AIDS. It also explores the advantages of using art therapy with people living with HIV/AIDS and explains a model used in Portugal and theoretical concepts behind interventions. A psychoeducational semi-open-group intervention and an open-group intervention with terminal patients with AIDS using an art therapy approach are described, and examples are presented to illustrate "AIDS in the Soul." Finally, the chapter concludes with reflections on how creativity and art therapy are important with this population, and why holistic interventions are richer because they reach the physical, psychological, and social aspects of the individual. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** \*AIDS  
 \*Art Therapy  
 \*Creativity  
 \*HIV  
 \*Social Deprivation  
 Psychoeducation  
 Group Intervention

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 106. Keeping the dragons at bay: Research-based approaches to the prevention of substance abuse.

**Citation:** The Oxford handbook of prevention in counseling psychology., 2013(184-197) (2013)

**Author(s):** Priester, Paul E; Jones, Janice E

**Institution:** School of Adult Learning, North Park University, Chicago, IL, US; Cardinal Stritch University, Glendale, WI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse is a critical public health issue. Research suggests that there are some principles that can guide effective prevention activities. This chapter explores not only what content should be included in such prevention activities, but also what processes and which contexts are best suited for optimal results. In general, research supports the use of developmentally appropriate activities that decrease risk factors and increase protective factors. Certain skills such as relationship skills and drug refusal skills are shown to be effective components of prevention work. Components that have not been successful include: affective skills training and the didactic imparting of drug information to elementary school students. Specific culturally responsive techniques are required for students of color, as the drug use profiles and risk/protective factors differ by ethnic/racial groups. A discussion of the political and fiscal contextual variables that impact the delivery of prevention activities is also presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse Prevention  
\*Protective Factors  
\*Racial and Ethnic Groups  
\*Risk Factors  
\*Students  
Adolescent Development  
Alcohol Abuse  
Childhood Development  
Drug Abuse  
Tobacco Smoking

**Source:** PsycINFO