

Search Results

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|---------|
| Search History | page 6 |
| 1. Cannabis use and anticipatory pleasure as reported by subjects with early psychosis and community controls. | page 7 |
| 2. Recent advances in research on school-based extracurricular activities and adolescent development. | page 7 |
| 3. Review of Gay men and substance abuse: A basic guide for addicts and those who care for them. | page 8 |
| 4. Socioeconomic and other factors influencing depression: A comparison of Black and White mothers. | page 8 |
| 5. Positive family social support: Counteracting negative effects of mental illness and substance abuse to reduce jail ex-inmate recidivism rates. | page 9 |
| 6. Mental health, substance use and intimate partner problems among pregnant and postpartum suicide victims in the National Violent Death Reporting System. | page 10 |
| 7. Substance abuse and the military: An interview with Michael McCarthy and Alexander Downing. | page 10 |
| 8. Review of Substance dependence and co-occurring psychiatric disorders: Best practices for diagnosis and clinical treatment. | page 11 |
| 9. Addressing substance use disorders in VA nursing homes. | page 11 |
| 10. The impact of work-related factors on soldiers' treatment: Providers' perspectives. | page 12 |
| 11. Alcohol use after combat-acquired traumatic brain injury: What we know and don't know. | page 12 |
| 12. Military combat deployments and substance use: Review and future directions. | page 13 |
| 13. Introduction to the special issue. | page 14 |
| 14. Restricted role of CRF1 receptor for the activity of brainstem catecholaminergic neurons in the negative state of morphine withdrawal. | page 14 |
| 15. Neurophysiological functioning of occasional and heavy cannabis users during THC intoxication. | page 15 |
| 16. Memory re-consolidation and drug conditioning: An apomorphine conditioned locomotor stimulant response can be enhanced or reversed by a single high versus low apomorphine post-trial treatment. | page 16 |
| 17. Csnkle is a genetic regulator of sensitivity to psychostimulants and opioids. | page 17 |
| 18. R7BP modulates opiate analgesia and tolerance but not withdrawal. | page 17 |
| 19. Noradrenergic vs serotonergic antidepressant with or without naltrexone for veterans with PTSD and comorbid alcohol dependence. | page 18 |
| 20. Determinants of early alcohol use in healthy adolescents: The differential contribution of neuroimaging and psychological factors. | page 19 |
| 21. Compound stimulus presentation and the norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor atomoxetine enhance long-term extinction of cocaine-seeking behavior. | page 20 |
| 22. Gene-centric analysis of serum cotinine levels in African and European American populations. | page 21 |
| 23. Conditioned responses evoked by nicotine conditioned stimulus preferentially induce c-Fos expression in medial regions of caudate-putamen. | page 21 |
| 24. Prevalence and correlates of alcohol use among a sample of general MSM and money boys in Shanghai, China. | page 22 |
| 25. "Bath salt" ingestion leading to severe intoxication delirium: Two cases and a brief review of the emergence of mephedrone use. | page 23 |
| 26. Behavioral treatment + naltrexone reduces drug use and legal problems in the Republic of Georgia. | page 24 |
| 27. A brief survey to characterize oxycodone abuse patterns in adolescents enrolled in two substance abuse recovery high schools. | page 24 |
| 28. Profiles of distress intolerance in a substance-dependent sample. | page 25 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| 29. Measures of attentional bias and relational responding are associated with behavioral treatment outcome for cocaine dependence. | page 26 |
| 30. The investigation of HIV and HCV infection and risk factors among opiate drug users in Beijing, China. | page 26 |
| 31. Personality differences between drug injectors and non-injectors among substance-dependent patients in substitution treatment. | page 27 |
| 32. Reinforcement sensitivity theory and alcohol outcome expectancies in early adolescence. | page 28 |
| 33. Illegal substances in sport: Helpline calls elucidate common motives. | page 29 |
| 34. Ad lib smoking of Black & Mild cigarillos and cigarettes. | page 29 |
| 35. Tobacco as a social currency: Cigarette gifting and sharing in China. | page 30 |
| 36. Cigarettes, social reinforcement, and culture: A commentary on "Tobacco as a social currency: Cigarette gifting and sharing in China". | page 31 |
| 37. [^{18F}]fallypride PET measurement of striatal and extrastriatal dopamine D2/3 receptor availability in recently abstinent alcoholics. | page 31 |
| 38. Ghrelin system in alcohol-dependent subjects: Role of plasma ghrelin levels in alcohol drinking and craving. | page 32 |
| 39. The role of context in the processing of alcohol-relevant cues. | page 33 |
| 40. N-acetylcysteine reduces early- and late-stage cocaine seeking without affecting cocaine taking in rats. | page 34 |
| 41. Diazepam promotes choice of abstinence in cocaine self-administering rats. | page 34 |
| 42. Bifeprunox: A partial agonist at dopamine D2 and serotonin1A receptors, influences nicotine-seeking behaviour in response to drug-associated stimuli in rats. | page 35 |
| 43. YQA14: A novel dopamine D3 receptor antagonist that inhibits cocaine self-administration in rats and mice, but not in D3 receptor-knockout mice. | page 36 |
| 44. Rapamycin attenuates the expression of cocaine-induced place preference and behavioral sensitization. | page 37 |
| 45. Pharmacological modulation of mGluR7 with AMN082 and MMPIP exerts specific influences on alcohol consumption and preference in rats. | page 37 |
| 46. Glucocorticoid and polyamine interactions in the plasticity of glutamatergic synapses that contribute to ethanol-associated dependence and neuronal injury. | page 38 |
| 47. Emergence of psychotic symptoms during internet withdrawal. | page 39 |
| 48. Phasic D1 and tonic D2 dopamine receptor signaling double dissociate the motivational effects of acute nicotine and chronic nicotine withdrawal. | page 40 |
| 49. Quantifying cannabis use with the Timeline Followback approach: A psychometric evaluation. | page 41 |
| 50. Nicotine self-administration and reinstatement of nicotine-seeking in male and female rats. | page 41 |
| 51. Tobacco, alcohol, cannabis and other illegal drug use among young adults: The socioeconomic context. | page 42 |
| 52. "Ready, willing, and (not) able" to change: Young adults' response to residential treatment. | page 43 |
| 53. Identifying provider beliefs related to contingency management adoption using the contingency management beliefs questionnaire. | page 44 |
| 54. Examining the role of mu opioid receptor endocytosis in the beneficial and side-effects of prolonged opioid use: From a symposium on new concepts in mu-opioid pharmacology. | page 45 |
| 55. mu -Opioid receptors and regulators of G protein signaling (RGS) proteins: From a symposium on new concepts in mu-opioid pharmacology. | page 46 |
| 56. Internet addiction among adolescents in Lebanon. | page 46 |
| 57. Alcohol-induced gut leakiness as a potential trigger for activation of the immuno-inflammatory cascade in alcoholics: Role of circadian machinery. | page 47 |

| | |
|--|---------|
| 58. Effects of a low-element challenge course on abstinence self-efficacy and group cohesion. | page 48 |
| 59. "Acculturation, social context, and drug use: Findings from a sample of Hispanic adolescents": Erratum. | page 48 |
| 60. The effects of experienced, vicarious, and anticipated strain on violence and drug use among inmates. | page 49 |
| 61. Yohimbine-induced amygdala activation in pathological gamblers: A pilot study. | page 50 |
| 62. Noradrenergic alpha 1 receptor antagonist treatment attenuates positive subjective effects of cocaine in humans: A randomized trial. | page 50 |
| 63. Review of Contingency management for substance abuse treatment: A guide to implementing this evidence-based practice. | page 51 |
| 64. Compulsive buying: Associations with self-reported alcohol and drug problems. | page 52 |
| 65. Social support, attachment, and chronic stress as correlates of Latina mother and daughter drug use behaviors. | page 52 |
| 66. Discrimination's role in minority groups' rates of substance-use disorder. | page 53 |
| 67. Does alexithymia explain variation in cue-elicited craving reported by methamphetamine-dependent individuals? | page 54 |
| 68. A pilot study of low-cost contingency management to increase attendance in an adolescent substance abuse program. | page 55 |
| 69. "Shotgunning" in a population of patients with severe mental illness and comorbid substance use disorders. | page 55 |
| 70. Prevalence of unhealthy substance use on teaching and hospitalist medical services: Implications for education. | page 56 |
| 71. Evolution of Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome in self-neglecting alcoholics: Preliminary results of relation with Wernicke-delirium and diabetes mellitus. | page 57 |
| 72. Implications of epidemiological data for identifying persons with substance use and other mental disorders. | page 57 |
| 73. Substance use, sexual intercourse, and condom nonuse among depressed adolescents and young adults. | page 58 |
| 74. Emotional intelligence and self esteem in cannabis abusers. | page 59 |
| 75. Recent advances in the genetic epidemiology and molecular genetics of substance use disorders. | page 59 |
| 76. Our focus on the pharmacogenetics of CRF1 antagonists is simply because they are in clinical development. | page 60 |
| 77. Corticotropin-releasing factor: Innocent until proven guilty. | page 60 |
| 78. Prevalence and impact of substance use among emerging adults with serious mental health conditions. | page 61 |
| 79. A latent class analysis of alcohol abuse and dependence symptoms among Puerto Rican youth. | page 62 |
| 80. Exercise addiction: Symptoms, diagnosis, epidemiology, and etiology. | page 62 |
| 81. The most critical unresolved issues associated with race, ethnicity, culture, and substance use. | page 63 |
| 82. Dual diagnosis and suicide risk in a Spanish outpatient sample. | page 64 |
| 83. How does youth cigarette use respond to weak economic periods? Implications for the current economic crisis. | page 64 |
| 84. Police perceptions of Supervised Consumption Sites (SCSS): A qualitative study. | page 65 |
| 85. Validity of the self-reported drug use section of the Addiction Severity Index and associated factors used under naturalistic conditions. | page 65 |
| 86. Impact of migration on explanatory models of illness and addiction severity in patients with drug dependence in a Paris suburb. | page 66 |
| 87. Diaries. | page 66 |
| 88. Autobiographies. | page 67 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| 89. Migraine and medication overuse. | page 68 |
| 90. Parenting mentally ill children: Faith, caring, support, and surviving the system. | page 68 |
| 91. "Concurrent mental health and substance use problems among street-involved youth": Erratum. | page 69 |
| 92. Concurrent mental health and substance use problems among street-involved youth. | page 70 |
| 93. Why is childhood maltreatment associated with adolescent substance abuse? A critical review of explanatory models. | page 70 |
| 94. The relationship between post-traumatic stress symptoms and substance use among adolescents involved with child welfare: Implications for emerging adulthood. | page 71 |
| 95. Comparative study of attraction, incidence and intensity of male and female student's addictive behaviors. | page 72 |
| 96. Undocumented alcoholism and its correlation with tobacco and illegal drug use in advanced cancer patients. | page 73 |
| 97. The association between social marginalisation and the injecting of alcohol amongst IDUs in Budapest, Hungary. | page 73 |
| 98. Challenges and opportunities to integrating family members of injection drug users into harm reduction efforts within the Atlantic Canadian context. | page 74 |
| 99. Interest in low-threshold employment among people who inject illicit drugs: Implications for street disorder. | page 75 |
| 100. The global recession's effect on drug demand--Diluted by inertia. | page 76 |
| 101. Unemployment and drug treatment. | page 76 |
| 102. Economic constraint and modes of consumption of addictive goods. | page 77 |
| 103. Illegal drug use and the economic recession--What can we learn from the existing research? | page 77 |
| 104. The business cycle and drug use in Australia: Evidence from repeated cross-sections of individual level data. | page 78 |
| 105. Recessions and the participation of youth in the selling and use of illicit drugs. | page 79 |
| 106. Substance use and recessions: What can be learned from economic analyses of alcohol? | page 80 |
| 107. Pain, ethics, and public policy. | page 80 |
| 108. Individual, study, and neighborhood level characteristics associated with peer recruitment of young illicit drug users in New York City: Optimizing respondent driven sampling. | page 81 |
| 109. Methamphetamine exposure during brain development alters the brain acetylcholine system in adolescent mice. | page 82 |
| 110. Reflections on running a women's group on an inpatient alcohol detoxification ward. | page 82 |
| 111. Working with drug users in the criminal justice setting. | page 83 |
| 112. Co-morbidity in groups. | page 83 |
| 113. Working with cognitively impaired substance users. | page 84 |
| 114. Cultural issues in group work. | page 85 |
| 115. Managing stress at work. | page 85 |
| 116. Preparing for and responding to challenging group behaviours. | page 86 |
| 117. From idea to implementation: Planning and training strategies for establishing groups in addictions. | page 87 |
| 118. Mindfulness-based approaches to addiction. | page 87 |
| 119. Developing resources for recovery. | page 88 |
| 120. Promoting physical health through group work. | page 88 |
| 121. Relapse prevention for the 21st century. | page 89 |
| 122. Motivation and change: The role of motivational interviewing in substance use groups. | page 89 |

123. From patient to practitioner: A personal journey. page 90

124. Principles and practice of group work in addictions. page 90

125. The addicted self and the pharmaceutical self: Ecologies of will, information, and power in junkies, addicts, and patients. page 91

Search History

1. PsycINFO; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE [+NT]/; 35456 results.
2. PsycINFO; addict*.ti,ab; 25722 results.
3. PsycINFO; 1 OR 2; 47561 results.

1. Cannabis use and anticipatory pleasure as reported by subjects with early psychosis and community controls.

- Citation:** Schizophrenia Research, March 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0920-9964 (Mar 19, 2012)
- Author(s):** Cassidy, Clifford M; Lepage, Martin; Harvey, Philippe-Olivier; Malla, Ashok
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: There is evidence of decreased pleasure and deficits in the anticipation of reward in both psychotic illness and drug addiction. Individuals with low anticipatory pleasure may preferentially engage in behaviours associated with immediate reward such as cannabis use. METHOD: Ninety-one psychosis patients and 91 controls without history of psychosis were administered the Temporal Experience of Pleasure Scale (TEPS), a self report which measures anticipatory and consummatory pleasure. Cannabis use diagnosis was assessed using the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM IV (SCID). Subjects reported the frequency of cannabis consumption and time since last use. RESULTS: Patients did not show a significant deficit in anticipatory or consummatory pleasure compared to controls; however, patients with an active cannabis-use disorder tended to have lower consummatory pleasure than controls with active cannabis disorder ($p < .05$). Patients who continued to use cannabis during treatment of their first episode of psychosis reported significantly lower anticipatory pleasure compared to those who had a lifetime cannabis diagnosis but were able to maintain abstinence ($F(1,60)=5.6, p=.021$). Frequency of cannabis use was negatively correlated to anticipatory and consummatory pleasure (Pearson $R=-.46, -.48$ respectively) in 37 patients currently using cannabis but not in 46 cannabis-using controls (partial $R=-.04, -.07$ respectively). CONCLUSION: Anticipatory pleasure may not be decreased in early psychosis patients. Lower hedonic response may be associated with persistent, heavy cannabis use in patients in the early phase of psychotic disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Recent advances in research on school-based extracurricular activities and adolescent development.

- Citation:** Developmental Review, March 2012, vol./is. 32/1(1-48), 0273-2297 (Mar 2012)
- Author(s):** Farb, Amy Feldman; Matjasko, Jennifer L
- Correspondence Address:** Farb, Amy Feldman: Office of Adolescent Health, US Department of Health and Human Services, 1101 Wootton Parkway, Suite 700, Rockville, MD, US, 20852
- Institution:** Farb, Amy Feldman: Office of Adolescent Health, US Department of Health and Human Services, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Updating a previous systematic review of the literature, this review summarizes the literature over the last 5 years on the relationship between school-based extracurricular activity participation and academic achievement, substance use, sexual activity, psychological adjustment, and delinquency. The review also considers mediators and moderators of these relationships. This review also discusses recent advances in activity research including participation measurement (intensity, breadth, and duration), person-centered approaches, and an exploration of the overscheduling hypothesis. The review reveals a mixed picture of the relationship between activity participation and these adolescent developmental outcomes. A call for continued exploration into measurement issues, analysis approaches, outcome measures, and causal models of activities and adolescent functioning is made. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Adolescent Development](#)

*Drug Abuse
 *Juvenile Delinquency
 *Psychosexual Behavior
 *School Based Intervention
 Emotional Adjustment
 Extracurricular Activities
 Social Adjustment

Source: PsycINFO

3. Review of Gay men and substance abuse: A basic guide for addicts and those who care for them.

Citation: Journal of LGBT Issues in Counseling, January 2012, vol./is. 6/1(86-90), 1553-8605;1553-8338 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Dew, Brian J

Institution: Dew, Brian J.: Department of Counseling and Psychological Services, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Gay Men and Substance Abuse: A Basic Guide for Addicts and Those Who Care for Them by Michael Shelton (2011). This is a book devoted to helping gay men enhance their understanding of addicted drug use. The book is also targeted toward elevating the professional knowledge of clinicians, medical professionals, and other addictions specialists who are providing services to drug using non-heterosexual men. A third focus of this book is to assist family members and other loved ones in understanding the basic premises of addiction, as well as to provide greater insight into reasons for use and unique challenges facing substance using gay men. Author Michael Shelton is a clinical addictions specialist in private practice in Philadelphia where he specializes in the treatment of substance abuse and sexual disorders among gay men. His experiences as a seasoned counselor allow the author to provide firsthand accounts of the unique social and psychological challenges facing drug-dependent gay men. As a result, the reader obtains a realistic look into various facilitators to drug-using behavior among gay men as well as potential culturally-specific barriers to recognizing problematic drug-using behavior, receiving gay affirmative counseling and/or substance abuse treatment, and assessing safe and supportive recovery networks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Caregivers
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Addiction
 *Family Members
 *Male Homosexuality

Source: PsycINFO

4. Socioeconomic and other factors influencing depression: A comparison of Black and White mothers.

Citation: Journal of Ethnic & Cultural Diversity in Social Work: Innovation in Theory, Research & Practice, January 2012, vol./is. 21/1(1-19), 1531-3204;1531-3212 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Smith-McKeever, T. Chedgzsey; Rowe, Darryl M; Gao, Weihua

Correspondence Address: Smith-McKeever, T. Chedgzsey: Jane Addams College of Social Work, University of Illinois, 1040 W. Harrison Street, M/C 309, Chicago, IL, US, 60607, chedgzse@uic.edu

Institution: Smith-McKeever, T. Chedgzsey: Jane Addams College of Social Work, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study uses the theoretical framework proposed by Jones and Ford (2008) to examine the differential impact of psychosocial factors previously found to influence depression among mothers. The factors examined include race, education, income, and a child's behavior problems, as well as psychosocial factors such as substance abuse and criminality. The study analyzes a sample of 2,449 African-American and white mothers. Results indicate that race, education, income, drug use, and child behavior problems were significantly associated with maternal depression. Results also reveal significantly lower depression scores for African-American compared with white mothers, after controlling for all other statistically significant variables. In addition, increased income was more strongly associated with lower depression among white mothers than African-American mothers. Implications for practice include the need to assess and treat for the effects of the psychosocial factors of discrimination and race-based traumatic stress when working with African-American mothers with depression. (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: [*Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Whites](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Positive family social support: Counteracting negative effects of mental illness and substance abuse to reduce jail ex-inmate recidivism rates.

Citation: Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, February 2012, vol./is. 22/2(130-147), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Spjeldnes, Solveig; Jung, Hyunzee; Maguire, Lambert; Yamatani, Hide

Correspondence Address: Spjeldnes, Solveig: Department of Social and Public Health, Ohio University, Morton Hall 522, Athens, OH, US, 45701, spjeldne@ohio.edu

Institution: Spjeldnes, Solveig: Department of Social and Public Health, Ohio University, Athens, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: The incarceration and recidivism rates in United States jails are marked by high mental health and substance use problems and racial disparity. Nearly 9 million people cycle through approximately 3,500 jails. For this longitudinal study to identify factors predicting recidivism, data came from a study of Allegheny County Jail inmates (N = 301) that concluded in 2008. Eligible participants were adult men, enrolled in jail collaborative services at recruitment, and were 30 days from release. Examinations were based on multinomial logistic regression methods; positive family social support was found to reduce the effect of factors known to predict higher recidivism rates: substance abuse, Black race, and younger age. Negative perceptions of the helpfulness and support of community-based services were counteracted by positive family social support. Policy and practice implications are discussed (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Recidivism](#)

[*Social Support](#)
[Criminals](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. Mental health, substance use and intimate partner problems among pregnant and postpartum suicide victims in the National Violent Death Reporting System.

Citation: General Hospital Psychiatry, March 2012, vol./is. 34/2(139-145), 0163-8343 (Mar-Apr 2012)

Author(s): Gold, Katherine J; Singh, Vijay; Marcus, Sheila M; Palladino, Christie Lancaster

Correspondence Address: Gold, Katherine J.: Department of Family Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48104-1213, ktgold@umich.edu

Institution: Gold, Katherine J.: Department of Family Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Suicide during pregnancy and postpartum is a tragic event for the victim and profoundly impacts the baby, the family and the community. Prior efforts to study risks for pregnancy-associated suicide have been hampered by the lack of data sources which capture pregnancy and delivery status of victims. Introduction of the United States National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) offers new insights into violent deaths by linking multiple data sources and allowing better examination of psychosocial risk factors. Methods: The analysis used data from 17 states reporting to the NVDRS from 2003 to 2007 to evaluate suicide patterns among pregnant, postpartum, and nonpregnant or postpartum women. Demographic factors, mental health status, substance use, precipitating circumstances, intimate partner problems and suicide methods were compared among groups. Results: The 2083 female suicide victims of reproductive age demonstrated high prevalence of existing mental health diagnosis and current depressed mood, with depressed mood significantly higher among postpartum women. Substance use and presence of other precipitating factors were high and similar among groups. Intimate partner problems were higher among pregnant and postpartum victims. Postpartum women were more likely to die via asphyxia as cause of death compared to poisoning or firearms. Conclusions: These findings describe important mental health, substance use and intimate partner problems seen with pregnancy-associated suicide. The study highlights mental health risk factors which could potentially be targeted for intervention in this vulnerable population. (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: [*Mental Health](#)
[*Mothers](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Intimate Partner Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Substance abuse and the military: An interview with Michael McCarthy and Alexander Downing.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, January 2012, vol./is. 12/1(111-116), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Steiker, Lori Holleran; McCarthy, Michael; Downing, Alexander

Correspondence Address: Steiker, Lori Holleran: University of Texas, Austin School of Social Work, 1925 San Jacinto Boulevard, Austin, TX, US, 78712, lorikay@mail.utexas.edu

Institution: Steiker, Lori Holleran: School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Presents an interview of Michael McCarthy and Alexander Downing on the topic of substance abuse in the military settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Review of Substance dependence and co-occurring psychiatric disorders: Best practices for diagnosis and clinical treatment.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, January 2012, vol./is. 12/1(108-110), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Seiger, Belinda

Institution: Seiger, Belinda: Columbia University, School of Social Work, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Substance Dependence and Co-occurring Psychiatric Disorders: Best Practices for Diagnosis and Clinical Treatment edited by Edward V. Nunes et al. (2010). The book provides specific criteria for differential diagnosis of each disorder within the context of chemical addiction, including informative directions regarding what questions to ask, as well as guidance for making sense of individual and family developmental history for the psychiatric disorders most commonly experienced by the clients. The book provides the most up-to-date treatments for the many categories of co-occurring disorder. In addition, the book is organized to address special populations and issues frequently encountered by professionals who treat clients with co-occurring disorders. The book's comprehensive coverage spans a wide range of conditions and issues as manifesting in patients with chemical addiction. The book is applicable for a wide audience in need of a handy reference or guidebook, including students in all medical and mental health disciplines, whether a novice or experienced clinician. The book would be a welcome addition as a primary text in all courses on addiction and psychopathology, as well as a timely addition to the library of the experienced professional as well. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Differential Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Clinical Practice](#)
[Comorbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. Addressing substance use disorders in VA nursing homes.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, January 2012, vol./is. 12/1(89-106), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Lemke, Sonne; Schaefer, Jeanne A

Correspondence Address: Lemke, Sonne: Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, 795 Willow Road, Menlo Park, CA, US, 94025, Sonne.Lemke@va.gov

Institution: Lemke, Sonne: Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Residents of Veterans Affairs nursing homes have high rates of substance use problems. To evaluate relevant treatment resources and practices available to them, we surveyed 48 nursing home units with high substance use disorder prevalence. We summarize survey findings and describe areas of strength and weakness in addressing the needs of residents with substance use disorders. Social workers can make important contributions in key areas identified in the survey, including fostering improved communication and coordination with medical center programs, educating care staff regarding substance use in older persons, and providing discharge planning that takes into account residents' substance use history. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Nursing Homes](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. The impact of work-related factors on soldiers' treatment: Providers' perspectives.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, January 2012, vol./is. 12/1(69-88), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Clinton-Sherrod, Monique; Gibbs, Deborah; Walters, Jennifer Hardison; Martin, Sandra; Johnson, Ruby

Correspondence Address: Clinton-Sherrod, Monique: RTI International, 822 N. Country Club Drive, Newark, DE, US, 19711, mclinton@rti.org

Institution: Clinton-Sherrod, Monique: Risk Behavior and Family Health Research Program, RTI International, Newark, DE, US

Language: English

Abstract: Military settings present a unique context that can affect the continuity of care for substance abuse and other issues. We examined the impact of military work-related factors (increased work tempo, deployment, and permanent change of station) on treatment disruption for substance abuse and family violence among Army soldiers from the perspective of substance abuse treatment providers and clinical social workers. Among the 264 respondents, nearly 90% of providers reported that work-related factors resulted in disruption or termination of soldiers' treatment. Given the potential implications of treatment disruption on treatment effectiveness, steps for ensuring treatment continuity for soldiers should be considered. (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: [*Domestic Violence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Working Conditions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Alcohol use after combat-acquired traumatic brain injury: What we know and don't know.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, January 2012, vol./is. 12/1(28-51), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Adams, Rachel Sayko; Corrigan, John D; Larson, Mary Jo

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Institution: Adams, Rachel Sayko: Heller School for Social Policy & Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Military personnel engage in unhealthy alcohol use at rates higher than their same-age civilian peers, resulting in negative consequences for the individual and jeopardized force readiness for the armed services. Among those returning from combat deployment, unhealthy drinking might be exacerbated by acute stress reactions and injury, including traumatic brain injury (TBI). Combat-acquired TBI is common among personnel in current conflicts. Although research suggests that impairment due to TBI leads to an increased risk for unhealthy drinking and consequences among civilians, there has been little research to examine whether TBI influences drinking behaviors among military personnel. This article examines TBI and drinking in both civilian and military populations and discusses implications for clinical care and policy. (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: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)
[*Traumatic Brain Injury](#)
[Combat Experience](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Military combat deployments and substance use: Review and future directions.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, January 2012, vol./is. 12/1(6-27), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Larson, Mary Jo; Wooten, Nikki R; Adams, Rachel Sayko; Merrick, Elizabeth L

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Institution: Larson, Mary Jo: Heller School for Social Policy & Management, Institute for Behavioral Health, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Iraq and Afghanistan veterans experience extreme stressors and injuries during deployments, witnessing and participating in traumatic events. The military has organized prevention and treatment programs as a result of increasing rates of suicide and posttraumatic stress disorder among troops; however, there is limited research on how to intervene with alcohol misuse and drug use that accompany these problems. This review presents statistics about postdeployment substance use problems and comorbidities, and it discusses the military's dual role (a) in enforcing troop readiness with its alcohol and drug policies and resiliency-building programs and (b) in seeking to provide treatment to troops with combat-acquired problems, including substance abuse. (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: [*Comorbidity](#)

*Drug Abuse
 *Health Care Seeking Behavior
 *Military Deployment
 Resilience (Psychological)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Introduction to the special issue.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, January 2012, vol./is. 12/1(1-5), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Glass, Joseph E; Perron, Brian E; Straussner, Shulamith Lala

Correspondence Address: Glass, Joseph E.: George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington University, 1 Brookings Drive, Campus Box 1196, University City, MO, US, 63130, jeglass@wustl.edu

Institution: Glass, Joseph E.: George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: This special issue of Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions makes an important contribution to the social work literature on addiction problems confronting veterans and their families. The issue reveals the diversity and complexity of various topics that affect the services that social workers provide to veterans, active duty military, and their families. It is hoped that this issue will be of value to experienced social workers, social work students, and social work researchers as it offers unique insights into shaping policy, education, and practice to ensure the highest quality of care for this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Addiction
 *Family
 *Military Veterans
 *Social Casework

Source: PsycINFO

14. Restricted role of CRF1 receptor for the activity of brainstem catecholaminergic neurons in the negative state of morphine withdrawal.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, March 2012, vol./is. 220/2(379-393), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Garcia-Carmona, Juan-Antonio; Almela, Pilar; Baroja-Mazo, Alberto; Milanes, M. Victoria; Laorden, M. Luisa

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Institution: Garcia-Carmona, Juan-Antonio: Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Murcia, Murcia, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Evidence suggests that corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) system is an important mediator in the negative symptoms of opioid withdrawal. Objectives: We used genetically engineered mice lacking functional CRF receptor-1 (CRF1R) levels to study the role for CRF/CRF1R pathways in the negative affective states of opioid withdrawal. Methods: Wild-type and CRF1R^{-/-} offspring of CRF1R^{+/-} breeders were identified by PCR analysis of tail DNA and were rendered dependent on morphine via intraperitoneal injection of increasing doses of morphine (10-60 mg/kg). Negative state associated with opioid withdrawal was examined by using conditioned place aversion (CPA), TH expression and TH phosphorylation were measured in different brain regions involved in addictive behaviours using immunohistochemistry. Results: The weight loss in morphine

withdrawn CRF1R^{-/-} animals was significantly ($p < 0.05$) lower versus wild-type. The aversion for environmental cues paired with opioid withdrawal was lower ($p < 0.001$) in the CRF1R-deficient versus wild-type. Using dual immunolabeling for c-Fos, data show that naloxone-induced withdrawal increases the number of TH positive neurons phosphorylated at Ser40 or Ser31 that coexpress c-Fos in the nucleus of tractus solitarius (NTS)-A2 from wild-type and CRF^{-/-} deficient mice. By contrast, the number of phospho-Ser40 or phospho-Ser31 positive neurons expressing c-Fos was lower in the ventrolateral medulla (VLM)-A1 in CRF^{-/-} deficient mice. Conclusion: Our study demonstrates an increased activity of brainstem catecholaminergic neurons after CPA induced by morphine withdrawal suggesting that CRF1R is implicated in the activation of A1 neurons and provides evidence that this receptor is involved in the body weight loss and in the negative aversive effects of morphine withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain Stem](#)
[*Catecholamines](#)
[*Corticotropin Releasing Factor](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[Mice](#)
[Neurons](#)
[Positive and Negative Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Neurophysiological functioning of occasional and heavy cannabis users during THC intoxication.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, March 2012, vol./is. 220/2(341-350), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Theunissen, Eef L; Kauert, Gerold F; Toennes, Stefan W; Moeller, Manfred R; Sambeth, Anke; Blanchard, Mathieu M; Ramaekers, Johannes G

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Institution: Theunissen, Eef L.: Department of Neuropsychology and Psychopharmacology, Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Experienced cannabis users demonstrate tolerance to some of the impairing acute effects of cannabis. Objectives: The present study investigates whether event-related potentials (ERPs) differ between occasional and heavy cannabis users after acute Delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) administration, as a result of tolerance. Methods: Twelve occasional and 12 heavy cannabis users participated in a double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover study. On two separate days, they smoked a joint containing 0 or 500 μ g/kg body weight THC. ERPs were measured while subjects performed a divided attention task (DAT) and stop signal task (SST). Results: In the DAT, THC significantly decreased P100 amplitude in occasional but not in heavy cannabis users. P300 amplitude in the DAT was significantly decreased by THC in both groups. The N200 peak in the SST was not affected by treatment in neither of the groups. Performance in the SST was impaired in both groups after THC treatment, whereas performance in the DAT was impaired by THC only in the occasional users group. Conclusions: The present study confirms that heavy cannabis users develop tolerance to some of the impairing behavioral effects of cannabis. This tolerance was also evident in the underlying ERPs, suggesting that tolerance demonstrated on performance level is not (completely) due to behavioral compensation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Evoked Potentials](#)
[*Tetrahydrocannabinol](#)
[*Toxic Disorders](#)
 Neurophysiology

Source: PsycINFO

16. Memory re-consolidation and drug conditioning: An apomorphine conditioned locomotor stimulant response can be enhanced or reversed by a single high versus low apomorphine post-trial treatment.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, March 2012, vol./is. 220/2(281-291), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Carrera, Marinete Pinheiro; Carey, Robert J; Dias, Flavia Regina Cruz; De Mattos, Liana Wermelinger

Correspondence Address: Carrera, Marinete Pinheiro: Behavioral Pharmacology Group, Laboratory of Morphology and Pathology Animal Health, State University of North Fluminense Darcy Ribeiro, Avenida Alberto Lamego, 2000, Campos dos Goytacazes, Brazil, 28013-600, marinete@uenf.br

Institution: Carrera, Marinete Pinheiro: Behavioral Pharmacology Group, Laboratory of Morphology and Pathology Animal Health, State University of North Fluminense Darcy Ribeiro, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Psychostimulant sensitization can have transformative effects upon contextual stimuli such as acquired conditioned stimuli and conditioned incentive motivational properties. Objective: The aim of this study is to induce apomorphine sensitization and conduct non-drug exposures to the contextual cues followed by post-trial treatments designed to associate increases/decreases in dopamine activity with re-consolidation of the contextual cue conditioned stimulus. Methods: Separate groups received five daily apomorphine (2.0 mg/kg) treatments, paired or unpaired to the test environment. Two days later, a 30-min non-drug conditioning test was performed. Subsequently, there were three brief (5 min) conditioning tests on successive days. After removal from the test environment on the three test days, all groups received post-trial treatment with vehicle, 0.05, and 2.0 mg/kg apomorphine. One day later, a second 30-min conditioning test was conducted. Results: There was a sensitized and a conditioned locomotor stimulant response in the paired groups. After the first and second post-trial treatments with 0.05 mg/kg apomorphine, the conditioned stimulant response in the paired group was transformed into a conditioned inhibitory response. In contrast, the conditioned stimulant response of the paired group administered with apomorphine 2.0 mg/kg post-trial was amplified. The apomorphine post-trial treatments administered to the unpaired groups or 2 h post-trial to paired groups were without effect. Conclusions: These findings suggest that sensitization substantially enhances the associative sensitivity of contextual stimuli and imply that brief exposure to cues linked to drugs of addiction followed by treatments that inhibit neurotransmitter systems may provide a new direction in drug abuse treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Locomotion](#)
[*Apomorphine](#)
[*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Drug Sensitivity](#)
[*Memory Consolidation](#)
 Incentives

Source: PsycINFO

17. Csnkle is a genetic regulator of sensitivity to psychostimulants and opioids.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, March 2012, vol./is. 37/4(1026-1035), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Bryant, Camron D; Parker, Clarissa C; Zhou, Lili; Olker, Christopher; Chandrasekaran, Ramalakshmi Y; Wager, Travis T; Bolivar, Valerie J; Loudon, Andrew S; Vitaterna, Martha H; Turek, Fred W; Palmer, Abraham A

Correspondence Address: Palmer, Abraham A.: Department of Human Genetics, University of Chicago, 920 E 58th Street, CLSC 507D, Chicago, IL, US, 60637, aap@uchicago.edu

Institution: Bryant, Camron D.: Department of Human Genetics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Csnkle, the gene encoding casein kinase I-epsilon, has been implicated in sensitivity to amphetamines. Additionally, a polymorphism in CSNKIE was associated with heroin addiction, suggesting that this gene may also affect opioid sensitivity. In this study, we first conducted genome-wide quantitative trait locus (QTL) mapping of methamphetamine (MA)-induced locomotor activity in C57BL/6J (B6) x DBA/2J (D2)-F2 mice and a more highly recombinant F8 advanced intercross line. We identified a QTL on chromosome I 5 that contained Csnkle (63-86 Mb; Csnkle = 79.25 Mb). We replicated this result and further narrowed the locus using B6D2Csnkle and D2.B6Csnkle reciprocal congenic lines (78-86.8 and 78.7-81.6 Mb, respectively). This locus also affected sensitivity to the mu-opioid receptor agonist fentanyl. Next, we directly tested the hypothesis that Csnkle is a genetic regulator of sensitivity to psychostimulants and opioids. Mice harboring a null allele of Csnkle showed an increase in locomotor activity following MA administration. Consistent with this result, coadministration of a selective pharmacological inhibitor of Csnkle (PF-4800567) increased the locomotor stimulant response to both MA and fentanyl. These results show that a narrow genetic locus that contains Csnkle is associated with differences in sensitivity to MA and fentanyl. Furthermore, gene knockout and selective pharmacological inhibition of Csnkle define its role as a negative regulator of sensitivity to psychostimulants and opioids. (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: [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Drug Sensitivity](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Kinases](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Methamphetamine](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. R7BP modulates opiate analgesia and tolerance but not withdrawal.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, March 2012, vol./is. 37/4(1005-1012), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Terzi, Dimitra; Cao, Yan; Agrimaki, Ioanna; Martemyanov, Kirill A; Zachariou, Venetia

Correspondence Address: Martemyanov, Kirill A.: Department of Neuroscience, Scripps Research Institute-Florida, I 30 Scripps Way 3C2, Jupiter, FL, US, 33458, kinll@scnpps.edu

Institution: Terzi, Dimitra: Department of Basic Sciences, University of Crete, Faculty of Medicine, Laboratory of Pharmacology, Crete, Greece

Language: English

Abstract: The adaptor protein R7 family binding protein (R7BP) modulates G protein coupled receptor (GPCR) signaling and desensitization by controlling the function of regulator of G protein signaling (RGS) proteins R7BP is expressed throughout the brain and appears to modulate the membrane localization and stability of three proteins that belong to R7 RGS family. RGS6, RGS7, and RGS9-2. RGS9-2 is a potent negative modulator of opiate and psychostimulant addiction and promotes the development of analgesic tolerance to morphine, whereas the role of RGS6 and RGS7 in addiction remains unknown Recent studies revealed that functional deletion of R7BP reduces R7 protein activity by preventing their anchoring to the cell membrane and enhances GPCR responsiveness in the basal ganglia. Here, we take advantage of R7BP knockout mice in order to examine the way interventions in R7 proteins function throughout the brain affect opiate actions Our results suggest that R7BP is a negative modulator of the analgesic and locomotor activating actions of morphine. We also report that R7BP contributes to the development of morphine tolerance Finally, our data suggest that although prevention of R7BP actions enhances the analgesic responses to morphine, it does not affect the severity of somatic withdrawal signs. Our data suggest that interventions in R7BP actions enhance the analgesic effect of morphine and prevent tolerance, without affecting withdrawal, pointing to R7BP complexes as potential new targets for analgesic drugs. (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: [*Analgesia](#)
[*Drug Tolerance](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Proteins](#)
[Mice](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Cell Signaling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Noradrenergic vs serotonergic antidepressant with or without naltrexone for veterans with PTSD and comorbid alcohol dependence.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, March 2012, vol./is. 37/4(996-1004), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Petrakis, Ismene L; Ralevski, Elizabeth; Desai, Nitigna; Trevisan, Louis; Gueorguieva, Ralitzia; Rounsaville, Bruce; Krystal, John H

Correspondence Address: Petrakis, Ismene L.: West Haven Veterans Administration Medical Center, Number I I 6-A, 950 Campbell Avenue, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, ismenepetrakis@yale.edu

Institution: Petrakis, Ismene L.: VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Yale University School of Medicine, West Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan are associated with high rates of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and comorbid alcohol use disorders. The pharmacotherapy of these comorbid conditions has received relatively little study. The current study compared the serotonin uptake inhibitor, paroxetine, to the norepinephrine uptake inhibitor, desipramine. It also evaluated the adjunctive efficacy of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved alcoholism pharmacotherapy, naltrexone, relative to placebo. Four groups of predominately male veterans (n = 88) meeting current diagnostic criteria for both alcohol dependence (AD) and PTSD were randomly assigned under double-blind conditions to one of four groups, paroxetine + naltrexone, paroxetine + placebo, desipramine + naltrexone; desipramine + placebo. Main outcome measures included standardized scales that assessed symptoms of PTSD and alcohol consumption.

Paroxetine did not show statistical superiority to desipramine for the treatment of PTSD symptoms. However, desipramine was superior to paroxetine with respect to study retention and alcohol use outcomes. Naltrexone reduced alcohol craving relative to placebo, but it conferred no advantage on drinking use outcomes. Although the serotonin uptake inhibitors are the only FDA-approved medications for the treatment of PTSD, the current study suggests that norepinephrine uptake inhibitors may present clinical advantages when treating male veterans with PTSD and AD. However, naltrexone did not show evidence of efficacy in this population. (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: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Naltrexone](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Desipramine](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Paroxetine](#)
[Serotonin](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Determinants of early alcohol use in healthy adolescents: The differential contribution of neuroimaging and psychological factors.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, March 2012, vol./is. 37/4(986-995), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Nees, Frauke; Tzschoppe, Jelka; Patrick, Christopher J; Vollstadt-Klein, Sabine; Steiner, Sabina; Poustka, Luise; Banaschewski, Tobias; Barker, Gareth J; Buchel, Christian; Conrod, Patricia J; Garavan, Hugh; Heinz, Andreas; Gallinat, Jurgen; Lathrop, Mark; Mann, Karl; Artiges, Eric; Paus, Tomas; Poline, Jean-Baptiste; Robbins, Trevor W; Rietschel, Marcella; Smolka, Michael N; Spanagel, Rainer; Struve, Maren; Loth, Eva; Schumann, Gunter; Flor, Herta

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Institution: Nees, Frauke: Department of Cognitive and Clinical Neurosaence, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Individual variation in reward sensitivity may have an important role in early substance use and subsequent development of substance abuse. This may be especially important during adolescence, a transition period marked by approach behavior and a propensity toward risk taking, novelty seeking and alteration of the social landscape. However, little is known about the relative contribution of personality, behavior, and brain responses for prediction of alcohol use in adolescents. In this study, we applied factor analyses and structural equation modeling to reward-related brain responses assessed by functional magnetic resonance imaging during a monetary incentive delay task. In addition, novelty seeking, sensation seeking, impulsivity, extraversion, and behavioral measures of risk taking were entered as predictors of early onset of drinking in a sample of 14-year-old healthy adolescents (N = 324). Reward-associated behavior, personality, and brain responses all contributed to alcohol intake with personality explaining a higher proportion of the variance than behavior and brain responses. When only the ventral striatum was used, a small non-significant contribution to the prediction of early alcohol use was found. These data suggest that the role of reward-related brain activation may be more important in addiction than initiation of early drinking, where personality traits and reward-related behaviors were more significant. With up to 26% of explained variance,

the interrelation of reward-related personality traits, behavior, and neural response patterns may convey risk for later alcohol abuse in adolescence, and thus may be identified as a vulnerability factor for the development of substance use disorders. (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: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Neuroimaging](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Compound stimulus presentation and the norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor atomoxetine enhance long-term extinction of cocaine-seeking behavior.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, March 2012, vol./is. 37/4(975-985), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Janak, Patricia H; Bowers, M Scott; Corbit, Laura H; The IMAGEN Consortium

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Corporate/Institutional Author: The IMAGEN Consortium

Institution: Janak, Patricia H.: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, University of California at San Francisco, Emeryville, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Drug abstinence is frequently compromised when addicted individuals are re-exposed to environmental stimuli previously associated with drug use. Research with human addicts and in animal models has demonstrated that extinction learning (non-reinforced cue-exposure) can reduce the capacity of such stimuli to induce relapse, yet extinction therapies have limited long-term success under real-world conditions (Bouton, 2002, O'Brien, 2008). We hypothesized that enhancing extinction would reduce the later ability of drug-predictive cues to precipitate drug-seeking behavior. We, therefore, tested whether compound stimulus presentation and pharmacological treatments that augment noradrenergic activity (atomoxetine, norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor) during extinction training would facilitate the extinction of drug-seeking behaviors, thus reducing relapse. Rats were trained that the presentation of a discrete cue signaled that a lever press response would result in cocaine reinforcement. Rats were subsequently extinguished and spontaneous recovery of drug-seeking behavior following presentation of previously drug-predictive cues was tested 4 weeks later. We find that compound stimulus presentations or pharmacologically increasing noradrenergic activity during extinction training results in less future recovery of responding, whereas propranolol treatment reduced the benefit seen with compound stimulus presentation. These data may have important implications for understanding the biological basis of extinction learning, as well as for improving the outcome of extinction-based therapies. (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: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[*Atomoxetine](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Gene-centric analysis of serum cotinine levels in African and European American populations.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, March 2012, vol./is. 37/4(968-974), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Hamidovic, Ajna; Goodloe, Robert J; Bergen, Andrew W; Benowitz, Neal L; Styn, Mindi A; Kasberger, Jay L; Choquet, Helene; Young, Taylor R; Meng, Yan; Palmer, Cameron; Pletcher, Mark; Kertesz, Stefan; Hitsman, Brian; Spring, Bonnie; Jorgenson, Eric

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Institution: Hamidovic, Ajna: Department of Preventive Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: To date, most genetic association studies of tobacco use have been conducted in European American subjects using the phenotype of smoking quantity (cigarettes per day). However, smoking quantity is a very imprecise measure of exposure to tobacco smoke constituents. Analyses of alternate phenotypes and populations may improve our understanding of tobacco addiction genetics. Cotinine is the major metabolite of nicotine, and measuring serum cotinine levels in smokers provides a more objective measure of nicotine dose than smoking quantity. Previous genetic association studies of serum cotinine have focused on individual genes. We conducted a genetic association study of the biomarker in African American (N = 365) and European American (N = 315) subjects from the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults study using a chip containing densely-spaced tag SNPs in similar to 2100 genes. We found that rs11187065, located in the non-coding region (intron 1) of insulin-degrading enzyme (IDE), was the most strongly associated SNP ($p = 8.91 \times 10^{-6}$) in the African American cohort, whereas rs11763963, located on chromosome 7 outside of a gene transcript, was the most strongly associated SNP in European Americans ($p = 1.53 \times 10^{-6}$). We then evaluated how the top variant association in each population performed in the other group. We found that the association of rs11187065 in IDE was also associated with the phenotype in European Americans ($p = 0.044$). Our top SNP association in European Americans, rs11763963 was non-polymorphic in our African American sample. It has been previously shown that psychostimulant self-administration is reduced in animals with lower insulin because of interference with dopamine transmission in the brain reward centers. Our finding provides a platform for further investigation of this, or additional mechanisms, involving the relationship between insulin and self-administered nicotine dose. (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: [*Genes](#)
[*Metabolites](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Blood Serum](#)
[Whites](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Conditioned responses evoked by nicotine conditioned stimulus preferentially induce c-Fos expression in medial regions of caudate-putamen.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, March 2012, vol./is. 37/4(876-884), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Charntikov, Sergios; Tracy, Matthew E; Zhao, Changjiu; Li, Ming; Bevins, Rick A

Correspondence Address: Bevins, Rick A.: Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US, 68588-0308, rbevinsl@unl.edu

Institution: Charntikov, Sergios: Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US

Language: English

Abstract: Nicotine has both unconditioned and conditioned stimulus properties. Conditioned stimulus properties of nicotine may contribute to the tenacity of nicotine addiction. The purpose of this experiment was to use neurohistochemical analysis of rapidly developing c-Fos protein to elucidate neurobiological loci involved in the processing of nicotine as an interoceptive conditioned stimulus (CS). Rats were injected (SC) in an intermixed fashion with saline or nicotine (16 sessions of each) and placed in conditioning chambers where they were given one of the three conditions depending on group assignment: (a) nicotine paired 100% of the time with intermittent access to sucrose (nicotine-CS condition), (b) nicotine and saline each paired 50% of the time with sucrose (chamber-CS condition), or (c) no sucrose US control (CS-alone condition). Rats in the nicotine-CS condition acquired the discrimination as evidenced by goal-tracking (ie, increased dipper entries before initial sucrose delivery) only on nicotine sessions. The chamber-CS condition showed goal-tracking on all sessions; no goal-tracking was seen in the CS-alone condition. On the test day, rats in each condition were challenged with saline or nicotine and later assessed for c-Fos immunoreactivity. In concordance with previous reports, nicotine induced c-Fos expression in the majority of areas tested; however, learning-dependent expression was specific to dorsomedial and ventromedial regions of caudate-putamen (dmCPu, vmCPu). Only rats in the nicotine-CS condition, when challenged with nicotine, had higher c-Fos expression in the dmCPu and vmCPu. These results suggest that medial areas of CPu involved in excitatory conditioning with an appetitive nicotine CS. (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: [*Conditioned Responses](#)
[*Conditioned Stimulus](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Proteins](#)
[*Putamen](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Prevalence and correlates of alcohol use among a sample of general MSM and money boys in Shanghai, China.

Citation: AIDS Care, March 2012, vol./is. 24/3(324-330), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Nehl, Eric J; Wong, Frank Y; He, Na; Huang, Z. Jennifer; Zheng, Tony

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Institution: Nehl, Eric J.: Department of Behavioral Sciences & Health Education, Emory University Rollins School of Public Health, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The use and misuse of alcohol and their relation to risky sex have received modest scholarly attention in China. This type of research in high HIV/STI groups such as men who have sex with men (general MSM) and men who sell sex to other men ("money boys") (MB) in China is essentially absent. Therefore, the primary purpose of this exploratory study was to describe the types of alcohol consumed and levels of daily alcohol consumption among Chinese general MSM and MB in Shanghai, China. A secondary purpose was to explore demographic, lifetime sexual behavior, and

psychosocial correlates of daily consumption levels. The sample consisted of 404 MSM (200 MB) who live in Shanghai, China. Participants were recruited using respondent-driven sampling and filled out a cross-sectional behavioral survey. Where appropriate, comparisons were made between MB and general MSM. Over 73% of participants reported drinking at least moderately every day. MB reported drinking Western red wine and other Western hard liquors (e.g., vodka) more frequently than general MSM. Conversely, general MSM consumed Chinese white wine more frequently than MB. Results from the regression analyses showed that MSM having higher lifetime sexual risks were more likely to drink in excess; though MB with greater social provisions were less likely to drink in excess. These results begin to highlight high levels of drinking and drinking-sexual risk relationships among groups of general MSM and MB and are useful for guiding intervention efforts among high-risk groups in China. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)
[Money](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. "Bath salt" ingestion leading to severe intoxication delirium: Two cases and a brief review of the emergence of mephedrone use.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2012, vol./is. 38/2(176-180), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Kasick, David P; McKnight, Curtis A; Klisovic, Eleonora

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Institution: Kasick, David P.: Department of Psychiatry, Ohio State University, College of Medicine, Columbus, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Recreational use of designer substances containing synthetic cathinones such as mephedrone, commonly sold as "bath salts," has recently been increasing in the United States (National Institute on Drug Abuse. Available at: <http://www.nida.nih.gov/about/welcome/MessageBathSalts211.html>. Accessed March 25, 2011; The Washington Post. Available at: http://www.washingtonpost.com/national/officials-fear-bath-salts-becoming-the-next-big-drug-menace/2011/01/22/ABYbyRJ_story.html. Accessed March 25, 2011). "Bath salt" ingestion can generate an intense stimulant toxidrome and has been associated with significant morbidity. Objectives: The authors seek to alert clinicians to the potential for profound delirium, psychosis, and other medical and behavioral sequelae of "bath salt" use. Methods: Case series. Results: We describe our recent experience with two highly agitated and delirious patients following "bath salt" ingestion and offer a brief review of the emergence of this phenomenon. Conclusions: Challenges and strategies surrounding diagnosis and treatment are described, which may be useful as "bath salt" use becomes more widespread. Scientific Significance: As an emerging trend, bath salt intoxication delirium appears to cause intense psychosis that can be managed with antipsychotic medications. Clinicians should be aware of this phenomenon until more precise detection methods are available. (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: [*Delirium](#)

*Drug Abuse
 *Toxic Disorders
 *Morbidity
 Ingestion

Source: PsycINFO

26. Behavioral treatment + naltrexone reduces drug use and legal problems in the Republic of Georgia.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2012, vol./is. 38/2(171-175), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Kirtadze, Irma; Otiashvili, David; O'Grady, Kevin E; Jones, Hendree E

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Institution: Kirtadze, Irma: Addiction Research Center, Alternative Georgia, Tbilisi, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Known drug users in the Republic of Georgia are 99% male. Georgian social context includes close family social structure, intense police scrutiny over daily life, and minimal social service infrastructure. Drug use is dangerous and individuals rely on family support to address socially stigmatizing problems. Objective: The aim was to examine the changes in problem severity over time experienced by 40 adult opioid-injecting men with drug-free female partners in the Republic of Georgia who participated in a randomized clinical trial examining the feasibility and efficacy of a 22-week comprehensive intervention that paired behavioral treatment with naltrexone. Methods: This secondary data analysis study examined the results from a project that had randomized participants to either a comprehensive intervention that paired behavioral treatment with naltrexone or usual care (UC) and examined changes in Addiction Severity Index (ASI) composite scores. Results: The comprehensive intervention showed three times the decline in ASI drug use and legal composite scores than did the UC condition in males in the Republic of Georgia, both $p < .009$. Conclusion: The results suggest that the use of a comprehensive behavioral intervention paired with naltrexone leads to significant reductions in drug use and legal problems in opioid-injecting males in the Republic of Georgia. Scientific Significance: A comprehensive intervention that paired behavioral treatment with naltrexone provides a promising approach to protect drug users against relapse and legal risks. (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: *Family Relations
 *Intervention
 *Naltrexone
 *Social Services
 *Therapeutic Processes
 Stigma

Source: PsycINFO

27. A brief survey to characterize oxycodone abuse patterns in adolescents enrolled in two substance abuse recovery high schools.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2012, vol./is. 38/2(166-170), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Osgood, Eric D; Eaton, Thomas A; Trudeau, Jeremiah J; Katz, Nathaniel P

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Institution: Osgood, Eric D.: Department of Psychometrics and Outcomes, Analgesic Solutions, Natick, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Although oxycodone is one of the most widely available and abused opioids, little published information exists on the abuse of immediate-release oxycodone. Objective: To obtain information on abuse of oxycodone and the effectiveness of abuse-deterrent strategies, especially for immediate-release oxycodone, we surveyed oxycodone abuse patterns in a population of experienced opioid abusers. Methods: Students or recent graduates of two substance abuse recovery high schools in Massachusetts were surveyed on abuse behaviors with short-acting single-entity oxycodone (e.g., Roxicodone), short-acting combination oxycodone (e.g., Percocet), and extended-release oxycodone. Results: Twenty-four students completed surveys. Mean age was 17.7 years (range 16-19), and mean age at first abuse of oxycodone was 15 (range 13-18). Overall, 56% of students reported oxycodone as their favorite prescription opioid to abuse. The primary preferred method of abuse of all oxycodone formulations was intranasal administration: 83% of single-entity oxycodone abusers preferred intranasal administration compared with 67% of combination oxycodone abusers and 69% of extended-release oxycodone abusers. Approximately half of our respondents preferred to ingest oxycodone orally, 25-38% of respondents swallowed the pill intact, and another 13-17% chewed the pill before swallowing. Maximum dose ever abused at one time ranged from 15 to 400 mg. Most respondents had abused ≥ 60 mg of oxycodone at a time. Conclusions: In this small study, adolescent oxycodone abusers use high quantities of oxycodone at a time, alter routes of administration for not only extended-release but also immediate-release products, and commonly abuse single-entity oxycodone products. Abuse-deterrent formulations may be one strategy for addressing such behaviors. (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](#)
[*High School Students](#)
[*Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Profiles of distress intolerance in a substance-dependent sample.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2012, vol./is. 38/2(161-165), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): McHugh, R. Kathryn; Otto, Michael W

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Institution: McHugh, R. Kathryn: Department of Psychology, Boston University, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Distress intolerance (DI)--the perceived inability to tolerate distressing states--is an important variable in substance abuse, with links to coping motives and return to use following a quit attempt. Recent research suggests that DI is a heterogeneous construct that varies based on the domain of distress (e.g., pain, anxiety). Objective: To evaluate whether elevations in DI in substance-dependent (SD) patients varied based on the domain of distress. Methods: Individuals (N = 55) with a diagnosis of illicit drug dependence and an affective disorder equated comparison (CO) group were administered three measures of DI--assessing pain, frustration, and respiratory discomfort. Results: The SD group demonstrated significantly greater frustration intolerance, but not greater pain intolerance or respiratory discomfort intolerance relative to the CO group. Conclusion: When controlling for the presence of an affective disorder, SD patients exhibited elevated frustration intolerance, suggesting that this may be a particularly difficult type of distress for this group. Scientific significance: DI is linked to important clinical outcomes and can be modified with treatment. Identification of intolerance of specific domains of distress

associated with select disorders may help to better target such interventions. (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: [*Distress](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Measures of attentional bias and relational responding are associated with behavioral treatment outcome for cocaine dependence.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2012, vol./is. 38/2(146-154), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Carpenter, Kenneth M; Martinez, Diana; Vadhan, Nehal P; Barnes-Holmes, Dermot; Nunes, Edward V

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Institution: Carpenter, Kenneth M.: New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Psychosocial interventions for substance dependence have demonstrated efficacy. However, the mechanisms by which specific intervention strategies exert their effect have not been clearly identified. Objective: This study investigated the prospective relationships between two psychological processes, an attentional bias toward cocaine stimuli and beliefs about the consequences of cocaine use, and treatment outcome. Method: Twenty-five cocaine-dependent participants enrolled in a 6-month outpatient treatment program that included voucher incentives for abstinence. All participants were asked to complete two implicit assessment procedures, a Drug Stroop protocol and an Implicit Relational Assessment Procedure (IRAP), as well as explicit measures of cocaine craving and the consequences of cocaine use, prior to beginning treatment. Pearson's correlation coefficients tested the prospective relationships between treatment outcome and the implicit and explicit assessments. Results: Stronger implicit beliefs about the positive effects of cocaine use prior to treatment were associated with poorer treatment outcome when an escalating voucher-incentive program was in place. Further, an attentional bias for cocaine-related stimuli was associated with better treatment outcome when an escalating voucher-incentive program was removed. No association between cocaine use beliefs and treatment outcome was found when beliefs were measured with self-report instruments. Conclusions and scientific significance: These findings highlight the potential utility of performance-based measures for delineating the psychological mechanisms associated with variation in response to treatment for drug dependence. (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 Abuse](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. The investigation of HIV and HCV infection and risk factors among opiate drug users in Beijing, China.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2012, vol./is. 38/2(140-145), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Bao, Yan-ping; Du, Cun; Lu, Hong-yan; Lian, Zhi; Qiu, Yi; Mu, Yue; Yan, Shi-yan; Liu, Zhi-min

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Institution: Bao, Yan-ping: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To explore the prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) and the risk factors among opiate drug users in Beijing. Methods: The opiate drug users enrolled in methadone maintenance treatment clinics of Beijing from 30 November 2004 to 31 March 2008 were investigated. The blood samples were collected and tested for HIV and HCV infection and questionnaires were used for all subjects admitted. Results: Among 1211 eligible subjects, 12 HIV and 713 HCV-positive subjects were observed; the HIV and HCV prevalences were .99% and 58.88%, respectively. Young age, unemployment, injection drug use, and more frequent and longer drug use were the independent risk factors for HCV infection using the multiple logistic regression analysis. The younger drug users are more likely to be infected than the older ones, and the adjusted odds ratios (OR) of 18-30 and 30-40 versus 40-54 years were 1.81 (95% confidence interval (95% CI): 1.13-1.92) and 1.51 (95% CI: 1.08-2.10). The drug users who were unemployed (OR = 1.70, 95% CI: 1.23-2.37), with injection drug use (OR = 10.99, 95% CI: 7.26-16.65), with more frequent drug use (OR = 2.42, 95% CI: 1.31-2.46), and with longer heroin abuse history (OR = 8.06, 95% CI: 1.19-57.54) were more likely to be infected with HCV. Conclusions: The HCV infection was popular among opiate drug users in Beijing. The findings indicated the need for educating the users taking into account their low literacy levels and the necessity for job training and decreasing the injection drug use and the frequency of drug use administrated as the prevention and intervention methods for controlling the HIV/HCV infection in 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](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Personality differences between drug injectors and non-injectors among substance-dependent patients in substitution treatment.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2012, vol./is. 38/2(135-139), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Saint-Lebes, Julie; Rodgers, Rachel; Birmes, Philippe; Schmitt, Laurent

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Institution: Saint-Lebes, Julie: Laboratoire du Stress Traumatique (LST-JE 2511), Universite de Toulouse-UPS, Toulouse, France

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Understanding personality differences between injectors and non-injectors in substitution treatment may provide new insights to help improve treatment programs. Objective: The aim of this study was to compare drug injectors and non-injectors in terms

of personality disorders and dimensions. Methods: Forty participants recruited from substance abuse treatment centers (23 injectors and 17 non-injectors) completed the self-report Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire 4th version and Temperament and Character Inventory. Mann-Whitney U tests were used to compare means of personality disorder traits, temperament, and character differences between injectors and non-injectors. Results: The mean (SD) age of the sample (72.5% male) was 36.5 (8.7) years. Injectors reported more borderline personality disorders and increased global personality disturbance ($p < .05$). Similarly, Anticipatory worry, Shyness, and Fatigability facet scores were higher among injectors ($p < .01$). Attachment, Purposeful, and Congruent second nature facet scores were higher among non-injectors ($p < .01$). Conclusion: According to the route of drug administration, drug dependents differed in terms of personality disorders and dimensions. Scientific Significance: These results may have implications for the implementation of treatment programs. New research in this area may contribute to the understanding and prevention of intravenous drug 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: [*Individual Differences](#)
[*Intravenous Injections](#)
[*Personality](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. Reinforcement sensitivity theory and alcohol outcome expectancies in early adolescence.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2012, vol./is. 38/2(130-134), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Lopez-Vergara, Hector I; Colder, Craig R; Hawk, Larry W Jr.; Wiczorek, William F; Eiden, Rina D; Lengua, Liliana J; Read, Jennifer P

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Institution: Lopez-Vergara, Hector I.: Department of Psychology, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Little research has examined the development of alcohol expectancies in childhood, a notable omission as expectancies are viable targets for prevention programs. Moreover, limited alcohol expectancies research has been conducted from the perspective of psychobiological models of motivation despite the strong conceptual links between such models and cognitive models of alcohol use. Objective: To examine if the associations between individual differences from the revised reinforcement sensitivity theory (Gray JA, McNaughton N. The Neuropsychology of Anxiety: An Enquiry into the Functions of the Septo-hippocampal System (2nd ed.). Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2000) and alcohol use is mediated by alcohol expectancies in a large community sample of early adolescents using a prospective design. Methods: 378 families (1 caregiver; 1 child) were recruited via random digit phone call using a prospective design. Results: Our findings suggest that both a strong behavioral approach system and fight-flight or freeze system were associated with high levels of positive outcome expectancies, which subsequently predicted an increase in likelihood of alcohol use. There was also some evidence that drive (an aspect of behavioral approach system) was also positively associated with negative expectancies, which subsequently predicted a low probability of alcohol use. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: Individual differences in reinforcement sensitivity may influence the acquisition of positive and negative outcome expectancies, thereby potentially influencing the likelihood of alcohol use in early adolescence. Thus, reinforcement sensitivity theory is a promising theory to account for the link between neural models of addiction and early acquisition of alcohol use in humans. (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: *Adolescent Development
 *Alcohol Drinking Attitudes
 *Hippocampus
 *Reinforcement
Source: PsycINFO

33. Illegal substances in sport: Helpline calls elucidate common motives.

Citation: Journal of Sport & Exercise Psychology, February 2012, vol./is. 34/1(151), 0895-2779;1543-2904 (Feb 2012)
Author(s): No authorship indicated
Language: English
Abstract: Presents a study which aims to analyze athlete-initiated calls to a free and anonymous national antidoping call-in service to examine the motivations of cyclists, bodybuilders, and footballers in the hopes of receiving more honest responses from athletes. Cyclists were most likely to use glucocorticosteroids and stimulants. Bodybuilders most commonly used anabolic androgenic steroids and took these substances most often to enhance muscular strength, to align with the social norms of bodybuilding, and to address disturbance in body image. Footballers were most likely to be using cannabinoids and were most likely to discuss general societal norms, anxiety, and muscular strength as motives for taking illegal substances. Using calls to a helpline enabled a more honest, real-world understanding of the diverse motives for substance use across different sports, and highlights the need to examine sport-specific perspectives on use of illegal substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Human Kinetics, Inc.; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Athletes
 *Drug Abuse
 *Hot Line Services
 *Motivation
 *Sports
 Drug Usage
Source: PsycINFO

34. Ad lib smoking of Black & Mild cigarillos and cigarettes.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, March 2012, vol./is. 14/3(368-371), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Mar 2012)
Author(s): Fabian, Lacy A; Canlas, Lauren L; Potts, Jennifer; Pickworth, Wallace B
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Institution: Fabian, Lacy A.: Centers for Public Health Research and Evaluation, Baltimore, MD, US
Language: English
Abstract: Introduction: Over the past 20 years, there has been a tripling in the consumption of small cigars and cigarillos, with further increases expected because cigar products are not subject to Food and Drug Administration regulations. Acute toxin exposure from cigar smoking is difficult to assess because unlike cigarettes, cigars vary widely in size, design, composition, and in the smoking behavior of their consumers. For example, a recent practice among urban youth is to remove the paper liner (i.e., "freaking") of a small cigar in the belief that it is this paper liner that leads to addiction and cancer. Methods: We examined acute exposure (CO and nicotine boosts) and puffing behavior in 12 participants (10 men) who smoked (ad lib) their usual conventional cigarette, a Black &

Mild cigar (B&M) and a B&M without the paper liner (i.e., "freaked" [B&Mf]). Results: All products (cigarettes, B&M, and B&Mf) significantly increased heart rate and CO with a trend for plasma nicotine. Nicotine boost was significantly higher after cigarette smoking than both B&M and B&Mf, while CO boost was significantly greater after B&M and B&Mf than cigarettes. The CO boost after B&M was larger than after B&Mf. Conclusions: These findings suggest that small cigar smoking is associated with smoke inhalation that leads to significant exposure to nicotine, CO, and presumably other components of tobacco smoke and that removing the inner liner does not substantially reduce toxin exposure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Neoplasms](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Tobacco as a social currency: Cigarette gifting and sharing in China.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, March 2012, vol./is. 14/3(258-263), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Rich, Zachary C; Xiao, Shuiyuan

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Institution: Rich, Zachary C.: Department of Social Medicine and Health Management, School of Public Health, Central South University, Changsha, Hunan, China

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: China produces and consumes more tobacco than any other country in the world and as such is at the forefront of the world tobacco epidemic. Many studies have recently emerged that directly or indirectly reference the acts of giving and sharing cigarettes as a major contributor to China's high tobacco usage. The goal of this report is to review relevant literature relating to sharing and gifting cigarettes as well as provide useful historic and cultural contexts. Important differences between the act of giving individual cigarettes and the gifting of packaged cigarettes are explored as well as explanations for how both these practices have influenced current tobacco control efforts. Methods: Available Chinese and English sources on gifting and sharing cigarettes in China published between 1991 and 2011 were reviewed and discussed with a cultural and historical background. Results: The practices of gifting and sharing cigarettes strongly contribute to smoking initiation as well as failure to quit smoking among Chinese males. Historical and cultural roots have reinforced these practices and hampered efforts to reduce tobacco use in China. Conclusions: Traditional tobacco control efforts should be combined with culture-specific approaches to reduce tobacco usage in China. The regular exchange of cigarettes normalizes smoking across society and promotes tobacco's acceptability. Great efforts should be taken not only to minimize these practices among males but also to discourage their adoption by females. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemics](#)
[*Sharing \(Social Behavior\)](#)
[*Society](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Cigarettes, social reinforcement, and culture: A commentary on "Tobacco as a social currency: Cigarette gifting and sharing in China".

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, March 2012, vol./is. 14/3(255-257), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Ding, Ding; Hovell, Melbourne F

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Institution: Ding, Ding: Graduate School of Public Health, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Zachary C. Rich & Shuiyuan Xiao (see record 2012-04958-002). As Rich and Xiao suggested, cigarette sharing and gifting play an important role in China's smoking epidemic. Understanding the cultural roots, history, and impacts of such practices should be emphasized in tobacco control efforts. "Tobacco as a social currency" is a consequence of the tobacco industry usurping traditional values and cultural customs to make cigarette gifting acceptable, desirable, and socially reinforcing. The cigarettes-social reinforcement link created by the tobacco industry can be broken by deglamorizing smoking and cigarette gifting and by reinforcing alternative healthful behaviors. A behavioral ecological perspective, with an emphasis of understanding and engineering cultures, should guide future health promotion efforts to reduce smoking and other risk practices in China. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemics](#)
[*Sharing \(Social Behavior\)](#)
[*Society](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. [^{18F}]fallypride PET measurement of striatal and extrastriatal dopamine D2/3 receptor availability in recently abstinent alcoholics.

Citation: Addiction Biology, March 2012, vol./is. 17/2(490-503), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Rominger, Axel; Cumming, Paul; Xiong, Guoming; Koller, Gabriele; Boning, Guido; Wulff, Melanie; Zwergal, Andreas; Forster, Stefan; Reilhac, Anthonin; Munk, Ole; Soyka, Michael; Wangler, Bjorn; Bartenstein, Peter; la Fougere, Christian; Pogarell, Oliver

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Language: English

Abstract: Positron emission tomography (PET) shows reduced binding of the dopamine D2/3 antagonist [^{18F}]fallypride in striatum of withdrawn psychostimulants abusers, but not consistently in patients with alcohol dependence (AD). We make first use of the high affinity ligand [^{18F}]fallypride to obtain serial measures of D2/3 receptor availability in striatal and extrastriatal regions of AD patients undergoing detoxification. Seventeen patients (mean age 44 ± 5y) with AD and 14

age-matched healthy volunteers participated. Each patient underwent [¹⁸F] fallypride PET upon hospital admission, and again 1-2 weeks later; two patients achieving abstinence, and two with substantial harm reduction had additional PET follow-up at 1 year. Dynamic 180-minute PET recordings were used for volume of interest (VOI)-based and voxel-wise analysis of [¹⁸F] fallypride binding potential (BPND). Mean baseline BPND in striatum of the AD patients (15.7 ± 3.6) was unaltered during short-term follow-up, and did not differ from that in healthy controls (16.8 ± 3.0); however, BPND was 10-20% lower in thalamus, hippocampus, and insular and temporal cortex of the AD patients ($P < 0.05$). Age-dependent declines in BPND were very small in controls, but more pronounced and widespread in the AD group. Striatal and thalamic BPND increased by 30% in four patients with long-term abstinence or reduced alcohol consumption. VOI-based [¹⁸F] fallypride PET analyses revealed group differences in D2/3 receptor availability primarily in extra-striatal regions. Age-related loss of dopamine D2/3 receptors was more pronounced in AD patients. Receptor availability was unaltered by acute withdrawal, but increased in the subgroup of patients with long-term follow-up, suggesting reversibility of receptor changes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Dopamine
*Neural Receptors
*Sobriety
*Striatum

Source: PsycINFO

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

38. Ghrelin system in alcohol-dependent subjects: Role of plasma ghrelin levels in alcohol drinking and craving.

Citation: Addiction Biology, March 2012, vol./is. 17/2(452-464), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Leggio, Lorenzo; Ferrulli, Anna; Cardone, Silvia; Nesci, Antonio; Miceli, Antonio; Malandrino, Noemi; Capristo, Esmeralda; Canestrelli, Benedetta; Monteleone, Palmiero; Kenna, George A; Swift, Robert M; Addolorato, Giovanni

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Institution: Leggio, Lorenzo: Institute of Internal Medicine, Catholic University of Rome, Rome, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Animal studies suggest that the gut-brain peptide ghrelin plays an important role in the neurobiology of alcohol dependence (AD). Human studies show an effect of alcohol on ghrelin levels and a correlation between ghrelin levels and alcohol craving in alcoholics. This investigation consisted of two studies. Study 1 was a 12-week study with alcohol-dependent subjects, where plasma ghrelin determinations were assessed four times (T0-T3) and related to alcohol intake and craving [Penn Alcohol Craving Score (PACS) and Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale (OCDS)]. Serum growth hormone levels and assessment of the nutritional/metabolic status were also performed. Study 2 was a pilot case-control study to assess ghrelin gene polymorphisms (Arg51Gln and Leu72Met) in alcohol-dependent individuals. Study 1 showed no significant differences in ghrelin levels in the whole sample, while there was a statistical difference for ghrelin between non-abstinent and abstinent subjects. Baseline ghrelin levels were significantly and positively correlated with the PACS score at T1 and with all craving scores both at T2 and T3 (PACS, OCDS, obsessive and compulsive OCDS subscores). In Study 2, although there was a higher frequency of the Leu72Met ghrelin gene polymorphism in alcohol-dependent individuals, the distribution between healthy controls and alcohol

dependent individuals was not statistically significant. This investigation suggests that ghrelin is potentially able to affect alcohol-seeking behaviors, such as alcohol drinking and craving, representing a new potential neuropharmacological target for AD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Blood Plasma](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Ghrelin](#)
[Neurobiology](#)
[Polymorphism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

39. The role of context in the processing of alcohol-relevant cues.

Citation: Addiction Biology, March 2012, vol./is. 17/2(441-451), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Nees, Frauke; Diener, Carsten; Smolka, Michael N; Flor, Herta

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Institution: Nees, Frauke: Department of Cognitive and Clinical Neuroscience, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: In line with learning theories of drug addiction, drug-related cues may be viewed as important motivators of continued drug use. They may be differentially effective depending on the context and motivational significance. The present study aimed to test the significance of different contexts in modulating alcohol-related cue reactivity. Pictures depicting alcohol intake or its paraphernalia and pictures without any relation to alcohol intake were varied to depict physical and social contexts or different consumptive contexts associated with full/half-full/empty alcohol beverage containers. We obtained ratings of craving, valence and arousal of the cues as well as skin conductance responses (SCRs) and startle reflex modulation measures from 21 abstinent alcohol-dependent patients, recruited from an addiction treatment center, and 21 matched healthy controls. Social scenes and full glasses or bottles were rated as more pleasant and arousing compared with neutral drinking situations and empty glasses or bottles in patients. Furthermore, we found a decreased startle reflex magnitude to social compared with neutral drinking situations, and both higher SCRs and decreased startle reflex magnitude to full compared with empty glasses or bottles in patients versus controls. These results show that both physical and social and consumptive contexts differentially influence cue reactivity in abstinent alcohol-dependent patients with both social and pub-related physical contexts, and the initial consumptive context eliciting the most appetitive and arousing responses. These data have not only important implications for our understanding of the role of learning in drug dependence but also for treatment, which needs to take these factors into account. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cues](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)

*Skin Resistance

*Startle Reflex

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at *Wiley*

40. N-acetylcysteine reduces early- and late-stage cocaine seeking without affecting cocaine taking in rats.

Citation: Addiction Biology, March 2012, vol./is. 17/2(437-440), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Murray, Jennifer E; Everitt, Barry J; Belin, David

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Institution: Murray, Jennifer E.: Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: N-acetylcysteine (NAC) has been suggested to have therapeutic potential in the treatment of drug addiction through its effects on brain glutamate homeostasis. Here we show that NAC treatment resulted in dose-dependent reductions in cocaine seeking at both early and late stages of acquisition and maintenance of cocaine-seeking behavior, while confirming it had no effect on cocaine reinforcement. The results indicate that NAC is able to significantly diminish the propensity to seek cocaine early and late in the development of addiction and, taken together with previous work, indicates significant potential in relapse prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
*Drug Addiction
*Homeostasis
*Sensation Seeking
Rats

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at *Wiley*

41. Diazepam promotes choice of abstinence in cocaine self-administering rats.

Citation: Addiction Biology, March 2012, vol./is. 17/2(378-391), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Augier, Eric; Vouillac, Caroline; Ahmed, Serge H

Correspondence Address: Ahmed, Serge H.: Institut des Maladies Neurodegeneratives, CNRS, UMR 5293, Universite Victor Segalen-Bordeaux 2, 146 rue Leo-Saignat, Bordeaux, France, 33076, sahmed@u-bordeaux2.fr

Institution: Augier, Eric: Universite de Bordeaux, Institut des Maladies Neurodegeneratives, France

Language: English

Abstract: When facing a choice between cocaine and a potent, albeit inessential, non-drug alternative (i.e. water sweetened with saccharin), most cocaine self-administering rats abstain from cocaine in favor of the non-drug pursuit, regardless of the dose available and even after extended drug use. Only a minority continues to take the drug despite the opportunity of making a different choice and increasing stakes. This pattern of individual variation could suggest that the majority of rats are resilient to addiction, taking cocaine by default of other options. Only a minority would be vulnerable to addiction. This study tested the hypothesis that rats choose to refrain from cocaine self-administration because

cocaine would be conflictual, having both rewarding and anxiogenic properties. Contrary to this hypothesis, however, we report here that diazepam--a broad-spectrum benzodiazepine anxiolytic--did not decrease, but instead, further increased cocaine abstinence. Interestingly, although diazepam decreased locomotion, rats adapted to this effect by spending more time near the lever associated with the preferred reward, a behavior that minimized the need for locomotion at the moment of choice. When responding for cocaine or saccharin was analyzed separately, we found that diazepam decreased responding for cocaine without affecting responding for saccharin. Finally, the abstinence-promoting effects of diazepam were also induced in cocaine-preferring rats treated chronically with diazepam. Overall, this study demonstrates that abstinence from cocaine cannot be explained away by the anxiogenic effects of cocaine, thereby reinforcing the notion of resilience to addiction. It also supports the use of benzodiazepines in the treatment of cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
*Diazepam
*Drug Abstinence
*Drug Self Administration
Rats

Source: PsycINFO

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

42. Bifeprunox: A partial agonist at dopamine D2 and serotonin1A receptors, influences nicotine-seeking behaviour in response to drug-associated stimuli in rats.

Citation: Addiction Biology, March 2012, vol./is. 17/2(274-286), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Di Clemente, Angelo; Franchi, Carlotta; Orru, Alessandro; Arnt, Jorn; Cervo, Luigi

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Institution: Di Clemente, Angelo: Experimental Psychopharmacology, Department of Neuroscience, 'Mario Negri' Institute for Pharmacological Research, Milan, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Environmental stimuli repeatedly associated with the self-administered drugs may acquire motivational importance. Because dopamine (DA) D2/D3 partial agonists and D3 antagonists interfere with the ability of drug-associated cues to induce drug-seeking behaviour, the present study investigated whether bifeprunox, 7-[4-([1,1'biphenyl]-3-ylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-2(3H)-benzoxazolone mesylate), a high-affinity partial agonist of the D2 subfamily of DA receptors and of serotonin1A receptors, influences reinstatement of drug-associated cue-induced nicotine-seeking behaviour. The study also explored whether bifeprunox reduced motivated behaviour by evaluating its effects on reinstatement induced by stimuli conditioned to sucrose. To verify whether bifeprunox interferes with the primary reinforcing properties of either drug or sucrose, we compared its effects on nicotine self-administration and on sucrose-reinforced behaviour. Different groups of experimentally naive, food-restricted Wistar rats were trained to associate a discriminative stimulus with response-contingent availability of nicotine or sucrose and tested for reinstatement after extinction of nicotine or sucrose-reinforced behaviour. Bifeprunox (4-16 g/kg, s.c.) dose-dependently attenuated the response-reinstating effects of nicotine-associated cues. Higher doses (64-250 g/kg, s.c.) reduced spontaneous locomotor activity and suppressed operant responding induced by sucrose-associated cues and by the primary reinforcing properties of nicotine or sucrose. Provided they can be extrapolated to abstinent human addicts, these results

suggest the potential therapeutic use of partial DA D2 receptor agonist to prevent cue-controlled nicotine-seeking and relapse. The profile of action of high doses of bifeprunox remains to be examined for potential sedation or anhedonia effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Dopamine
*Motivation
*Neural Receptors
*Sensation Seeking
*Reinstatement
Rats

Source: PsycINFO

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

43. YQA14: A novel dopamine D3 receptor antagonist that inhibits cocaine self-administration in rats and mice, but not in D3 receptor-knockout mice.

Citation: Addiction Biology, March 2012, vol./is. 17/2(259-273), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Song, Rui; Yang, Ri-Fang; Wu, Ning; Su, Rui-Bin; Li, Jin; Peng, Xiao-Qing; Li, Xia; Gaal, Jozsef; Xi, Zheng-Xiong; Gardner, Eliot L

Correspondence Address: Xi, Zheng-Xiong: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Intramural Research Program, Baltimore, MD, US, lijin@nic.bmi.ac.cn

Institution: Song, Rui: Beijing Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Beijing, China

Language: English

Abstract: The dopamine (DA) D3 receptor is posited to be importantly involved in drug reward and addiction, and D3 receptor antagonists have shown extraordinary promise as potential anti-addiction pharmacotherapeutic agents in animal models of drug addiction. SB-277011A is the best characterized D3 receptor antagonist in such models. However, the potential use of SB-277011A in humans is precluded by pharmacokinetic and toxicity problems. We here report a novel D3 receptor antagonist YQA14 that shows similar pharmacological properties as SB-277011A. In vitro receptor binding assays suggest that YQA14 has two binding sites on human cloned D3 receptors with Ki-High (0.68 Yen 10⁻⁴ nM) and Ki-Low (2.11 nM), and displays >150-fold selectivity for D3 over D2 receptors and > 1000-fold selectivity for D3 over other DA receptors. Systemic administration of YQA14 (6.25-25 mg/kg) or SB-277011A (12.5-25 mg/kg) significantly and dose-dependently reduced intravenous cocaine self-administration under both low fixed-ratio and progressive-ratio reinforcement conditions in rats, while failing to alter oral sucrose self-administration and locomotor activity, suggesting a selective inhibition of drug reward. However, when the drug dose was increased to 50 mg/kg, YQA14 and SB-277011A significantly inhibited basal and cocaine-enhanced locomotion in rats. Finally, both D3 antagonists dose-dependently inhibited intravenous cocaine self-administration in wild-type mice, but not in D3 receptor-knockout mice, suggesting that their action is mediated by D3 receptor blockade. These findings suggest that YQA14 has a similar anti-addiction profile as SB-277011A, and deserves further study and development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
*Dopamine
*Drug Addiction

*Drug Self Administration
 *Neural Receptors
 Mice
 Rats
 Toxicity

Source: PsycINFO

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

44. Rapamycin attenuates the expression of cocaine-induced place preference and behavioral sensitization.

Citation: Addiction Biology, March 2012, vol./is. 17/2(248-258), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Bailey, Jeffrey; Ma, Dzwokai; Szumlinski, Karen K

Correspondence Address: Szumlinski, Karen K.: Department of Psychology, University of California, Santa Barbara, Building 551, Room 3516, Santa Barbara, CA, US, 93106-9660, szumlinski@psych.ucsb.edu

Institution: Bailey, Jeffrey: Department of Molecular, Cellular, and Developmental Biology, University of California, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) is a serine-threonine kinase that controls global protein synthesis, in part, by modulating translation initiation, a rate-limiting step for many mRNAs. Previous studies implicate mTOR in regulating stimulant-induced sensitization and antidepressive-like behavior in rodents, as well as drug craving in abstinent heroin addicts. To determine if signaling downstream of mTOR is affected by repeated cocaine administration in reward-associated brain regions, and if inhibition of mTOR alters cocaine-induced behavioral plasticity, C57BL/6J mice received four intraperitoneal (i.p.) injections of 15 mg/kg cocaine and levels of phosphorylated P70S6 kinase and ribosomal S6 protein--two translational regulators directly downstream of mTOR--were analyzed by immunoblotting across several brain regions. Cocaine place preference and locomotor sensitization were elicited by four pairings of cocaine with a distinct environment and the effects of mTOR inhibition were assessed by pre-treating the mice with 10 mg/kg rapamycin, 1 hour prior to: (1) each saline/cocaine conditioning session; (2) a post-conditioning test; or (3) a test for locomotor sensitization conducted at 3 weeks withdrawal. While systemic pre-treatment with 10 mg/kg rapamycin during conditioning failed to alter the development of a cocaine place preference or locomotor sensitization, pre-treatment prior to the post-conditioning test attenuated the expression of the place preference. Additionally, rapamycin pre-treatment prior to a cocaine challenge 3 weeks post-conditioning blocked the expression of the sensitized locomotor response. These findings suggest a role for mTOR activity, and perhaps translational control, in the expression of cocaine-induced place preference and locomotor sensitization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
 *Neural Plasticity
 *Place Conditioning
 *Sensitization
 Mice

Source: PsycINFO

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

45. Pharmacological modulation of mGluR7 with AMN082 and MMPIP exerts specific influences on alcohol consumption and preference in rats.

Citation: Addiction Biology, March 2012, vol./is. 17/2(235-247), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Bahi, Amine; Fizia, Katharina; Dietz, Monika; Gasparini, Fabrizio; Flor, Peter J

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Institution: Bahi, Amine: University of Regensburg, Faculty of Biology and Preclinical Medicine, Regensburg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Growing evidence supports a role for the central nervous system (CNS) neurotransmitter L-glutamate and its metabotropic receptors (mGluRs) in drug addiction in general and alcohol-use disorders in particular. Alcohol dependence, for instance, has a genetic component, and the recent discovery that variations in the gene coding for mGluR7 modulate alcohol consumption further validates involvement of the L-glutamate system. Consequently, increasing interest emerges in developing L-glutamatergic therapies for the treatment of alcohol abuse and dependence. To this end, we performed a detailed behavioral pharmacology study to investigate the regulation of alcohol consumption and preference following administration of the mGluR7-selective drugs N,N'-dibenzylhydriyl-ethane-1,2-diamine dihydrochloride (AMN082) and 6-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-3-(4-pyridinyl)-isoxazolo[4,5-c] pyridin-4(5H)-one hydrochloride (MMPIP). Upon administration of the allosteric agonist AMN082 (10 mg/kg, i.p.) in rats, there was a significant decrease in ethanol consumption and preference, without affecting ethanol blood metabolism. In contrast, mGluR7 blockade with MMPIP (10 mg/kg, i.p.) showed an increase in alcohol intake and reversed AMN082's effect on ethanol consumption and preference. Both mGluR7-directed pharmacological tools had no effect on total fluid intake, taste preference, or on spontaneous locomotor activity. In conclusion, these findings support a specific regulatory role for mGluR7 on alcohol drinking and preference and provide evidence for the use of AMN082-type drugs as potential new treatments for alcohol-use disorders in man. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Central Nervous System](#)
[*Metabolism](#)
[*Neurotransmitters](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[Ethanol](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

46. Glucocorticoid and polyamine interactions in the plasticity of glutamatergic synapses that contribute to ethanol-associated dependence and neuronal injury.

Citation: Addiction Biology, March 2012, vol./is. 17/2(209-223), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Prendergast, Mark A; Mulholland, Patrick J

Correspondence Address: Prendergast, Mark A.: Department of Psychology, Spinal Cord and Brain Injury Research Center, University of Kentucky, B449 Biomedical and Biological Sciences Research Building, 741 South Limestone Street, Lexington, KY, US, 40536, prender@email.uky.edu

Institution: Prendergast, Mark A.: Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Stress contributes to the development of ethanol dependence and is also a consequence of dependence. However, the complexity of physiological interactions between activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis and ethanol itself is not well delineated. Emerging evidence derived from examination of corticotropin-releasing factor systems and glucocorticoid receptor systems in ethanol dependence suggests a role for pharmacological manipulation of the HPA axis in attenuating ethanol intake, though it is not clear how activation of the HPA axis may promote ethanol dependence or contribute to the neuroadaptative changes that accompany the development of dependence and the severity of ethanol withdrawal. This review examines the role that glucocorticoids, in particular, have in promoting ethanol-associated plasticity of glutamatergic synapses by influencing expression of endogenous linear polyamines and polyamine-sensitive polypeptide subunits of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA)-type glutamate receptors. We provide evidence that interactions among glucocorticoid systems, polyamines and NMDA receptors are highly relevant to both the development of ethanol dependence and to behavioral and neuropathological sequelae associated with ethanol withdrawal. Examination of these issues is likely to be of critical importance not only in further elucidating the neurobiology of HPA axis dysregulation in ethanol dependence, but also with regard to identification of novel therapeutic targets that may be exploited in the treatment of ethanol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Interactions](#)
[*Glucocorticoids](#)
[*Glutamate Receptors](#)
[*Nervous System Disorders](#)
[N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)
[Synapses](#)
[Synaptic Plasticity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

47. Emergence of psychotic symptoms during internet withdrawal.

Citation: Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, March 2012, vol./is. 66/2(163), 1323-1316;1440-1819 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Mendhekar, Dattatreya Namdeorao; Chittaranjan, Andrade C

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Institution: Mendhekar, Dattatreya Namdeorao: Neuropsychiatric and Headache Clinic, Delhi, India

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of a pampered 15-year-old boy with no family history of mental illness, presented with a 10-day history of abnormal talk and behavior. Reportedly, for 2-3 years prior to the index episode, he had developed a craze for computers and the Internet. As a result of frequent late nights at his computer, he would skip school to catch up on sleep. Although his class performance began to drop, his family and peer interactions remained normal. Eventually, his father disconnected the Internet. After a 36-h abstinence from Internet activities, however, he developed irritability, abusiveness, aggressiveness, suspiciousness, destructive behavior, school refusal, and insomnia. In view of the psychotic symptoms, he was started on aripiprazole. He showed rapid improvement within 2 weeks of treatment initiation. This case had all four components required for a

diagnosis of Internet addiction: excessive use; withdrawal symptoms of anger, tension, and/or depression; tolerance; negative repercussions. Here the causation of emergence of psychotic symptoms could be withdrawal of Internet connection. Alternately, the subject may have had a biological vulnerability to psychotic illness, which could have been precipitated by any stress. Either way, we document what may be the first case on record of a transient psychotic state occurring during Internet withdrawal in an adolescent subject. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences--Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Disorders](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[*Aripiprazole](#)
[Insomnia](#)
[Family History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

48. Phasic D1 and tonic D2 dopamine receptor signaling double dissociate the motivational effects of acute nicotine and chronic nicotine withdrawal.

Citation: PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, February 2012, vol./is. 109/8(3101-3106), 0027-8424 (Feb 21, 2012)

Author(s): Grieder, Taryn E; George, Olivier; Tan, Huibing; George, Susan R; Foll, Bernard Le; Laviolette, Steven R; van der Kooy, Derek

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Institution: Grieder, Taryn E.: Institute of Medical Science, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Nicotine, the main psychoactive ingredient of tobacco smoke, induces negative motivational symptoms during withdrawal that contribute to relapse in dependent individuals. The neurobiological mechanisms underlying how the brain signals nicotine withdrawal remain poorly understood. Using electrophysiological, genetic, pharmacological, and behavioral methods, we demonstrate that tonic but not phasic activity is reduced during nicotine withdrawal in ventral tegmental area dopamine (DA) neurons, and that this pattern of signaling acts through DA D2 and adenosine A2A, but not DA D1, receptors. Selective blockade of phasic DA activity prevents the expression of conditioned place aversions to a single injection of nicotine in nondependent mice, but not to withdrawal from chronic nicotine in dependent mice, suggesting a shift from phasic to tonic dopaminergic mediation of the conditioned motivational response in nicotine dependent and withdrawn animals. Either increasing or decreasing activity at D2 or A2A receptors prevents the aversive motivational response to withdrawal from chronic nicotine, but not to acute nicotine. Modification of D1 receptor activity prevents the aversive response to acute nicotine, but not to nicotine withdrawal. This double dissociation demonstrates that the specific pattern of tonic DA activity at D2 receptors is a key mechanism in signaling the motivational effects experienced during nicotine withdrawal, and may represent a unique target for therapeutic treatments for nicotine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Motivation](#)

[*Nicotine Withdrawal Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

49. Quantifying cannabis use with the Timeline Followback approach: A psychometric evaluation.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2012, vol./is. 121/3(247-252), 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2012)

Author(s): Norberg, Melissa M; Mackenzie, Jennifer; Copeland, Jan

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Institution: Norberg, Melissa M.: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre, University of New South Wales, Randwick, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: In the absence of a standardized cannabis unit, self-report instruments are inadequate for accurate quantification of cannabis use. The study extends the feasibility of using a cannabis substitute to reliably and validly measure quantity of cannabis use. Method: Ninety-eight adult Australian cannabis users (M age = 27.98, SD = 11.10; 65.31% male) completed a 90-day Timeline Followback interview regarding their cannabis use, utilizing the cannabis substitute Marijuanilla to report on quantity of use. Ninety-two of these individuals completed the interview at two time-points, and 56 of these participants had collaterals corroborate their cannabis use reports. Results: Inter-rater reliability was excellent, while test-retest reliability was good to excellent. Intra-class correlation coefficients between participant and collateral reports, while similar to previous research, were unacceptable. Quantity of cannabis use statistically significantly added to frequency of use in predicting cannabis problems and dependence severity. Concurrent and discriminant validity were established with single-item and positive impression management measures, respectively. In addition, Marijuanilla appeared similar to one specimen of street seized cannabis, but not to two others. Importantly, participants' cravings to use cannabis did not increase as a result of using the cannabis substitute to report on their cannabis use. Conclusions: These data suggest that utilizing Marijuanilla to facilitate the reporting of grams of cannabis use may be reliable and valid; however, such comprehensive assessment may only be necessary for clinical trials and epidemiological studies, which rely on precise estimates of cannabis use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Interviews](#)
[Measurement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Nicotine self-administration and reinstatement of nicotine-seeking in male and female rats.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2012, vol./is. 121/3(240-246), 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2012)

Author(s): Feltenstein, Matthew W; Ghee, Shannon M; See, Ronald E

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Institution: Feltenstein, Matthew W.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Tobacco addiction is a relapsing disorder that constitutes a substantial worldwide health problem, with evidence suggesting that nicotine and nicotine-associated stimuli play divergent roles in maintaining smoking behavior in men and women. While animal models of tobacco addiction that utilize nicotine self-administration have become more widely established, systematic examination of the multiple factors that instigate relapse to nicotine-seeking have been limited. Here, we examined nicotine self-administration and subsequent nicotine-seeking in male and female Sprague-Dawley rats using an animal model of self-administration and relapse. Methods: Rats lever pressed for nicotine (0.03 and 0.05 mg/kg/infusion, IV) during 15 daily 2-h sessions, followed by extinction of lever responding. Once responding was extinguished, we examined the ability of previously nicotine-paired cues (tone + light), the anxiogenic drug yohimbine (2.5 mg/kg, IP), a priming injection of nicotine (0.3 mg/kg, SC), or combinations of drug + cues to reinstate nicotine-seeking. Results: Both males and females readily acquired nicotine self-administration and displayed comparable levels of responding and intake at both nicotine doses. Following extinction, exposure to the previously nicotine-paired cues or yohimbine, but not the nicotine-prime alone, reinstated nicotine-seeking in males and females. Moreover, when combined with nicotine-paired cues, both yohimbine and nicotine enhanced reinstatement. No significant sex differences or estrous cycle dependent changes were noted across reinstatement tests. Conclusions: These results demonstrate the ability to reinstate nicotine-seeking with multiple modalities and that exposure to nicotine-associated cues during periods of a stressful state or nicotine can increase nicotine-seeking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Animal Sex Differences](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Rats](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Tobacco, alcohol, cannabis and other illegal drug use among young adults: The socioeconomic context.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2012, vol./is. 121/3(231-239), 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2012)

Author(s): Redonnet, Bertrand; Chollet, Aude; Fombonne, Eric; Bowes, Lucy; Melchior, Maria

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Institution: Redonnet, Bertrand: French Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Saint Denis, France

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Low socioeconomic position predicts risk of substance abuse, yet few studies tested the role of preexisting familial and individual characteristics. Methods: Data come from the TEMPO (Trajectoires Epidemiologiques en Population) study (community sample in France, 1991-2009, n = 1103, 22-35 years in 2009) set up among offspring of participants of an epidemiological study (GAZEL). Past 12-month substance

use was assessed in 2009 by self-completed mail survey: regular tobacco smoking, alcohol abuse (AUDIT), cannabis use, problematic cannabis use (CAST), other illegal drug use. Socioeconomic position was defined by educational attainment, occupational grade, employment stability and unemployment. Covariates included demographics (age, sex, relationship status, parenthood), family background (parental income, parental tobacco smoking, parental alcohol use), and juvenile characteristics (psychological problems, academic difficulties) measured longitudinally. Results: 35.8% of study participants were regular smokers, 14.3% abused alcohol, 22.6% used cannabis (6.3% had problematic cannabis use) and 4.1% used other illegal drugs. Except for alcohol abuse, substance use rates were systematically higher in individuals with low, rather than intermediate/high, socioeconomic position (age and sex-adjusted ORs from 1.75 for cannabis use to 2.11 for tobacco smoking and 2.44 for problematic cannabis use). In multivariate analyses these socioeconomic disparities were decreased, but remained statistically significant (except for illegal drugs other than cannabis). Conclusions: Tobacco smoking, alcohol, cannabis and polysubstance use are common behaviors among young adults, particularly those experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage. Interventions aiming to decrease substance abuse and reduce socioeconomic inequalities in this area should be implemented early in life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. "Ready, willing, and (not) able" to change: Young adults' response to residential treatment.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2012, vol./is. 121/3(224-230), 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2012)

Author(s): Kelly, J. F.; Urbanoski, K. A.; Hoepfner, B. B.; Slaymaker, V

Correspondence Address: Kelly, J. F.: Massachusetts General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, MGH, 60 Staniford Street, Boston, MA, US, 02114, jkelly11@partners.org

Institution: Kelly, J. F.: Center for Addiction Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Young adulthood represents a key developmental period for the onset of substance use disorder (SUD). While the number of young adults entering treatment has increased, little is known about the mechanisms of change and early recovery processes in this important clinical population. This study investigated during-treatment change in key therapeutic processes (psychological distress, motivation, self-efficacy, coping skills, and commitment to AA/NA), and tested their relation to outcome at 3 months post-treatment. Methods: Young adults undergoing residential treatment (N = 303; age 18-24; 26% female; 95% Caucasian) were enrolled in a naturalistic prospective study and assessed at intake, mid-treatment, discharge, and 3 months following discharge. Repeated-measures and regression analyses modeled during-treatment change in process variables and impact on outcome. Results: Statistically significant medium to large effect sizes were observed for changes in most processes during treatment, with the exception of motivation, which was high at treatment intake and underwent smaller, but still significant, change. In turn, these during-treatment changes all individually predicted 3-month abstinence to varying degrees, with self-efficacy emerging as the sole predictor in a simultaneous regression. Conclusions: Findings help to clarify the mechanisms through which treatment confers recovery-related benefit among young adults. At treatment intake, high levels of abstinence motivation but lower coping, self-efficacy, and commitment to AA/NA, suggests many entering treatment may be "ready and willing" to change, but "unable" to do so without help. Treatment appears to work, in part, by helping to maintain motivation

while conferring greater ability and confidence to enact such change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
 Commitment
 Coping Behavior
 Distress
 Motivation
 Residential Care Institutions
 Self Efficacy
 Twelve Step Programs

Source: PsycINFO

53. Identifying provider beliefs related to contingency management adoption using the contingency management beliefs questionnaire.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2012, vol./is. 121/3(205-212), 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2012)

Author(s): Rash, Carla J; Petry, Nancy M; Kirby, Kimberly C; Martino, Steve; Roll, John; Stitzer, Maxine L

Correspondence Address: Rash, Carla J.: Calhoun Cardiology Center - Behavioral Health, University of Connecticut Health Center, MC 3944, 263 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, CT, US, 06030-3944, carlarash@gmail.com

Institution: Rash, Carla J.: Calhoun Cardiology Center - Behavioral Health, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Contingency management (CM) is a widely recognized empirically-supported addiction treatment; however, dissemination and adoption of CM into routine clinical practice has been slow. Assessment of beliefs about CM may highlight key barriers and facilitators of adoption and inform dissemination efforts. In the present study, we developed a 35-item questionnaire (contingency management beliefs questionnaire; CMBQ) assessing CM beliefs and examined the relation of these beliefs to clinician characteristics and clinical practices. Methods: The web-based study was completed by 617 substance abuse treatment providers. We examined the factor structure using exploratory factor analysis (EFA) in a randomly selected half-sample (n = 318) and evaluated the generalizability of the solution using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) in the second half-sample (n = 299). Results: EFA results suggested a 3-factor solution with 32 items retained; factors represented general barriers, training-related barriers, and pro-CM items. CFA results supported the solution, and reliability was good within each half-sample (alpha = 0.88 and 0.90). Therapeutic approach, years experience in addictions field, perception of CM's research support, prior CM training, and CM adoption interest were significantly associated with the factors. Conclusions: Overall, participants viewed CM favorably yet endorsed barriers, indicating a need for more extensive and targeted response to the most common misperceptions in dissemination efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Contingency Management](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Questionnaires](#)

*Test Construction
 Clinical Practice
 Clinicians
 Drug Rehabilitation

Source: PsycINFO

54. Examining the role of mu opioid receptor endocytosis in the beneficial and side-effects of prolonged opioid use: From a symposium on new concepts in mu-opioid pharmacology.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2012, vol./is. 121/3(189-204), 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2012)

Author(s): Whistler, Jennifer L

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Institution: Whistler, Jennifer L.: Department of Neurology, Ernest Gallo Clinic, University of California, San Francisco, Emeryville, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Opioid drugs remain the gold standard for the treatment of severe pain, both acute/post-surgical and chronic. However, the utility of opioid drugs for the treatment of chronic pain is compromised by the development of analgesic tolerance which, in turn, leads to dose-escalation and increased likelihood of dangerous side effects, including dependence. Consequently, there remains resistance among clinicians and the general population to using opiates for pain management because of risk of "addiction." These fears are not unwarranted. More than 2.5 million people begin abusing opioid painkillers each year, and prescription opioid abuse is now the second most common type of illegal drug use after marijuana. Some abusers become dependent due to recreational use of prescription painkillers. However, many abusers are among the 40 million people suffering from chronic pain, and developed dependence while using the drugs for legitimate purposes. Both of these trends highlight the need to develop opioid therapeutics with a reduced liability to cause tolerance, dependence and addiction. Identifying the ideal properties of opioid drugs that would retain analgesia but reduce these side-effects has been a goal of my laboratory for more than a decade. During this time, we have proposed the novel hypothesis that opioid drugs that promote desensitization, endocytosis and recycling of the mu-opioid-receptor (MOR) will retain analgesic efficacy, but will have a reduced liability to cause tolerance, dependence and addiction. We have generated substantial data, both pharmacological and genetic to suggest that our hypothesis is a valid one. These data are summarized in this review. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Behavior, Biology, and Chemistry: Translational Research in Addiction meeting. Mar, 2011. San Antonio. TX, US. This paper was presented in a symposium entitled "New concepts in mu-opioid pharmacology--Implications for addiction and its management" at the aforementioned meeting.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Usage
 *Neural Receptors
 *Opiates
 *Side Effects (Drug)
 *Endocytosis
 Chronic Pain
 Drug Addiction
 Drug Dependency
 Drug Tolerance
 Pharmacology

Source: PsycINFO

55. mu -Opioid receptors and regulators of G protein signaling (RGS) proteins: From a symposium on new concepts in mu-opioid pharmacology.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2012, vol./is. 121/3(173-180), 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2012)
- Author(s):** Traynor, John
- Correspondence Address:** Traynor, John: Department of Pharmacology and Substance Abuse Research Center, University of Michigan, 1301 MSRB III, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109-5632, jtraynor@umich.edu
- Institution:** Traynor, John: Department of Pharmacology and Substance Abuse Research Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Mu-opioid receptors (MOR) are the therapeutic target for opiate analgesic drugs and also mediate many of the side-effects and addiction liability of these compounds. MOR is a seven-transmembrane domain receptor that couples to intracellular signaling molecules by activating heterotrimeric G proteins. However, the receptor and G protein do not function in isolation but their activities are moderated by several accessory and scaffolding proteins. One important group of accessory proteins is the regulator of G protein signaling (RGS) protein family, a large family of more than thirty members which bind to the activated G α subunit of the heterotrimeric G protein and serve to accelerate signal termination. This action negatively modulates receptor signaling and subsequent behavior. Several members of this family, in particular RGS4 and RGS9-2 have been demonstrated to influence MOR signaling and morphine-induced behaviors, including reward. Moreover, this interaction is not unidirectional since morphine has been demonstrated to modulate expression levels of RGS proteins, especially RGS4 and RGS9-2, in a tissue and time dependent manner. In this article, I will discuss our work on the regulation of MOR signaling by RGS protein activity in cultured cell systems in the context of other in vitro and behavioral studies. In addition I will consider implications of the bi-directional interaction between MOR receptor activation and RGS protein activity and whether RGS proteins might provide a suitable and novel target for medications to manage addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** Behavior, Biology, and Chemistry: Translational Research in Addiction meeting. Mar, 2011. San Antonio. TX, US. This paper was presented in a symposium entitled "New concepts in mu-opioid pharmacology--Implications for addiction and its management" at the aforementioned meeting.
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[*Proteins](#)
[*Cell Signaling](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- ### 56. Internet addiction among adolescents in Lebanon.
- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, May 2012, vol./is. 28/3(1044-1053), 0747-5632 (May 2012)
- Author(s):** Hawi, Nazir S

Correspondence Address: Hawi, Nazir S.: Department of Computer Science, Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences, Notre Dame University, P.O. Box 72 Zouk Mikael, Zouk Mosbeh, Lebanon, nazirhawi@hotmail.com

Institution: Hawi, Nazir S.: Department of Computer Science, Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences, Notre Dame University, Zouk Mosbeh, Lebanon

Language: English

Abstract: Internet addiction has been a subject of research since 1996. In step with this trend, this study aims to illuminate Internet addiction in Lebanon based on research evidence. The timing of this study coincides with the growing rate of penetration of Internet service across the country and with current plans to improve this service. This study investigates Internet usage among adolescents, who are the most vulnerable to Internet addiction in the population. Permission to access schools to conduct this research was obtained from the Ministry of Education and Higher Education. A web-based questionnaire was completed by 833 intermediate and secondary students from public and private schools. The questionnaire included items on demographic information and Internet usage and an Arabic version of Young's Internet Addiction Test (YIAT). The results showed that 4.2% of the sample had significant problems. Furthermore, the more problematic Internet use (PIU) was, the less the Internet was used for information and research, and the more it was used for entertainment. PIU is driven by deficiency needs fuelled by the use of interactive applications. The more deficient the need, the greater the obsession with top-notch interactive applications, and the less frequent the usage of non-interactive applications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. Alcohol-induced gut leakiness as a potential trigger for activation of the immuno-inflammatory cascade in alcoholics: Role of circadian machinery.

Citation: Alcohol, March 2012, vol./is. 46/2(176), 0741-8329 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Forsyth, C. B; Shaikh, M; Voigt, R. M; Tang, Y; Turek, F. W; Keshavarzian, A

Institution: Forsyth, C. B.: Department of Internal Medicine, Section of Gastroenterology, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Several recent studies have demonstrated the effects of alcohol on central circadian rhythms regulated by the suprachiasmatic nucleus in the brain. Accordingly, we hypothesized that alcohol might also affect circadian clock gene expression in the intestinal epithelium in a subset of alcoholics and this in turn could make their intestine more susceptible to injurious effects of alcohol resulting in hyperpermeability [leaky gut]. In this study, we used Caco-2monolayers grown on culture inserts as an in vitromodel of intestinal permeability and performed western blotting, permeability, and siRNA inhibition studies to examine the role of Clock and Per2 circadian genes in alcohol-induced hyperpermeability and a possible role for CYP2E1 in alcohol-induced, circadian mediated, disruption of intestinal barrier integrity. We also measured PER2 protein levels in intestinal mucosa of alcohol fed rats with intestinal hyperpermeability and endotoxemia. Alcohol-fed rats with increased total gut permeability, assessed by urinary sucralose, also had significantly higher levels of PER2 protein in their duodenum and proximal colon than control rats. Our studies: (1) demonstrate a novel mechanism for alcohol-induced intestinal hyperpermeability through stimulation of intestinal circadian clock gene expression, and (2) provide direct evidence for a role for CYP2E1alcohol-induced effects on intestinal circadian genes in the regulation of intestinal permeability in response to alcohol that result in intestinal hyperpermeability,

endotoxemia and hepatic inflammation in alcoholics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Animal Circadian Rhythms](#)
[*Gene Expression](#)
[*Inflammation](#)
[*CLOCK Gene](#)
 Alcohols
 Rats

Source: PsycINFO

58. Effects of a low-element challenge course on abstinence self-efficacy and group cohesion.

Citation: Research on Social Work Practice, March 2012, vol./is. 22/2(151-158), 1049-7315;1552-7581 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Clem, Jamie M; Smith, Thomas E; Richards, Kristin V

Correspondence Address: Clem, Jamie M.: College of Social Work-UCC, Florida State University, 296 Champions Way, Tallahassee, FL, US, 32306, Jmc04y@my.fsu.edu

Institution: Clem, Jamie M.: College of Social Work, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Substance abuse researchers identify self-efficacy and group cohesion as important components in alcohol and other drug-dependency treatment. Objectives: The purpose of this single-group, pretest-posttest study is to explore the therapeutic value of a challenge course intervention on the self-efficacy and group cohesion of nine chemically dependent, adult females. Methods: Data were collected using two validated outcome measures administered before and after the intervention. Focus groups provided insight into the experiences of participants and were examined using manifest and latent theme analysis. Results: Findings indicate statistically significant improvements on both outcome measures with medium to large effect sizes. Several themes were identified including group unity, trust, interpersonal growth, and self-confidence. Conclusions: Suggestions for practice and future research are provided. (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: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Group Cohesion](#)
[*Self Efficacy](#)
 Drug Dependency

Source: PsycINFO

59. "Acculturation, social context, and drug use: Findings from a sample of Hispanic adolescents": Erratum.

Citation: American Journal of Criminal Justice, March 2012, vol./is. 37/1(137), 1066-2316;1936-1351 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Miller, Holly Ventura

Correspondence Address: Miller, Holly Ventura: Department of Criminal Justice, University of Texas at San Antonio, 501 W. Durango Blvd., San Antonio, TX, US, 78207, holly.miller@utsa.edu

Institution: Miller, Holly Ventura: Department of Criminal Justice, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Acculturation, social context, and drug use: Findings from a sample of Hispanic adolescents" by Holly Ventura Miller (American Journal of Criminal Justice, 2011[Jun], Vol 36[2], 93-105). The addition of grant acknowledgement below was inadvertently missed at proof stage. Acknowledgements "This research uses data from "Substance Abuse in Mexican American School-Age Youth", a project directed by Jesse Zapata, David Katims, and Zenong Yin at the University of Texas at San Antonio, and funded by grant NIH-NIDA R24 DA07234 from the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Special acknowledgment is due to the Harlandale Independent School District (HISD) for their cooperation on the original project. The findings and opinions expressed within are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect official positions of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. No direct support was received from grant R24 DA07234 for this analysis." (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2011-11012-002). Criminologists have largely neglected the influence of acculturation in the etiology of Hispanic drug use and delinquency. This is somewhat surprising since a long line of research from several disciplines has consistently linked higher levels of acculturation to greater incidence of negative social, health, and behavioral outcomes. A major shortcoming of this extant literature, however, is its failure to consider the acculturation-drug use link within a particular explanatory framework. This study attempts to address this oversight by examining the acculturation-drug use relationship within the context of gang membership, drug availability, and susceptibility to peer influence. Using data from a sample of Mexican-American adolescents residing in the American Southwest, a series of regression equations were estimated exploring the relative effects of acculturation, gang membership, drug availability, and susceptibility to peer influence on drug use. Separate analyses were conducted on minor (e.g., alcohol, marijuana) and major (e.g., cocaine, heroin) drug use. Findings indicated that all study variables, except acculturation, were significantly related to drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acculturation](#)
[*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Criminology](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
["*Latinos/Latinas"](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Juvenile Delinquency](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

60. The effects of experienced, vicarious, and anticipated strain on violence and drug use among inmates.

Citation: American Journal of Criminal Justice, March 2012, vol./is. 37/1(60-75), 1066-2316;1936-1351 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): McGrath, Shelly A; Marcum, Catherine D; Copes, Heith

Correspondence Address: Copes, Heith: Department of Justice Sciences, University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1201 University Boulevard Suite 210, Birmingham, US, 35294, jhcopes@uab.edu

Institution: McGrath, Shelly A.: Department of Justice Sciences, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US

Language: English

Abstract: The bulk of research on general strain theory has focused on determining the effect of experienced strain on the illegal or delinquent behaviors of juveniles or young adults. While much has been gained by this research, it is important to understand the role of experiencing and witnessing strain on adult, high risk populations (e.g., adult inmates). The current study examines the effect of experienced, vicarious, and anticipated victimization on inappropriate coping mechanisms of inmates. Specifically, it examines the effect of experiencing or witnessing physical victimization on inmates' use of violence and drug/alcohol. Survey data from 208 adult parolees show that, at least in controlled

environments like prisons, witnessing violence increases the likelihood of engaging in violence and that experiencing and witnessing violence significantly increases the likelihood that inmates will use drugs or alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Southern Criminal Justice Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[*Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

61. Yohimbine-induced amygdala activation in pathological gamblers: A pilot study.

Citation: PLoS ONE, February 2012, vol./is. 7/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 2, 2012)

Author(s): Elman, Igor; Becerra, Lino; Tschibelu, Evelyne; Yamamoto, Rinah; George, Edward; Borsook, David

Correspondence Address: Elman, Igor, ielman@cha.harvard.edu

Institution: Elman, Igor: Bedford Veterans Administration Medical Center, Cambridge Health Alliance, Harvard Medical School, Somerville, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale and Objectives: There is evidence that drug addiction is associated with increased physiological and psychological responses to stress. In this pilot functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) study we assessed whether a prototype behavioral addiction, pathological gambling (PG), is likewise associated with an enhanced response to stress. Methods: We induced stress by injecting yohimbine (0.2-0.3 mg/kg, IV), an alpha-2 adrenoceptor antagonist that elicits stress-like physiological and psychological effects in humans and in laboratory animals, to four subjects with PG and to five non-gamblers mentally healthy control subjects. Their fMRI brain responses were assessed along with subjective stress and gambling urges ratings. Results: Voxelwise analyses of data sets from individual subjects, utilizing generalized linear model approach, revealed significant left amygdala activation in response to yohimbine across all PG subjects. This amygdala effect was not observed in the five control individuals. Yohimbine elicited subjective stress ratings in both groups with greater (albeit not statically significantly) average response in the PG subjects. On the other hand, yohimbine did not induce urges to gamble. Conclusions: The present data support the hypothesis of brain sensitization to pharmacologically-induced stress in PG. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elman et al.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Yohimbine](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Physiology](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

62. Noradrenergic alpha 1 receptor antagonist treatment attenuates positive subjective effects of cocaine in humans: A randomized trial.

Citation: PLoS ONE, February 2012, vol./is. 7/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 3, 2012)

Author(s): Newton, Thomas F; De La Garza, Richard II; Brown, Gregory; Kosten, Thomas R; Mahoney, James J III; Haile, Colin N

Correspondence Address: Newton, Thomas F., tnewton@bcm.edu

Institution: Newton, Thomas F.: Menninger Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Baylor College of Medicine, Michael E. DeBakey Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Houston, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Preclinical research implicates dopaminergic and noradrenergic mechanisms in mediating the reinforcing effects of drugs of abuse, including cocaine. The objective of this study was to evaluate the impact of treatment with the noradrenergic alpha 1 receptor antagonist doxazosin on the positive subjective effects of cocaine. Methods: Thirteen non-treatment seeking, cocaine-dependent volunteers completed this single-site, randomized, placebo-controlled, within-subjects study. In one study phase volunteers received placebo and in the other they received doxazosin, with the order counterbalanced across participants. Study medication was masked by over-encapsulating doxazosin tablets and matched placebo lactose served as the control. Study medication treatment was initiated at 1 mg doxazosin or equivalent number of placebo capsules PO/day and increased every three days by 1 mg. After receiving 4 mg doxazosin or equivalent number of placebo capsules participants received masked doses of 20 and 40 mg cocaine IV in that order with placebo saline randomly interspersed to maintain the blind. Results: Doxazosin treatment was well tolerated and doxazosin alone produced minimal changes in heart rate and blood pressure. During treatment with placebo, cocaine produced dose-dependent increases in subjective effect ratings of "high", "stimulated", "like cocaine", "desire cocaine", "any drug effect", and "likely to use cocaine if had access" ($p < .001$). Doxazosin treatment significantly attenuated the effects of 20 mg cocaine on ratings of "stimulated", "like cocaine", and "likely to use cocaine if had access" ($p < .05$). There were trends for doxazosin to reduce ratings of "stimulated", "desire cocaine", and "likely to use cocaine if had access" ($p < .10$). Conclusions: Medications that block noradrenergic alpha 1 receptors, such as doxazosin, may be useful as treatments for cocaine dependence, and should be evaluated further. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Newton et al.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
*Drug Therapy
*Neural Receptors
*Norepinephrine
Clinical Trials
Drug Abuse

Source: PsycINFO

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

63. Review of Contingency management for substance abuse treatment: A guide to implementing this evidence-based practice.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2012, vol./is. 21/2(186-187), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2012)

Author(s): Hays, Lon R

Institution: Hays, Lon R.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Kentucky Medical Center, Lexington, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Contingency management for substance abuse treatment: A guide to implementing this evidence-based practice by Nancy M. Petry (2011). The book is written as a very practical guide for clinicians, administrators, and researchers to be able to

design, administer, and achieve good outcomes with contingency management. The author discusses the application of contingency management in special populations such as those with a dual diagnosis, the homeless population, those in the criminal justice system, pregnant women, and adolescents. The author does an excellent job of explaining the foundations and background of behavioral therapies and the evolution of contingency management. The book certainly accomplishes the goal of providing clinicians, administrators, and researchers with a clear-cut guide so that they can design, administer, and achieve the best possible outcomes with contingency management. Not only can the book be a very helpful tool for those involved in the substance abuse treatment field, but for those who can recognize its applications in a variety of health related behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Contingency Management](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

64. Compulsive buying: Associations with self-reported alcohol and drug problems.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2012, vol./is. 21/2(178-179), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2012)

Author(s): Sansone, Randy A; Chang, Joy; Jewell, Bryan; Sellbom, Martin

Correspondence Address: Sansone, Randy A.: Sycamore Primary Care Center, 2115 Leiter Road, Miamisburg, OH, US, 45342, Randy.sansone@khnetwork.org

Institution: Sansone, Randy A.: Department of Psychiatry, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a study which aims to hypothesize hypothesized a relationship between compulsive buying and self reported alcohol and drug use in a sample of female outpatients. The potential limitations of this study include the self report nature of all data and the imprecise characterization of alcohol and drug problems, the methodology was novel to the literature and the sample was large and consecutive. Findings of the study indicated that in this female outpatient sample, there were associations between compulsive buying and alcohol and drug problems, and was mediated through impulsivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Compulsions](#)
[*Consumer Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

65. Social support, attachment, and chronic stress as correlates of Latina mother and daughter drug use behaviors.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2012, vol./is. 21/2(157-167), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2012)

- Author(s):** Niyonsenga, Theophile; Blackson, Timothy C; De La Rosa, Mario; Rojas, Patria; Dillon, Frank; Ganapati, Emel N
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- Institution:** Niyonsenga, Theophile: Robert Stempel College of Public Health & Social Work, Florida International University, Miami, FL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This cross-sectional study examined three social determinants (sociodemographics, chronic stress, and social support) and the quality of attachment among a community-based sample of Latina mother-daughter dyads (N = 158 dyads) to document the relationship between those factors and their respective drug use. Hypotheses were: (a) the quality of mother-daughter attachment will mediate the relationship between their social support and drug use and (b) the effects of mothers' and daughters' chronic stress on their drug use is mediated by their social support which, in turn, is also mediated by the quality of their attachment after taking into account socio-demographic variables. Structural equation modeling was used with dyads as the units of analyses. Our preliminary results show: (a) transgenerational dyadic concordance among the variables, (b) mothers' higher quality of attachment scores mediated the relationship between their chronic stress and social support scores on their lower drug use scores, and (c) daughters' attachment scores mediated the relationship between their social support scores and their lower drug use scores. Limitations are discussed. Our preliminary results provide a useful first step towards understanding the processes linking stress, social support, and attachment with drug use behaviors among Latina mothers and daughters from a culturally relevant and transgenerational perspective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Chronic Stress](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[Daughters](#)
[Mothers](#)
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

66. Discrimination's role in minority groups' rates of substance-use disorder.

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, March 2012, vol./is. 21/2(150-156), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2012)
- Author(s):** Lo, Celia C; Cheng, Tyrone C
- Correspondence Address:** Lo, Celia C.: School of Social Work, University of Alabama, Box 870314, Tuscaloosa, AL, US, 35487-0314, clo@ua.edu
- Institution:** Lo, Celia C.: School of Social Work, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study asked whether, among the three largest American racial/ethnic minorities, presence/absence of current substance-use disorder is explained to any degree by social status and discrimination. It examined interaction effects involving discrimination and social status, exploring whether social-status factors are channeled through discrimination, fostering disorder. Logistic regression techniques were applied to data from the nationally representative dataset 2001-2003 Collaborative Psychiatric

Epidemiology Surveys. Findings generally suggest that presence of substance-use disorder is likely to be associated with perceived discrimination. Significant interaction effects were also found: Discrimination's strongest association with substance-use disorder was observed for Asian respondents with lower incomes and for Hispanic respondents with little education. This study significantly expands knowledge, since little research preceding it directly addressed relationships among social-status factors, discrimination, and substance-use disorder in minority populations. This study's results should encourage future researchers to further explore mechanisms of the mental health effects of discrimination. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Minority Groups](#)
[*Race and Ethnic Discrimination](#)
[*Status](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

67. Does alexithymia explain variation in cue-elicited craving reported by methamphetamine-dependent individuals?

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2012, vol./is. 21/2(130-135), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2012)

Author(s): Saladin, Michael E; Santa Ana, Elizabeth J; LaRowe, Steven D; Simpson, Annie N; Tolliver, Bryan K; Price, Kimber L; McRae-Clark, Aimee L; Brady, Kathleen T

Correspondence Address: Saladin, Michael E.: Department of Health Sciences and Research, College of Health Professions, Medical University of South Carolina, 77 President St., Room 222, MSC700, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, saladinm@musc.edu

Institution: Saladin, Michael E.: Department of Health Sciences and Research, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Drug craving is an important motivational phenomenon among addicted individuals, and successful management of craving is essential to both the initiation and maintenance of abstinence. Although craving in response to drug cues is common in drug-dependent individuals, it is not universal. At the present time, it is not known why approximately 20-30% of all addicted persons fail to report appreciable craving in laboratory-based cue reactivity studies. This study examined the possibility that alexithymia, a personality attribute characterized by a difficulty identifying and describing emotions, may contribute to the impoverished cue-elicited craving experienced by some addicts. Specifically, we tested the hypothesis that alexithymia, as measured by the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS), would be inversely related to the magnitude of cue-elicited craving obtained in a cue reactivity protocol. Forty methamphetamine-dependent individuals completed the TAS and provided craving ratings for methamphetamine after presentation of methamphetamine-associated cues. Thirteen participants (32%) reported no methamphetamine cue-elicited craving. Contrary to expectation, TAS factor 1 (a measure of difficulty identifying feelings) scores were positively associated with cue-elicited craving. Thus, the results suggest that increasing difficulty identifying feelings may be associated with higher cue-elicited craving. Clinical implications for this finding are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alexithymia](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Cues](#)

[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)

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

68. A pilot study of low-cost contingency management to increase attendance in an adolescent substance abuse program.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2012, vol./is. 21/2(126-129), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2012)

Author(s): Branson, Christopher E; Barbuti, Anna Maria; Clemmey, Philip; Herman, Lisa; Bhutia, Phintso

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Institution: Branson, Christopher E.: Department of Psychiatry, St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Numerous studies demonstrate the efficacy of contingency management (CM) for improving patient outcomes, yet it is rarely used in treatment settings due to the high cost of implementation. This quasi-experimental study (N = 52) examined the effect of a low-cost "Fishbowl" CM intervention on attendance/retention in an early intervention adolescent substance abuse program. The CM group attended significantly more sessions compared to the control group. Furthermore, the CM intervention costs \$3.27 per patient per session. Our findings support the use of low-cost CM to improve adolescent attendance in clinical settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Participation](#)
[*Contingency Management](#)
[*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Early Intervention](#)
[Adolescent Psychopathology](#)

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

69. "Shotgunning" in a population of patients with severe mental illness and comorbid substance use disorders.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2012, vol./is. 21/2(120-125), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2012)

Author(s): Welsh, Christopher; Goldberg, Richard; Tapscott, Stephanie; Medoff, Deborah; Rosenberg, Stanley; Dixon, Lisa

Correspondence Address: Welsh, Christopher: Department of Psychiatry, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, University of Maryland School of Medicine, 22 S. Greene Street, Box 349, P-1-H-10, Baltimore, MD, US, 21201, cwelsh@psych.umaryland.edu

Institution: Welsh, Christopher: Department of Psychiatry, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: "Shotgunning" refers to the practice of one individual forcibly exhaling smoke into the mouth of another, and may increase the risk of transmission of respiratory pathogens. The extent of shotgunning among individuals with co-occurring serious mental illness and substance use is unknown. We included questions about shotgunning in an interview of

236 participants of a study testing a model to prevent and treat HIV and hepatitis. Shotgunning was common (61% [145/236]) and correlated with increased substance use severity and several high-risk behaviors. Only 8% (11/145) understood that shotgunning could transmit disease. Further research and patient education on shotgunning is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

70. Prevalence of unhealthy substance use on teaching and hospitalist medical services: Implications for education.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2012, vol./is. 21/2(111-119), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2012)

Author(s): Holt, Stephen R; Ramos, Jorge; Harma, Michael A; Cabrera, Felix; Louis-Ashby, Coeurlida; Dinh, An; Tetrault, Jeanette M; Fiellin, David A

Correspondence Address: Holt, Stephen R.: Yale University School of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, P.O. Box 208025, New Haven, CT, US, 06520-8025, stephen.holt@yale.edu

Institution: Holt, Stephen R.: Department of Internal Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: The prevalence of unhealthy substance use (USU) among medical inpatients can vary, and prior research has not characterized the prevalence of USU among patients cared for by a teaching service (TS) and a nonteaching hospitalist service (NTHS). The objective of this study was to compare the prevalence of USU among patients cared for by a TS and an NTHS. We conducted a cross-sectional study from February to June 2009 at a community teaching hospital. Within 24 hours of admission, all eligible internal medicine admissions to the TS or NTHS were screened for USU, using the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-Consumption and Drug Abuse Screening Test. Patients screening positive then underwent a diagnostic interview and blinded chart review to increase case finding and to assess whether each patient's admission was related to USU. There were 414 eligible and consenting patients out of 656 patients identified. Patients on the TS were younger and more likely to be current smokers, male, unmarried, non-white, and unemployed ($p < .01$ for all comparisons). TS patients were more likely to have evidence of USU (29.2% vs. 12.3%; $p < .01$). Among all admissions to the TS, 22.2% were deemed to be probably or possibly due to USU, as compared with only 3.7% of admissions to the NTHS ($p < .01$). Medical TSs care for a greater share of patients with USU as compared with an NTHS. These data highlight the need for expanded medical resident training in the diagnosis and management of USU. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: New England Regional Society of General Internal Medicine Meeting. Apr, 2010. Providence, RI, US. Presented in oral format at the aforementioned conference and the poster format at the 33rd Annual Society of General Internal Medicine Meeting, Minneapolis, MN, April 29, 2010. Dr. Louis-Ashby is now with National Health Service Corps at the Family Health Center in Tampa, Florida.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)

*Epidemiology
 *Hospitals
 *Medical Education
 *Teaching

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

71. Evolution of Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome in self-neglecting alcoholics: Preliminary results of relation with Wernicke-delirium and diabetes mellitus.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2012, vol./is. 21/2(104-110), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2012)

Author(s): Wijnia, Jan W; van de Wetering, Ben J. M; Zwart, Elles; Nieuwenhuis, K. Gerrit A; Goossensen, M. Anne

Correspondence Address: Wijnia, Jan W.: Rijnmond Care Group, Nursing Home Slingsdael, Center for Korsakoff and Psychogeriatrics, Krabbendijkestraat 495, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 3084 LP, j.wijnia@zorggroeprijnmond.nl

Institution: Wijnia, Jan W.: Rijnmond Care Group, Nursing Home Slingsdael, Center for Korsakoff and Psychogeriatrics, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: We present a descriptive, retrospective study of initial symptoms, comorbidity, and alcohol withdrawal in 73 alcoholic patients with subsequent Korsakoff syndrome. In 25/73 (35%) of the patients the classic triad of Wernicke's encephalopathy with ocular symptoms, ataxia and confusion, was found. In at least 6/35 (17%) of the initial deliria (95% confidence interval: 10-25%) we observed no other underlying causes, thus excluding other somatic causes, medication, (recent) alcohol withdrawal, or intoxication. We suggest that these deliria may have been representing Wernicke's encephalopathy. A high frequency (15%) of diabetics may reflect a contributing factor of diabetes mellitus in the evolution of the Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Delirium
 *Diabetes Mellitus
 *Korsakoffs Psychosis
 *Wernicke's Syndrome
 Alcohol Withdrawal
 Alcoholism
 Comorbidity
 Encephalopathies
 Symptoms

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

72. Implications of epidemiological data for identifying persons with substance use and other mental disorders.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2012, vol./is. 21/2(97-103), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2012)

Author(s): Rosenthal, Richard N; Nunes, Edward V; Le Fauve, Charlene E

Correspondence Address: Rosenthal, Richard N.: Department of Psychiatry, St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital Center, 1090 Amsterdam Ave., 16th Floor, New York, NY, US, 10025, rosenthal@chpnet.org

Institution: Rosenthal, Richard N.: Department of Psychiatry, St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital Center, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: The authors conducted systematic searches in standard databases using key search terms related to epidemiology, prevalence, and co-occurring substance use and other mental disorders (COD), as well as specific combinations of drug and mental disorders. The authors targeted high-quality, large sample epidemiological surveys so as to utilize studies of high methodological rigor in the construction of recommendations for clinical identification. Further refined searches to identify these studies revealed common themes and related research gaps. Findings suggest that clinicians should have increased expectation that a patient with a substance use disorder (SUD) has a co-occurring mental disorder if the SUD is relatively severe, if the patient began using substances (including tobacco) at an early age, is female, is dependent on nicotine, or has a drug use disorder. Patients identified as having at least one SUD and one co-occurring mental disorder should be assessed to identify other likely CODs, because disorders are not normally distributed and tend to cluster in relatively few individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

73. Substance use, sexual intercourse, and condom nonuse among depressed adolescents and young adults.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, March 2012, vol./is. 50/3(264-270), 1054-139X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Shrier, Lydia A; Walls, Courtney; Lops, Christopher; Kendall, Ashley D; Blood, Emily A

Correspondence Address: Shrier, Lydia A.: Division of Adolescent, Medicine, Children's Hospital Boston, 300 Longwood Avenue, Boston, MA, US, 02115, lydia.shrier@childrens.harvard.edu

Institution: Shrier, Lydia A.: Division of Adolescent, Children's Hospital, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: To examine daily- and event-level associations of substance use with occurrence of sex and condom nonuse among depressed youth. Methods: Depressed, sexually active outpatients aged 15-22 years reported alcohol use, marijuana use, and sex on a personal digital assistant for 2 weeks. If they reported sex, participants indicated partner type and condom use. Data were analyzed for participants who reported both substance use and sex events (N = 39) using generalized estimating equations. Daily-level models compared the likelihood of sex and of condom nonuse between days on which participants did or did not use substances. Event-level models examined the likelihood of sex in the 2, 6, and 12 hours after substance use and the likelihood of condom nonuse if substances were used in the preceding 2, 6, and 12 hours. Results: Participants reported 307 sex events (180 unprotected) and 391 substance use events on 572 days. Substance use was associated with increased odds of sex on the same day, but not after adjusting for weekend. Depressed youth were less likely to have sex within 2 hours after substance use and more likely to have sex within 12 hours after marijuana use. There was no main effect of substance use on condom nonuse; however, there was a significant interaction such that on weekdays, condom nonuse was less likely when substances were used within 6 hours before sex. Conclusions: The findings from this small, predominantly female sample suggest that contextual factors, not intoxication, influence associations of substance use with sexual behavior in depressed youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Condoms](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Sexual Intercourse \(Human\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Emotional intelligence and self esteem in cannabis abusers.

Citation: Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology, July 2012, vol./is. 38/2(385-393), 0019-4247 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Nehra, Dharmender Kumar; Sharma, Vibha; Mushtaq, Huda; Sharma, Nov Rattan; Sharma, Monika; Nehra, Sheetal

Institution: Nehra, Dharmender Kumar: Advanced Institute for Management of Stress and life style problems, Srinagar, India

Language: English

Abstract: This study was taken up to investigate emotional intelligence and self esteem in cannabis abusers. Cross sectional hospital based study, Study is based on a sample of 200 individuals. 100 Cannabis dependent, diagnosed based on DSM-IV TR was selected from two different hospitals in north India. 100 healthy matched subjects constituted the control group. Assessment was done using MINI, General Health Questionnaire, Indian Adaptation of Emotional Intelligence Scale and Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale. Significant differences were seen in Emotional Intelligence between the Cannabis dependent group and normal control group. The cannabis dependent groups scored significantly low on emotional intelligence in comparison with control group. Further, cannabis dependent group scored significantly lower on score of self esteem than the normal control group. Relationship between emotional intelligence and self esteem was found to be positively correlated. Our study suggests an association between low emotional intelligence, low self esteem and cannabis dependence and the prevention and treatment of cannabis dependence should lay focus on these factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Emotional Intelligence](#)
[*Self Esteem](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Recent advances in the genetic epidemiology and molecular genetics of substance use disorders.

Citation: Nature Neuroscience, February 2012, vol./is. 15/2(181-189), 1097-6256;1546-1726 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Kendler, Kenneth S; Chen, Xiangning; Dick, Danielle; Maes, Hermine; Gillespie, Nathan; Neale, Michael C; Riley, Brien

Correspondence Address: Kendler, Kenneth S., kendler@vcu.edu

Institution: Kendler, Kenneth S.: Virginia Institute of Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article reviews current advances in the genetics of substance use disorders (SUDs). Both genetic and environmental sources of risk are required to develop a complete picture of SUD etiology. Genetic sources of risk for SUDs are not highly substance specific in their effects. Genetic and environmental risks for SUDs typically do not only add together but also interact with each other over development. Risk gene identification for SUDs has

been difficult, with one recent success in identifying nicotinic receptor variants that affect risk for nicotine dependence. The impact of genetic variants on SUD risk will individually be small. Although genetic epidemiologic methods are giving us an increasingly accurate map of broad causal pathways to SUDs, gene discovery will be needed to identify the specific biological systems. Identifying these risk genes and understanding their action will require large clinical samples, and interaction between these studies and work in model organisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Nature America, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Molecular Neuroscience](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. Our focus on the pharmacogenetics of CRF1 antagonists is simply because they are in clinical development.

Citation: Nature Reviews Neuroscience, January 2012, vol./is. 13/1(70), 1471-003X (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Heilig, Markus

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Institution: Heilig, Markus: Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Responds to by W. J. Giardino & A. E. Ryabinin's comments (see record 2012-03773-014) on the author's original article (see record 2011-30215-012). In this article authors point out the exquisite complexity of the Corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) family of peptides and their receptors, which extend well beyond CRF1 and may influence alcohol consumption in multiple ways. We share the hope that the discovery of urocortins and their CRF2-mediated actions will ultimately lead to new opportunities for the development of treatments for addictive disorders. However, as Giardino and Ryabinin point out, no small molecules currently exist that target CRF2 and are suitable for human use. Against that background, it is perhaps reasonable to focus a pharmacogenetic review on targets for which medications are actually in clinical development. Authors argue that the slower development of CRF2-targeted therapies is a result of the field neglecting them. The main barrier to bringing forward novel pharmacotherapies is instead the difficulty in developing molecules that are suitable for human use. For reasons that are unclear, no non-peptide agonists for any member of the secretin family of G-protein-coupled receptors have been successfully developed. We certainly hope for breakthroughs in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Corticotropin Releasing Factor](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. Corticotropin-releasing factor: Innocent until proven guilty.

Citation: Nature Reviews Neuroscience, January 2012, vol./is. 13/1(70), 1471-003X (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Giardino, William J; Ryabinin, Andrey E

Correspondence Address: Ryabinin, Andrey E.: Department of Behavioural Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road, Portland, OR, US, 97219, ryabinin@ohsu.edu

Institution: Giardino, William J.: Department of Behavioural Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Heilig et al. (see record 2011-30215-012). The recent Review article by Heilig et al. expertly discussed strategies towards the development of therapeutics for alcoholism. However, we noticed a serious omission in their discussion of the corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) system. The authors described evidence supporting a role for CRF receptor 1 (CRF1) in alcohol-related behavioural traits, concluding that phenotypic screening may improve the clinical efficacy of CRF1 antagonists. We also identified several cases in which authors applied a ligand exogenously and inferred that the same ligand must mediate the effect endogenously. Heilig et al. probably excluded CRF2 and urocortins because orally available CRF2-specific drugs do not exist. However, we might argue that the slower development of CRF2- targeted therapies is a by-product of the issues outlined above. Aside from the authors' exclusion of CRF2, we remind them that UCN1 also exhibits high affinity for CRF1. Furthermore, genetic deletion of UCN1 dampened alcohol preference and alcohol-induced reward justifying the inclusion of UCNs in future conversation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Corticotropin Releasing Factor](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Pharmacokinetics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Prevalence and impact of substance use among emerging adults with serious mental health conditions.

Citation: Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal, 2012, vol./is. 35/3(235-243), 1095-158X;1559-3126 (Win, 2012)

Author(s): Sheidow, Ashli J; McCart, Michael; Zajac, Kristyn; Davis, Maryann

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Institution: Sheidow, Ashli J.: Medical University of South Carolina, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Family Services Research Center, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Topic: This critical review of the literature integrates findings across varied literatures and identifies areas for continued study on the prevalence, correlates, and impact of substance use (alcohol and illicit drugs) on social role functioning among emerging adults with serious mental health conditions. Purpose: This population is of interest because of high comorbidity rates between substance use and serious mental health conditions and the added difficulties posed by their co-occurrence during the transition to adulthood. This critical review presents the epidemiology of substance use in emerging adults with serious mental health conditions compared to emerging adults without these conditions, as well as what is known about predictors and consequences of substance use in this population. Sources Used: PsychINFO and PubMed along with relevant published literature. Results:

This review summarizes what is known about the impact of these co-occurring problems on the transition of emerging adults from school and training environments to adult work roles. Though this group presents with unique challenges, few programs have been developed to address their specific needs. This paper synthesizes what is known empirically about approaches with this population, discussing those that might be useful for emerging adults with comorbid serious mental health conditions and substance use problems, particularly in supporting their educational and vocational development. Conclusions and Implications for Practice: Emerging adults with co-occurring serious mental health conditions and substance use problems are underserved by current mental health systems. Recommendations focus on how to promote mental health and social role functioning through comprehensive intervention programs that provide continuity of care through the transition to adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Trustees of Boston University; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. A latent class analysis of alcohol abuse and dependence symptoms among Puerto Rican youth.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2012, vol./is. 47/4(429-441), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Mancha, Brent Edward; Hulbert, Alicia; Latimer, William W

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Institution: Mancha, Brent Edward: Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: The study aim was to classify youths into homogenous groups based on their symptoms of Alcohol Abuse and Dependence. An NIDA-funded cross-sectional survey was administered to 622 middle and high school students in San Juan, Puerto Rico in 2000. Latent class analysis (LCA) examined the Alcohol Abuse and Dependence symptoms. Three distinct classes of drinkers were found: low (86.0% of sample), moderate (11.7% of sample), and high (2.3% of sample) severity classes which were distinguished by differing estimated probabilities of symptom reporting. The study has implications for the diagnosis of Alcohol Abuse and Dependence among Puerto Rican youths. Limitations are also noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[Analysis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. Exercise addiction: Symptoms, diagnosis, epidemiology, and etiology.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2012, vol./is. 47/4(403-417), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Berczik, Krisztina; Szabo, Attila; Griffiths, Mark D; Kurimay, Tamas; Kun, Bernadette; Urban, Robert; Demetrovics, Zsolt

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Institution: Berczik, Krisztina: Doctoral School of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary

Language: English

Abstract: Regular physical activity plays a crucial role in health maintenance and disease prevention. However, excessive exercise has the potential to have adverse effects on both physical and mental health. The scholastic and empirical discussion of excessive physical activity focuses on obsessive and compulsive exercising, and uses several labels. However, in this review, we argue that the most appropriate term for this phenomenon is exercise addiction, emphasizing that excessive physical exercise fits the typical and most common characteristics of behavioral addictions. The aim of this review is to synthesize the current knowledge on symptomology, diagnosis, epidemiology, and etiology of exercise addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Exercise](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. The most critical unresolved issues associated with race, ethnicity, culture, and substance use.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2012, vol./is. 47/4(390-395), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Unger, Jennifer B

Correspondence Address: Unger, Jennifer B.: Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, 2001 N. Soto St., 3rd floor, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90089, unger@usc.edu

Institution: Unger, Jennifer B.: Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This paper discusses the limitations of previous research on race, ethnicity, culture, and substance use. The study offers the following recommendations for future research in this area: (1) move beyond simple comparisons of mutually exclusive groups, (2) focus on the meaning of an ethnic label to the individual, (3) consider the complex interactions between an individual's cultural identity and the cultural context, (4) understand and acknowledge the researcher's inherent biases, and (5) translate research findings into practice and policy change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Ethnic Identity
*Race (Anthropological)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Dual diagnosis and suicide risk in a Spanish outpatient sample.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2012, vol./is. 47/4(383-389), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Szerman, Nestor; Lopez-Castroman, Jorge; Arias, Francisco; Morant, Consuelo; Babin, Francisco; Mesias, Beatriz; Basurte, Ignacio; Vega, Pablo; Baca-Garcia, Enrique

Correspondence Address: Lopez-Castroman, Jorge: Department of Psychiatry, IIS-Hospital Fundacion Jimenez D'iaz, Madrid, Spain, jlopez@fjd.es

Institution: Szerman, Nestor: Department of Psychiatry, Gregorio Maranon Hospital, Madrid, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: The present study compares dual-diagnosis patients with other groups of psychiatric patients to determine the differential characteristics in suicide risk and other clinical variables between them. During 2008 in Madrid, 837 outpatients were evaluated in addiction and mental health services. Three comparison groups were created according to current diagnosis: (i) dual patients, (ii) patients with substance use disorders but no other mental disorders, and (iii) patients with mental disorders but no substance use disorders. A multinomial logistic regression model was built to explore the risk associated with dual diagnosis. Criteria for dual diagnosis were met at the time of the study by 440 patients (52.6%). Dual patients showed several demographic and clinical differences and a higher risk for suicide than the other two comparison groups. Further research is needed to define suicide preventive strategies for dual patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Dual Diagnosis
*Mental Disorders
*Psychiatric Patients
*Risk Factors
*Suicide
Outpatients

Source: PsycINFO

83. How does youth cigarette use respond to weak economic periods? Implications for the current economic crisis.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2012, vol./is. 47/4(375-382), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Arkes, Jeremy

Correspondence Address: Arkes, Jeremy: Naval Postgraduate School, Graduate School of Business and Public Policy, 555 Dyer Rd., Monterey, CA, US, 93940, arkes@nps.edu

Institution: Arkes, Jeremy: Naval Postgraduate School, Graduate School of Business and Public Policy, Monterey, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This paper examines whether youth cigarette use increases during weak economic periods (as do youth alcohol and drug use). The data come from the 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. With repeated measures over the 1997-2006 period, for almost 9,000 individuals, the samples include 30,000+ teenagers (15-19 years) and 30,000+ young adults (20-24 years). Logit models with state and year controls are estimated. The results indicate that teenagers and young adults increase cigarette use when the economy is weaker, implying that the current financial crisis has likely increased youth cigarette use

relative to what it would have otherwise been. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crises](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Economics](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. Police perceptions of Supervised Consumption Sites (SCSS): A qualitative study.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2012, vol./is. 47/4(364-374), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Watson, Tara Marie; Bayoumi, Ahmed; Kolla, Gillian; Penn, Rebecca; Fischer, Benedikt; Luce, Janine; Strike, Carol

Correspondence Address: Strike, Carol: Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, 155 College Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5T 3M7, carol.strike@utoronto.ca

Institution: Watson, Tara Marie: Centre for Criminology and Sociolegal Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Police are key stakeholders in cities considering supervised consumption site (SCS) implementation. We examine police perceptions of SCSs using data collected between 2008 and 2010. Data from interviews and focus groups conducted with police officers of varied ranks (n = 18) in Ottawa and Toronto, Canada, were analyzed using thematic analyses. Participants opposed SCS implementation in their respective cities. The police views we heard invoke values and perspectives on evidence that differ from those used in research. Whether these divergent frameworks are reconcilable is a question for future research. Study limitations are noted. The Ontario HIV Treatment Network funded the study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Police Personnel](#)
[Analysis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Validity of the self-reported drug use section of the Addiction Severity Index and associated factors used under naturalistic conditions.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2012, vol./is. 47/4(356-363), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Denis, Cecile; Fatseas, Melina; Beltran, Virginie; Bonnet, Claire; Picard, Stephane; Combourieu, Isabelle; Daulouede, Jean-Pierre; Auriacombe, Marc

Correspondence Address: Auriacombe, Marc: Departement d'Addictologie, CH Charles Perrens, 121 Rue de la Bechade, Bordeaux, France, 33076, Cedex, marc.auriacombe@u-bordeaux2.fr

Institution: Denis, Cecile: Laboratoire de Psychiatrie, Universite Bordeaux Segalen, Bordeaux, France

Language: English

Abstract: The study examined the validity of 1848 self-reported uses of drugs determined within an Addiction Severity Index interview in comparison with urinalysis results among drug-dependent subjects undergoing treatment in outpatient clinics (Aquitaine area,

southwest France, 1994-2005). Agreement and kappa statistics were calculated for each substance. Factors associated with agreement were defined using a multivariate analysis. The conditional kappa coefficients were excellent for all substances assessed. The accuracy between self-reports and urinalysis results was influenced by factors that only slightly affected conditional kappa coefficients. Clients did not underreport their substance use in naturalistic clinical assessment conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Environmental Effects](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. Impact of migration on explanatory models of illness and addiction severity in patients with drug dependence in a Paris suburb.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2012, vol./is. 47/4(347-355), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Taieb, Olivier; Chevret, Sylvie; Moro, Marie Rose; Weiss, Mitchell G; Biadi-Imhof, Anne; Reyre, Aymeric; Baubet, Thierry

Correspondence Address: Taieb, Olivier: Department of Psychiatry, Avicenne Hospital, APHP, Paris 13 University, EA4403, Inserm U669 Unit, 125 rue de Stalingrad, Paris, France, 93000, olivier.taieb@avc.aphp.fr

Institution: Taieb, Olivier: Department of Psychiatry, Avicenne Hospital, APHP, Paris 13 University, EA4403, Inserm U669 Unit, Paris, France

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives of this study were to assess explanatory models (considering illness experience and meaning), addiction severity among patients with drug dependence, and the role of migration. Adapted Explanatory Model Interview Catalogue interviews were conducted with 70 outpatients in a Paris suburb. Among them, 42 were either first- or second-generation immigrants, most from North Africa. Explanatory models were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively according to migration status, assessing potential confounders with multivariate linear models. Explanatory models were heterogeneous. Compared with nonmigrants, migrants reported fewer somatic and violence-related symptoms. They attributed the causes of their addiction more frequently to social and magico-religious factors and less to psychological factors. Conversely, no difference in addiction severity was found between migrants and nonmigrants. Considering local patterns of illness experience and meaning of drug dependence is a critical component of culturally sensitive clinical care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Human Migration](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Diaries.

Citation: Research on writing approaches in mental health., 2011(55-65), 1572-6304 (2011)

Author(s): Mackrill, Thomas

Correspondence Address: Mackrill, Thomas: Aarhus University, Center for Alcohol and Drug Research, Artillerivej 90, 2 2300, Kobenhavn S, Denmark, tm@crf.au.dk

Institution: Mackrill, Thomas: Aarhus University, Center for Alcohol and Drug Research, Kobenhavn, Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: (from the preface) Diaries are an inexpensive, self-help way to keep track on one's self and discover about oneself aspects that may not emerge otherwise. The advantages of diary writing are so many, in addition to their cost-effectiveness, that it is no surprise that diaries are still considered an important idiographic research tool by many scholars. One must differentiate between solicited and nonsolicited diaries because this differentiation may make a difference in the results. One of the many advantages of diary writing is their temporal extension over days, weeks, months, and even years. Of course, even though diaries are relatively easy to administer, they are rather time-consuming to analyze. Nonetheless, diaries have been administered to learn more about behavioral and existential therapies as well as anxiety and eating disorders, and substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[*Self Help Techniques](#)
[*Journal Writing](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Eating Disorders](#)
[Existential Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Autobiographies.

Citation: Research on writing approaches in mental health., 2011(39-53), 1572-6304 (2011)

Author(s): Ressler, Lawrence; L'Abate, Luciano

Correspondence Address: L'Abate, Luciano, 2079 Deborah Drive, NE, Atlanta, GA, US, llabate3@bellsouth.net

Institution: Ressler, Lawrence: Taylor University, Department of Social Science, IN, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the preface) The purpose of this chapter is to review research about therapeutic writing using autobiographic methodology. The chapter includes an historical background about the research literature on autobiographies until 2006 and reviews the considerable amount of research that has accrued since that year to date. The literature on autobiographies includes both qualitative and quantitative research that deals with addictions, autism, cancer, children, dementia, feelings and emotions, gender differences, heart disease, longevity and mortality, mental disorders, multiple sclerosis, obesity, retirement, senior citizens, and sex offenders. The authors lament the lack of theory to "explain" how autobiography helps most people who use it, whether they are functional or dysfunctional, suggesting that perhaps Relational Competence Theory may encompass autobiography as a self-help way to learn more about oneself. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Autobiography](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Methodology](#)
[*Narrative Therapy](#)
[*Physical Disorders](#)
[Aging](#)

[Emotions](#)
[History](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Psychological Theories](#)
[Qualitative Research](#)
[Quantitative Methods](#)
[Retirement](#)
[Self Help Techniques](#)
[Sex Offenses](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Migraine and medication overuse.

Citation: Comorbidity in migraine., 2011(96-111) (2011)

Author(s): Silberstein, Stephen D

Institution: Silberstein, Stephen D.: Jefferson Headache Center, Thomas Jefferson University Hospital, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses migraine and medication overuse. Patients with frequent headaches often overuse analgesics, opioids, ergotamine and triptans. Overuse may result in increasing headache frequency. Anxiety, depression and other psychological disturbances frequently accompany headaches associated with medication overuse--medication overuse headache (MOH). Medication overuse headache maybe refractory to preventive medication. It was first observed in Switzerland, where workers in the pharmaceutical industry were given free samples of phenacetin-containing pain medication at the workplace. Peters and Horton observed the same phenomenon in patients who used large amounts of ergotamine preparations; they described 52 patients who took ergotamine on a daily basis, developed daily headache, and significantly improved after ergotamine was withdrawn. The triptans not only lead to MOH, but also may cause increased migraine frequency. Although stopping the overused acute medication may result in withdrawal symptoms and a period of increased headache, subsequent headache improvement frequently occurs. Medication overuse headache patients who were withdrawn from ergotamine and analgesics and given no further therapy no longer had daily headaches, although about 40% still had episodic migraine attacks. Many terms have been used to describe MOH, including rebound headache, medication-misuse headache, and drug-induced headache. In order to emphasize the regular intake of drugs as the basis of this headache form, the new International Headache Society (IHS) classification uses the term MOH. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings:
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Headache](#)
[*Migraine Headache](#)
[Triptans](#)

Source: PsycINFO

90. Parenting mentally ill children: Faith, caring, support, and surviving the system.

Citation: Parenting mentally ill children: Faith, caring, support, and surviving the system., 2011 (2011)

Author(s): LeCroy, Craig Winston

Institution: LeCroy, Craig Winston: School of Social Work, Arizona State University, Tucson, AZ, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) According to one estimate, nearly 21 percent of U.S. children ages 9 to 17 have a diagnosable mental or addictive disorder with some recognizable impairment. What is it like for the parents who have to care for, mentor, and protect these children day in and day out, often far beyond their childhood years? How do they cope? How can society help? The Surgeon General has identified children's mental illness as a national problem that creates a burden of suffering so serious as to be considered a health crisis. Yet, what it means to be the parent of a mentally ill child has not been adequately considered--until now. *Parenting Mentally Ill Children: Faith, Caring, Support, and Surviving the System* captures the essence of caring for these youngsters, providing resources and understanding for parents and an instructive lesson for society. Author Craig Winston LeCroy uses in-depth interviews to chronicle the experiences of parents of mentally ill children as they attempt to survive each day, obtain needed help, and reach out for support. Their stories articulate their misunderstood emotions of shame, anger, fear, guilt, and powerlessness in the face of stigma from professionals, family, and friends. The book concludes with a critical appraisal of the social policies that must be implemented to help--and the reasons we should feel obligated to initiate them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Parenting](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[Faith](#)

Source: PsycINFO

91. "Concurrent mental health and substance use problems among street-involved youth": Erratum.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, October 2011, vol./is. 9/5(554), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Kirst, Maritt; Frederick, Tyler; Erickson, Patricia G

Institution: Kirst, Maritt: Ontario Tobacco Research Unit, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Concurrent mental health and substance use problems among street-involved youth" by Maritt Kirst, Tyler Frederick and Patricia G. Erickson (International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, 2011[Oct], Vol 9[5], 543-553). In the original article, the percentage in Table 1 for 'suicidal ideation in last 12 months' should be 27%. In Table 3, the number of homeless youth without a concurrent disorder reporting a previous arrest should be 51. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2011-23835-008). Among marginalized populations, homeless adults are known to have elevated rates of mental health and substance use problems compared to the general population, but less is known about their youthful homeless counterparts. While few studies currently exist, what research has been conducted among street-involved youth has confirmed high rates of comorbidity among this population. However, few of these studies explore predictors of concurrent mental health and substance use problems among street-involved youth and consider broader health and social implications. The aim of the current study was to expand on current knowledge of comorbidity among street-involved youth by examining prevalence and correlates of self-reported concurrent mental health and substance use problems among a sample of 150 street-involved youth in Toronto, Canada. Results of descriptive and bivariate analyses revealed that a quarter of the participants experienced concurrent mental health and substance use problems, and that more youth with concurrent problems had experienced physical child maltreatment, greater transience, street victimization and previous arrest compared to youth without concurrent problems. Logistic regression results showed that street-involved youth with concurrent problems were almost four times more likely to have been victimized in the last 12 months. These results highlight a more disadvantaged health and social profile among street-involved youth with

concurrent mental health and substance use problems, and underscore the need for increased research attention on treatment accessibility and needs among this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

92. Concurrent mental health and substance use problems among street-involved youth.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, October 2011, vol./is. 9/5(543-553), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Kirst, Maritt; Frederick, Tyler; Erickson, Patricia G

Correspondence Address: Kirst, Maritt: Ontario Tobacco Research Unit, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada, maritt.kirst@utoronto.ca

Institution: Kirst, Maritt: Ontario Tobacco Research Unit, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: [Correction Notice: An erratum for this article was reported in Vol 9(5) of International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction (see record 2011-23835-009). In the original article, the percentage in Table 1 for 'suicidal ideation in last 12 months' should be 27%. In Table 3, the number of homeless youth without a concurrent disorder reporting a previous arrest should be 51.] Among marginalized populations, homeless adults are known to have elevated rates of mental health and substance use problems compared to the general population, but less is known about their youthful homeless counterparts. While few studies currently exist, what research has been conducted among street-involved youth has confirmed high rates of comorbidity among this population. However, few of these studies explore predictors of concurrent mental health and substance use problems among street-involved youth and consider broader health and social implications. The aim of the current study was to expand on current knowledge of comorbidity among street-involved youth by examining prevalence and correlates of self-reported concurrent mental health and substance use problems among a sample of 150 street-involved youth in Toronto, Canada. Results of descriptive and bivariate analyses revealed that a quarter of the participants experienced concurrent mental health and substance use problems, and that more youth with concurrent problems had experienced physical child maltreatment, greater transience, street victimization and previous arrest compared to youth without concurrent problems. Logistic regression results showed that street-involved youth with concurrent problems were almost four times more likely to have been victimized in the last 12 months. These results highlight a more disadvantaged health and social profile among street-involved youth with concurrent mental health and substance use problems, and underscore the need for increased research attention on treatment accessibility and needs among this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

93. Why is childhood maltreatment associated with adolescent substance abuse? A critical review of explanatory models.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, October 2011, vol./is. 9/5(525-542), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Hovdestad, Wendy E; Tonmyr, Lil; Wekerle, Christine; Thornton, Tiffany

Correspondence Address: Hovdestad, Wendy E.: Health Surveillance and Epidemiology Division, Public Health Agency of Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1A 0K9, Wendy.Hovdestad@phac-aspc.gc.ca

Institution: Hovdestad, Wendy E.: Health Surveillance and Epidemiology Division, Public Health Agency of Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Childhood maltreatment and adolescent substance abuse are important health issues that have been linked by research and theory for at least 50 years. Considering the intricacies of child maltreatment research, this paper aims to answer the question: which models show the most promise to explain why child maltreatment is a risk indicator for adolescent substance abuse? Models of the mechanisms of this association are reviewed and evaluated in the context of the many complexities of defining and measuring child maltreatment. We offer three recommendations for future research in this area: 1) measures of the severity of child maltreatment should be used where possible; 2) positive childhood relationships should be assessed as a potentially important protective factor; 3) more research should involve system-involved children and adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Child Abuse](#)
[*Childhood Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Protective Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

94. The relationship between post-traumatic stress symptoms and substance use among adolescents involved with child welfare: Implications for emerging adulthood.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, October 2011, vol./is. 9/5(507-524), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Goldstein, Abby L; Wekerle, Christine; Tonmyr, Lil; Thornton, Tiffany; Waechter, Randall; Pereira, Jessica; Chung, Ronald; MAP Research Team

Correspondence Address: Goldstein, Abby L.: OISE, University of Toronto, 252 Bloor Street West, 7-228, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 1V5, abbyl.goldstein@utoronto.ca

Corporate/Institutional Author: MAP Research Team

Institution: Goldstein, Abby L.: OISE, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to examine the role of posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) in predicting substance use and substance-related problems in a sample of older youth and emerging adults involved with child welfare. The sample was drawn from the Maltreatment and Adolescent Pathways (MAP) longitudinal study (Wekerle et al. 2009). Participants were 253 youth and emerging adults (ages 15-20; M = 16.87, SD = 1.04; 61.4% female and 38.6% male) who were involved with child welfare. Multiple regression analyses were conducted to examine the impact of PTSS using subscales from the Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (TSCC; Briere 1996). Outcome variables were past year alcohol, marijuana and illicit drug use; as well as alcohol and drug problems. Controlling for gender, age, child welfare status and child maltreatment, both dissociation and anger emerged as significant predictors of substance use and related problems. The implications of these findings for older youth and emerging adults exiting

the child welfare system are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Welfare](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[Life Changes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

95. Comparative study of attraction, incidence and intensity of male and female student's addictive behaviors.

Original Title: Etude comparative de l'attirance, la frequence et l'intensite des conduites addictives chez les etudiants et les etudiantes.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, September 2011, vol./is. 169/8(517-522), 0003-4487 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Idier, L; Decamps, G; Rasle, N; Koleck, M

Correspondence Address: Idier, L.: laboratoire de psychologie sante et qualite de vie, universite Victor-Segalen Bordeaux II, Bordeaux, France, laetitia.idier@gmail.com

Institution: Idier, L.: laboratoire de psychologie sante et qualite de vie, universite Victor-Segalen Bordeaux II, Bordeaux, France

Language: French

Abstract: Objectives: When facing to the stressful conditions of the academic living style, students seem to develop various addictive behaviours. These behaviours sometimes correspond to the use of a substance, sometimes to an addictive practice without any substance. Addictive behaviours are identified as a major public health problem and may occur for every student. However, differences are observed according to their gender. These differences mainly concern the prevalence, the reasons of use, and the psychological comorbidities, etc. Consequently, the aim of this study was to assess the male and female students' addictive behaviour referring to three additional criteria: the attraction with the addictive behaviour, the incidence and the intensity of addictive behaviours with and without substances. These criteria have been estimated for three addictive behaviours related to substance use (alcohol, tobacco and cannabis) and three addictive behaviours without any substance (sport practice, the Internet use, and eating behaviours). These addictive behaviours are considered as the most frequently reported for the students. Procedure and participants: The attraction, incidence and intensity of the seven addictive behaviours have been estimated with the different specific versions of the Intensity of Addictive Behaviours Assessment Questionnaire (Decamps, Battaglia et Idier, sous presse [11]). The seven specific versions of the questionnaire was administered to a 354-students sample, composed with 281 girls (79,4 %) and 73 boys (20,6 %). The order of the seven questionnaires was randomised. Results: The comparison between male and female students revealed that the use of tobacco failed to reach statistical significance for the attraction, incidence and intensity score. This addictive behaviour is the only one that appears indistinctly between the two groups of students. The main results stated that most of the other forms of addiction seem to be more specific of either the male students or the female. The male students generally reported higher scores for alcohol use, cannabis use and sport practice than the female. Contrarily, addictive eating behaviours are more frequently reported for the female students. Conclusion: According to the differences observed between male and female students' addictive behaviours, the results emphasise the importance of gender-specific actions of prevention and specific care for the consequences of such any addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[Eating Behavior](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Sports](#)

Source: PsycINFO

96. Undocumented alcoholism and its correlation with tobacco and illegal drug use in advanced cancer patients.

Citation: Cancer, October 2011, vol./is. 117/19(4551-4556), 0008-543X (Oct 1, 2011)

Author(s): Dev, Rony; Parsons, Henrique A; Palla, Shana; Palmer, J. Lynn; Del Fabbro, Egidio; Bruera, Eduardo

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Institution: Dev, Rony: Department of Palliative Care and Rehabilitation Medicine, University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The objectives of this retrospective study were to determine the frequency of undiagnosed alcoholism among patients with advanced cancer who were referred to palliative care and to explore its correlation with alcoholism, tobacco abuse, and use of illegal drugs. Methods: The authors reviewed 665 consecutive charts and identified 598 patients (90%) who completed a screening survey that was designed to identify alcoholism, the Cut Down, Annoyed, Guilty, Eye Opener (CAGE) questionnaire, including 100 consecutive patients who had CAGE-positive and CAGE-negative results. Data on tobacco and illegal drug use, the Edmonton Symptom Assessment Scale, and the morphine equivalent daily dose were collected. Results: The frequency of CAGE-positive results in this palliative care population was 100 of 598 patients (17%). Only 13 of 100 patients (13%) in that CAGE-positive group had been identified as alcoholics before their palliative care consultation. Compared with CAGE-negative patients, CAGE-positive patients were younger (aged 58.6 years vs 61.3 years; $P = .07$), predominantly men (68 of 100 patients vs 51 of 100 patients; $P = .021$), more likely to have a history of tobacco use (86 of 100 patients vs 48 of 100 patients; $P < .001$), more likely to be actively using nicotine (33 of 100 patients vs 9 of 100 patients; $P = .02$), and more likely to have a history of illegal recreational drug use (17 of 100 patients vs 1 of 100 patients; $P < .001$). Pain and dyspnea were worse in patients who had a history of nicotine use. Both CAGE-positive patients and patients who had a history of tobacco use more frequently were receiving strong opioids at the time of their palliative care consultation. Conclusions: The current findings suggested that alcoholism is highly prevalent and frequently under diagnosed in patients with advanced cancer. CAGE-positive patients were more likely to have a history of, or to actively engage in, smoking and illegal recreational drug use, placing them at risk for inappropriate opioid escalation and abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Cancer Society; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Neoplasms](#)
[*Palliative Care](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

97. The association between social marginalisation and the injecting of alcohol amongst IDUs in Budapest, Hungary.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2011, vol./is. 22/5(393-397), 0955-3959 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Gyarmathy, V. Anna; Neaigus, Alan

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Institution: Gyarmathy, V. Anna: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Lisbon, Portugal

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol injecting may cause intense irritation, serious vein damage, and additional risks. What little is known about alcohol injecting points to the potential role of social marginalisation. Methods: Injecting drug users (N = 215) were recruited between October 2005 and December 2006 in Budapest, Hungary from non-treatment settings. Multivariate logistic regression models identified correlates of lifetime alcohol injecting. Results: About a quarter (23%) reported ever injecting alcohol--only 3% reported injecting alcohol in the past 30 days. In multivariate analysis, six variables were statistically significantly associated with ever injecting alcohol: male gender, being homeless, ever sharing cookers or filters and injecting mostly in public places showed a positive association, whilst Roma ethnicity and working at least part time showed a negative association. Conclusions: Our study suggests that alcohol injecting is more of a rare event than a so far undiscovered research and prevention priority. Still, providers of harm reduction services should be aware that alcohol injecting happens, albeit rarely, especially amongst socially marginalised IDUs, who should be counselled about the risks of and discouraged from alcohol injecting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Marginalization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

98. Challenges and opportunities to integrating family members of injection drug users into harm reduction efforts within the Atlantic Canadian context.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2011, vol./is. 22/5(385-392), 0955-3959 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Jackson, Lois A; Dykeman, Margaret; Gahagan, Jacqueline; Karabanow, Jeff; Parker, Joanne

Correspondence Address: Jackson, Lois A.: Atlantic Health Promotion Research Centre, 1535 Dresden Row, Suite 209, Halifax, NS, Canada, B3J 3T1

Institution: Jackson, Lois A.: School of Health and Human Performance, Faculty of Health Professions, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: This paper explores injection drug users' (IDUs) relationships with non-drug using family members in order to understand the potential opportunities for, and challenges to, having these family members provide harm reduction services (e.g., clean syringes). Methods: The qualitative data for this paper were drawn from a larger study of IDUs' relationships with key individuals in their lives (e.g., friends, family members). Interviews were conducted with 115 IDUs from across Atlantic Canada living in both urban and rural areas. Results: IDUs report that their relationships with family members are variable and dynamic, often changing over time. IDUs and family members engage in a variety of strategies to protect themselves from the multiple harms associated with drug

use. Several strategies of self-protection (e.g., discontinuing all contact) are antithetical to the provision of harm reduction supports by family members. However, other strategies are based on continued contact, providing a potential opportunity for the integration of harm reduction approaches. Some family members not only have contact but provide supports (e.g., emotional support, housing) thus potentially facilitating the integration of harm reduction. In a few instances, family members already provide harm reduction supports (e.g., safe space to use). Conclusions: Conceptualizing addictions as a health and social justice issue, and providing appropriate interventions, may reduce some of the harms experienced by users and family members thus encouraging sustained relationships and greater integration of harm reduction approaches into the relationship. Targeted education to family members about harm reduction may also further encourage their involvement in such efforts. Likewise, supporting family members who are already providing harm reduction supports will likely assist in the scaling-up of harm reduction efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Members](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

99. Interest in low-threshold employment among people who inject illicit drugs: Implications for street disorder.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2011, vol./is. 22/5(376-384), 0955-3959 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): DeBeck, Kora; Wood, Evan; Qi, Jiezhi; Fu, Eric; McArthur, Doug; Montaner, Julio; Kerr, Thomas

Correspondence Address: Kerr, Thomas: BC Centre for Excellence in HIV, 608-1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6Z 1Y6, uhri-tk@cfenet.ubc.ca

Institution: DeBeck, Kora: BC Centre for Excellence in HIV, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Income generation opportunities available to people who use illicit drugs have been associated with street disorder. Among a cohort of injection drug users (IDU) we sought to examine street-based income generation practices and willingness to forgo these sources of income if other low-threshold work opportunities were made available. Methods: Data were derived from a prospective community recruited cohort of IDU. We assessed the prevalence of engaging in disorderly street-based income generation activities, including sex work, drug dealing, panhandling, and recycling/salvaging/vending. Using multivariate logistic regressions based on Akaike information criterion and the best subset selection procedure, we identified factors associated with disorderly income generation activities, and assessed willingness to forgo these sources of income during the period of November 2008 to July 2009. Results: Among our sample of 874 IDU, 418 (48%) reported engaging in a disorderly income generation activity in the previous six months. In multivariate analyses, engaging in disorderly income generation activities was independently associated with high intensity stimulant use, as well as binge drug use, having encounters with police, being a victim of violence, sharing used syringes, and injecting in public areas. Among those engaged in disorderly income generation, 198 (47%) reported a willingness to forgo these income sources if given opportunities for low-threshold employment, with sex workers being most willing to engage in alternative employment. Conclusion: Engagement in disorderly street-based income generation activities was associated with high intensity stimulant drug use and various markers of risk. We found that a high proportion of illicit drug users were willing to cease engagement in these activities if they had options for causal low-threshold employment. These findings indicate that there is a high demand for low-threshold employment that may offer important opportunities to reduce drug-related

street disorder and associated harms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Employment Status](#)
[*Income \(Economic\)](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

100. The global recession's effect on drug demand--Diluted by inertia.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2011, vol./is. 22/5(374-375), 0955-3959 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Caulkins, Jonathan P

Correspondence Address: Caulkins, Jonathan P.: Carnegie Mellon University Heinz College, 5000 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15237, Caulkins@andrew.cmu.edu

Institution: Caulkins, Jonathan P.: Carnegie Mellon University Heinz College, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Drug demand responds slowly to exogenous shocks because it is dominated by dependent users whose behaviours are slow to change. Hence, although the cumulative effect of the global recession may be large, it is not likely to produce an abrupt step-change in indicators driven by dependent use or total consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Economy](#)
[*Supply and Demand](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. Unemployment and drug treatment.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2011, vol./is. 22/5(366-373), 0955-3959 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Storti, Claudia Costa; De Grauwe, Paul; Sabadash, Anna; Montanari, Linda

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Institution: Storti, Claudia Costa: EMCDDA, Lisbon, Portugal

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Since 2007 the economic recession has hit most industrial countries and this raises the question of how economic hardship affects illicit drug users' decisions to enter drug treatment. Methods: We test the hypothesis that an improvement in the employment prospects, as measured by a decline in unemployment, strengthens the intrinsic motivation of an unemployed drug user to enter treatment. Our hypothesis is that the "payoff" of entering treatment increases when the unemployed drug user has a greater probability of finding a job. We reviewed the literature and found considerable evidence to substantiate this effect. We tested the hypothesis econometrically using two different data sets, one EU-wide and one German data set. Results: Our main findings were that unemployment has a significant negative effect on the number of drug users entering treatment, i.e. when unemployment declines (increases) the number of drug treatment clients increases (declines). We also found that unemployed drug users entering treatment are most sensitive to variations in the economy-wide unemployment rate. Employed drug

users, in contrast, are not influenced by these variations when deciding to enter treatment. Conclusion: Our empirical results confirm that the creation of job prospects adds significantly to the willingness of unemployed drug users to enter treatment. This lends support to the idea that drug treatment should be embedded in programmes to improve the job prospects of drug users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Unemployment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

102. Economic constraint and modes of consumption of addictive goods.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2011, vol./is. 22/5(360-365), 0955-3959 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Lakhdar, Christian Ben; Bastianic, Tanja

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Institution: Lakhdar, Christian Ben: Catholic University of Lille, FLSEG, LEM, UMR 8179 CNRS, Lille, France

Language: English

Abstract: Background: To see how economic recession, or, more generally, how increased economic constraint amongst drug users may impact their behaviour regarding the mode of drug consumption. Methods: The theoretical framework is the theory of rational addiction--drug users are considered to be rational and well-informed about the way they use drugs and the consequences of using them. Surveys in the specialist literature dealing with the potential changes in the economic context of drugs users, and with the mechanisms of the bioavailability of psychoactive substances are examined in order to highlight one of the strategies drug users can implement to circumvent economic problems--namely a change in the mode of administration. An examination of ethnographic studies and French data are also used to test our assumptions. Results: Changes in the mode of drug consumption can be the result of a maximization behaviour. Injection is the most effective way to reach a maximum bioavailability of substances. There is evidence in favour of the hypothesis that in times of economic recession, when the economic resources of drug users can decrease, they may prefer injection to other modes of administration in order to maximize the effect of what they have purchased. Conclusion: In times of economic recession, harm reduction policy has to be reinforced as injection behaviour can increase. As a result, economic and social policies should be an integral consideration for health policy issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Administration Methods](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Economy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

103. Illegal drug use and the economic recession--What can we learn from the existing research?

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2011, vol./is. 22/5(353-359), 0955-3959 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Bretteville-Jensen, Anne Line

Correspondence Address: Bretteville-Jensen, Anne Line: SIRUS, Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, Post Box 565, Sentrum, Oslo, Norway, 0501, alb@sirus.no

Institution: Bretteville-Jensen, Anne Line: SIRUS, Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, Oslo, Norway

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Much research on the use of amphetamine, cocaine and heroin employs individual level data and analyses variations in drug use by factors like personal characteristics, socioeconomic factors, and the social environment. Less attention is given to how these individual responses inter-relate with key macroeconomic variables. From a drug policy perspective however, it is important to also understand the consequences for drug use and drug users of changes in the macroeconomic conditions. As the world is experiencing an economic recession one would like to know whether it will affect the number of drug users and/or consumption frequency and volume amongst established users. Methods: There are different channels through which a recession could influence drug consumption; here the main focus is on how an economic downturn may influence drug prices and drug users' incomes. We briefly refer to relevant economic theory before reviewing the research literature. Results: A fall in drug prices and income seem likely. Empirical studies confirm drug users' price responsiveness. Only a few studies have dealt with income elasticity amongst this group. Conclusion: As the price and the income effect may pull in opposite directions, the full effect on drug use is difficult to predict. Still, it seems likely that an economic downturn of the current magnitude could increase the use of drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Illegal Drug Distribution](#)
[*Economics](#)
[Crises](#)
[Income Level](#)
[Socioeconomic Status](#)

Source: PsycINFO

104. The business cycle and drug use in Australia: Evidence from repeated cross-sections of individual level data.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2011, vol./is. 22/5(341-352), 0955-3959 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Chalmers, Jenny; Ritter, Alison

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Institution: Chalmers, Jenny: Drug Policy Modelling Program, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: This paper examined the implications of the business cycle for cannabis and alcohol use. What little we know about cannabis use suggests that young Americans (teenagers and adults in their early 20s) seem more inclined to use illicit drugs and to use them more frequently with rises in the unemployment rate. In contrast, a more fulsome alcohol literature suggests that participation in drinking is unaffected by the business cycle. Heavy drinkers drink less during economic downturns and their reduced use counteracts the fact that light drinkers might drink a little more. Method: Using individual level data from repeated cross-sections of Australia's National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS), spanning 1991-2007, this study examined the relationship between cannabis and alcohol use of Australians aged 14-49 years and the unemployment rate and

real income per capita, two indicators of the business cycle. Results: Australians in their late 20s, 30s and 40s drink less frequently during economic downturns. If unemployment rate rises are accompanied by falls in income per capita, younger Australians will also drink less frequently. Recent participation in cannabis use (within the last year) increases with falls in income per capita regardless of age, although the increase is less marked for young people (14-24 years). Whereas the participation rate of people aged 25-49 years also falls with rising unemployment rates, the participation of younger people increases. Cannabis users younger than 35 will use more frequently as the unemployment rate rises. In contrast, older Australians will use less frequently. Conclusion: Australia's recent economic slowdown has been characterised by rising unemployment rates without accompanying falls in income per capita. Based on our findings this slowdown should have encouraged young Australians aged 14-24 years to both drink and use cannabis more frequently. The slowdown would have had little impact on the frequency of drinking of older Australians. However it should have discouraged older Australians from using cannabis, and encouraged people in their late 30s and 40s to use less frequently, whilst encouraging those aged 25-34 years to use more frequently. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Economy](#)
[*Unemployment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. Recessions and the participation of youth in the selling and use of illicit drugs.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2011, vol./is. 22/5(335-340), 0955-3959 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Arkes, Jeremy

Correspondence Address: Arkes, Jeremy: Graduate School of Business and Public Policy, Naval Postgraduate School, 555 Dyer Rd., Monterey, CA, US, 93943, arkes@nps.edu

Institution: Arkes, Jeremy: Graduate School of Business and Public Policy, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: There has been limited research on how recessions (or more generally, the strength of the economy) affect drug use and the related outcome of drug selling. This is especially important, given the current economic crisis. This paper aims to use a conceptual framework, previous research, and new research to predict how the current economic crisis may be affecting youth drug selling and drug use. Methods: A conceptual framework to understand how a recession could affect youth drug selling and drug use is presented, along with a review of the literature on empirical investigations on how the strength of the economy affects these behaviours among teenagers. In addition, new analyses for young adults are presented. Results: The conceptual framework postulates that a recession would have direct positive effects on the prevalence of youth drug selling but ambiguous direct effects on youth drug use. The conceptual framework also postulates that drug selling and drug use are inter-connected at the individual level and the aggregate level. Thus, any effect of a recession on one would likely affect the other in the same direction. The limited empirical evidence indicates that both drug selling and drug use among youth are higher when the economy is weaker. Conclusions: The current economic crisis will likely increase both youth drug selling and drug use relative to what they would have otherwise been. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crises](#)

[*Illegal Drug Distribution](#)

[*Drug Usage](#)

[*Economy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

106. Substance use and recessions: What can be learned from economic analyses of alcohol?

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2011, vol./is. 22/5(326-334), 0955-3959 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Pacula, Rosalie Liccardo

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Institution: Pacula, Rosalie Liccardo: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: In this paper, I conduct a review of the economics literature examining the relationship between alcohol use and the macro economy comparing methods, measures and findings. Like illicit drug consumption, the relationship between alcohol use and economic conditions is not entirely straightforward since there are various theoretical explanations for why they might be positively or negatively related. Empirical findings suggest that the relationship between drinking and the economy depends on the type of user and whether use is examined in developing or developed countries. In developed countries, heavy drinkers consume less in a downturn, while light drinkers consume more. This pro-cyclical relationship found for heavy drinking does not hold for developed countries where disposable income is low. The implications for researchers interested in understanding how illicit drug consumption varies with the business cycle are that they must be careful to consider differential responses across user types as well as expensive and inexpensive drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drinking Behavior](#)

[*Drug Usage](#)

[*Economics](#)

[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

107. Pain, ethics, and public policy.

Citation: Pain Medicine, September 2011, vol./is. 12/9(1295-1296), 1526-2375;1526-4637 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Rich, Ben A; Dubois, Michel

Institution: Rich, Ben A.: University of California, Davis School of Medicine, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This issue of journal, Pain Medicine, affirmed the significance and relevance of ethical principles and analysis to competent and compassionate pain relief in clinical practice. It is the only medical journal with a section specifically devoted to ethical issues in pain management. The issues raised are not all normative, but rather encompass political, social, and economic factors that have a negative impact on the quality and accessibility of pain care. Nevertheless, the report does provide the background conditions upon which to ground further development and articulation of the ethical issues. While it can be argued that all patients are at risk of having their pain undertreated, for reasons further elaborated upon in this commentary and the featured article, certain categories of patients, that is, children, the elderly, the indigent and uninsured, certain racial minorities, and those with major chronic co-morbidities, are much more vulnerable to undertreatment of

their pain. The increasingly strident calls by some that the pendulum has already swung too far from an epidemic of underprescribing to an epidemic of overprescribing of opioids for chronic pain, and the insistence that a prescribing professional's duty to minimize drug addiction, abuse, and diversion in the larger society is professionally and ethically commensurate with the duty to relieve their patient's pain pose new challenges for those who strive to relieve the suffering of patients associated with persistent pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Pain Management](#)
[*Professional Ethics](#)
[Clinical Practice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

108. Individual, study, and neighborhood level characteristics associated with peer recruitment of young illicit drug users in New York City: Optimizing respondent driven sampling.

Citation: Social Science & Medicine, October 2011, vol./is. 73/7(1097-1104), 0277-9536;1873-5347 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Rudolph, Abby E; Crawford, Natalie D; Latkin, Carl; White, Kellee; Benjamin, Ebele O; Jones, Kandice; Fuller, Crystal M

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Institution: Rudolph, Abby E.: Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Recruiting a representative sample using respondent driven sampling (RDS) relies on successful peer recruitment. While prior studies have identified individual-level characteristics associated with peer recruitment, study- and neighborhood-level factors may also influence peer recruitment. This analysis aimed to identify individual-, study-, and neighborhood-level factors associated with RDS peer recruitment. 390 young adult (18-40 years) heroin, crack and/or cocaine users in New York City (NYC) were recruited via RDS into a cohort study aiming to identify social risk factors for transitioning from non-injection to injection drug use (2006-2009). Individual-level baseline characteristics (demographics, drug use, and network characteristics) and study factors (number of recruitment coupons received and participant attendance at RDS training sessions (RDST) on peer recruitment) were ascertained. Aggregate measures of neighborhood attitudes about drug use, drug users, and HIV were obtained from a separate anonymous NYC resident random-digit-dialing survey (2002) and linked with baseline data by zip code. Descriptive statistics and multilevel modeling were used to identify factors associated with peer recruitment. After adjustment, recruiting each additional eligible peer recruit was associated with receiving additional recruitment coupons, RDST attendance, and a greater proportion of community residents in one's recruitment neighborhood believing that clean needles should be made available to IDUs; heroin use was negatively associated with recruiting additional eligible peers. After adjustment, recruiting each additional peer (regardless of eligibility) was associated with receiving additional recruitment coupons and RDST attendance. Our data highlight the importance of neighborhood factors and suggest that RDS may not be as effective in areas characterized by negative attitudes about drug use. Group-facilitated recruitment training sessions may help counter negative social norms when implementing RDS in drug user studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)

*Neighborhoods
 *Peers
 *Urban Environments

Source: PsycINFO

109. Methamphetamine exposure during brain development alters the brain acetylcholine system in adolescent mice.

Citation: Journal of Neurochemistry, October 2011, vol./is. 119/1(89-99), 0022-3042;1471-4159 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Siegel, Jessica A; Park, Byung S; Raber, Jacob

Correspondence Address: Raber, Jacob: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road, Portland, OR, US, 97239, raberj@ohsu.edu

Institution: Siegel, Jessica A.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, ONPRC, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Children exposed to methamphetamine during brain development as a result of maternal drug use have long-term hippocampus-dependent cognitive impairments, but the mechanisms underlying these impairments are not understood. The acetylcholine system plays an important role in cognitive function and potential methamphetamine-induced acetylcholine alterations may be related to methamphetamine-induced cognitive impairments. In this study, we investigated the potential long-term effects of methamphetamine exposure during hippocampal development on the acetylcholine system in adolescence mice on postnatal day 30 and in adult mice on postnatal day 90. Methamphetamine exposure increased the density of acetylcholine neurons in regions of the basal forebrain and the area occupied by acetylcholine axons in the hippocampus in adolescent female mice. In contrast, methamphetamine exposure did not affect the density of GABA cells or total neurons in the basal forebrain. Methamphetamine exposure also increased the number of muscarinic acetylcholine receptors in the hippocampus of adolescent male and female mice. Our results demonstrate for the first time that methamphetamine exposure during hippocampal development affects the acetylcholine system in adolescent mice and that these changes are more profound in females than males. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Neurochemistry--International Society for Neurochemistry; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Acetylcholine
 *Animal Models
 *Brain Development
 *Methamphetamine
 Drug Usage
 Mice

Source: PsycINFO

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

110. Reflections on running a women's group on an inpatient alcohol detoxification ward.

Citation: Principles and practice of group work in addictions., 2011(217-223) (2011)

Author(s): Nhapi, Ernestine; Shaw, Josephine

Institution: Nhapi, Ernestine: Bethlem Addiction Service, Bethlem Royal Hospital, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter explores the role of women's groups for clients with alcohol dependence. Much of this account is based on evaluations, self-reports, and

observations made in an inpatient alcohol detoxification ward, where women attended a weekly women's group during a 2-4-week inpatient admission. Each group was attended by an average of four to six women aged between 16 and 75 years and from a diverse range of social backgrounds and ethnicities. The chapter explores three main themes: (1) the rationale for women-only groups; (2) the role of the female facilitator; and (3) common themes and issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Detoxification](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[Clients](#)
[Hospitalized Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

111. Working with drug users in the criminal justice setting.

Citation: Principles and practice of group work in addictions., 2011(190-204) (2011)

Author(s): Meynen, Tim; Akraasi, Nancy

Institution: Meynen, Tim: South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) After recent changes in the UK criminal justice system, a greater number of offenders now access addiction treatment services. Although there are still conflicting views as to what constitutes effective treatment for this clinical population, there is emerging evidence from both the addiction and criminal justice literature that structured group work can be effective in reducing drug use and criminal activity, especially when based on Cognitive Behavioural Therapy principles. This chapter draws together ideas from the UK literature and our experience in the field to help those designing and running groups for offenders based in partnership addiction treatment services. Four main issues are considered: (1) partnership working; (2) support systems for group facilitators; (3) group content; and (4) effective ways to deliver groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Clinical Methods Training](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[Criminal Behavior](#)
[Criminals](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

112. Co-morbidity in groups.

Citation: Principles and practice of group work in addictions., 2011(177-189) (2011)

Author(s): Davies, Rachel

Institution: Davies, Rachel: Priory Secure Services, Farmfield Hospital, Priory Group, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The term 'dual diagnosis' covers a broad spectrum of mental health and substance misuse problems that an individual might experience concurrently. The term 'co-morbidity' is also used to describe dual diagnosis and, as the European Monitoring Centre in Drug Dependence and Alcohol (EMCDDA) states, can encompass the presence of substance misuse with psychiatric or personality disorders. There are a range of mechanisms that describe the complex relationship between substance misuse and mental health issues. There is a high prevalence of dual diagnosis among clients attending mental health services and vice versa. Weaver et al. found that 44% of their sample of patients attending mental health services self-reported problematic drug use, and/or were assessed as having used alcohol at hazardous or harmful levels in the past year. They also found mental health problems among 75% of clients within the drug services and 85% of clients within alcohol services. EMCDDA found that 80% of individuals with a drug dependency diagnosis have co-morbid psychiatric disorders. It has been suggested that mental health needs may not be sufficiently treated within substance misuse services and vice versa. Furthermore, dual diagnosis is associated with a range of negative and complex factors, including higher rates of completed suicides, worsening psychiatric symptoms, housing instability, poorer levels of social functioning including negative impact on carers and family, less compliance with treatment, and increased contact with the criminal justice system. There are several hypotheses that offer explanations for the close link between substance use and mental health problems. Arguably, the most important of these is the self-medication hypothesis formulated by Khantzian and Albanese. Essentially, the self-medication hypothesis suggests that individuals use a drug of choice to relieve symptoms of an underlying disorder or condition, such as anxiety or depression. The obverse of this is that the use of drugs and alcohol actually cause such disorders, and while this chapter does not explore the 'recursive interface between psychopathology and drug use', interested readers can refer to a number of useful texts on co-morbidity. The primary aim of this chapter is to offer some practical ideas of how to manage co-morbidity within a group, whatever its cause. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

113. Working with cognitively impaired substance users.

Citation: Principles and practice of group work in addictions., 2011(165-176) (2011)

Author(s): Cloherty, Monique; Hill, Robert

Institution: Cloherty, Monique: Neurodisability Service, Great Ormond Street Hospital NHS Trust, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Groups can help clients to assist and challenge one another, and provide a microcosm from which to learn about and change behaviour. Groups can help improve socialization skills, decrease a sense of isolation, and build self-esteem. However, clients with cognitive impairments or deficits represent a special population that can pose particular challenges to the process of group therapy. In this chapter we discuss ways of working within groups with individuals who are dependent on substances and also have cognitive impairments. We discuss the mechanisms for and common manifestations of cognitive impairment and how elements of group therapy can be modified to address the unique profiles of group members with cognitive impairment. The

general stance taken in this chapter is that the majority of clients with a cognitive impairment will be in generic substance-focused rehabilitation or recovery groups and not in specific cognitive remediation groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Change](#)
[*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[Clients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

114. Cultural issues in group work.

Citation: Principles and practice of group work in addictions., 2011(153-164) (2011)

Author(s): Wanigaratne, Shamil

Institution: Wanigaratne, Shamil: Addictions Resource Centre, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter examines aspects of culture that may have an impact when conducting group work in the treatment of addictions. It highlights areas where it is possible to develop group interventions that are both culturally sensitive and culturally appropriate. An example of the author's work in the Middle East is used to highlight ways of using groups to work effectively in the field of addictions. The chapter concludes by examining how guidelines would help to address cultural issues when doing group work in multicultural societies, as well as within particular cultures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cultural Sensitivity](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[*Group Intervention](#)
[Group Psychotherapy](#)
[Multiculturalism](#)
[Social Group Work](#)

Source: PsycINFO

115. Managing stress at work.

Citation: Principles and practice of group work in addictions., 2011(138-147) (2011)

Author(s): Hill, Robert; Ryan, Peter

Institution: Hill, Robert: Acute Assessment Unit & Bethlem Addiction Service, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) A key aim of this chapter is to highlight the important role that the organization can play in helping staff to reduce their levels of stress. There is a wealth of high quality data that support the view that workers with low levels of negative stress achieve far better outcomes than those who are either stressed or burnt out. Why include a chapter on stress in a book on group work in addictions? The answer is simple: running groups can be stressful. In this chapter, therefore, we look at the literature on stress in the workplace, outline a well-known model of stress, examine why group work can be particularly stressful, and conclude by looking at ways of tackling stress both in relation

to groups and in the wider organization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Group Counseling](#)
[*Models](#)
[*Occupational Stress](#)
[*Stress Management](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Organizations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

116. Preparing for and responding to challenging group behaviours.

Citation: Principles and practice of group work in addictions., 2011(110-126) (2011)

Author(s): Harris, Jennifer; Hill, Robert

Institution: Harris, Jennifer: Lambeth Drug and Alcohol Service, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses group facilitation for substance abuse patients who present challenging behaviors during group sessions. The prospect of running a group can raise a range of feelings in both new and more experienced clinicians. While as facilitators we can prepare for the content of structured groups, group processes can feel less predictable and understandably raise levels of anxiety, fear, and apprehension. This chapter explores ways of thinking about and responding to behaviours that can distract the group, the client, or the facilitator away from the group topic or task. While some of these suggestions are informed by psychodynamic concepts, they are mainly based on experiences of working in shorter-term structured groups within an inpatient detoxification unit. Before we discuss a number of common difficulties that facilitators can experience within groups, along with some suggestions of how to respond to these, we would like to make a few general points about running groups with substances misusers. Individuals seeking treatment or support with substance misuse often share a common set of underlying difficulties with low self-esteem, managing feelings, and maintaining healthy interpersonal relationships. We also know that many clients use substances in an attempt to cope with and avoid such difficulties, and it is understandable that clients may then struggle to 'be with themselves' without the familiar safety of substances. This struggle is likely to be compounded within a group setting and the client's attempts to make the group feel 'safer', more familiar or more tolerable can manifest as behaviours that a facilitator may find challenging. Paradoxically it is this very discomfort that, if worked with therapeutically, allows clients insight and alternative ways to deal with emotional and interpersonal difficulties. This does not of course remove the facilitator's responsibility to respond appropriately to those behaviours that are not conducive to a safe or productive group atmosphere. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Clinical Methods Training](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Group Counseling](#)
[*Group Dynamics](#)
[Detoxification](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Hospitalized Patients](#)
[Psychodynamics](#)
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)

Source: PsycINFO

117. From idea to implementation: Planning and training strategies for establishing groups in addictions.

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Citation: | Principles and practice of group work in addictions., 2011(91-101) (2011) |
| Author(s): | Hill, Robert; Marshall, Laura; Harris, Jennifer |
| Institution: | Hill, Robert: Acute Assessment Unit and Bethlem Addiction Service, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, England |
| Language: | English |
| Abstract: | (from the chapter) There are many books and specialized texts in the field of education and human resources that usefully discuss the setting up and designing of groups. The literature focusing on health-related groups is somewhat smaller and that which specifically looks at substance related groups smaller still. When such work exists, it often neglects to address factors surrounding the initial construction of groups. In this chapter we will seek to redress this imbalance and explore how substance-use groups come about and the issues to consider when moving from idea to implementation. As we have seen in the introduction to this book, there are many reasons for wanting to set up a new group. Some readers may be interested in designing a very specific group such as anger management, others may be interested in adapting an already existing group and some, particularly those involved in new services, may want to design a complete group programme. The aim of this chapter is to highlight some of the ways you can develop initial ideas and train staff to implement groups. We conclude by briefly discussing issues pertinent to a substance-using population and providing a case example from our own work on an inpatient addictions ward. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) |
| Publication Type: | Book; Edited Book |
| Subject Headings: | *Addiction *Clinical Methods Training *Group Counseling Alcohol Rehabilitation Drug Rehabilitation Group Psychotherapy |
| Source: | PsycINFO |

118. Mindfulness-based approaches to addiction.

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Citation: | Principles and practice of group work in addictions., 2011(65-74) (2011) |
| Author(s): | Hill, Robert; Hutton, Jane; Koch, Marcus; McDonnell, Ann |
| Institution: | Hill, Robert: Acute Assessment Unit and Bethlem Addiction Service, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, England |
| Language: | English |
| Abstract: | (from the chapter) In this chapter we examine mindfulness-based approaches to addiction. To begin with, we give some background to the approach of mindfulness both in the East and West, before moving on to discuss ways of practising mindfulness. We discuss some of the issues that have arisen when introducing mindfulness to clients in an addiction centre, before concluding with suggestions as to how you might go about and incorporating mindfulness into your own work with clients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) |
| Publication Type: | Book; Edited Book |
| Subject Headings: | *Addiction *Drug Rehabilitation *Psychotherapeutic Techniques *Mindfulness |
| Source: | PsycINFO |

119. Developing resources for recovery.

Citation: Principles and practice of group work in addictions., 2011(54-64) (2011)

Author(s): Wilson, Siobhan; Parry, Claire

Institution: Wilson, Siobhan: Bay of Plenty District Health Board, Whakatane, New Zealand

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter explores the use of recovery-orientated groups on an inpatient detoxification unit for clients with drug and alcohol dependence. The chapter introduces key components of the recovery model and then outlines three groups that were developed to help clients explore their life roles, daily structure, and social networks. Throughout this chapter we use quotes from service users collected as part of a focus group on the inpatient addiction ward. We gratefully acknowledge their contribution and permission to use this material. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Detoxification](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Clients](#)
[Group Counseling](#)
[Models](#)
[Roles](#)
[Social Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

120. Promoting physical health through group work.

Citation: Principles and practice of group work in addictions., 2011(45-53) (2011)

Author(s): Naylor, Martin; Little, Ryan

Institution: Naylor, Martin: Bethlem Addiction Service, Bethlem Royal Hospital, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Health promotion is increasingly important in the NHS and aims to support individuals in taking better control over factors that influence their health. The NHS 2010-2015: From good to great speaks of reducing avoidable ill-health through addressing the 'big four' lifestyle factors of smoking, alcohol, diet, and physical activity. It is recognized that these behaviours are important contributory factors in the development of chronic diseases and over 140,000 preventable deaths each year. Alcohol and drug users will also benefit from such general programmes. However, it is important to recognize that there are additional demands for health promotion and disease prevention that are specific to this group. In this chapter we discuss three areas that we think are particularly relevant to those with drug and alcohol problems: 1) government health promotion initiatives; 2) health promotion in a group setting; and 3) core health promotion groups for substance misusers. The promotion of improved physical health through group work in addiction services should be considered a valuable addition to any detoxification or rehabilitation programme. Groups can maximize clients' own wisdom, although we need to ensure that myths are not perpetuated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Government Programs](#)

[*Health Promotion](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

121. Relapse prevention for the 21st century.

Citation: Principles and practice of group work in addictions., 2011(30-44) (2011)

Author(s): Wanigaratne, Shamil; Keaney, Francis

Institution: Wanigaratne, Shamil: Addictions Resource Centre, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In 1990 Dr Shamil Wanigarante and Dr Francis Keaney co-authored a book called Relapse prevention for addictive behaviours: A manual for therapists with Jane Pullin, Wendy Wallace and Richard Farmer. Here the Editors ask Shamil and Francis to give us an update on the changing nature of relapse prevention work in addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Clinical Methods Training](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[Therapists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

122. Motivation and change: The role of motivational interviewing in substance use groups.

Citation: Principles and practice of group work in addictions., 2011(17-29) (2011)

Author(s): Mitcheson, Luke; Grellier, Brett

Institution: Mitcheson, Luke: Lambeth Community Drug and Alcohol Team, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, \, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Understanding what motivates our clients to take drugs and alcohol, and what motivates them to change these behaviours once they become problematic is, and will remain, a central preoccupation of anyone working in the field of addictions. Intuitive clinicians will know how therapeutic interventions must be able to respond to the subtle shifts in clients' struggles to control their behaviour, but they may have found it difficult to synthesize academic and theoretical perspectives on motivation into useful practical knowledge. Considering how motivation may be influenced, for better or worse, in the context of group work adds another level of complexity to what is already a complex issue. Heather has described addiction as a motivational problem, and we start by defining motivation before considering why motivation should be of interest in clinical work and specifically in group work. Through the prism of knowledge about how to enhance individual motivation to change, we consider what could be usefully applied in groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Clinical Methods Training](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Psychotherapeutic Techniques](#)
[*Readiness to Change](#)
[Clients](#)
[Empathy](#)
[Group Counseling](#)
[Motivational Interviewing](#)

[Psychotherapeutic Resistance](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

123. From patient to practitioner: A personal journey.

Citation: Principles and practice of group work in addictions., 2011(5-16) (2011)

Author(s): Brown, Tim

Institution: Brown, Tim: Acute Assessment, Unit Maudsley Hospital, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter comprises an interview with a substance abuse practitioner as he reflects on his former alcohol use and recovery in group work. The chapter also provides discussion of the interviewee's training to become a substance abuse practitioner. When debating and reflecting on what might be included in this book, we were very keen for readers to have a personal account of what groups can offer clients during their recovery. We are therefore very grateful to our colleague, Tim Brown, who currently works as a substance misuse worker on an inpatient detoxification unit. He generously gave his time to be interviewed so that we might hear about the role that groups played in his journey from service-user to co-facilitator of groups on an Acute Assessment Unit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Methods Training](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Interviews](#)
[Detoxification](#)
[Hospital Programs](#)
[Interviewers](#)
[Social Group Work](#)

Source: PsycINFO

124. Principles and practice of group work in addictions.

Citation: Principles and practice of group work in addictions., 2011 (2011)

Author(s): Hill, Robert [Ed]; Harris, Jennifer [Ed]

Institution: Hill, Robert: Inpatient Units, Acute Assessment Unit and Bethlem Addiction Service, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, London, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Many professionals working across a variety of addictions settings find themselves working in groups and tackling complex issues; however, there is often very little initial training or on-the-job support to help them in this challenging task. Principles and Practice of Group Work in Addictions has been written with the aim of addressing the key areas in working with drug and alcohol misuse while providing practical solutions to the more common problems that emerge in group work. Drawing on the expertise of clinicians who work in the field of addictions, this book offers readers practical advice for everyday practice. Divided into three sections it covers: Core group work in addictions; Practical issues and solutions to common problems; and, Specific issues within the field of addictions. Principles and Practice of Group Work in Addictions is illustrated throughout with practical case examples, providing the reader with an insight into group work in this area. The book will supply guidance for mental health professionals including clinicians, psychologists, nurses and medical staff who encounter group work in addictions for the first time, as well as providing further knowledge and support to those who already work in the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[Social Group Work](#)

Source: PsycINFO

125. The addicted self and the pharmaceutical self: Ecologies of will, information, and power in junkies, addicts, and patients.

Citation: Pharmaceutical self: The global shaping of experience in an age of psychopharmacology., 2010(209-229) (2010)

Author(s): Saris, A. Jamie

Institution: Saris, A. Jamie: National University of Ireland, Maynooth, Maynooth, Ireland

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The main purpose of this chapter is to try to situate the current moment in global psychopharmacology within some specific issues that relate directly to subjectivity, especially to theories about the will. Earlier psychologies took the will as a property of the human experience (e.g., William James in *The Principles of Psychology* [1890]) or as a sort of illusion (e.g., Skinner 1950). Increasingly, however, I argue that theorizing in both psychopharmacology and addiction has given us a sense of the will as an uncertain achievement, less of an essence and more an epiphenomenon of discrete processes that are subject both to being separated from one another as well as being able to be individually degraded or enhanced. To pursue this issue I trace four intertwined attributes of the current moment in the globalization of psychopharmacology that, I feel, have given us this sense: (1) increasingly more "focused" pharmaceutical interventions that are very often intimately intertwined with new ways of theorizing the dynamics of the brain; (2) the institutionalizing of moral panics concerning "addictions"; (3) the ethico-medical interest in, and unease with, so-called cosmetic pharmacology that entered its current moment in the aftermath of Kramer's seminal *Listening to Prozac* (1993); and (4) the principled ways that nearly all analyses of both psychopharmacology and addiction ignore or sidestep the ubiquity of polypharmacy in real life. I will not resolve the ambiguities in how these issues speak to the humanistic understanding of "free will" (although I do recommend a close re-reading of Foucault's ground-breaking work *Les mots et les choses* [1966] as a way of making this issue more recognizable). Instead I want to provide a brief history of the present, as well as a map of how several related theoretical constructs interact with one another in different discourses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)
[*Volition](#)
[Clients](#)
[Ethics](#)
[Globalization](#)
[History](#)
[Morality](#)
[Polypharmacy](#)
[Psychological Theories](#)
[Self Concept](#)
[Subjectivity](#)

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