

# 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. Practice informs the next generation of behavioral health and criminal justice interventions.**

---

- Citation:** International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, November 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0160-2527 (Nov 22, 2012)
- Author(s):** Wolff, Nancy; Frueh, B. Christopher; Huening, Jessica; Shi, Jing; Epperson, Matthew W; Morgan, Robert; Fisher, William
- Abstract:** Specialized interventions, such as police and jail diversion, mental health courts, specialized probation, forensic assertive community treatment, designed to engage justice-involved persons with serious mental illnesses, have expanded over the past two decades. Some of these "first generation" interventions have demonstrated efficacy and several have earned recognition as evidence-based practices. Yet, overall, they have not appreciably reduced the prevalence of persons with serious mental illnesses involved in the criminal justice system. To understand how to make the next generation of interventions more effective, a survey of a national sample of community-based programs serving these clients was conducted. Surveys were completed on-line by direct service staff affiliated with 85 programs and collected data on the characteristics and needs of the client base; characteristics and challenges associated with difficult-to-engage clients; service needs and obstacles; and recommendations for improving program effectiveness. A sample of the survey participants (19 programs from 18 states) attended a day-long workshop to discuss the survey findings and ways to improve treatment adherence and client services. Respondents reported that their clients have a constellation of problems with different origins, etiologies, and symptoms, often crossing over the boundaries of mental illness, addictions, and antisocial pathologies. According to the practitioners working with justice-involved clients with mental illnesses, responding effectively requires knowledge of many different problems, expertise to respond to them, and an understanding of how these problems interact when they co-occur. The poly-problems of these clients suggest the need for an integrated and comprehensive approach, which is challenged by the fragmented and diverse ideologies of the behavioral health, criminal justice, and social service systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

**2. Dopamine and food addiction: Lexicon badly needed.**

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- Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, November 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0006-3223 (Nov 21, 2012)
- Author(s):** Salamone, John D; Correa, Merce
- Abstract:** Over the last few years, the concept of food addiction has become a common feature in the scientific literature, as well as the popular press. Nevertheless, the use of the term addiction to describe pathological aspects of food intake in humans remains controversial, and even among those who affirm the validity of the concept, there is considerable disagreement about its utility for explaining the increasing prevalence of obesity throughout much of the world. An examination of the literature on food addiction indicates that mesolimbic and nigrostriatal dopamine systems often are cited as mechanisms that contribute to the establishment of food addiction. However, in reviewing this literature, it is important to have a detailed consideration of the complex nature of dopaminergic involvement in motivational processes. For example, although it is often stated that mesolimbic dopamine mediates reward, there is no standard or consistent technical meaning of this term. Moreover, there is a persistent tendency to link dopamine transmission with pleasure or hedonia, as opposed to other aspects of motivation or learning. The present article provides a critical discussion of some aspects of the food addiction literature, viewed through the lens of recent findings and current theoretical views of dopaminergic involvement in food motivation. Furthermore, compulsive food intake and binge eating will be considered from an evolutionary perspective, in terms of the motivational subsystems that are involved in adaptive patterns of food consumption

and seeking behaviors and a consideration of how these could be altered in pathological conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Screening hypersexuality in parkinson's disease in everyday practice.

**Citation:** Parkinsonism & Related Disorders, November 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1353-8020 (Nov 20, 2012)

**Author(s):** Pereira, B; Llorca, P.M; Durif, F; Brousse, G; Blanc, O; Rieu, I; Derost, P; Ulla, M; Debilly, B; de Chazeron, I

**Abstract:** OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this study was to develop a short and reliable measure of hypersexuality that could be used in everyday practice in patients with Parkinson's disease (PD). DESIGN: The original questionnaire containing twenty-five-items, the Sexual Addiction Screening Test (SAST), was shortened and tested in a PD population. METHODS: Successive reductions were performed until a final set of items satisfied the model fit requirements. The testing phase consisted of administering the SAST questionnaire to 159 PD patients. It included i) acceptability, ii) dimensionality construct validity, and iii) a complete general correlation structure of data. Finally, criterion validity of the final version of the instrument was assessed. RESULTS: The initial questionnaire was reduced to five items (PD-SAST) with a cut-off score of 2. Psychometric analysis revealed three factors corresponding to "Preoccupation", "Cannot stop" and "Relationship disturbance". The discriminant validity of the PD-SAST was high (ROC area under the curve: 0.96). CONCLUSIONS: The PD-SAST performs well as a screening instrument. It has been found to be acceptable to patients and is ready for use. Moreover, it tests multidimensional aspects of hypersexuality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 4. Alcohol and repeated deliberate self-harm: Preliminary results of the French cohort study of risk for repeated incomplete suicides.

**Citation:** Crisis: The Journal of Crisis Intervention and Suicide Prevention, 2012, vol./is. 33/6(358-363), 0227-5910;2151-2396 (2012)

**Author(s):** Riedi, G; Mathur, A; Seguin, M; Bousquet, B; Czapla, P; Charpentier, S; Genestal, M; Cailhol, L; Birmes, P

**Correspondence Address:** Birmes, P.: Universite de Toulouse, UPS, Laboratoire du Stress Traumatique (LST - EA 4560), University Hospital of Toulouse, Casselardit Hospital, 170 avenue de Casselardit, TSA 40031, Cedex 9, Toulouse, France, 31059, birmes.p@chu-toulouse.fr

**Institution:** Riedi, G.: Toulouse University, UPS, Laboratoire du Stress Traumatique; Mathur, A.: Toulouse University, UPS, Laboratoire du Stress Traumatique; Seguin, M.: McGill Group for Suicide Studies, Douglas Hospital Research Center, Montreal; Bousquet, B.: Toulouse University, UPS, Laboratoire du Stress Traumatique; Czapla, P.: Toulouse University, UPS, Laboratoire du Stress Traumatique; Charpentier, S.: Adult ER, Purpan Hospital, Toulouse University Hospital; Genestal, M.: Anesthesiology and Intensive Care, Purpan Hospital, Toulouse University Hospital; Cailhol, L.: National Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM), Clinical Investigation Center 9302, Purpan Hospital, Toulouse University Hospital; Birmes, P.: Toulouse University, UPS, Laboratoire du Stress Traumatique

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Repeated episode(s) of deliberate self-harm (RDSH) is a major risk factor for suicide. Aims: To identify specific risk factors for RDSH among patients admitted following an episode of deliberate self-harm (DSH) through acute intoxication. Methods: A prospective 6-month study was conducted with 184 patients (71% female) admitted to the emergency room (ER) as a result of self-poisoning (SP). Results: Rate of RDSH stood at 18% after 6 months. The sociodemographic variables associated with repeated deliberate self-harm were to have no principal activity, consultation with a medical professional during the 6 months preceding the self-poisoning, and referral to psychiatric services upon release from the ER. The clinical variable associated with RDSH was alcohol addiction (OR = 2.7; IC 95% = 1.2-6.1,  $p < .05$ ) as assessed at the time of the initial ER admission. Conclusions: When patients are initially admitted to the ER as a result of self-poisoning, it is important to evaluate specific factors, particularly alcohol use, that could subsequently lead to repeated deliberate self-harm. The goal is to improve the targeting and referral of patients toward structures that can best respond to their needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Acute Alcoholic Intoxication](#)  
[\\*Attempted Suicide](#)  
[\\*Emergency Services](#)  
[\\*Self Destructive Behavior](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Suicide](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 5. Validation and psychometric properties of a short version of young's internet addiction test.

**Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, November 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0747-5632 (Nov 17, 2012)

**Author(s):** Pawlikowski, Mirko; Altstotter-Gleich, Christine; Brand, Matthias

**Abstract:** A key element of research on Internet addiction is a valid and reliable assessment of problems individuals experience in their daily life due to an excessive or pathological use of the Internet. One of the most frequently used questionnaires is Young's Internet Addiction Test (IAT). However, the factorial structure of the IAT is still discussed controversially. In four studies with different samples we (a) addressed the factorial structure of the IAT with exploratory factor analysis and reduced the items to those with sufficient factor loadings and good item characteristics, (b) checked the factorial structure using confirmatory factor analysis, and (c) analyzed convergent, divergent and incremental validities. We revealed a short version of the IAT, which consists of 12 items and a two-factorial solution with good reliability (study 1). The two factors were named "loss of control/time management" and "craving/social problems". This two-factorial solution was confirmed by the confirmatory factor analysis (study 2) and we have found good indices for convergent, divergent and incremental validity (studies 3 and 4). In conclusion, the short version of the IAT has good psychometric properties and represents the Internet addiction's key elements based on the proposed diagnostic criteria. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 6. Assimilative Dynamic Addiction PsychoTherapy.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychotherapy Integration, November 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1053-0479;1573-3696 (Nov 26, 2012)

**Author(s):** Gottdiener, William H

**Abstract:** The present article contains a discussion of Assimilative Dynamic Addiction PsychoTherapy (ADAPT)-an assimilative integrative psychodynamic psychotherapy for the treatment of people with addictive disorders. This article focuses on the treatment of people who are diagnosed with a substance use disorder. The ADAPT approach uses a psychodynamic model of substance use disorder psychopathology while advocating for a technically flexible and integrative psychotherapeutic treatment practice. A clinical example of the treatment model is provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 7. Mania symptoms and HIV-risk behavior among adolescents in mental health treatment.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, November 2012, vol./is. 41/6(803-810), 1537-4416;1537-4424 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Stewart, Angela; Theodore-Oklota, Christina; Hadley, Wendy; Brown, Larry; Donenberg, Geri; DiClemente, Ralph

**Correspondence Address:** Stewart, Angela: Emma Pendleton Bradley Hospital, 1011 Veterans Memorial Parkway, East Providence, RI, US, 02915, astewart2@lifespan.org

**Institution:** Stewart, Angela: The Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, RI; Theodore-Oklota, Christina: The Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, RI; Hadley, Wendy: The Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, RI; Brown, Larry: The Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, RI; Donenberg, Geri: Department of Psychiatry, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL; DiClemente, Ralph: Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study explored whether adolescents with elevated symptoms of mania (ESM+) engage in more HIV risk behaviors than those with other psychiatric disorders and examined factors associated with HIV risk behavior among ESM+ adolescents. Eight hundred forty adolescents (56% female, 58% African American, M age = 14.9 years) who received mental health treatment completed private, computer-based assessments of psychiatric disorders and of sexual and substance use behaviors and provided urine to screen for sexually transmitted infections (STI). Eighty-seven percent met criteria for a psychiatric disorder, and among these youth 21% were considered ESM+. Compared to those with other psychiatric disorders, ESM+ were more likely to be sexually active (61.6% vs. 53.6%), have multiple sexual partners (58.6% vs. 37.5%), have unprotected sex (38.4% vs. 28.0%), exchange sex for money (4.7% vs. 1.2%), and test positive for an STI (14.0% vs. 6.3%). Among ESM+ youth, sexual risk behaviors were primarily associated with individual factors (e.g., self-efficacy, impulsivity, and substance use) and varied depending on the type of sexual behavior (e.g., onset of sex, number of partners, and condom use). Adolescents with ESM should be regularly screened for sexual risk behaviors and receive HIV prevention skills. Efforts to increase self-efficacy for safer sex, reduce impulsivity, and decrease substance use may be effective targets for sexual risk reduction among adolescents with ESM. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Mania](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)

[Impulsiveness](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Safe Sex](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 8. The effects of interventions to prevent substance use among adolescents: A systematic review.

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, November 2012, vol./is. 21/5(383-413), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Karki, Suyen; Pietila, Anna-Maija; Lansimies-Antikainen, Helena; Varjoranta, Pirjo; Pirskanen, Marjatta; Laukkanen, Eila

**Correspondence Address:** Karki, Suyen: Department of Nursing Science, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Eastern Finland, Canthia-Building, Yliopistonranta 1C, Kuopio, Finland, FI-70211, suyen\_karki@hotmail.com

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The aim of this systematic review is to describe and evaluate the effects of interventions used for preventing or reducing substance use among adolescents under 18 years of age. Studies (N = 27) available in CINAHL and PubMed from 2007 to 2010 were included. Results showed that family-based interventions and combined interventions have significant outcomes for substance use among adolescents. Similarly, school-based interventions were effective in providing knowledge about substance use, which eventually reduced the substance use. Further research should be conducted in different cultures as well as on computer-based interventions targeting both genders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 9. The prevalence and correlates of eating disorders among emergency department patients aged 14-20 years.

**Citation:** International Journal of Eating Disorders, November 2012, vol./is. 45/7(883-890), 0276-3478;1098-108X (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Dooley-Hash, Suzanne; Banker, Judith D; Walton, Maureen A; Ginsburg, Yarden; Cunningham, Rebecca M

**Correspondence Address:** Dooley-Hash, Suzanne: Department of Emergency Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US, sldh@umich.edu

**Institution:** Dooley-Hash, Suzanne: Department of Emergency Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Banker, Judith D.: Center for Eating Disorders, Ann Arbor, MI; Walton, Maureen A.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Ginsburg, Yarden: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Cunningham, Rebecca M.: Department of Emergency Medicine, University of Michigan Injury Center, Ann Arbor, MI

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: This study describes the rates of eating disorders in patients who present to the emergency department (ED) for any reason and examines the relationship between eating disorders, depression, and substance use in these patients. Method: ED patients aged 14-20 years (n = 942) completed a computerized questionnaire. Analyses were conducted comparing individuals who screened positive for an eating disorder with those who did not based on demographics (gender, age, race, and public assistance), body mass index, substance use, and depression. Results: Sixteen percent of patients screened positive for an eating disorder. These patients were more likely to also screen positive for depression and substance use. Males accounted for 26.6% of all eating disorders, and no difference was seen in rates across ethnic or income groups. Discussion: Eating disorders are common amongst all patients aged 14-20 years presenting to the ED and are associated with high rates of psychiatric comorbidity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Eating Disorders](#)  
[\\*Emergency Services](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 10. Reward circuit function in high BMI individuals with compulsive overeating: Similarities with addiction.

**Citation:** NeuroImage, December 2012, vol./is. 63/4(1800-1806), 1053-8119 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Filbey, Francesca M; Myers, Ursula S; DeWitt, Samuel

**Correspondence Address:** Filbey, Francesca M.: UTD Center for BrainHealth, 2200 W. Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, TX, US, 75235, Francesca.Filbey@utdallas.edu

**Institution:** Filbey, Francesca M.: Center for BrainHealth, School of Behavioral and Brain Sciences, University of Texas at Dallas, Dallas, TX; Myers, Ursula S.: SDSU/UCSD Joint Doctoral Program in Clinical Psychology, San Diego, CA; DeWitt, Samuel: Center for BrainHealth, School of Behavioral and Brain Sciences, University of Texas at Dallas, Dallas, TX

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Context: The rising rate of overweight and obese individuals among developing countries despite focused efforts on prevention and treatment underscores not only the need to better define the physiological factors that contribute to weight problems, but also the need to elucidate the neurobiological mechanisms of the self-regulatory failure over eating that leads to weight problems. Emergent findings suggest an overlapping model of addiction and compulsive overeating. Objective: Our goal was to examine whether neural hyper-responsivity to reward typically associated with substance abuse could also be seen in individuals exhibiting binge-eating behavior. Design: Participants completed self-assessments of demographic information and eating behavior. Neurofunctional data were collected via functional MRI (fMRI) scans while participants were exposed to personally relevant highcalorie cues. Setting: The participants were recruited from the general community. Participants: Twenty-six individuals with high body mass index (BMI)>25 and moderate binge-eating behavior as assessed by the Binge Eating Scale (BES) were recruited for this study. Main Outcome Measures: fMRI BOLD response during exposure to high-calorie taste cues. Results: The results showed that exposure to high-calorie taste cues elicited fMRI BOLD response in the reward system of individuals with high BMI, and, more importantly, that this hyper-responsivity increases with greater number of binge-eating symptoms (cluster-corrected  $p < .05$ ,  $z = 1.9$ ). Conclusions: These findings support an overlapping neural model of addiction and self-regulatory failure over eating that may lead to problems with weight in humans. These findings offer insight into

the prevention and treatment of disordered eating. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Binge Eating](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Obesity](#)  
[\\*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 11. White matter fiber compromise contributes differentially to attention and emotion processing impairment in alcoholism, HIV-infection, and their comorbidity.

**Citation:** Neuropsychologia, October 2012, vol./is. 50/12(2812-2822), 0028-3932 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Schulte, T; Muller-Oehring, E. M; Sullivan, E. V; Pfefferbaum, A

**Correspondence Address:** Schulte, T.: SRI International, Neuroscience Program, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, CA, US, 94025-3493, tilman.schulte@sri.com

**Institution:** Schulte, T.: SRI International, Neuroscience Program, Menlo Park, CA; Muller-Oehring, E. M.: SRI International, Neuroscience Program, Menlo Park, CA; Sullivan, E. V.: SRI International, Neuroscience Program, Menlo Park, CA; Pfefferbaum, A.: SRI International, Neuroscience Program, Menlo Park, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Alcoholism (ALC) and HIV-1 infection (HIV) each affects emotional and attentional processes and integrity of brain white matter fibers likely contributing to functional compromise. The highly prevalent ALCHIV comorbidity may exacerbate compromise. We used diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) and an emotional Stroop Match-to-Sample task in 19 ALC, 16 HIV, 15 ALC + HIV, and 15 control participants to investigate whether disruption of fiber system integrity accounts for compromised attentional and emotional processing. The task required matching a cue color to that of an emotional word with faces appearing between the color cue and the Stroop word in half of the trials. Nonmatched cue-word color pairs assessed selective attention, and face-word pairs assessed emotion. Relative to controls, DTI-based fiber tracking revealed lower inferior longitudinal fasciculus (ilf) integrity in HIV and ALC + HIV and lower uncinate fasciculus (uf) integrity in all three patient groups. Controls exhibited Stroop effects to positive face-word emotion, and greater interference was related to greater callosal, cingulum and ilf integrity. By contrast, HIV showed greater interference from negative Stroop words during color-nonmatch trials, correlating with greater uf compromise. For face trials, ALC and ALC + HIV showed greater Stroop-word interference, correlating with lower cingulate and callosal integrity. Thus, in HIV, conflict resolution was diminished when challenging conditions usurped resources needed to manage interference from negative emotion and to disengage attention from wrongly cued colors (nonmatch). In ALC and ALC + HIV, poorer callosal integrity was related to enhanced emotional interference suggesting curtailed interhemispheric exchange needed between preferentially right-hemispheric emotion and left-hemispheric Stroop-word functions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Attention](#)  
[\\*Emotional Regulation](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*White Matter Comorbidity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 12. Impact of contextual cues in the expression of the memory associated with diazepam withdrawal: Involvement of hippocampal PKM in vivo, and Arc expression and LTP in vitro.

- Citation:** European Journal of Neuroscience, October 2012, vol./is. 36/8(3118-3125), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Oct 2012)
- Author(s):** Monti, Maria C; Gabach, Laura A; Perez, Mariela F; Ramirez, Oscar A
- Correspondence Address:** Perez, Mariela F.: Departamento de Farmacologia, Facultad de Ciencias Quimicas, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba, IFEC-CONICET, Ciudad Universitaria, Haya de la Torre y Medina Allende s/n, Cordoba, Argentina, CP 5000, mfperez@fcq.unc.edu.ar
- Institution:** Monti, Maria C.: Departamento de Farmacologia, Facultad de Ciencias Quimicas, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba, IFEC-CONICET, Ciudad Universitaria, Cordoba; Gabach, Laura A.: Departamento de Farmacologia, Facultad de Ciencias Quimicas, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba, IFEC-CONICET, Ciudad Universitaria, Cordoba; Perez, Mariela F.: Departamento de Farmacologia, Facultad de Ciencias Quimicas, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba, IFEC-CONICET, Ciudad Universitaria, Cordoba; Ramirez, Oscar A.: Departamento de Farmacologia, Facultad de Ciencias Quimicas, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba, IFEC-CONICET, Ciudad Universitaria, Cordoba
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Hippocampal synaptic plasticity has been related to learning and adaptive processes developed during chronic drug administration, suggesting the existence of a common neurobiological mechanism mediating drug addiction and memory. Moreover, protein kinase M zeta (PKM) is critical for the maintenance of hippocampal long-term potentiation (LTP) and spatial conditioned long-term memories. Also, a link between activity-regulated cytoskeleton-associated protein (Arc), PKM and LTP has been proposed. Our previous results demonstrated that re-exposure to the withdrawal environment was able to evoke the memory acquired when the anxiety measured as a diazepam (DZ) withdrawal sign was experienced. In the present work we evaluated if the memory associated with DZ withdrawal could be affected by changes in the contextual cues presented during withdrawal and by intrahippocampal administration of a PKM inhibitor. We found that the context was relevant for the expression of withdrawal signs as changes in contextual cues prevented the expression of the anxiety-like behavior observed during plus-maze (PM) re-exposure, the associated enhanced synaptic plasticity and the increase in Arc expression. Furthermore, intrahippocampal administration of PKM inhibitor previous to re-exposure to the PM test also impaired expression of anxiety-like behavior and the facilitated LTP. These results support the relevance of the hippocampal synaptic plasticity in the maintenance of the memory trace during benzodiazepines withdrawal, adding new evidences for common mechanisms between memory and drug addiction that can be intervened for treatment or prevention of this pathology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. European Journal of Neuroscience-Federation of European Neuroscience Societies and Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Diazepam](#)  
[\\*Hippocampus](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Synaptic Plasticity](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [European Journal of Neuroscience](#)

## 13. Cannabinoid receptor 1-expressing neurons in the nucleus accumbens.

- Citation:** PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, October 2012, vol./is. 109/40(E2717-E2725), 0027-8424 (Oct 2, 2012)
- Author(s):** Winters, Bradley D; Kruger, Juliane M; Huang, Xiaojie; Gallaher, Zachary R; Ishikawa, Masago; Czaja, Krzysztof; Krueger, James M; Huang, Yanhua H; Schluter, Oliver M; Dong, Yan
- Correspondence Address:** Schluter, Oliver M.: European Neuroscience Institute, Gottingen, Germany, 37077, oschlue@gwdg.de
- Institution:** Winters, Bradley D.: Program in Neuroscience, Washington State University, Pullman, WA; Kruger, Juliane M.: European Neuroscience Institute, Gottingen; Huang, Xiaojie: European Neuroscience Institute, Gottingen; Gallaher, Zachary R.: Program in Neuroscience, Washington State University, Pullman, WA; Ishikawa, Masago: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; Czaja, Krzysztof: Program in Neuroscience, Washington State University, Pullman, WA; Krueger, James M.: Program in Neuroscience, Washington State University, Pullman, WA; Huang, Yanhua H.: Program in Neuroscience, Washington State University, Pullman, WA; Schluter, Oliver M.: European Neuroscience Institute, Gottingen; Dong, Yan: Program in Neuroscience, Washington State University, Pullman, WA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Endocannabinoid signaling critically regulates emotional and motivational states via activation of cannabinoid receptor 1 (CB1) in the brain. The nucleus accumbens (NAc) functions to gate emotional and motivational responses. Although expression of CB1 in the NAc is low, manipulation of CB1 signaling within the NAc triggers robust emotional/motivational alterations related to drug addiction and other psychiatric disorders, and these effects cannot be exclusively attributed to CB1 located at afferents to the NAc. Rather, CB1-expressing neurons in the NAc, although sparse, appear to be critical for emotional and motivational responses. However, the cellular properties of these neurons remain largely unknown. Here, we generated a knock-in mouse line in which CB1-expressing neurons expressed the fluorescent protein td-Tomato (tdT). Using these mice, we demonstrated that tdT-positive neurons within the NAc were exclusively fast-spiking interneurons (FSIs). These FSIs were electrically coupled with each other, and thus may help synchronize populations/ensembles of NAc neurons. CB1-expressing FSIs also form GABAergic synapses on adjacent medium spiny neurons (MSNs), providing feed-forward inhibition of NAc output. Furthermore, the membrane excitability of tdT-positive FSIs in the NAc was up-regulated after withdrawal from cocaine exposure, an effect that might increase FSI-to-MSN inhibition. Taken together with our previous findings that the membrane excitability of NAc MSNs is decreased during cocaine withdrawal, the present findings suggest that the basal functional output of the NAc is inhibited during cocaine withdrawal by multiple mechanisms. As such, CB1-expressing FSIs are targeted by cocaine exposure to influence the overall functional output of the NAc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabinoids](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Interneurons](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

#### 14. Persistent cannabis users show neuropsychological decline from childhood to midlife.

- Citation:** PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, October 2012, vol./is. 109/40(E2657-E2664), 0027-8424 (Oct 2, 2012)
- Author(s):** Meier, Madeline H; Caspi, Avshalom; Ambler, Antony; Harrington, HonaLee; Houts, Renate; Keefe, Richard S. E; McDonald, Kay; Ward, Aimee; Poulton, Richie; Moffitt, Terrie E

- Correspondence Address:** Meier, Madeline H.: Duke Transdisciplinary Prevention Research Center, Duke University, Durham, NC, US, 27708, madeline.meier@duke.edu
- Institution:** Meier, Madeline H.: Duke Transdisciplinary Prevention Research Center, Duke University, Durham, NC; Caspi, Avshalom: Duke Transdisciplinary Prevention Research Center, Duke University, Durham, NC; Ambler, Antony: Social, Genetic, and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London; Harrington, HonaLee: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke University, Durham, NC; Houts, Renate: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke University, Durham, NC; Keefe, Richard S. E.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC; McDonald, Kay: Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Research Unit, Department of Preventive and Social Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Otago, Dunedin; Ward, Aimee: Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Research Unit, Department of Preventive and Social Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Otago, Dunedin; Poulton, Richie: Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Research Unit, Department of Preventive and Social Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Otago, Dunedin; Moffitt, Terrie E.: Duke Transdisciplinary Prevention Research Center, Center for Child and Family Policy, Duke University, Durham, NC
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Recent reports show that fewer adolescents believe that regular cannabis use is harmful to health. Concomitantly, adolescents are initiating cannabis use at younger ages, and more adolescents are using cannabis on a daily basis. The purpose of the present study was to test the association between persistent cannabis use and neuropsychological decline and determine whether decline is concentrated among adolescent-onset cannabis users. Participants were members of the Dunedin Study, a prospective study of a birth cohort of 1,037 individuals followed from birth (1972/1973) to age 38 y. Cannabis use was ascertained in interviews at ages 18, 21, 26, 32, and 38 y. Neuropsychological testing was conducted at age 13 y, before initiation of cannabis use, and again at age 38 y, after a pattern of persistent cannabis use had developed. Persistent cannabis use was associated with neuropsychological decline broadly across domains of functioning, even after controlling for years of education. Informants also reported noticing more cognitive problems for persistent cannabis users. Impairment was concentrated among adolescent-onset cannabis users, with more persistent use associated with greater decline. Further, cessation of cannabis use did not fully restore neuropsychological functioning among adolescent-onset cannabis users. Findings are suggestive of a neurotoxic effect of cannabis on the adolescent brain and highlight the importance of prevention and policy efforts targeting adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Age Differences](#)  
[\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Impairment](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Neuropsychology](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 15. Neighborhood disorder and juvenile drug arrests: A preliminary investigation using the NifETy instrument.**
- Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2012, vol./is. 38/6(598-602), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2012)
- Author(s):** Milam, Adam J; Furr-Holden, C. Debra M; Harrell, Paul T; Whitaker, Damiya E; Leaf, Philip J
- Correspondence Address:** Milam, Adam J.: Department of Mental Health, Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, 624 N. Broadway, 8th floor, Baltimore, MD, US, 21205, amilam@jhsph.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Disordered neighborhood environments are associated with crime, drug use, and poor health outcomes. However, research utilizing objective instruments to characterize the neighborhood environment is lacking. Objectives: This investigation examines the relationship between objective measures of neighborhood disorder and juvenile drug arrests (JDAs) in an urban locale. Methods: The neighborhood disorder scale was developed using indicators from the Neighborhood Inventory for Environmental Typology (NifETy) instrument; a valid and reliable tool that assesses physical and social disorder. Data on 3146 JDAs from 2006 were obtained from the police department. Results: Negative binomial regression models revealed a significant association between neighborhood disorder and the count of JDAs in the neighborhood ( $\beta = .34, p < .001$ ). The relationship between neighborhood disorder and JDAs remained significant after adjusting for percent African-Americans in the neighborhood ( $\beta = .24, p < .001$ ). Conclusions: This preliminary investigation identified a positive and statistically significant relationship between an objective measure of neighborhood disorder and JDAs. Future investigations should examine strategies to reduce drug-related crime by addressing the larger neighborhood and social context in which drug involvement and crime occurs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Crime](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Neighborhoods](#)  
[Legal Arrest](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 16. Predictors of drug use in prison among incarcerated Black men.

**Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2012, vol./is. 38/6(593-597), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Rowell, Tawandra L; Wu, Elwin; Hart, Carl L; Haile, Rahwa; El-Bassel, Nabila

**Correspondence Address:** Rowell, Tawandra L.: HIV Center for Clinical & Behavioral Studies, New York State Psychiatric Institute, 1051 Riverside Drive, Unit 15, New York, NY, US, 10032, tr2301@columbia.edu

**Institution:** Rowell, Tawandra L.: HIV Center for Clinical & Behavioral Studies, New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY; Wu, Elwin: Social Intervention Group, Columbia University School of Social Work, New York, NY; Hart, Carl L.: Department of Psychology, Columbia University, New York, NY; Haile, Rahwa: Department of Biological Sciences, College at Old Westbury, State University of New York, Old Westbury, NY; El-Bassel, Nabila: Social Intervention Group, Columbia University School of Social Work, New York, NY

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Black men currently comprise a substantial percentage of prisoners in the United States. Drug dependence is common among prison populations, and US prisons are high-risk environments for drug use. Prison drug use exacerbates health problems disproportionately prevalent among Black men and prisoners. Objectives: The goal of this research was to examine predictors of prison drug use among incarcerated Black men. Methods: This study examined drug use within the prison environment in a random sample of 134 Black men incarcerated in maximum-security correctional institution. The Addiction Severity Index (ASI) was used to measure illicit drug use history and the extent to which drug use occurred within the prison environment. Results: Seventy-five percent of the participants reported a history of illicit drug use. Overall, 20% (n = 25) of the participants, or 25% of those with a history of drug use, reported using drugs during a time frame consistent with incarceration. Participants with lengthier histories of drug use (OR: 1.1, 95% CI = 1.0-1.2) and those who were incarcerated longer (OR: 1.1, 95% CI = 1.0-1.2) were more likely to use drugs in prison. Drug use in prison was associated with history of injection drug use and with probation/parole status when arrested. Conclusions: Prisoners are engaging in illicit drug use while incarcerated, suggesting that they could benefit from harm reduction and drug treatment services offered during incarceration. Scientific significance: Drug treatment programs that address long-standing addictions and coping mechanisms for lengthy prison stays, specifically, would be especially useful for this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Prisons](#)  
[Blacks](#)  
[Human Males](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 17. Differences in self-reported discrimination by primary type of drug used among New York City drug users.

**Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2012, vol./is. 38/6(588-592), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Crawford, Natalie D; Rudolph, Abby E; Jones, Kandice; Fuller, Crystal

**Correspondence Address:** Crawford, Natalie D.: Department of Epidemiology, Center for Social Epidemiology and Population Health, 1415 Washington Heights, SPH1, Room 3642, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109, ncraw@umich.edu

**Institution:** Crawford, Natalie D.: Department of Epidemiology, Center for Social Epidemiology and Population Health, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Rudolph, Abby E.: Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD; Jones, Kandice: Center for Urban Epidemiologic Studies, New York Academy of Medicine, New York, NY; Fuller, Crystal: Department of Epidemiology, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Illicit drug users experience various forms of discrimination which may vary by type of drug used, as there are different levels of stigma associated with different types of drugs. Objectives: This study investigated self-report of perceived discrimination by primary type of drug used. Methods: This analysis used data from "Social Ties Associated with Risk of Transition into Injection Drug Use" (START), a cross-sectional study of recently initiated injection drug users (IDUs) and prospective study of heroin/crack/cocaine-using non-IDUs (n = 652). Using log binomial regression, the relationship between primary drug used (i.e., single drug used most often) with discrimination due to drug use was examined. Results: Heroin users were significantly more likely (Prevalence ratio (PR): 1.52 (95% Confidence interval (CI): 1.15-2.07)) to

report discrimination due to drug use compared to cocaine users. Conclusion and Scientific Significance: More research is needed to understand the mechanism through which discrimination affects heroin users, and its potential relation with other discrimination-related outcomes, namely depression and drug treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Discrimination](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Self Report](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Crack Cocaine](#)  
[Heroin](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 18. Barriers to employment among unemployed drug users: Age predicts severity.

**Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2012, vol./is. 38/6(580-587), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Sigurdsson, Sigurdur Oli; Ring, Brandon M; O'Reilly, Kristen; Silverman, Kenneth

**Correspondence Address:** Sigurdsson, Sigurdur Oli: Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, 1000 Hilltop Circle, Baltimore, MD, US, 21250, sos@umbc.edu

**Institution:** Sigurdsson, Sigurdur Oli: Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD; Ring, Brandon M.: Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD; O'Reilly, Kristen: Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD; Silverman, Kenneth: Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Drug users in treatment or exiting treatment face many barriers to employment when entering the job market, such as low levels of education and technical skills, and low levels of interpersonal skills. As a result of these and other barriers, employment rates in these groups are generally low. Objective: This article examines the existence and possible predictors of specific barriers to employment related to interpersonal and technical skills in a sample of participants enrolled in a therapeutic workplace intervention for substance abuse. Methods: In Study I (N = 77), we characterized and examined predictors of participant scores on a staff-rated scale of interpersonal skills (Work Behavior Inventory). In Study II (N = 29), we examined whether participants had lower levels of computer knowledge than job seekers in the general population, and investigated possible predictors of computer knowledge in the sample. Results: In general, participants in Study I displayed low levels of interpersonal skills, and participants in Study II scored lower on the computer knowledge test than job seekers in the general population. Older participants tended to have lower levels of interpersonal skills and lower levels of computer knowledge. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: These results suggest that providers of workforce development services for drug users in treatment or exiting treatment should attend to these specific barriers to employment, which may also be more pronounced among older clients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Employee Skills](#)  
[\\*Employment Status](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Technical Personnel](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 19. Co-occurring psychiatric symptoms in opioid-dependent women: The prevalence of antenatal and postnatal depression.

- Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2012, vol./is. 38/6(575-579), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2012)
- Author(s):** Holbrook, Amber; Kaltenbach, Karol
- Correspondence Address:** Holbrook, Amber: Department of Pediatrics, Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University, 1233 Locust Street, Suite 401, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19107, Holbrook@jefferson.edu
- Institution:** Holbrook, Amber: Department of Pediatrics, Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA; Kaltenbach, Karol: Department of Pediatrics, Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Despite the high prevalence of psychiatric symptoms in substance-dependent women, little evidence is available on postpartum depression in this population. Objectives: To determine whether demographic variables and prenatal depression predict postpartum depression and select substance abuse treatment outcomes in a sample of pregnant women. Methods: A retrospective chart review was conducted on 125 pregnant women enrolled in a comprehensive substance abuse treatment program. Data on demographic variables, prenatal care attendance, urine drug screen (UDS) results, and psychiatric symptoms were abstracted from patient medical and substance abuse treatment charts. The Postpartum Depression Screening Scale (PDSS) was administered 6 weeks post-delivery. Multiple linear regression was conducted to identify predictors of prenatal care attendance and total PDSS scores at 6 weeks postpartum. Multiple logistic regression was used to examine predictors of positive UDS at delivery. Results: Nearly one-third (30.4%) of the sample screened positive for moderate or severe depression at treatment entry. Psychiatric symptoms did not predict either prenatal care compliance or UDS results at delivery. Almost half of the sample (43.7%) exhibited postpartum depression at 6 weeks post-delivery. No demographic variables correlated with incidence of postnatal depression. Only antenatal depression at treatment entry predicted PDSS scores. Conclusion: Prevalence of antenatal psychiatric disorders and postpartum depression was high in this sample of women seeking substance abuse treatment. Results support prior history of depression as a predictor of risk for developing postpartum depression. Scientific Significance: Routine screening for perinatal and postpartum depression is indicated for women diagnosed with substance abuse disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Postpartum Depression](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

### 20. Exploration of the comorbidity of cannabis use disorders and mental health disorders among inpatients presenting to all hospitals in New South Wales, Australia.

- Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2012, vol./is. 38/6(567-574), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2012)
- Author(s):** Lai, Harry Man Xiong; Sitharthan, Thiagarajan

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**Institution:** Lai, Harry Man Xiong: Discipline of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW; Sitharthan, Thiagarajan: Discipline of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Cannabis is one of the most commonly used illegal psychoactive substances and its use often coexists with mental health disorders. Objectives: This study explores the relationships between cannabis use disorders and some common mental health disorders. Methods: Admissions to all New South Wales (NSW) hospitals were analyzed. The data were extracted from the NSW Department of Health Inpatient Statistics Data Collection for the period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007. Readmissions within 28 days were excluded. Data extraction and analyses were performed by using the SAS program. Chi-square tests and odds ratio were used to examine the association between cannabis use disorder and mental health disorders. Results: Of the 1.8 million admissions, associations between cannabis use disorders and mental health disorders were strong (odds ratio = 7.8-10.7,  $p < .001$ ). Inpatients (53.8%) who used cannabis had at least one identifiable mental disorder. Higher comorbidity rates were observed for females (39.6%) and for those aged between 30 and 49 years. Cannabis use disorder comorbid with the most common mental disorders were: anxiety disorder (3.4%), bipolar affective disorder (5.7%), major depressive disorder (10.9%), personality disorder (9.2%), schizophrenia (15.0%), and severe stress disorder (8.7%). Cannabis use disorder has strong associations with these mental health disorders (odds ratio 4.8-34.8). The average length of stay (ALOS) for cannabis use disorders was 9.0 days and the ALOS for the most common mental health disorders was 11.0 days. Conclusions and implications: This study provides detailed information about the association between cannabis use disorders and mental health disorders and extends our understanding of comorbidity presentations in inpatient admissions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Cannabis  
\*Comorbidity  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Mental Disorders  
Hospitals

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 21. A national study of the retention of Irish opiate users in methadone substitution treatment.

**Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2012, vol./is. 38/6(551-558), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Mullen, Louise; Barry, Joseph; Long, Jean; Keenan, Eamon; Mulholland, Deirdre; Grogan, Loretto; Delargy, Ide

**Correspondence Address:** Mullen, Louise: Health Services Executive, Dr. Steeven's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland, 8, Louise.mullen@hse.ie

**Institution:** Mullen, Louise: Health Services Executive, Dr. Steeven's Hospital, Dublin; Barry, Joseph: Department of Public Health and Primary Care, Trinity College Centre for Health Sciences, Dublin; Long, Jean: Alcohol and Drug Research Unit, Health Research Board, Dublin; Keenan, Eamon: Health Services Executive, Dr. Steeven's Hospital, Dublin; Mulholland, Deirdre: Health Information and Quality Authority, Dublin; Grogan, Loretto: Health Services Executive, Dr. Steeven's Hospital, Dublin; Delargy, Ide: Irish College of General Practitioners, Dublin

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Retention in treatment is a key indicator of methadone treatment success. The study aims to identify factors that are associated with retention. Objectives: To determine retention in treatment at 12 months for Irish opiate users in methadone substitution treatment and to indicate factors that increase the likelihood of retention. Methods: National cohort study of randomly selected opiate users commencing methadone treatment in 1999, 2001, and 2003 (n = 1269). Results: Sixty-one percent of patients attending methadone treatment remained in continuous treatment for more than 1 year. Retention in treatment at 12 months was associated with age, gender, facility type, and methadone dose. Age and gender were no longer significant when adjusted for other variables in the model. Those who attended a specialist site were twice as likely to leave methadone treatment within 12 months compared with those who attended a primary care physician. The most important predictor of retention in treatment was methadone dose. Those who received <60 mg of methadone were three times more likely to leave treatment. Conclusion: Retention in methadone treatment is high in Ireland in a variety of settings. The main factors influencing retention in methadone treatment was an adequate methadone dose and access to a range of treatment settings including from primary care physicians. Scientific Significance: Providing an adequate dose of methadone during treatment will increase the likelihood of treatment retention. Methadone treatment by the primary care physician is a successful method of retaining opioid users in treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Retention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. The subjective effects of cocaine: Relationship to years of cocaine use and current age.

**Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2012, vol./is. 38/6(530-534), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Kalapatapu, Raj K.; Bedi, Gillinder; Haney, Margaret; Evans, Suzette M; Rubin, Eric; Foltin, Richard W

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Little is known about whether the duration of cocaine use or an individual's age may influence the acute effects of cocaine, patterns of use, and specific treatment needs. Objectives: This post hoc analysis determined whether the duration of cocaine use or current age influenced the acute subjective response to cocaine. Data from four smoked cocaine self-administration laboratory studies were combined and analyzed to determine whether the subjective effects of a 25-mg smoked cocaine dose varied as a function of years of cocaine use or current age. Methods: Thirty-six nontreatment-seeking healthy cocaine users (ages 32-49) were admitted to studies lasting from 12 to 105 days. Participants rated the subjective effects of each cocaine dose from 0 to 100 by completing

a computerized self-report visual analogue scale (VAS). The main outcome measures were the change in VAS ratings between a baseline placebo dose and the first 25-mg dose of smoked cocaine. Results: No significant relationship was found between the subjective effects of cocaine and years of cocaine use (mean 20.9, range 5-30) or current age (mean 41.1, range 32-49). Conclusion: Among long-term cocaine users between the ages of 32 and 49, the acute subjective effects of cocaine did not vary as a function of years of cocaine use or current age. Scientific Significance: These data fail to support the incentive sensitization theory for addiction by Robinson and Berridge, as cocaine "liking" and "wanting" remained the same regardless of age or years of cocaine use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Chronological Age](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 23. Time to abandon the self-medication hypothesis in patients with psychiatric disorders.

**Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2012, vol./is. 38/6(524-529), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Lembke, Anna

**Correspondence Address:** Lembke, Anna: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University, 401 Quarry Road, Stanford, CA, US, 94305, alembke@stanford.edu

**Institution:** Lembke, Anna: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The Self-Medication Hypothesis (SMH) of addictive disorders as articulated by Edward Khantzian in his seminal 1985 paper postulates that individuals with psychiatric disorders use substances to relieve psychiatric symptoms and that this pattern of usage predisposes them to addiction. Khantzian's SMH also postulates that the preferred substance is not random, but is based on the unique pharmacological properties of the substance. For example, an individual with attention deficit disorder would prefer amphetamines to alcohol, due to its stimulating properties, whereas an individual with anxiety would prefer alcohol to amphetamines, due to its anxiolytic properties. Finally, Khantzian's SMH implies that treating the underlying psychiatric disorder will improve or resolve the problems of addiction. Aims and Results: A review of the scientific literature demonstrates a striking lack of robust evidence in support of the SMH as put forth by Khantzian. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: Nonetheless, the SMH has had a profound influence on medical and lay culture, as well as clinical care. Although originally formulated as a compassionate explanation for addiction in those with psychiatric disorders, the SMH does not provide, as originally intended, a "useful rationale" for guiding treatment and instead has led to under-recognition and under-treatment of substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Self Medication](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 24. Notes from the new Editor-in-Chief.

**Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, November 2012, vol./is. 38/6(523), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Adinoff, Bryon

**Correspondence Address:** Adinoff, Bryon, [ajdaa-editor@utsouthwestern.edu](mailto:ajdaa-editor@utsouthwestern.edu)

**Institution:** Adinoff, Bryon: UT Southwestern Medical Center, VA North Texas Health Care System, TX

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article introduces the new Editor-in-Chief. It is reported that the journal will continue to increase the focus on neurobiology. New features are introduced. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Scientific Communication](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 25. Co-occurring psychotic and addictive disorders: Neurobiology and diagnosis.

**Citation:** Clinical Neuropharmacology, September 2012, vol./is. 35/5(235-243), 0362-5664;1537-162X (Sep-Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Ross, Stephen; Peselow, Eric

**Correspondence Address:** Ross, Stephen: Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Department of Psychiatry, Bellevue Hospital Center, 462 First Ave NBV 20E7, New York, NY, US, 10016, [Stephen.ross@nyumc.org](mailto:Stephen.ross@nyumc.org)

**Institution:** Ross, Stephen: Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Department of Psychiatry, Bellevue Hospital Center, New York, NY; Peselow, Eric: New York University, School of Medicine, New York, NY

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Psychosis and substance abuse are intimately related. Psychotic spectrum illnesses commonly co-occur with substance use disorders (SUDs), and many substances of abuse can cause or exacerbate psychotic symptoms along a temporal spectrum from acute to chronic presentations. Despite the common co-occurrence between psychotic spectrum illnesses and SUDs, they are often under-recognized and undertreated, leading to poor treatment outcomes. Accurate detection and diagnosis of individuals with psychotic illness co-occurring with addictive disorders is key to properly treat such disorders. This article will review the nature of the relationship between psychosis and substance abuse by examining prevalence rates of each disorder alone and their rates of co-occurrence, the neurobiological basis for substance abuse comorbidity in schizophrenia spectrum disorders, key and salient aspects related to accurate diagnosis along a continuum from acute to subacute to chronic conditions, and pitfalls associated with diagnostic dilemmas. A case example will be used to highlight key points related to diagnostic challenges. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 26. Sex differences in nicotine dependence among addictions clients accessing a smoking cessation programme in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

- Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, November 2012, vol./is. 19/9(776-784), 1351-0126;1365-2850 (Nov 2012)
- Author(s):** Okoli, C. T. C.; Torchalla, I; Khara, M
- Correspondence Address:** Okoli, C. T. C.: University of Kentucky College of Nursing, 315 College of Nursing Building, Lexington, KY, US, 40536, ctokol1@uky.edu
- Institution:** Okoli, C. T. C.: University of Kentucky College of Nursing, Lexington, KY; Torchalla, I.: Centre for Health Evaluation and Outcome Sciences, Vancouver Coastal Health Authority, Vancouver, BC; Khara, M.: Tobacco Dependence Clinic, Vancouver Coastal Health Authority, Vancouver, BC
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Most individuals in drug treatment programmes use tobacco and are dependent on nicotine. For 323 participants (65% men, mean age = 49.3 years) with a history of substance use disorder (SUD) and/or psychiatric disorders (PD) enrolled in a tobacco dependence clinic programme, we compared baseline characteristics among women and men and examined factors associated with nicotine dependence (ND). Individuals with mood, anxiety and psychotic disorders were more likely to be female, whereas men were more likely to be characterized by alcohol, cocaine and marijuana use, older age, older age at smoking initiation and higher confidence in quitting smoking scores. In stratified multivariate analyses, among women, history of an anxiety disorder and a greater number of cigarettes smoked per day were associated with higher ND scores; among men, a greater number of cigarettes smoked per day and higher confidence in quitting scores were associated with higher ND scores. Given the differences in smoking, SUD and PD histories between women and men accessing addiction treatment, and differential associations with ND, it is important to further explore factors that may enhance tailored treatments and inform future studies examining biological and psychosocial factors for tobacco use in SUD and PD treatment populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Mental Health Programs](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing*

## 27. "Understand my side, my situation, and my story:" Insights into the service needs among substance-abusing homeless mothers.

- Citation:** Journal of Community Psychology, November 2012, vol./is. 40/8(938-950), 0090-4392;1520-6629 (Nov 2012)
- Author(s):** Dashora, Pushpanjali; Slesnick, Natasha; Erdem, Gizem
- Correspondence Address:** Dashora, Pushpanjali: Department of Human Ecology, University of Alberta, 302 Human Ecology Building, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T6G 2N1, dashora@ualberta.ca
- Institution:** Dashora, Pushpanjali: University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB; Slesnick, Natasha: Ohio State University, OH; Erdem, Gizem: Ohio State University, OH
- Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance abuse among homeless mothers has negative consequences for both the mother and her child. Few researchers have examined the needs of these mothers in order to effectively intervene in their lives. This study uses a qualitative focus group research method to examine the needs of substance abusing homeless mothers recruited from a homeless families' shelter. Twenty eight women were engaged in three focus groups to identify their needs and acceptable intervention components. Content analysis of data revealed five major categories of needs: subsistence, employment, education and information, service, and counseling and connectedness needs. Findings of this study call for a multifaceted intervention approach that targets several areas of need in a coordinated manner. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Homeless](#)  
[\\*Mother Child Relations](#)  
[Counseling](#)  
[Employment Status](#)  
[Mothers](#)  
[Needs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 28. Substance abuse and job attitude among hotel workers: Social labeling perspectives.

**Citation:** Tourism Management, February 2013, vol./is. 34/1(47-49), 0261-5177 (Feb 2013)

**Author(s):** Belhassen, Yaniv; Shani, Amir

**Correspondence Address:** Belhassen, Yaniv: Department of Hotel and Tourism Management, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Eilat Campus, P.O. Box 653, Beer-Sheva, Israel, 84105, yanivbel@exchange.bgu.ac.il

**Institution:** Belhassen, Yaniv: Department of Hotel and Tourism Management, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva; Shani, Amir: Department of Hotel and Tourism Management, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Results from a survey (n=458) held in Eilat indicate that hospitality workers use substances much more than average rate in the general Israeli population. Based on a series of independent t-test samples utilized to examine the relationship between respondents' attitude toward their job and their recent substance use habits, we suggest that the correlation between these two variables should be examined in light of the social legitimacy associated with the substances in the environment surrounding the workers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Employee Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Hospitality Industry](#)  
[Social Norms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 29. Methamphetamine activates nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells (NF- $\kappa$ B) and induces human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transcription in human microglial cells.

**Citation:** Journal of Neurovirology, October 2012, vol./is. 18/5(400-410), 1355-0284;1538-2443 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Wires, Emily S; Alvarez, David; Dobrowolski, Curtis; Wang, Yun; Morales, Marisela; Karn, Jonathan; Harvey, Brandon K

**Correspondence Address:** Harvey, Brandon K.: Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Suite 200, Room 06A729, 251 Bayview Blvd., Baltimore, MD, US, 21224

**Institution:** Wires, Emily S.: Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD; Alvarez, David: Department of Molecular Biology and Microbiology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH; Dobrowolski, Curtis: Department of Molecular Biology and Microbiology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH; Wang, Yun: Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD; Morales, Marisela: Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD; Karn, Jonathan: Department of Molecular Biology and Microbiology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH; Harvey, Brandon K.: Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) primarily infects glial cells in the central nervous system (CNS). Recent evidence suggests that HIV-infected individuals who abuse drugs such as methamphetamine (METH) have higher viral loads and experience more severe neurological complications than HIV-infected individuals who do not abuse drugs. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of METH on HIV expression from the HIV long terminal repeat (LTR) promoter and on an HIV integrated provirus in microglial cells, the primary host cells for HIV in the CNS. Primary human microglial cells immortalized with SV40 T antigen (CHME-5 cells) were cotransfected with an HIV LTR reporter and the HIV Tat gene, a key regulator of viral replication and gene expression, and exposed to METH. Our results demonstrate that METH treatment induced LTR activation, an effect potentiated in the presence of Tat. We also found that METH increased the nuclear translocation of the nuclear factor kappa B (NF-B), a key cellular transcriptional regulator of the LTR promoter, and the activity of an NF-B-specific reporter plasmid in CHME-5 cells. The presence of a dominant-negative regulator of NF-B blocked METH-related activation of the HIV LTR. Furthermore, treatment of HIV-latently infected CHME-5 (CHME-5/HIV) cells with METH induced HIV expression and nuclear translocation of the p65 subunit of NF-B. These results suggest that METH can stimulate HIV gene expression in microglia cells through activation of the NF-B signaling pathway. This mechanism may outline the initial biochemical events leading to the observed increased neurodegeneration in HIV-positive individuals who use METH. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Journal of NeuroVirology, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Transcription Factors](#)  
[Neurons](#)  
[Microglia](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. Impact of opiate addiction on neuroinflammation in HIV.

**Citation:** Journal of Neurovirology, October 2012, vol./is. 18/5(364-373), 1355-0284;1538-2443 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Byrd, Desiree; Murray, Jacinta; Safdieh, Gabriella; Morgello, Susan

**Correspondence Address:** Morgello, Susan: Department of Neurology, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, One Gustave L. Levy Place, Box 1137, New York, NY, US, 10029, susan.morgello@mssm.edu

**Institution:** Byrd, Desiree: Department of Neurology, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY; Murray, Jacinta: Department of Neurology, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New

York, NY; Safdieh, Gabriella: Department of Pediatrics, NYU Langone Medical Center, New York, NY; Morgello, Susan: Department of Neurology, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

To investigate the independent and interactive effects of opiate addiction and HIV on neuroinflammation, we measured microglial/macrophage activation and astrogliosis in multiple regions of human brain. Samples of thalamus, frontal gray matter, and frontal white matter were obtained from 46 individuals categorized as: HIV negatives, HIV-negative opiate addicts, HIV positives, HIV-positive opiate addicts, HIV encephalitis (HIVE), and HIVE opiate addicts. Activated brain microglia/macrophages and astrocytosis were quantified by morphometric analysis of immunohistochemical stains for CD68, HLA-D, CD163, and GFAP. The effects of HIV grouping, opiate addiction, and their interaction on expression of the markers were examined in a series of two-way ANOVAs. In opiate addicts, there was generally higher baseline expression of CD68 and HLA-D in HIV negatives, and lower expression in HIV and HIVE, compared to individuals without opiate abuse. Thus, for these markers, and for GFAP in frontal gray, opiates were associated with attenuated HIV effect. In contrast, for CD163, opiates did not significantly alter responses to HIV, and HIV effects were variably absent in individuals without opiate abuse. The divergent impact that opiate addiction displays on these markers may suggest a generally immunosuppressive role in the CNS, with decreased HIV-associated activation of markers CD68 and HLA-D that potentially reflect neurotoxic pathways, and preservation of CD163, thought to be an indicator of neuroprotective scavenger systems. These results suggest a complex impact of opiates on neuroinflammation in baseline and virally stimulated states. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: Journal of NeuroVirology, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Drug Addiction  
\*HIV  
\*Opiates  
\*Gliosis  
\*Neuroinflammation  
Astrocytes  
Microglia

**Source:**

PsycINFO

### 31. Cocaine withdrawal causes delayed dysregulation of stress genes in the hippocampus.

**Citation:**

PLoS ONE, July 2012, vol./is. 7/7, 1932-6203 (Jul 30, 2012)

**Author(s):**

Garcia-Fuster, M. Julia; Flagel, Shelly B; Mahmood, S. Taha; Watson, Stanley J; Akil, Huda

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Garcia-Fuster, M. Julia: University Research Institute on Health Sciences, University of the Balearic Islands, Palma de Mallorca; Flagel, Shelly B.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Mahmood, S. Taha: Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Watson, Stanley J.: Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Akil, Huda: Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Relapse, even following an extended period of withdrawal, is a major challenge in substance abuse management. Delayed neurobiological effects of the drug during prolonged withdrawal likely contribute to sustained vulnerability to relapse. Stress is a major trigger of relapse, and the hippocampus regulates the magnitude and duration of stress responses. Recent work has implicated hippocampal plasticity in various aspects of substance abuse. We asked whether changes in stress regulatory mechanisms in the

hippocampus may participate in the neuroadaptations that occur during prolonged withdrawal. We therefore examined changes in the rat stress system during the course of withdrawal from extended daily access (5-hours) of cocaine self-administration, an animal model of addiction. Tissue was collected at 1, 14 and 28 days of withdrawal. Plasma corticosterone levels were determined and corticosteroid receptors (GR, MR, MR/GR mRNA ratios) and expression of other stress-related molecules (HSP90AA1 and HSP90AB1 mRNA) were measured in hippocampal subfields using in situ hybridization. Results showed a delayed emergence of dysregulation of stress genes in the posterior hippocampus following 28 days of cocaine withdrawal. This included increased GR mRNA in DG and CA3, increased MR and HSP90AA1 mRNA in DG, and decreased MR/GR mRNA ratio in DG and CA1. Corticosterone levels progressively decreased during the course of withdrawal, were normalized following 28 days of withdrawal, and were correlated negatively with GR and positively with MR/GR mRNA ratio in DG. These results suggest a role for the posterior hippocampus in the neuroadaptations that occur during prolonged withdrawal, and point to a signaling partner of GR, HSP90AA1, as a novel dysregulated target during cocaine withdrawal. These delayed neurobiological effects of extended cocaine exposure likely contribute to sustained vulnerability to relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Garcia-Fuster et al.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Hippocampus](#)  
[\\*Rats](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 32. Temporary separation from parents in early childhood and serious personality disorders in adult life.

**Citation:** Journal of Personality Disorders, October 2012, vol./is. 26/5(751-762), 0885-579X (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Lahti, Marius; Pesonen, Anu-Katriina; Raikkoonen, Katri; Heinonen, Kati; Wahlbeck, Kristian; Kajantie, Eero; Osmond, Clive; Barker, David J . P; Eriksson, Johan G

**Correspondence Address:** Lahti, Marius: Institute of Behavioural Sciences, University of Helsinki, Siltavuorenpenger 1A, PO Box 9, Helsinki, Finland, FI 00014, marius.lahti@helsinki.fi

**Institution:** Lahti, Marius: University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Pesonen, Anu-Katriina: University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Raikkoonen, Katri: University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Heinonen, Kati: University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Wahlbeck, Kristian: National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki; Kajantie, Eero: Vaasa Central Hospital, Vaasa; Osmond, Clive: University of Southampton, Southampton; Barker, David J . P.: University of Southampton, Southampton; Eriksson, Johan G.: University of Helsinki, Helsinki

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We have previously shown that the temporary separation of Finnish children from both parents during World War II predicted any serious mental, substance use, and personality disorders in adulthood. Here we examine if parental separation is a specific vulnerability factor for any- and dramatic personality disorders relative to other mental disorders. We extracted information on separations from the Finnish National Archives and psychiatric diagnoses from the national Hospital Discharge and Causes of Death-Registers. Of the 12,734 Helsinki Birth Cohort Study participants, 1,717 were separated, 1,487 had any mental, 194 any personality, and 77 dramatic personality disorders. In those who were separated, the risk of any serious personality disorders was significantly higher also among individuals with any serious mental disorders. The increased risks of any serious and dramatic personality disorders were particularly characteristic of individuals separated before the age of five, and that of dramatic personality disorder of separated men. Parental separation may thus be a specific vulnerability factor for serious personality

disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Guilford Press; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Marital Separation](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Personality Disorders](#)  
[Early Childhood Development](#)  
[Parents](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. Structural and behavioral correlates of abnormal encoding of money value in the sensorimotor striatum in cocaine addiction.

**Citation:** European Journal of Neuroscience, October 2012, vol./is. 36/7(2979-2988), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Konova, Anna B; Moeller, Scott J; Tomasi, Dardo; Parvaz, Muhammad A; Alia-Klein, Nelly; Volkow, Nora D; Goldstein, Rita Z

**Correspondence Address:** Goldstein, Rita Z., rgoldstein@bnl.gov

**Institution:** Konova, Anna B.: Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY; Moeller, Scott J.: Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY; Tomasi, Dardo: Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY; Parvaz, Muhammad A.: Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY; Alia-Klein, Nelly: Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY; Volkow, Nora D.: National Institute on Alcohol and Alcoholism, Bethesda, MD; Goldstein, Rita Z.: Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Abnormalities in frontostriatal systems are thought to be central to the pathophysiology of addiction, and may underlie the maladaptive processing of the highly generalizable reinforcer, money. Although abnormal frontostriatal structure and function have been observed in individuals addicted to cocaine, it is less clear how individual variability in brain structure is associated with brain function to influence behavior. Our objective was to examine frontostriatal structure and neural processing of money value in chronic cocaine users and closely matched healthy controls. A reward task that manipulated different levels of money was used to isolate neural activity associated with money value. Gray matter volume measures were used to assess frontostriatal structure. Our results indicated that cocaine users had an abnormal money value signal in the sensorimotor striatum (right putamen/globus pallidus) that was negatively associated with accuracy adjustments to money and was more pronounced in individuals with more severe use. In parallel, group differences were also observed in both the function and gray matter volume of the ventromedial prefrontal cortex; in the cocaine users, the former was directly associated with response to money in the striatum. These results provide strong evidence for abnormalities in the neural mechanisms of valuation in addiction and link these functional abnormalities with deficits in brain structure. In addition, as value signals represent acquired associations, their abnormal processing in the sensorimotor striatum, a region centrally implicated in habit formation, could signal disadvantageous associative learning in cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This article is a US Government work and is in the public domain in the USA; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Human Information Storage](#)  
[\\*Money](#)

[\\*Striatum](#)  
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *European Journal of Neuroscience*

#### 34. Opium addiction increases interleukin 1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra) in the coronary artery disease patients.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, September 2012, vol./is. 7/9, 1932-6203 (Sep 19, 2012)

**Author(s):** Saadat, Habibollah; Ziai, Seyed Ali; Ghanemnia, Maryam; Namazi, Mohammad Hasan; Safi, Morteza; Vakili, Hosein; Dabbagh, Ali; Gholami, Omid

**Correspondence Address:** Ziai, Seyed Ali, saziai@gmail.com

**Institution:** Saadat, Habibollah: Cardiovascular Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran; Ziai, Seyed Ali: Pharmacology Department, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran; Ghanemnia, Maryam: Cardiovascular Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran; Namazi, Mohammad Hasan: Cardiovascular Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran; Safi, Morteza: Cardiovascular Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran; Vakili, Hosein: Cardiovascular Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran; Dabbagh, Ali: Anesthesiology Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran; Gholami, Omid: Pharmacology Department, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: There is evidence that opium addiction has immunosuppressant effects. Coronary artery disease (CAD) is a condition resulted from atherosclerosis which is dependent on the immune response. Purpose: To evaluate plasma levels of interleukin-6 and interleukin-1Ra in 30 patients with three-vessel coronary artery disease, ejection fraction of more than 35% and to evaluate their changes after prognostic treadmill test in 15 opium addicted and 15 non-addicted patients. Methods: The participants underwent prognostic treadmill test and plasma levels of interleukin-6 (IL-6) and interleukin-1Ra (IL-1Ra) were evaluated with ELISA method before, just after and 4 hours after the test. Results: IL-1Ra (2183 pg/ml) tended to decrease over time in the opium addicted group (1372 pg/ml after prognostic treadmill test and 1034 pg/ml 4 hours after that), although such decrease did not reach the statistical significance. IL-1Ra levels were significantly higher in opium addicted than in non addicted patients. Opium addiction had no significant effect on IL-6 changes. Conclusion: Consumption of opium in CAD patients is associated with higher IL-1Ra levels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Saadat et al.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Heart Disorders](#)  
[\\*Interleukins](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Immunodepression](#)  
[Atherosclerosis](#)  
[Neural Receptors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *PLoS ONE*

#### 35. A complex systems approach to evaluate HIV prevention in metropolitan areas: Preliminary implications for combination intervention strategies.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, September 2012, vol./is. 7/9, 1932-6203 (Sep 13, 2012)

**Author(s):** Marshall, Brandon D. L.; Paczkowski, Magdalena M; Seemann, Lars; Tempalski, Barbara; Pouget, Enrique R; Galea, Sandro; Friedman, Samuel R

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: HIV transmission among injecting and non-injecting drug users (IDU, NIDU) is a significant public health problem. Continuing propagation in endemic settings and emerging regional outbreaks have indicated the need for comprehensive and coordinated HIV prevention. We describe the development of a conceptual framework and calibration of an agent-based model (ABM) to examine how combinations of interventions may reduce and potentially eliminate HIV transmission among drug-using populations. Methodology/Principal Findings: A multidisciplinary team of researchers from epidemiology, sociology, geography, and mathematics developed a conceptual framework based on prior ethnographic and epidemiologic research. An ABM was constructed and calibrated through an iterative design and verification process. In the model, "agents" represent IDU, NIDU, and non-drug users who interact with each other and within risk networks, engaging in sexual and, for IDUs, injection-related risk behavior over time. Agents also interact with simulated HIV prevention interventions (e.g., syringe exchange programs, substance abuse treatment, HIV testing) and initiate antiretroviral treatment (ART) in a stochastic manner. The model was constructed to represent the New York metropolitan statistical area (MSA) population, and calibrated by comparing output trajectories for various outcomes (e.g., IDU/NIDU prevalence, HIV prevalence and incidence) against previously validated MSA-level data. The model closely approximated HIV trajectories in IDU and NIDU observed in New York City between 1992 and 2002, including a linear decrease in HIV prevalence among IDUs. Exploratory results are consistent with empirical studies demonstrating that the effectiveness of a combination of interventions, including syringe exchange expansion and ART provision, dramatically reduced HIV prevalence among IDUs during this time period. Conclusions/Significance: Complex systems models of adaptive HIV transmission dynamics can be used to identify potential collective benefits of hypothetical combination prevention interventions. Future work will seek to inform novel strategies that may lead to more effective and equitable HIV prevention strategies for drug-using populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Marshall et al.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*AIDS Prevention](#)  
[\\*Disease Transmission](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Injections](#)  
[\\*Urban Environments](#)  
[Intervention](#)  
[Strategies](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**36. Differential roles of GABAA receptor subtypes in benzodiazepine-induced enhancement of brain-stimulation reward.**

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 37/11(2531-2540), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Oct 2012)
- Author(s):** Reynolds, Lauren M; Engin, Elif; Tantillo, Gabriella; Lau, Hew Mun; Muschamp, John W; Carlezon, William A Jr.; Rudolph, Uwe
- Correspondence Address:** Engin, Elif: Laboratory of Genetic Neuropharmacology, McLean Hospital, 115 Mill Street, Mailstop #145, Belmont, MA, US, 02478, eengin@mclean.harvard.edu
- Institution:** Reynolds, Lauren M.: Laboratory of Genetic Neuropharmacology, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA; Engin, Elif: Laboratory of Genetic Neuropharmacology, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA; Tantillo, Gabriella: Laboratory of Genetic Neuropharmacology, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA; Lau, Hew Mun: Laboratory of Genetic Neuropharmacology, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA; Muschamp, John W.: Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; Carlezon, William A.: Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; Rudolph, Uwe: Laboratory of Genetic Neuropharmacology, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Benzodiazepines such as diazepam are widely prescribed as anxiolytics and sleep aids. Continued use of benzodiazepines, however, can lead to addiction in vulnerable individuals. Here, we investigate the neural mechanisms of the behavioral effects of benzodiazepines using the intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS) test, a procedure with which the reward-enhancing effects of these drugs can be measured. Benzodiazepines bind nonselectively to several different GABAA receptor subtypes. To elucidate the subunit(s) responsible for the reward-enhancing effects of benzodiazepines, we examined mice carrying a histidine-to-arginine point mutation in the 1, 2, or 3 subunit, which renders the targeted subunit nonresponsive to diazepam, other benzodiazepines and zolpidem. In wild-type and 1-point-mutated mice, diazepam caused a dose-dependent reduction in ICSS thresholds (reflecting a reward-enhancing effect) that is comparable to the reduction observed following cocaine administration. This effect was abolished in 2- and 3-point-mutant mice, suggesting that these subunits are necessary for the reward-enhancing action of diazepam. 2 Subunits appear to be particularly important, since diazepam increased ICSS thresholds (reflecting an aversive-like effect) in 2-point-mutant animals. Zolpidem, an 1-preferring benzodiazepine-site agonist, had no reward-enhancing effects in any genotype. Our findings implicate 2 and 3 subunit containing GABAA receptors as key mediators of the reward-related effects of benzodiazepines. This finding has important implications for the development of new medications that retain the therapeutic effects of benzodiazepines but lack abuse liability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Benzodiazepines](#)  
[\\*Brain Self Stimulation](#)  
[\\*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[Mice](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 37. Chronic ethanol potentiates the effects of neuropeptide S in the basolateral amygdala and shows increased anxiolytic and anti-depressive effects.**
- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 37/11(2436-2445), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Oct 2012)
- Author(s):** Enquist, Johan; Ferwerda, Madeline; Madhavan, Anuradha; Hok, Derek; Whistler, Jennifer L

**Correspondence Address:** Whistler, Jennifer L.: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, 5858 Horton Street, Business Suite No 200, Emeryville, CA, US, 94608, [jwhistler@gallo.ucsf.edu](mailto:jwhistler@gallo.ucsf.edu)

**Institution:** Enquist, Johan: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, Emeryville, CA; Ferwerda, Madeline: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, Emeryville, CA; Madhavan, Anuradha: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, Emeryville, CA; Hok, Derek: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, Emeryville, CA; Whistler, Jennifer L.: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, Emeryville, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Alleviating anxiety and depression is pivotal for reducing the risk of relapse in alcoholics. Currently available anxiolytic treatments are limited by side effects, including reduced efficacy in alcoholics, addiction, and sedation. We examined whether the neuropeptide S receptor (NPSR) was effective at controlling ethanol consumption and the anxiety and depression produced by forced abstinence from ethanol. We found that the anxiolytic and anti-depressant effects of NPS are enhanced in acute ethanol abstinent mice. In addition, we found that NPS reduced ethanol consumption and is not in and of itself rewarding. We also provide evidence that ethanol consumption increases the ability of NPS to modulate neuronal activity in the basolateral amygdala. Finally, we found that local injection of NPS in the basolateral amygdala promotes anxiolysis after chronic ethanol consumption, thereby providing insight into the molecular mechanism underlying the changes in behavioral response to NPS. In light of the improved anxiolytic efficacy and benign side effects of NPS in ethanol-withdrawn animals, the NPSR may prove a suitable target for reducing relapse in alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Anxiety](#)  
[\\*Depression \(Emotion\)](#)  
[\\*Ethanol](#)  
[\\*Neuropeptides](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Rewards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 38. Associations between cannabinoid receptor-1 (CNR1) variation and hippocampus and amygdala volumes in heavy cannabis users.

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 37/11(2368-2376), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Schacht, Joseph P; Hutchison, Kent E; Filbey, Francesca M

**Correspondence Address:** Schacht, Joseph P.: Center for Drug and Alcohol Programs, Medical University of South Carolina, MSC 861, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, [schacht@musc.edu](mailto:schacht@musc.edu)

**Institution:** Schacht, Joseph P.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Hutchison, Kent E.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO; Filbey, Francesca M.: School of Brain and Behavioral Sciences, University of Texas at Dallas, Dallas, TX

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Heavy cannabis users display smaller amygdalae and hippocampi than controls, and genetic variation accounts for a large proportion of variance in liability to cannabis dependence (CD). A single nucleotide polymorphism in the cannabis receptor-1 gene (CNR1), rs2023239, has been associated with CD diagnosis and intermediate phenotypes, including abstinence-induced withdrawal, cue-elicited craving, and parahippocampal activation to cannabis cues. This study compared hippocampal and amygdalar volumes (potential CD intermediate phenotypes) between heavy cannabis users and healthy

controls, and analyzed interactions between group, rs2023239 variation, and the volumes of these structures. Ninety-four heavy cannabis users participated, of whom 37 (14 men, 23 women; mean age = 27.8) were matched to 37 healthy controls (14 men, 23 women; mean age = 27.3) for case-control analyses. Controlling for total intracranial volume and other confounding variables, matched cannabis users had smaller bilateral hippocampi (left,  $p = 0.002$ ; right,  $p = 0.001$ ) and left amygdalae ( $p = 0.01$ ) than controls. When genotype was considered in the case-control analyses, there was a group by genotype interaction, such that the rs2023239 G allele predicted lower volume of bilateral hippocampi among cannabis users relative to controls (both  $p < 0.001$ ). This interaction persisted when all 94 cannabis users were compared to controls. There were no group by genotype interactions on amygdalar volume. These data replicate previous findings of reduced hippocampal and amygdalar volume among heavy cannabis users, and suggest that CNR1 rs2023239 variation may predispose smaller hippocampal volume after heavy cannabis use. This association should be tested in future studies of brain volume differences in CD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Cannabinoids](#)  
[\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Hippocampus](#)  
[Brain Size](#)  
[Genetics](#)  
[Neural Receptors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. A 10-year analysis of the effects of media coverage of regulatory warnings on antidepressant use in the Netherlands and UK.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, September 2012, vol./is. 7/9, 1932-6203 (Sep 20, 2012)

**Author(s):** Hernandez, Juan Francisco; Mantel-Teeuwisse, Aukje K.; van Thiel, Ghislaine J. M. W.; Belitser, Svetlana V.; Warmerdam, Jan; de Valk, Vincent; Raaijmakers, Jan A. M.; Pieters, Toine

**Correspondence Address:** Pieters, Toine, t.pieters@uu.nl

**Institution:** Hernandez, Juan Francisco: Department of Pharmacoepidemiology and Clinical Pharmacology, Utrecht Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences (UIPS), Utrecht University, Utrecht; Mantel-Teeuwisse, Aukje K.: Department of Pharmacoepidemiology and Clinical Pharmacology, Utrecht Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences (UIPS), Utrecht University, Utrecht; van Thiel, Ghislaine J. M. W.: Julius Centre for Health Sciences and Primary Care, University Medical Centre Utrecht, Utrecht; Belitser, Svetlana V.: Department of Pharmacoepidemiology and Clinical Pharmacology, Utrecht Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences (UIPS), Utrecht University, Utrecht; Warmerdam, Jan: IMS Health, Capelle aan den IJssel; de Valk, Vincent: Genees-en hulpmiddelen Informatie Project (GIP-Drug Information Project), Healthcare Insurance Board (CVZ), Diemen; Raaijmakers, Jan A. M.: Department of Pharmacoepidemiology and Clinical Pharmacology, Utrecht Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences (UIPS), Utrecht University, Utrecht; Pieters, Toine: Department of Pharmacoepidemiology and Clinical Pharmacology, Utrecht Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences (UIPS), Utrecht University, Utrecht

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: In 2003-2004 and 2007-2008, the regulatory banning of SSRI use in pediatrics and young adults due to concerns regarding suicidality risk coincided with negative media coverage. SSRI use trends were analyzed from 2000-2010 in the Netherlands (NL) and the UK, and whether trend changes might be associated with media

coverage of regulatory warnings. Methods: Monthly SSRIs sales were presented as DDDs/1000 inhabitants/day. SSRI-use trends were studied using time-series segmented regression analyses. Timing of trend changes was compared with two periods of media coverage of warnings. Annual Dutch SSRI prescription data were analyzed by age group. Results: Trend changes in SSRI use largely corroborated with the periods of media coverage of warnings. British SSRI use declined from 3.9 to 0.7 DDDs/month (95%CI 3.3;4.5 & 0.5;0.9, respectively) before the first warning period (2003-2004). A small decrease of -0.6 DDDs/month (-1.2; -0.05) was observed in Dutch SSRI use shortly after 2003-2004. From 2007-2008, British SSRI use stabilized, whilst Dutch SSRI use diminished to -0.04 DDDs/month (-0.4;0.3). Stratified analyses showed a rapid decrease of -1.2 DDDs/month (-2.1; -1.7) in UK paroxetine use before 2003-2004, but only a minimal change in Dutch paroxetine use (-0.3 DDDs/month -0.8;0.2). Other SSRI use, especially (es)citalopram, increased during 2003-2004 in both countries. Significant reductions in Dutch paroxetine use were observed in pediatrics, adolescents, and young adults after 2003-2004. Conclusion: Changes in SSRI use (NL & UK) were associated with the timing of the combined effect of media coverage and regulatory warnings. Our long-term assessment illustrates that changes in SSRI use were temporal, drug-specific and more pronounced in pediatrics and young adults. The twofold increase in SSRI use over one decade indicates that regulatory warnings and media coverage may come and go, but they do not have a significant impact on the overall upward trend of SSRI use as a class in both countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Hernandez et al.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Antidepressant Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Mass Media](#)  
[\\*Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors](#)  
[\\*Warnings](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 40. Altered brain activity during reward anticipation in pathological gambling and obsessive-compulsive disorder.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, September 2012, vol./is. 7/9, 1932-6203 (Sep 20, 2012)

**Author(s):** Choi, Jung-Seok; Shin, Young-Chul; Jung, Wi Hoon; Jang, Joon Hwan; Kang, Do-Hyung; Choi, Chi-Hoon; Choi, Sam-Wook; Lee, Jun-Young; Hwang, Jae Yeon; Kwon, Jun Soo

**Correspondence Address:** Kwon, Jun Soo, kwonjs@snu.ac.kr

**Institution:** Choi, Jung-Seok: Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul; Shin, Young-Chul: Department of Psychiatry, Kangbuk Samsung Hospital, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul; Jung, Wi Hoon: Institute of Human Behavioral Medicine, SNU-MRC, Seoul; Jang, Joon Hwan: Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul; Kang, Do-Hyung: Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul; Choi, Chi-Hoon: Department of Radiology, National Medical Center, Seoul; Choi, Sam-Wook: Department of Addiction Rehabilitation and Social Welfare, Eulji University, Seongnam; Lee, Jun-Young: Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul; Hwang, Jae Yeon: Department of Psychiatry, SMG-SNU Boramae Medical Center, Seoul; Kwon, Jun Soo: Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Pathological gambling (PG) and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) are conceptualized as a behavioral addiction, with a dependency on repetitive gambling behavior and rewarding effects following compulsive behavior, respectively. However, no neuroimaging studies to date have examined reward circuitry during the anticipation phase of reward in PG compared with in OCD while considering repetitive gambling and

compulsion as addictive behaviors. Methods/Principal Findings: To elucidate the neural activities specific to the anticipation phase of reward, we performed event-related functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) in young adults with PG and compared them with those in patients with OCD and healthy controls. Fifteen male patients with PG, 13 patients with OCD, and 15 healthy controls, group-matched for age, gender, and IQ, participated in a monetary incentive delay task during fMRI scanning. Neural activation in the ventromedial caudate nucleus during anticipation of both gain and loss decreased in patients with PG compared with that in patients with OCD and healthy controls. Additionally, reduced activation in the anterior insula during anticipation of loss was observed in patients with PG compared with that in patients with OCD which was intermediate between that in OCD and healthy controls (healthy controls < PG < OCD), and a significant positive correlation between activity in the anterior insula and South Oaks Gambling Screen score was found in patients with PG. Conclusions: Decreased neural activity in the ventromedial caudate nucleus during anticipation may be a specific neurobiological feature for the pathophysiology of PG, distinguishing it from OCD and healthy controls. Correlation of anterior insular activity during loss anticipation with PG symptoms suggests that patients with PG fit the features of OCD associated with harm avoidance as PG symptoms deteriorate. Our findings have identified functional disparities and similarities between patients with PG and OCD related to the neural responses associated with reward anticipation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Choi et al.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Brain](#)  
[\\*Expectations](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
[\\*Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[Rewards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 41. Smoking, nicotine dependence, and motives to quit in Asian American versus Caucasian college students.

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, October 2012, vol./is. 14/10(1235-1240), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Bowen, Sarah; Kurz, Andrew S

**Correspondence Address:** Bowen, Sarah: Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Box 351629, Seattle, WA, US, 98195-1525, swbowen@uw.edu

**Institution:** Bowen, Sarah: Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Kurz, Andrew S.: Department of Psychology, University of Mississippi, Oxford, MS

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Few smoking cessation programs are designed for college students, a unique population that may categorically differ from adolescents and adults, and thus may have different motivations to quit than the general adult population. Understanding college student motives may lead to better cessation interventions tailored to this population. Motivation to quit may differ, however, between racial groups. The current study is a secondary analysis examining primary motives in college student smokers, and differences between Asian American and Caucasian students in smoking frequency, nicotine dependence, and motives to quit. Methods: Participants (N = 97) listed personal motives to quit cigarette smoking, which were then coded into categories: health, personal relationships (e.g., friends, family, romantic partners), self-view (e.g., "addicted" or "not in control"), image in society, impact on others or the environment (e.g., second-hand smoke, pollution), and drain on personal resources (e.g., money, time). Results: Mean number of motives were highest in the category of health, followed by personal relationships, drain on resources, self-view, image, and impact. Asian American students

listed significantly fewer motives in the categories of health, self-view and image, and significantly more in the category of personal relationships than Caucasian students. Nicotine dependence was significantly higher for Asian American students. However, frequency of smoking did not differ between groups. Conclusions: Results may inform customization of smoking cessation programs for college students and address relevant culturally specific factors of different racial groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Asians](#)  
[College Students](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
[Whites](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 42. A systematic review of nicotine by inhalation: Is there a role for the inhaled route?

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, October 2012, vol./is. 14/10(1127-1139), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Caldwell, Brent; Sumner, Walt; Crane, Julian

**Correspondence Address:** Caldwell, Brent: Department of Medicine, University of Otago, 23a Mein Street, Newtown, Wellington, New Zealand, 6021, brent.caldwell@otago.ac.nz

**Institution:** Caldwell, Brent: Department of Medicine, University of Otago, Wellington; Sumner, Walt: Division of General Medical Sciences, Department of Medicine, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO; Crane, Julian: Department of Medicine, University of Otago, Wellington

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: A considerable minority of adults remain addicted to smoking cigarettes despite substantial education and public health efforts. Nicotine replacement therapies have only modest long-term quit rates. The pulmonary route of nicotine delivery has advantages over other routes. However, there are regulatory and technical barriers to the development of pulmonary nicotine delivery devices, and hence, none are commercially available. Current knowledge about pulmonary nicotine delivery is scattered throughout the literature and other sources such as patent applications. This review draws together what is currently known about pulmonary nicotine delivery and identifies potential ways that deep lung delivery can be achieved with a simple portable device. Aims: To systematically review clinical trials of nicotine inhalers, determine whether they delivered nicotine via the lung, and identify ways that pulmonary delivery of medicinal nicotine might be achieved and the technical issues involved. Methods: Systematic search of Medline and Embase. Results: Thirty-eight trials met the inclusion criteria. Cough, reflex interruption of smooth inspiration, and throat scratch limited the usefulness of nicotine inhalers. The pharmacokinetic profiles of portable nicotine inhalers were inferior to smoking, but among commercially available products, electronic cigarettes are currently the most promising. Conclusions: Pulmonary nicotine delivery might be maximized by use of nicotine salts, which have a more physiological pH than pure nicotine, by ensuring the mass of the particles is optimal for alveolar absorption, and by adding flavoring agents. Metered-dose inhalers potentially can deliver nicotine more efficiently than other nicotine products, facilitating smoking cessation and improving smokers' lives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Inhalant Abuse](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**43. Youth alcohol use and dating abuse victimization and perpetration: A test of the relationships at the daily level in a sample of pediatric emergency department patients who use alcohol.**

**Citation:** Journal of Interpersonal Violence, October 2012, vol./is. 27/15(2959-2979), 0886-2605;1552-6518 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Rothman, Emily F; Stuart, Gregory L; Winter, Michael; Wang, Na; Bowen, Deborah J; Bernstein, Judith; Vinci, Robert

**Correspondence Address:** Rothman, Emily F.: Department of Community Health Sciences, Boston University School of Public Health, 801 Massachusetts Avenue, 3rd Floor, Boston, MA, US, 02118, erothman@bu.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: This study retrospectively examined the daily-level associations between youth alcohol use and dating abuse (DA) victimization and perpetration for a 6-month period. Method: Timeline Followback (TLFB) interview data were collected from 397 urban emergency department patients, ages 17 to 21 years. Patients were eligible if they reported past month alcohol use and past year dating. Generalized estimating equation (GEE) analyses estimated the likelihood of DA on a given day as a function of alcohol use or heavy use ( $\geq 4$  drinks per day for women,  $\geq 5$  drinks per day for men), as compared with nonuse. Results: Approximately 52% of men and 61% of women participants reported experiencing DA victimization  $\geq 1$  times during the past 6 months, and 45% of men and 55% of women reported perpetrating DA  $\geq 1$  times. For both men and women, DA perpetration was more likely on a drinking day as opposed to a nondrinking day (ORs = 1.70 and ORs = 1.69, respectively). DA victimization was also more likely on a drinking day as opposed to a nondrinking day for both men and women (ORs = 1.23 and ORs = 1.34, respectively). DA perpetration and DA victimization were both more likely on heavy drinking days as opposed to nondrinking days (2.04 and 2.03 for men's and women's perpetration, respectively, and 1.41 and 1.43 for men's and women's victimization, respectively). Conclusions: This study found that alcohol use was associated with increased risk for same day DA perpetration and victimization, for both male and female youth. We conclude that for youth who use alcohol, alcohol use is a potential risk factor for DA victimization and perpetration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Partner Abuse](#)  
[\\*Victimization](#)

[Emergency Services](#)  
[Pediatrics](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 44. Review of An anatomy of addiction: Sigmund Freud, William Halsted, and the miracle drug cocaine.

**Citation:** Journal of Evidence-Based Complementary & Alternative Medicine, October 2012, vol./is. 17/3(222-224), 2156-5872;2156-5899 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Brumback, Roger A

**Institution:** Brumback, Roger A.: Creighton University School of Medicine, Omaha, NE

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, An Anatomy of Addiction: Sigmund Freud, William Halsted, and the Miracle Drug Cocaine by Howard Markel (see record 2011-16836-000). The book opens by depicting the scene at the New York City Bellevue Hospital of a frantic cocaine-addicted Halstead abandoning an accident victim to his junior colleagues and departing for his home where he remained in a cocaine oblivion for several months. Markel vividly paints this picture for readers to set the stage for the subsequent chapters of this captivating book. Markel weaves the stories in chapters alternating between Freud and Halstead, although he often draws parallels as when both men were working at the Vienna General Hospital and Medical School but apparently never met. Markel also does a masterful job of intertwining historical details from this exciting period of the flowering of scientific medicine in the United States and Europe. This book is entertaining and hard to put down, and I highly recommend it to anyone interested in the history of medicine. I believe that histories such as this are critically important for the field of complementary, alternative, and integrative medicine to understand the various personalities and events that led to many of our current health care practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alternative Medicine](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[Freud \(Sigmund\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*

#### 45. Family influences on female offenders' substance use: The role of adverse childhood events among incarcerated women.

**Citation:** Journal of Family Violence, October 2012, vol./is. 27/7(681-686), 0885-7482;1573-2851 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Bowles, Melissa A; DeHart, Dana; Webb, Jennifer Reid

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Childhood maltreatment, witnessing violence, and growing up with absent, addicted, or mentally ill caregivers influence adult physical and psychological well-being and may play an important role in female offending. This study utilizes data from a study of 60 incarcerated women to examine a possible intervening variable in the victimization-crime relationship. We conduct qualitative analyses to examine family influences on substance use among female offenders. Findings indicate that substance use may arise from a need to cope with child victimization and adversity, and that factors such as poor parental supervision may contribute to girls' substance use. After onset of drug use, many women may turn to further criminal activity to support their habits. Implications for research and intervention are addressed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminals](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Family](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Life Experiences](#)  
[Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Racial-ethnic differences in referral source, diagnosis, and length of stay in inpatient substance abuse treatment.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Services, June 2012, vol./is. 63/6(612-615), 1075-2730 (Jun 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Delphin-Rittmon, Miriam; Andres-Hyman, Raquel; Flanagan, Elizabeth H; Ortiz, Jose; Amer, Mona M; Davidson, Larry

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**Institution:** Delphin-Rittmon, Miriam: Yale Program for Recovery and Community Health, Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Andres-Hyman, Raquel: Mental Health and Behavioral Sciences Division, Miami Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Miami, FL; Flanagan, Elizabeth H.: Yale Program for Recovery and Community Health, Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Ortiz, Jose: Hispanic Health Council, Hartford, CT; Amer, Mona M.: Psychology Unit, American University, Cairo; Davidson, Larry: Yale Program for Recovery and Community Health, Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Racial-ethnic differences in referral source, diagnosis, and length of stay in substance abuse treatment were examined. Methods: Data from 495 African Americans, 492 Hispanics, and 497 non-Hispanic whites were analyzed. Results: Hispanics were less likely than whites to be referred by crisis services; African Americans were more likely than other groups to be referred from criminal justice settings. At admission Hispanics and African Americans were more likely to have a drug use disorder, and whites were more likely to have an alcohol use disorder. Both African Americans and Hispanics were more likely than whites to have a cluster B personality disorder diagnosis at discharge. African Americans had longer stays than other groups. Conclusions: The findings could be used to design interventions to reduce disparities in inpatient substance abuse treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Hospitalized Patients](#)  
[\\*Medical Diagnosis](#)

\*Racial and Ethnic Differences

\*Treatment Duration

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. Group cognitive-behavioral therapy for clients with major depression in residential substance abuse treatment.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Services, June 2012, vol./is. 63/6(608-611), 1075-2730 (Jun 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Watkins, Katherine E; Hunter, Sarah; Hepner, Kimberly; Paddock, Susan; Zhou, Annie; de la Cruz, Erin

**Correspondence Address:** Watkins, Katherine E.: RAND Corporation, 1776 Main St., Santa Monica, CA, US, 90407, kwatkins@rand.org

**Institution:** Watkins, Katherine E.: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA; Hunter, Sarah: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA; Hepner, Kimberly: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA; Paddock, Susan: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA; Zhou, Annie: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA; de la Cruz, Erin: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The BRIGHT (Building Recovery by Improving Goals, Habits, and Thoughts) study was a community-based effectiveness trial that compared residential substance abuse treatment with residential treatment plus group cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) for depression. This brief report focuses on the subgroup of participants with major depression. Methods: The authors used a quasi-experimental design and an intent-to-treat analysis. Out of 299 participants enrolled, 135 had major depression. Primary outcomes were change in depression symptoms, mental health functioning, and days of alcohol use and problematic substance use. Results: At the three-month follow-up, participants with major depression reported less severe depression and better functioning, compared with participants with major depression who received usual care. At six months, functioning continued to be higher and problem substance use was lower. Conclusions: Group CBT was an effective treatment for major depression for clients in residential substance abuse treatment. These results extend the effectiveness of group CBT for major depression to a new setting, patient population, and type of provider. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** American Psychiatric Association Annual Meeting. May, 2011. Honolulu, HI, US. Portions of this work were presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Cognitive Behavior Therapy  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Major Depression  
\*Residential Care Institutions  
Alcohol Drinking Patterns  
Mental Health

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. Physicians' beliefs about faith-based treatments for alcoholism.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Services, June 2012, vol./is. 63/6(597-604), 1075-2730 (Jun 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Lawrence, Ryan E; Rasinski, Kenneth A; Yoon, John D; Koenig, Harold G; Meador, Keith G; Curlin, Farr A

**Correspondence Address:** Lawrence, Ryan E.: Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University Medical Center, 1051 Riverside Dr., Box 103, New York, NY, US, 10032, rlawrence@uchicago.edu

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Psychiatry, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN; Curlin, Farr A.:  
Department of Medicine, University of Chicago Medical Center, Chicago, IL

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** The study examined physicians' beliefs about faith-based alcohol treatments vis-a-vis Alcoholics Anonymous, pharmacologic treatment, and residential treatment. **Methods:** A survey was mailed to a national sample of U.S. primary care physicians and psychiatrists. It included a brief vignette of a nominally religious 47-year-old man hospitalized for acute alcohol poisoning who requested addiction treatment. Physicians rated the likely effectiveness of three treatment methods: Alcoholics Anonymous, pharmacological therapy by an addiction specialist, and a residential program. Physicians were asked whether they would refer the patient to a faith-based program (beyond Alcoholics Anonymous) and whether an emphasis on spirituality is critical to 12-step program success. **Results:** The response rate was 896 of 1,427 (63%) for primary care physicians and 312 of 487 (64%) for psychiatrists. Psychiatrists were more likely to rate Alcoholics Anonymous as very effective (64% versus 57% of primary care physicians), more likely to rate residential treatment as very effective (47% versus 38% of primary care physicians), and more likely to rate pharmacologic therapy as very effective (31% versus 22% of primary care physicians). Psychiatrists and primary care physicians were equally likely to consider referring the patient to a faith-based program (71% and 79%) and equally likely to believe that "an emphasis on spirituality is critical to the success of 12-step programs" (81% and 85%). **Conclusions:** Psychiatrists were more optimistic than primary care physicians about all three treatments. Physicians in both specialties would refer even nominally religious patients to explicitly faith-based programs (beyond Alcoholics Anonymous). Physicians' enthusiasm for faith-based treatments highlights the need for scientific study of these treatments to determine which elements are most helpful for patients seeking recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

[\\*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Residential Care Institutions](#)  
[Faith Healing](#)  
[Pharmacology](#)  
[Physicians](#)  
[Spirituality](#)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**49. Health and social adjustment of homeless older adults with a mental illness.****Citation:**

Psychiatric Services, June 2012, vol./is. 63/6(561-568), 1075-2730 (Jun 1, 2012)

**Author(s):**

Gordon, Rebecca J; Rosenheck, Robert A; Zweig, Richard A; Harpaz-Rotem, Ilan

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Gordon, Rebecca J.: Department of Psychology, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Connecticut Healthcare System, 950 Campbell Ave., 116B, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, [rjgordon@wesleyan.edu](mailto:rjgordon@wesleyan.edu)

**Institution:**

Gordon, Rebecca J.: Department of Psychology, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, CT; Rosenheck, Robert A.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University, School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Zweig, Richard A.: Department of Psychology, Ferkauf Graduate School, Yeshiva University, Bronx, NY; Harpaz-Rotem, Ilan: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University, School of Medicine, New Haven, CT

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** To better inform treatment strategies, this study compared mental health, substance use, physical health, and social support among young, middle-aged, and older homeless adults before and after participation in intensive case management services.

Methods: Data were obtained from the Access to Community Care and Effective Services and Supports (ACCESS) public database. Young (age 18 to 34; N = 2,469), middle-aged (age 35 to 54; N = 4,358), and older (age 55 or older; N = 408) homeless adults with a mental illness were compared on the basis of demographic characteristics and measures of substance use, mental and general medical health, and social support at baseline by using Kruskal-Wallis and chi square tests and at three-month and 12-month follow-ups by using mixed-model analysis. Results: Older adults had fewer severe mental health and substance abuse problems than the two groups of younger adults at baseline. At 12-month follow-up, all age groups had improvements in housing, substance use, and psychiatric symptoms, but rates of psychiatric symptoms had improved the most among young adults, and their scores for psychiatric symptoms were the lowest on average of any group. Compared with older adults, adults in the younger groups showed greater decreases in substance use. Conclusions: Older homeless adults appeared to follow a different treatment trajectory than their younger counterparts, possibly because of lower severity of mental illness at baseline, and may need specific interventions to address their unique pathways to homelessness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Homeless](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Physical Health](#)  
[\\*Social Support](#)  
[Case Management](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Mental Health Services](#)  
[Social Adjustment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 50. Abstracts.

**Citation:** American Journal of Health Promotion, September 2012, vol./is. 27/1(63-65), 0890-1171 (Sep-Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** No authorship indicated

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a collection of abstracts of articles chosen for their potential interest to readers of the American Journal of Health Promotion. Topics include: Drug Abuse; Emotional Health; Financial Analysis; Fitness; and Mobile Technology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health Promotion](#)  
[Costs and Cost Analysis](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Emotions](#)  
[Health](#)  
[Physical Fitness](#)  
[Mobile Devices](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 51. Decreased dopamine activity predicts relapse in methamphetamine abusers.

**Citation:** Molecular Psychiatry, September 2012, vol./is. 17/9(918-925), 1359-4184;1476-5578 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Wang, G. J; Smith, L; Volkow, N. D; Telang, F; Logan, J; Tomasi, D; Wong, C. T; Hoffman, W; Jayne, M; Alia-Klein, N; Thanos, P; Fowler, J. S

**Correspondence Address:** Wang, G. J.: Medical Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, 30 Bell Avenue, Upton, NY, US, 11973, gjwang@bnl.gov

**Institution:** Wang, G. J.: Medical Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY; Smith, L.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, Los Angeles, CA; Volkow, N. D.: Office of Director, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD; Telang, F.: Laboratory of Neuroimaging, Intramural Program, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Upton, NY; Logan, J.: Medical Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY; Tomasi, D.: Laboratory of Neuroimaging, Intramural Program, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Upton, NY; Wong, C. T.: Laboratory of Neuroimaging, Intramural Program, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Upton, NY; Hoffman, W.: Department of Psychiatry, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Portland, OR; Jayne, M.: Laboratory of Neuroimaging, Intramural Program, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Upton, NY; Alia-Klein, N.: Medical Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY; Thanos, P.: Laboratory of Neuroimaging, Intramural Program, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Upton, NY; Fowler, J. S.: Medical Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Studies in methamphetamine (METH) abusers showed that the decreases in brain dopamine (DA) function might recover with protracted detoxification. However, the extent to which striatal DA function in METH predicts recovery has not been evaluated. Here we assessed whether striatal DA activity in METH abusers is associated with clinical outcomes. Brain DA D2 receptor (D2R) availability was measured with positron emission tomography and [<sup>11</sup>C]raclopride in 16 METH abusers, both after placebo and after challenge with 60 mg oral methylphenidate (MPH) (to measure DA release) to assess whether it predicted clinical outcomes. For this purpose, METH abusers were tested within 6 months of last METH use and then followed up for 9 months of abstinence. In parallel, 15 healthy controls were tested. METH abusers had lower D2R availability in caudate than in controls. Both METH abusers and controls showed decreased striatal D2R availability after MPH and these decreases were smaller in METH than in controls in left putamen. The six METH abusers who relapsed during the follow-up period had lower D2R availability in dorsal striatum than in controls, and had no D2R changes after MPH challenge. The 10 METH abusers who completed detoxification did not differ from controls neither in striatal D2R availability nor in MPH-induced striatal DA changes. These results provide preliminary evidence that low striatal DA function in METH abusers is associated with a greater likelihood of relapse during treatment. Detection of the extent of DA dysfunction may be helpful in predicting therapeutic outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 52. The CHRNA5-A3-B4 gene cluster in nicotine addiction.

**Citation:** Molecular Psychiatry, September 2012, vol./is. 17/9(856-866), 1359-4184;1476-5578 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Berrettini, W. H; Doyle, G. A

**Correspondence Address:** Berrettini, W. H.: Department of Psychiatry, Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Room 2206, 125 S. 31st Street, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, wadeb@mail.med.upenn.edu

**Institution:** Berrettini, W. H.: Department of Psychiatry, Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA; Doyle, G. A.: Department of Psychiatry, Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Nicotine addiction (NA) is a common and devastating disease, such that the annual number of deaths (world-wide) from tobacco-related diseases will double from 5 million in the year 2000 to 10 million in 2020. Nicotine is the only substance in tobacco which animals and humans will self-administer. NA, as a lifetime diagnosis, has been assessed in various approaches, including the concept of cigarettes per day (CPD). Other assessments of NA are somewhat more comprehensive, such as the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence or the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (fourth edition) diagnosis of nicotine dependence. These different measures have moderate agreement with one another. Twin, family and adoption studies have shown that these different assessments of NA have substantial heritability (that fraction of risk attributable to genetic factors). The heritability of NA has been estimated at 50-75%, depending on the definition and the population under study. DNA-based studies of NA have been somewhat successful in identifying a common haplotype, which increases risk for NA among European-origin populations. This haplotype explains a small amount of variance, accounting for ~1 CPD, and it includes the 5 and the 3 nicotinic receptor subunit genes (CHRNA5 and CHRNA3). The review will focus on this implicated region. In this risk region, there is a common (among European-origin people) mis-sense single-nucleotide polymorphism in the CHRNA5 gene (D398N), which changes a conserved amino acid from aspartic acid to asparagine. The risk allele (398N) confers decreased calcium permeability and more extensive desensitization, according to in vitro cellular studies, raising the possibility that a positive allosteric modulator of the (42)25 type of nicotinic receptor might have therapeutic potential in NA. There are other genetic influences on NA in this region, apart from the mis-sense variant, and additional biological experiments must be done to understand them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Polymorphism](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 53. Comorbid prevalence of alcohol dependence, substance abuse, and external cause of injury in patients with bipolar disorder in a nationwide representative sample in Taiwan.

**Citation:** Bipolar Disorders, September 2012, vol./is. 14/6(677-679), 1398-5647;1399-5618 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Hsieh, Ming H; Tang, Chao-Hsiun; Hung, Sheng-Tzu; Lee, I. Hui; Lin, Yung-Jung; Yang, Yen Kuang

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Taiwan, Johnson & Johnson Taiwan Ltd., Taipei; Yang, Yen Kuang: Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** People with bipolar disorder (BD) are more than three times as likely to have alcohol abuse /dependence and about seven times as likely to have drug abuse /dependence as those in the general population (1). However, the prevalence of alcohol abuse /dependence is lower in Asia (2). In addition, substance abuse may also exacerbate impulsive behavior and risk-taking propensity in BD and increase the risk of suicide (3), so that patients with BD are at high risk of suicide attempts (4) and accidents (5). However, few studies have used a nationwide sample with matched controls to examine the relative risks of substance abuse and external causes of injury in BD. The aim of this letter is to report our findings regarding the comorbid prevalence rates of alcohol dependence, substance abuse and external causes of injury in patients with BD in a nationwide database with matched controls. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley and Sons A/S; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Bipolar Disorder](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Injuries](#)  
[Accidents](#)  
[Self Injurious Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 54. The phenomenology of alcohol cue-reactivity: A partial replication and extension.

**Citation:** Imagination, Cognition and Personality, 2012, vol./is. 32/1(75-93), 0276-2366;1541-4477 (2012)

**Author(s):** Rock, Adam J; Kambouropoulos, Nicolas

**Correspondence Address:** Rock, Adam J.: Psychology School of Behavioural, Cognitive and Social Sciences, University of New England, NSW, Australia, 2351, arock@une.edu.au

**Institution:** Rock, Adam J.: University of New England, NSW; Kambouropoulos, Nicolas: Deakin University, VIC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Addiction researchers have emphasized that an important element of the subjective craving construct is phenomenology. A recent study conducted by Kambouropoulos and Rock (2009-2010) experimentally investigated individual differences in the phenomenology of alcohol cue-reactivity and found that various phenomenological effects were significantly more intense for the neutral (i.e., water) cue compared to the alcohol cue (i.e., the participant's favorite beverage). These results appear incongruent with the ostensibly neutral nature of the water cue and may be an artefact of sequencing effects associated with standard cue-reactivity protocols. The aim of the present study, therefore, was to partially replicate Kambouropoulos and Rock's study by experimentally assessing individual variation in the phenomenology of alcohol cue-reactivity using counterbalanced sequences of neutral cue and alcohol cue presentation. Fifty-eight participants were exposed to counterbalanced sequences of neutral and alcohol cues, and urge to drink and phenomenological responses were measured. Findings indicated that exposure to the alcohol stimulus produced significant changes in volitional control, altered awareness, attention, and joy. These results suggest that examining the phenomenology of alcohol cue presentation may provide additional insights into the nature of alcohol cue responses. Finally, the results appeared to provide preliminary

support for the utility of counterbalancing neutral cue and alcohol cue presentation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Individual Differences](#)  
[\\*Phenomenology](#)  
[Alcohols](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 55. Denial of prescription opioids among young adults with histories of opioid misuse.

**Citation:** Pain Medicine, August 2012, vol./is. 13/8(1040-1048), 1526-2375;1526-4637 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Fibbi, Meghan; Silva, Karol; Johnson, Kristen; Langer, Debra; Lankenau, Stephen E

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**Institution:** Fibbi, Meghan: Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine, Philadelphia, PA; Silva, Karol: Department of Community Health and Prevention, Drexel University, School of Public Health, Philadelphia, PA; Johnson, Kristen: Department of Epidemiology, Drexel University, School of Public Health, Philadelphia, PA; Langer, Debra: Department of Community Health and Prevention, Drexel University, School of Public Health, Philadelphia, PA; Lankenau, Stephen E.: Department of Community Health and Prevention, Drexel University, School of Public Health, Philadelphia, PA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: An exploratory study was undertaken to examine how being denied prescription opioids to treat pain impacted the drug-using careers of young adults with a history of misuse of prescription drugs. Design: Ethno-epidemiological methodology utilizing a cross-sectional design, semi-structured interviews, and qualitative/quantitative data analysis. Settings: Non-clinical participants were recruited from natural settings, such as streets, parks, beaches, and college campuses, in New York City and Los Angeles during 2008 and 2009. Participants: One hundred fifty participants aged 16 to 25 who had misused a prescription opioid, tranquilizer, or stimulant in the past 90 days. Outcome Measures: Analyses focused on denial of opioids and associated consequences, including self-medication with prescription opioids and heroin. Results: Thirty-four participants (22.7%) described being denied prescription opioids for the treatment of a painful condition. Current opioid misuse and current pain problems were higher in this group compared to those who had never been denied prescription opioids. Reasons for denial included being identified as a drug user by a physician, lack of health insurance, and having medication withheld by a parent or authority figure. Approximately half reported self-medicating pain with either illegally obtained prescription opioids or heroin. Self-medication often coincided with initiation of new risk behaviors and more intensive drug use. Conclusion: Being denied prescription opioids was an important moment in the drug using careers of many study participants. Results suggest that effective pain management techniques are needed to prevent high-risk young adults with pain problems from engaging in escalated opioid misuse and risk behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**56. Addictive behaviour on the Internet - Case study.**

<b>Original Title:</b>	Zavislostni chovani na Internetu - pripadova studie.
<b>Citation:</b>	Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, October 2011, vol./is. 107/5(301-306), 1212-0383 (Oct 2011)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Vondrackova, Petra
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Vondrackova, Petra: Psychiatricka Klinika, 1. LF UK a VFN, Ke Karlovu 11, Praha, Czech Republic, 128 00, 2, vondrackova@adiktologie.cz
<b>Institution:</b>	Vondrackova, Petra: Centrum Adiktologie, Psychiatricka klinika 1. LF UK a VFN, Praha
<b>Language:</b>	Czech
<b>Abstract:</b>	After a brief overview of the addictive behaviour on the Internet phenomenon is presented a case study of a client who attended three-year psychotherapy. During the treatment schizoid dynamic in the form of withdrawing from problematic situations to his inner world emerged underneath the Internet addiction, due to the temperament and his childhood experiences. Playing online games offered him a safe place from the tension that has been invoked by feelings of incompetence, which he primarily experienced in social situations. In the discussion, the data obtained from a case study are compared to the results of research on Internet addiction. The nature of the problem itself, research findings and client's case suggests that Internet addiction could be more frequent among people with schizoid personality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Internet Addiction</a> <a href="#">*Personality</a> <a href="#">*Psychotherapy</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

**57. Determinants of heavy smoking: Results from the Global Adult Tobacco Survey in Poland (2009-2010).**

<b>Citation:</b>	International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health, March 2012, vol./is. 25/1(66-79), 1232-1087;1896-494X (Mar 2012)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Kaleta, Dorota; Makowiec-Dabrowska, Teresa; Dzionkowska-Zaborszczyk, Elzbieta; Fronczak, Adam
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Kaleta, Dorota: Department of Preventive Medicine, Medical University of Lodz, Zeligowskiego 7/9, Lodz, Poland, 90-752, dkaleta@op.pl
<b>Institution:</b>	Kaleta, Dorota: Medical University of Lodz, Lodz; Makowiec-Dabrowska, Teresa: Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine, Lodz; Dzionkowska-Zaborszczyk, Elzbieta: Medical University of Lodz, Lodz; Fronczak, Adam: Ministry of Health, Warszawa
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Objective: The aim of current analysis was to identify socio-demographic correlates of heavy smoking. Materials and Methods: Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), a nationally representative household study was implemented in Poland between 2009 and 2010. We used data on representative sample of 1915 adults, age 25 years and older. The Odds Ratios (OR) and 95% Confidence Intervals (CI) for heavy smoking to the broad number of variables including age, age at smoking onset, education, occupational classification, living conditions, place of residence, place of residence at age about 14 years, awareness of smoking health consequences were tested in logistic regression model. Results: Among daily smokers the rate of heavy smokers was 63% in males and 45% in females ( $p < 0.001$ ). The present study indicated that three characteristics: age, early age at smoking onset and lack of awareness of smoking health consequences were significantly associated with heavy smoking among both genders. Significantly higher risk of heavy smoking was observed among the 50-59 years of age population compared to the youngest group. The heavy smoking rate was highest among males who started

smoking under age 14 years (OR = 3.1; 95% CI: 1.4-6.7;  $p < 0.001$ ) and females that started smoking at age 14-17 years (OR = 2.3; 95% CI: 1.5-3.5;  $p < 0.0001$ ) compared to those who started smoking at age 21 years or older. Heavy smoking was significantly correlated to lack of awareness of adverse health consequences of smoking (OR = 1.5; 95% CI: 1.1-2.03;  $p < 0.01$  and OR = 1.5; 95% CI: 1.0-2.2;  $p < 0.01$  for men and women, respectively) compared to aware respondents. Conclusions: These outcomes should be taken into account while developing tobacco control measures. Among other things, educational interventions to increase knowledge of adverse tobacco health effects should be widely implemented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine, Lodz, Poland

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Age Differences](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[Education](#)  
[Occupations](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health*

#### 58. Predictors of attrition with buprenorphine/naloxone treatment in opioid dependent youth.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, September 2012, vol./is. 37/9(1046-1053), 0306-4603 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Warden, Diane; Subramaniam, Geetha A; Carmody, Thomas; Woody, George E; Minhajuddin, Abu; Poole, Sabrina A; Potter, Jennifer; Fishman, Marc; Bogenschutz, Michael; Patkar, Ashwin; Trivedi, Madhukar H

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: In opioid dependent youth there is substantial attrition from medication-assisted treatment. If youth at risk for attrition can be identified at treatment entry or early in treatment, they can be targeted for interventions to help retain them in treatment. Methods: Opioid dependent adolescents and young adults ( $n = 152$ ), aged 15-21, were randomized to 12 weeks (BUP,  $n = 74$ ) or 2 weeks of detoxification (DETOX,  $n = 78$ ) with buprenorphine/naloxone (Bup/Nal), both in combination with 12 weeks of psychosocial treatment. Baseline and early treatment related predictors of treatment attrition were identified in each group using bivariate and multivariate logistic regression. Results: In the DETOX group 36% left between weeks 2 and 4, at the end of

the dose taper, while in the BUP group only 8% left by week 4. In the BUP group, early adherence to Bup/Nal, early opioid negative urines, use of any medications in the month prior to treatment entry, and lifetime non-heroin opioid use were associated with retention while prior 30-day hallucinogen use was associated with attrition. In the DETOX group, only use of sleep medications was associated with retention although not an independent predictor. A broad range of other pre-treatment characteristics was unrelated to attrition. Conclusions: Prompt attention to those with early non-adherence to medication or an early opioid positive urine, markers available in the first 2 weeks of treatment, may improve treatment retention. Extended Bup/Nal treatment appeared effective in improving treatment retention for youth with opioid dependence across a wide range of demographics, and pre-treatment clinical characteristics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Naloxone](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 59. Care for smokers.

**Citation:** Canadian Medical Association Journal, February 2012, vol./is. 184/2(214), 0820-3946;1488-2329 (Feb 7, 2012)

**Author(s):** Oyston, John

**Institution:** Oyston, John: Scarborough Hospital, Toronto, ON

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by A. S. H. Schultz et al (see record 2012-02628-005). Schultz et al. note that many patients do not have access to nicotine replacement therapy and must risk leaving the hospital grounds to smoke. Hospitals need safe, well-ventilated, designated smoking areas for inpatients. These areas should include centers that offer treatment for tobacco addiction and provide helpful resources. Until then, we are acting as sadistic jailers of innocent victims of the tobacco industry. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Hospitals](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Canadian Medical Association. Journal](#)  
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [CMAJ : Canadian Medical Association Journal](#)

#### 60. Smoking v. nicotine.

**Citation:** Canadian Medical Association Journal, February 2012, vol./is. 184/2(214), 0820-3946;1488-2329 (Feb 7, 2012)

**Author(s):** Kreisman, Stuart H

**Institution:** Kreisman, Stuart H.: St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by A. S. H. Schultz (see record 2012-02628-005). The distinction between smoking, which is a habit, and nicotine addiction often becomes blurred in the article by Schultz et al. Viewing smoking as addictive, which most of the population superficially does, plays directly into the hands of smokers' rights advocates and their claims that smoking bans are discriminatory. Smokers can choose where and how to get their hit of nicotine—the rest of us can't choose where to breathe. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Hospitals](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Canadian Medical Association. Journal](#)  
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [CMAJ : Canadian Medical Association Journal](#)

#### 61. Research on drug use goes down the toilet.

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**Citation:** Canadian Medical Association Journal, February 2012, vol./is. 184/2(165-166), 0820-3946;1488-2329 (Feb 7, 2012)

**Author(s):** Collier, Roger

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** According to drug and addiction researchers, analyzing wastewater for remnants of illicit substances provides the only truly objective indicator of drug use patterns in a community. Sewage epidemiology is also less expensive than a survey and, unlike existing surveillance tools, can provide real-time data on community drug patterns. The information culled from wastewater can be combined with other data on drugs to refine a community's drug profile, the study states: "If applied to other public health issues, this approach has the potential to extract useful epidemiologic data from qualitative and quantitative profiling of biological indicators entering the sewage system." The advantages of monitoring drug use via wastewater analysis include time and money savings, the removal of bias and, because data is collected at the community level, the absence of privacy issues. Disadvantages include the inability to determine if drug patterns change because more people are using drugs or because existing users are consuming more drugs, restrictions on access to water systems and the negative effect of heavy rainfall on accurate data collection. The odds of wastewater testing becoming a more common screening tool will likely increase once researchers refine the technique. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Biology](#)  
[\\*Communities](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Canadian Medical Association. Journal](#)  
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [CMAJ : Canadian Medical Association Journal](#)

#### 62. Tracking opioid use vital to avoiding scourge.

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**Citation:** Canadian Medical Association Journal, February 2012, vol./is. 184/2(E129-E130), 0820-3946;1488-2329 (Feb 7, 2012)

**Author(s):** Webster, Paul Christopher

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Vastly improved monitoring of addictive painkillers is needed to handle the scourge of inappropriate opioid prescribing. But dithering and empire building by federal e-health officials has left the country vulnerable to a massive health crisis, while America and Australia are moving rapidly with ambitious plans to curb painkiller addiction and misuse through electronic tracking, according to Canadian and international analysts. British Columbia, by contrast, has adopted a more aggressive approach, commissioning systemic improvements designed to support adoption of drug tracking capabilities "within pharmacy, medical practice, health authority and other settings." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Health](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Canadian Medical Association. Journal](#)  
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [CMAJ : Canadian Medical Association Journal](#)

### 63. Addiction is a disease: We must change our attitudes toward addicts.

**Citation:** Canadian Medical Association Journal, February 2012, vol./is. 184/2(155), 0820-3946;1488-2329 (Feb 7, 2012)

**Author(s):** Stanbrook, Matthew B

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Misconceptions, stigma and ignorance about those who suffer from addiction are widespread. That health professionals are by no means free from such attitudes was highlighted saliently by recent research published in Canadian Medical Association Journal (CMAJ) that illustrated the negative opinions expressed by hospital staff about smoking behaviors of inpatients. In contrast, there is a large and growing body of evidence about the neurobiologic basis for addiction behaviors, the role of genetic, environmental and epidemiologic factors, and the effectiveness of biologically based interventions for addiction. Increasing political and scientific interest in how best to deal with addiction will likely continue to fuel broad public discussion. Health professionals are uniquely qualified to inform and influence this discussion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Medical Personnel](#)  
[\\*Stigma](#)  
[Cognition](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Canadian Medical Association. Journal](#)  
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [CMAJ : Canadian Medical Association Journal](#)

**64. Substance use and substance use disorders.**

- Citation:** The psychological and social impact of illness and disability (6th ed.), 2012(291-306) (2012)
- Author(s):** Reid, Chuck; Barrera, Maria
- Institution:** Reid, Chuck: University of Texas-Pan American, Edinburg, TX; Barrera, Maria: Department of Rehabilitation, University of Texas-Pan American, Edinburg, TX
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter is a basic primer on substance use disorders (SUD). SUD typically include a wide range of information; however, the material presented will focus primarily on key terms and definitions; prevalence data; patterns of use; socioeconomic, ethnic, and gender differences; and the dual diagnosis of SUD with coexisting mental and physical disabilities. There will be a brief description of drug categories and their effects on the body including stimulants, hallucinogens, marijuana, depressants, opioids, psychotherapeutics, psychotropics, prescription medications, and nicotine. Other major areas presented will be state-of-the-art treatment modalities and future directions for SUD treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Drugs](#)  
[Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Physical Disorders](#)  
[Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
[Socioeconomic Status](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**65. Multidimensional evaluation of drug users and the Addiction Severity Index.**

- Original Title:** Avaliacao multidimensional do usuario de drogas e a Escala de Gravidade de Dependencia.
- Citation:** Revista de Psiquiatria do Rio Grande do Sul, May 2010, vol./is. 32/2(48-56), 0101-8108 (May-Aug 2010)
- Author(s):** Kessler, Felix; Faller, Sibebe; Souza-Formigoni, Maria Lucia O; Cruz, Marcelo Santos; Brasiliano, Silvia; Stolf, Anderson Ravy; Pechansky, Flavio
- Correspondence Address:** Kessler, Felix, Paim Kessler, Rua Itaqui, 89/103, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 90460-140, kessler@ez-poa.com.br
- Institution:** Kessler, Felix: Centro de Pesquisa em Alcool e Drogas (CPAD), Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Porto Alegre; Faller, Sibebe: CPAD, UFRGS; Souza-Formigoni, Maria Lucia O.: Departamento de Psicobiologia, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo; Cruz, Marcelo Santos: Programa de Estudos e Assistencia ao Uso Indevido de Drogas (PROJAD), Instituto de Psiquiatria, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro; Brasiliano, Silvia: Programa de Atencao a Mulher Dependente Quimica (PROMUD), Instituto de Psiquiatria, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de Sao Paulo (USP), Sao Paulo; Stolf, Anderson Ravy: CPAD, UFRGS; Pechansky, Flavio: CPAD, UFRGS
- Language:** Portuguese
- Abstract:** Introduction: Before initiating any treatment for substance abuse, the assessment of problems related to the consumption of those substances is of paramount importance. Considering the complexity of this evaluation, the instrument most widely used in the

present days for a multidimensional approach to these patients is the Addiction Severity Index (ASI). Objective: The present study presents a literature review, a clinical case vignette, comments on different aspects of the scale, and the discussion of topics covered in the evaluation process, and aims at providing support to health professionals in the sense of systematizing the assessment of these patients. Methods: The literature review was conducted on MEDLINE, LILACS, and PsycINFO databases, using the keywords assessment and evaluation together with substance-related disorders and other terms presented as synonyms in the Medical Subject Headings. Results and conclusion: There is a paucity of articles in the literature focusing on the topic, and no other instruments designed to provide a general overview of substance users (as is the case with the ASI) are available in Brazil. The use of a scale with these characteristics may be useful for the Brazilian public health system, allowing for the early identification of problems and promoting an improvement in the quality of treatment provided to these patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Revista de Psiquiatria do Rio Grande do Sul - APRS  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Measurement](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 66. Rehabilitation research in the Netherlands; research review and synthesis of recent findings.

**Original Title:** Rehabilitatieonderzoek in Nederland; overzicht van onderzoek en synthese van recente bevindingen.  
**Citation:** Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2010, vol./is. 52/10(683-694), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2010)  
**Author(s):** Michon, H; van Weeghel, J  
**Correspondence Address:** Michon, H.: Trimbos-Instituut, Programma Reintegratie, Postbus 725, Utrecht, Netherlands, 3500 AS, hmichon@trimbos.nl  
**Institution:** Michon, H.: Programma Reintegratie, Trimbos-Instituut, Utrecht; van Weeghel, J.: Faculteit Sociale Wetenschappen, Universiteit van Tilburg, Tilburg  
**Language:** Dutch  
**Abstract:** Background: Interventions aimed at encouraging people with severe mental illnesses (including drug addiction) to participate in social activities are on the increase. Over the last few years the Netherlands has increased its research into the effectiveness of these interventions. However, there are considerable gaps in our knowledge and the research results need to be synthesised. Aim: To synthesise the information collected in recent years concerning the results of these rehabilitation programmes and interventions. Method: We performed a systematic review of research databases, focusing on Dutch research (2000 to 2007). With regard to the interventions, we evaluated whether an ideal 'knowledge cycle' had been established (i.e. problem exploration, intervention development, evaluation, systematic implementation and wider dissemination). Results: We found 29 studies of interventions that aimed primarily at societal participation by people with severe mental illness; 23 of these studies were complete. According to a longitudinal comparative controlled study, the most effective interventions were the Boston psychiatric rehabilitation approach, individual placement and support and 'guided peer support'. However, the required 'knowledge cycle' as specified in the Method section, had not been completed in the case of any of the interventions. Conclusion: Both the range and the quality of research into the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes have improved tremendously. In the Netherlands over the last decade, in order to complete the above-mentioned knowledge cycle, a new research agenda needs to be established. We propose some items for this agenda. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)

\*Intervention  
 \*Mental Disorders  
 \*Rehabilitation

**Source:** PsycINFO

**67. Drama workshop, sensitive to stories. Psychodynamic and group analytic reflections on a two-year experience (2007-2009).**

**Original Title:** Il laboratorio teatrale Sensibili alle storie. Riflessioni a carattere psicodinamico e gruppoanalitico su due anni di esperienza (2007-2009).

**Citation:** Gruppi, January 2010, vol./is. 12/1(141-153), 1826-2589;1972-4837 (Jan-Apr 2010)

**Author(s):** Damilano, Alberto

**Institution:** Damilano, Alberto: Responsabile S.S. Servizio Dipendenze Patologiche di Settimo T.se, ASL T04, Reg. Piemonte.

**Language:** Italian

**Abstract:** A group-centered drama workshop experience took place in the public service Department of Dependency Pathology, uniting health workers and patients in the same expressive adventure; revealing their inner selves. Reading a text with group analytic characteristics allows the therapeutic potential that is typical of theater jargon to be placed in relation with the peculiar, polymorphic features of the current psychopathological condition of the drug addict. The complex creative and artistic process of the drama workshop unfolds through elements such as the exploration of the body and a precise dimension of aesthetics and pleasure-which were traditionally neglected in the cure of drug dependence-and also through a game of improvisation, which together mediate the access to symbolic language and contrast pathological narcissism and alexithymia. The legendary reproduction of the content emerging from the workshop produces a dramatic narrative based on the metaphor of travel, which is analyzed through chosen themes, consenting to highlight the prevalence of the structure vs. content and the role performed by rituals. This thus anticipates the structuring of an open drama community that shares a project for change in social healthcare, as well. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drama  
 \*Health Care Services  
 \*Psychodynamics  
 \*Social Services  
 Alexithymia

**Source:** PsycINFO

**68. Awareness during anesthesia in elective abdominal surgery in opium abusers.**

**Citation:** Tehran University Medical Journal, January 2010, vol./is. 67/10(731-735), 1683-1764;1735-7322 (Jan 2010)

**Author(s):** Malek, B; Seghlis, R; Dabbagh, A

**Correspondence Address:** Dabbagh, A.: Shahid Modarres Hospital, Saadat Abad Ave., Tehran, Iran, alidabbagh@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Malek, B.: Anesthesiology Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical of Sciences, Tehran; Seghlis, R.: Anesthesiology Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical of Sciences, Tehran; Dabbagh, A.: Anesthesiology Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical of Sciences, Tehran

**Language:** Farsi (Iranian)

**Abstract:** Background: There are a number of reports regarding awareness during anesthesia and its risk factors. The aim of this study was to assess the frequency of awareness in elective abdominal surgery in opium abusers compared with non-abusers. Methods: In a cross-sectional descriptive-analytical study, 120 patients were selected and were divided

into two groups, opium addicts and non addicts, 60 patients in each. The patients were compared regarding clinical criteria during anesthesia. They were reviewed regarding the content of their answers to the study questionnaire, after a time interval of 24 hours postoperatively (after the surgery). To evaluate the awareness status after general anesthesia, a clinical assessment checklist was used and also, two questionnaires were used. These questionnaires were composed of open ended questions and were administered by one of the colleagues (they were not self administered questionnaires to increase the appropriateness of the answers) Results: There was no differences between the two research groups regarding basic study variables ( $p > 0.05$ ). The clinical findings and the results of the interviews demonstrated more awareness in the opium abusers ( $p < 0.001$ ). Conclusions: This study demonstrated a higher chance of awareness in the opium abusing patients when undergoing general anesthesia for the surgical operations involving the abdominal area. This study mentioned that a history of opium abuse can be added as a risk factor for awareness to the previous risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anesthesia \(Feeling\)](#)  
[\\*Awareness](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Surgery](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 69. Abuse potential of dopaminergic drugs.

**Original Title:** Potencial de abuso de drogas dopaminergicas.

**Citation:** Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria, July 2000, vol./is. 22/3(138-141), 1516-4446;1809-452X (Jul-Sep 2000)

**Author(s):** Focchi, Guilherme R. de Azevedo; Scivoletto, Sandra; Marcolin, Marco Antonio

**Correspondence Address:** Focchi, Guilherme R. de Azevedo: IPqHC, FMUSP, Rua Dr.Ovidio Pires de Campos, s/n, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 05403-010

**Institution:** Focchi, Guilherme R. de Azevedo: Departamento de Psiquiatria, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de Sao Paulo (FMUSP), Sao Paulo; Scivoletto, Sandra: Grupo Interdisciplinar de Estudos de Alcool e Drogas, Instituto de Psiquiatria, Hospital das Clinicas, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de Sao Paulo (GREA/IPq/HC/FMUSP); Marcolin, Marco Antonio: University of Illinois, Chicago, IL

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** The abuse potential of substances acting in the dopaminergic system was analyzed and some possible etiologies leading to this kind of abuse were considered. There is a need of caution when prescribing these substances, especially to patients who have a history of psychoactive substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Mesencephalon](#)  
[Patient History](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 70. Violent behavior and brain dysfunction: Study of murderers in Rio de Janeiro.

**Original Title:** Comportamento violento e disfuncao cerebral: Estudo de homicidas no Rio de Janeiro.

**Citation:** Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria, July 2000, vol./is. 22/3(124-129), 1516-4446;1809-452X (Jul-Sep 2000)

**Author(s):** Jozef, Flavio; Silva, Jorge Adelino R; Greenhalgh, Sandra; Leite, Maria Esther D; Ferreira, Vania H

**Correspondence Address:** Jozef, Flavio: Instituto de Psiquiatria, UFRJ, Av. Venceslau Braz, 76 - fundos, Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 22.290-140, flaviojozef@rj.sol.com.br

**Institution:** Jozef, Flavio: Servico de Psiquiatria Forense, Instituto de Psiquiatria, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro; Silva, Jorge Adelino R.: Servico de Psiquiatria Forense, Instituto de Psiquiatria, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro; Greenhalgh, Sandra: Servico de Psiquiatria Forense, Instituto de Psiquiatria, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro; Leite, Maria Esther D.: Servico de Psiquiatria Forense, Instituto de Psiquiatria, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro; Ferreira, Vania H.: Servico de Psiquiatria Forense, Instituto de Psiquiatria, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** Objectives: The aim of the study was to investigate the association between psychopathy and cerebral dysfunction in a population of murderers. Methods: A random sample of 29 "normal" (non-psychotic) murderers detained in a police station were evaluated and classified into psychopaths (n = 15) and non-psychopaths (n = 14) according to the HARE PCL-R. All individuals in the sample were submitted to neuropsychological tests (Trail Making Test A and B, and WAIS subtests [Block Design, Similarities and Digit Symbol]). Results: The WAIS subtest Block Design was a discriminator between the sample subgroups, with psychopaths scoring significantly better than non-psychopaths (c = 5.37; G.L. = 1; p < 0.05). As psychopaths were most commonly diagnosed with alcohol/illicit drugs addiction/abuse than non-psychopaths, this factor does not seem to account for the better neuropsychological performance of non-psychopaths. Conclusions: There is evidence that frontal lobe dysfunction is implied in homicidal behavior among non-psychopaths. A better psychiatric evaluation of murderers and the routine use of HARE PCL-R as a clinical and research tool are recommended. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Brain Disorders](#)  
[\\*Criminals](#)  
[\\*Homicide](#)  
[\\*Psychopathy](#)  
[\\*Violent Crime](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO