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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. Role of P450 enzymes in tobacco dependence and lung tumorigenesis.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
Author(s):	Li, Lei
Institution:	State U New York at Albany, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>The overall aim of this study is to better define the roles of P450 enzymes, particularly those in the CYP2A, 2B, and 2F gene subfamilies, in the metabolism and actions of tobacco-related chemicals. Tobacco smoke contains numerous compounds that are deleterious to health, including the primary addictive component nicotine and procarcinogenic compounds, such as naphthalene (NA) and 4-(methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanone (NNK). Our main hypotheses are i) that CYP2A and 2B enzymes are largely responsible for nicotine metabolism, and they can impact nicotine dependence; and ii) that CYP2A, 2B, and 2F enzymes play important and tissue-specific roles in NA and NNK bioactivation, leading to lung toxicity and lung cancer. The specific aims are 1) to study the role of CYP2A and CYP2B in nicotine metabolism and dependence; 2) to study the role of CYP2F2 on NA-induced respiratory tract toxicity; 3) to study the role of CYP2 cluster in NNK bioactivation and lung tumorigenesis; and 4) to characterize human CYP2F1 expression and activity toward NA. In the first aim (chapter 2), we characterized a novel <i>Cyp2a(4/5)bgs</i>-null mouse and applied this model to studies on nicotine. We found that, besides CYP2A5, CYP2B also contributes significantly to nicotine metabolism, based on comparisons between <i>Cyp2a(4/5)bgs</i>-null mice and <i>Cyp2a5</i>-null mice. We further demonstrated that the decreased nicotine clearance in the <i>Cyp2a(4/5)bgs</i>-null mice not only affected the duration of nicotine's pharmacological actions, but also increased the tendency to develop nicotine dependence, as indicated by the dose required for nicotine to induce acute reward in behavioral assays. In the second aim (chapter 3), we characterized a <i>Cyp2f2</i>-null mouse and applied this model for studies on metabolic mechanisms of NA toxicities. We confirmed that CYP2F2 is important in NA bioactivation in vitro and NA clearance in vivo. We further provided direct evidence to support the conclusion that CYP2F2 plays an essential role in the toxicity of NA in the lung, but not in the nasal mucosa. In the third aim (chapter 4), we generated and characterized a novel <i>Cyp2abfgs</i>-null mouse and applied this model for studies on NNK-induced lung tumorigenesis. We found that besides CYP2A5, other CYP2 enzymes, especially CYP2Bs and CYP2F2, also play important roles in NNK bioactivation. Furthermore, through lung tumor bioassays in the <i>Cyp2abfgs</i>-null mice, we showed that CYP2ABFGS enzymes play an essential role in NNK-induced lung tumorigenesis. In the fourth aim (chapter 5), we conducted functional characterization of human CYP2F1 in CYP2A13/2F1/2B6-transgenic and CYP2A13/2F1/2B6-humanized mice. We definitively identified and quantified the CYP2F1 protein in tissues of the transgenic mice, using a newly developed LC-MS/MS method, and assessed specific roles of CYP2F1 and CYP2A13 in NA bioactivation in the lung and nasal mucosa. The results confirmed that CYP2F1 is functional, resolving a long time controversy in the field. Additional studies on acute inhalation toxicity of NA in the humanized mice and quantitative analysis of CYP2F1 protein expression in human lungs were performed in order to relate these findings to NA-induced lung toxicity in humans. Overall, the studies in my dissertation provide a better understanding of the role of P450 enzymes in the organ-specific toxicity of tobacco carcinogens, and in the inter-individual differences in susceptibility to tobacco dependence and tobacco smoke-induced lung tumorigenesis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)</p>
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	<p>*Chemicals *Individual Differences *Nicotine *Tobacco Smoking Enzymes Genes</p>

[Lung](#)
[Metabolism](#)
[Mice](#)
[Roles](#)

Source: PsycINFO

2. The dynamics of alcohol consumption in the Russian Federation: Implications of using price related policies to control alcohol use.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Yashkin, Arseniy Pavlovich

Institution: U South Florida, US

Language: English

Abstract: This dissertation models the dynamics of alcohol use in the Russian Federation with an emphasis on identifying policy implications most likely to be effective at controlling alcohol use. Utilizing data from The Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey, models of alcohol consumption are estimated using both myopic and rational specifications via ordinary least squares, fixed effects two stage least squares and, the focus of this study, two-step system generalized method of moments. Alcohol consumption is studied both as a composite good and as a distinct beverage category (wine, beer, and hard liquor). Furthermore, equations stratified by gender and rural status are included to better identify effects specific to relevant subgroups of the sample. Strong evidence of myopic addiction in both the overall sample and the stratified subgroups are identified. Even so, alcohol does seem to follow the law of demand within the myopic specification indicating that consumers will still react to changes in price. No evidence for rational addiction is found in either the complete sample or its subgroups. Results from the sample subgroups (male/female, urban/rural) were consistent with the overall pattern observed in the full sample, but differed in magnitude. This would suggest that, although alcohol consumption in individuals is affected by similar factors, regardless of gender or geography, the extent to which these individuals are affected differs. This reality would lend credence to "targeted" public health interventions for specific subgroups of individuals, rather than a one size fits all approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. An exploratory study of practitioner experiences of sexual addiction among adolescents.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Wilkinson, Jason D

Institution: Oakland U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Sexual addiction is increasingly being discussed by professionals and the lay public, and these conversations have begun to focus on adolescents as a special treatment population. At the same time, limited literature is available on the subject and practitioners currently working with sexual addiction among adolescents (SA-A) report the need for greater awareness and understanding of the phenomenon in the mental health community. In this study, practitioners treating SA-A were qualitatively surveyed and interviewed regarding their understandings of sexual addiction among adolescents and their perceptions of successful treatment outcomes. Organized by the scientific approach of grounded theory, the analysis of participants' responses found four themes, each of which included multiple

sub-themes. Three represented levels of interaction with SA-A including: 1) Awareness in the System-Profession-Field, 2) Presenting Problems of the Client-Patient, and 3) Treatment Interventions by the Practitioner. A fourth theme addressed Perceived Levels of Success of Treatment Interventions. Limitations of the study and implications for further research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Conversation](#)
[*Grounded Theory](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Sexual Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. An investigation of early response as a mediator in group psychotherapy for women with post-traumatic stress disorder and substance use disorders.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Sawaya, Jennifer Ann

Institution: Rutgers The State U New Jersey, Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology, US

Language: English

Abstract: The depression, substance abuse, and bulimia psychotherapy literature has demonstrated that symptom improvement within the first 4-8 weeks of treatment bears a predictive relationship with long-term outcomes and that this information can be used for treatment planning purposes. However, little is known about the mechanisms through which early response is related to therapeutic change. Theoretical arguments maintain that early improvement reflects the effects of nonspecific factors and may mediate the oft-observed relationship between common factors, such as therapeutic alliance, and post-treatment outcomes. Early response to psychotherapy has not been studied among individuals with PTSD. Utilizing data from the Clinical Trials Network - Women and Trauma Study, the present study assessed the predictive validity of early treatment response among 353 women diagnosed with PTSD and substance use disorders. Participants were randomized to receive 12 sessions of Seeking Safety group psychotherapy or Women's Health Education over 6 weeks. It was hypothesized that early response mediated the relationship between helping alliance and subsequent trauma and substance abuse outcomes, and that subjects in Seeking Safety improved more rapidly. ROC curves were used to assess the validity of early response and to generate clinical cutoff values predicting an individual's likelihood of non-response during follow-up. Latent growth curve methodology was utilized to test the proposed mediation model. While subjects demonstrated early improvement in trauma symptoms, there was no early improvement in substance abuse symptoms. Trauma symptom severity and cumulative abstinence at the fourth week of treatment predicted response status up to one year following treatment with a fair to excellent degree of accuracy. The rates of early improvement in trauma symptoms showed near-significant differences between the two treatment groups ($p = .06$), suggesting that trauma symptoms improved more quickly among subjects in Seeking Safety. Early symptom improvement was not found to be a viable mediator of helping alliance and outcomes. Results diverged from previous findings regarding early response to substance abuse treatment, which may be attributable to study limitations. The current study is unique in that it supports the predictive validity of early improvement in PTSD symptoms among women with comorbid PTSD and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)

[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Trauma](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Treatment Planning](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Repeated amphetamine exposure and the enduring consequences on behavioral and neural plasticity.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Stanis, Jessica J

Institution: U Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, US

Language: English

Abstract: Amphetamines (AMPH) are relatively unique amongst the category of psychoactive drugs, as they are both prescribed for therapeutic purposes at an alarmingly increasing rate and abused illicitly on account of their potential pleasurable effects (World Drug Report, 2012). In adult subjects, chronic AMPH use is associated with deficits in decision-making (i.e., impulsivity) and working memory (e.g., Bechara et al., 1994; McKetin and Mattick, 1998; Rogers et al., 1999; Ornstein et al., 2000). However, not as much research exists about adolescent drug exposure and the longlasting consequences on cognitive function in adulthood. We hypothesize that druginduced changes in brain function are a major contributing factor to the behaviors that characterize addiction. In addition, drug exposure during a maturational time, such as adolescence, could have delayed and harmful consequences well after treatment has ceased. Thus, a major goal of this thesis was to examine the enduring effects of repeated AMPH exposure on cortical function and cognitive behavior. The experiments presented here were designed using methods very sensitive to prefrontal cortex (PFC) function. In experiment 1 (Chapter 5), single-unit recordings from actively behaving rats were used to examine the relationship between the locomotor response (i.e., the ability to induce sensitization) and medial PFC (mPFC) firing activity to repeated AMPH treatment. The results suggested that repeated AMPH led to very selective changes in mPFC function when behavioral sensitization was present. Specifically, the magnitude of excitatory responses increased with the development of sensitization but was less persistent with a maximal sensitized response. In experiment 2 (Chapter 2), the relationship between behavioral sensitization and impulsive choice behavior (operant delay-discounting) was examined in rats that received prior, repeated AMPH treatment. Chronic exposure to AMPH did not cause rats to become more impulsive. However, long-lasting changes in AMPH-induced locomotor activity were observed. The results suggested that the neuroadaptations associated with behavioral sensitization did not cause enduring deficits in the aspects of cognition that the delay-discounting task requires. In experiment 3 (Chapter 3), we examined whether impulsivity might be a pre-existing trait by using an established model that is based on an initial drug response to a low dose of cocaine. The results suggested that differential sensitivity to cocaine-induced locomotion was predictive of impulsivity, and the potential differences could shed light into mechanisms contributing to the vulnerability for addiction. In experiment 4 (Chapter 4), we took a multi-faceted approach to examine longlasting consequences of chronic AMPH exposure on working memory function. We had three main factors in mind: method of drug exposure (repeated, intermittent versus escalation-binge), age of drug exposure (adolescence versus adulthood), and the initial sensitivity of a psychostimulant. While adolescent-treated rats were found to be less sensitive to the stereotypy-inducing effects of both the intermittent and escalation-binge methods than adult-treated rats, they were more vulnerable to exposure-induced learning and memory impairments as tested in adulthood. Interestingly, the age-related deficits agree with the equal, but opposite model of drug action. That is, the intermittent regimen impaired working memory in adolescent-treated and not adult-treated rats, whereas the escalation-binge regimen impaired working memory in adult-treated and not

adolescent-treated rats. In addition, the delay dependent deficits in adolescent- and adult-exposed rats were predicted based on their initial sensitivity to a single injection of cocaine. In the experiments presented here, repeated exposure to AMPH was found to have long-lasting consequences on learning and memory processes. These defi... (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Sensitivity](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[Amphetamine](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Neural Plasticity](#)
[Rats](#)
[Sensitization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. The road to recovery: A neural characterization of cocaine abstinence.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Bell, Ryan Patrick

Institution: City U New York, US

Language: English

Abstract: Cocaine addiction is a significant public health issue with an outsized effect on the individual and society at large. A principal reason for the immense social and personal costs associated with cocaine addiction is the difficulty in remaining abstinent. Utilizing diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), current cocaine dependence has been associated with deficits in white matter integrity and atypical neural activation in multiple cognitive control regions. However, while the neurobiological and behavioral deficits associated with current cocaine dependence have been well-characterized, it is relatively unknown if these deficits persist after the cessation of cocaine use. To elucidate neurobiological functioning during cocaine abstinence, we conducted three experiments utilizing either DTI or fMRI methodology in cocaine dependent (CD) individuals at varying periods of abstinence. The results of these investigations show that as a group, abstinent CD individuals do not display the same neurobiological deficits as current users. We speculate that the absence of these deficits may be partly due to the intensive drug-treatment programs the participants were enrolled in. However, when we conducted subject-level examinations, we found that abstinent CD individuals displayed neurobiological functioning related to the duration of abstinence. We postulate then that continued abstinence may be responsible for an amelioration of neurobiological deficits or reflect preexisting differences that allow for extended abstinence. Additionally, we observed participant-level differences that were not a function of duration of abstinence leading us to speculate that recovery occurs at temporally different rates in some individuals. Overall, it appears that while a majority of recovering individuals do not display the neurobiological deficits associated with current cocaine users, there exists a subset of individuals that continue to display these deficits. We hypothesize that those individuals who continue to display neurobiological deficits will have the greatest risk of cocaine relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[White Matter](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Epidemiology of prescription drug abuse in Illinois high school students.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
Author(s):	Mutyala, Bala Venkata Subbarao
Institution:	U Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>Prescription drug abuse has reached epidemic proportions and trends indicate that the number of adolescents who abuse these drugs will continue to increase. Every adolescent appear to be at risk and this epidemic does not appear to be defined by known risk profiles for substance abuse. Nearly one in every five 12th grade students used prescription drugs for non-medical reasons at least once in lifetime according to the Monitoring the Future study. This is a significant public health problem as prescription drug abuse in the adolescence can continue into the adult life and puts adolescents at risk of substance abuse and other comorbidities. The purpose of this study was to identify individual, family, school and community level factors responsible for the initiation and maintenance of prescription drug abuse behaviors in Illinois 12th grade students. A cross-sectional study design was used with the secondary data on the 12th graders' prescription drug use from the 2010 Illinois Youth Survey. Multilevel logistic regression was performed to account for the multistage sampling and hierarchical structure of the data, using software such as HLM, STATA, and SPSS. Abuse of any prescription drug and of subclasses such as uppers, downers, steroids and other drugs were the dependent variables. Individual level variables such as age, gender, race, socioeconomic status, having clear college/future plans, other substance/over the counter (OTC) drug abuse, depression, gambling, family rules about alcohol and drug use, perceived peer drug use; school level variables such as the percent of -White students, students in the low socioeconomic status category, students reporting bullying, students reporting unsafe at school; and school district level variables such as community norms towards substance abuse, community activities, safety, location and availability of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (ATOD) were examined for their influence on prescription drug abuse in Illinois 12th graders. Results indicate that Illinois 12th graders (11.4%) had a lower prevalence than the US prevalence (15.4%) in the year 2009. After adjusting for all the other variables in the multilevel logistic regression model, Illinois 12th graders with past year ATOD use (Odds ratio (OR): 6.095, 95% CI: 2.708,13.717), past year OTC drug use (OR: 6.081, 95% CI: 3.952,9.358), past year depression (OR: 2.381, 95% CI: 1.475, 3.844), and past year gambling (OR: 1.684, 95% CI: 1.069, 2.655) were found to have significantly higher odds of prescription drug abuse in 12th graders. Other individual level variables and all school/ school district level variables were found to be not significantly associated with prescription drug abuse in 12th graders. Prescription drug abuse in Illinois 12th graders was significantly different from prevalence in US 12th graders and was found to be significantly associated with gender, past year ATOD use, OTC use, gambling, depression, and perceived peer drug use. Most of the variation in prescription drug abuse appears to be within the schools and school districts and only a little variation exists between schools / school districts. Despite some limitations, this study is significant as there aren't many studies done to recognize the frequent drug abuse epidemics in the subpopulations. This study contributes to the existing literature on prescription drug abuse by reporting the risk and protective factors operating at individual, school and community levels in Illinois 12th grade students. Multilevel study design and statistical analyses also provide a framework for evaluation of prescription drug abuse prevention programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)</p>
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *At Risk Populations *Drug Abuse *Prescription Drugs *Venlafaxine Epidemiology

High School Students
Human Sex Differences
Schools
Side Effects (Drug)
Bullying

Source: PsycINFO

8. Risk factors for sexual addiction among adult children of alcoholic parents.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Kuhn, Aaron D

Institution: Walden U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Adult children of alcoholic parents (ACOAs) who have been abused are said to be at risk for multiple addictions. Multiple forms of abuse are correlated to the onset of sexual addiction, which implies that ACOAs are at risk for sexual addiction. The problem is that there is a gap in the research because no study was found that examined the prevalence of sexual addiction among a sample of ACOAs. The purpose of this study was to identify risk factors for sexual addiction among a sample of ACOAs. The research questions focused on gender and abuse as potential risk factors for sexual addiction among ACOAs. The theoretical framework for this study included trauma theory and the disease model for sexual addiction. Two nonexperimental binary logistic regression and follow-up chi-square analyses were employed, using a homogenous purposive sample of 100 male and female ACOAs, by measuring sexual addiction using the Sexual Addiction Screening Test Revised. The results of this study indicated that the odds for sexual addiction among ACOAs who were sexually abused by problem-drinking parents were 6.3 ($p = .006$) times higher than ACOAs who were not abused and ACOAs who experienced emotional and physical abuse. More research is needed to examine why ACOAs who have been sexually abused are more at risk for sexual addiction. The implications for positive social change include increasing awareness for the need for prevention services for younger children of alcoholics so the disease of sexual addiction can be prevented. Preventing the disease of sexual addiction, in turn, could assist with preventing divorce, increasing job productivity, and decreasing the spread of sexually transmitted infections among ACOAs who have been sexually abused. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Children of Alcoholics
At Risk Populations
Parents
Psychopathology
Risk Factors
Sexual Addiction

Source: PsycINFO

9. The impact of parenting interventions on family functioning for women in residential substance abuse treatment.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Hopsicker, Rachel J

Institution: U California, Santa Barbara, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined the impact of a parenting intervention on child development, parenting ability, and family functioning in a trauma-informed residential substance abuse treatment program for women and their children. Recent research supports the inclusion

of parenting interventions in residential treatment with this population of women, yet questions remain regarding what outcomes emerge as a result of these interventions. Factors associated with child development, parenting ability, and family functioning such as cumulative risks, abuse history, and severity of substance abuse were examined at intake, as were changes over time in these domains for program completers and non-completers. Data were obtained on 82 women and 107 children enrolled in an implementation of a multi-site study funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. With respect to improved parenting ability and family functioning, results from this study suggest that women gained from being engaged in treatment regardless of whether they successfully completed the treatment program or left prematurely. A woman's abuse history accounted for deficits in family functioning upon entry into treatment; however, women with and without an abuse history were equally helped by treatment. Qualitative analysis of the participants' responses indicated that learning healthy parent characteristics such as patience, appropriate boundaries, and relationship consistency were the most helpful aspects of the parenting intervention. Implications for practice, policy, and research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Ability](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Parenting](#)
[Childhood Development](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Family](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. Stress- and drug- dependent regulation of metabotropic glutamate receptors in the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Gosnell, Heather Brown

Institution: Vanderbilt U., US

Language: English

Abstract: The work of the thesis presented here is composed of two different projects, and thus requires a broad background. In this introductory chapter, I will focus on glutamatergic signaling and the neural circuitry involved in drug addiction and stress/anxiety. First, I will explain glutamatergic signaling and the receptors that mediate it, focusing on metabotropic glutamate receptors and their role in modulating glutamatergic transmission. Then, I will shift topics to discuss the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis (BNST), the brain region at the center of this thesis. Finally, I will address the larger neural framework of drug addiction and stress/anxiety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Neural Receptors](#)
[Glutamic Acid](#)
[Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Dissociating reward prediction from action selection: Distinct roles for nucleus accumbens inputs.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Ebner, Stephanie Rose

Institution: U Illinois at Chicago, US

Language: English

Abstract: Our everyday behavior is energized by the desire to maximize beneficial, rewarding outcomes while minimizing harmful ones. Brain circuitry has evolved to strengthen associations between rewards and the cues that predict their availability as well as to direct our behavior to approach and consume rewards. In today's society, not all rewards are beneficial and cues that predict food and drugs can hold powerful sway over our behavior - leading to obesity and drug addiction. The mesolimbic system - consisting of the neurotransmitter dopamine, other inputs to and the outputs of the nucleus accumbens - is highly responsive to reward-predictive cues. However, it remains unclear whether signaling in the mesolimbic system reflects the associative strength between cues and their outcomes or underlies approach behavior. I developed two Go/NoGo paradigms to dissociate the roles of several components of the mesolimbic system in reward-directed behavior. The Go/NoGo paradigms were paired with real-time physiological recordings of dopamine release, or pharmacological manipulations of several neurochemicals, within the nucleus accumbens. I found that brief, high concentration 'spikes' in dopamine signaling within the nucleus accumbens reflect the associative strength between cues and reward. Cues that predicted reward availability, regardless of approach behavior, increased dopamine release within the nucleus accumbens. Pharmacological manipulations of the nucleus accumbens revealed that blockade of dopamine and glutamate NMDA receptors and activation of GABA receptors reduced goal-directed behavior. Blockade of glutamate AMPA receptors, though, resulted in a marked increase in approach behavior, even when it was inappropriate. Given the pervasive temptation to approach and consume various goods in our society, these studies elucidate roles for components of the mesolimbic system in reward-related behavior and behavioral inhibition. These data call for increased focus on microcircuits within the nucleus accumbens in order to direct treatment options for a variety of clinical conditions characterized by impaired impulse control such as compulsive gambling, over-eating, and drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Desire](#)
[*AMPA](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Prediction](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Roles](#)
[Approach Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Evaluation of behavioral subtypes of sexual addiction: A latent profile analysis of sexual behaviors.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Blazek, Nicole Lea

Institution: U Southern Mississippi, US

Language: English

Abstract: Sexual addiction has been characterized as out of control sexual behavior that leads to decreased functioning and negative consequences in a number of areas (Kafka, 2010). The current study aimed to demonstrate whether or not homogenous classes of individuals presenting for treatment and diagnosed with sexual addiction could be identified utilizing a person-centered approach, Latent Profile Analysis, using sexual behavior frequency scales from the Sexual Dependency Inventory-4.0 (SDI-4.0; Green, Arnau, & Carnes, 2013) as indicators. After identifying the distinct subclasses of sexual behaviors, the study examined the nature of the groups through an analysis of external

correlates of group membership. Specific external correlates that were examined included personality and psychopathology traits measured by the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2-Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF; Ben-Porath & Tellegan, 2008). The current study identified five latent classes of men presenting for treatment of sexual addiction based upon their sexual behaviors using Latent Profile Analysis. These classes could be described as one that engaged in below average levels of sexually addictive behaviors, one that engaged in humiliation, domination and pain exchange behaviors, another that reported average levels of sexual addiction behaviors, a fourth that reported the use of drugs, exhibitionism and anonymous sexual behaviors and a final class of individuals who used money and power to support their sexual behaviors. Participants in the current study shared a number of presenting concerns including engaging in compulsive sexual behaviors, being distressed about their actions and experiencing consequences related to their addiction. These similarities suggested these individuals' presenting concerns may be best accounted for by shared phenomenon, such as a diagnosis of sexual addiction. However, the results of the current study also indicated that these classes differed in terms of personality traits, psychopathology, demographic variables and the types and number of consequences related to their sexually addictive behaviors. Therefore, careful assessment and treatment planning should be conducted in order to address these differences and to develop the most effective treatment interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)
Source: PsycINFO

13. The experiences of African American men who witnessed domestic violence growing up.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Marina, Natasha Sade

Institution: Alliant International U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Interviews with ten African American men between the ages of 25 and 40, who witnessed domestic violence while growing up, revealed that witnessing domestic violence had a powerful impact on these men in childhood and on their adjustment as adults. The interviews were analyzed using qualitative methods with attention focused on exploring cultural and environmental influences on development, the social learning of violence, and coping. The social learning of violence was influenced by witnessing violence both in the home and on the streets. All the participants grew up to think that anger, aggression and violence were acceptable ways to handle conflict, and had these behaviors modeled for them. Socio-cultural factors, such as concentrated poverty and unemployment played a significant role in the men's development. They grew up in unstable households, often with drug addicted caretakers, came from low-income urban communities, and were exposed to multiple incidents of community violence as both victims and perpetrators. They learned that violence was a "way of life", a means of survival and way to gain respect and power, and that violence against women was acceptable. They reported and endorsed symptoms of PTSD and complex trauma. As children, they described experiences of loss, trauma, separation, abuse, and neglect. They experienced problems in school, with attention, concentration, and acting out behaviors, and described experiencing intense affects of anger, fear, and helplessness when witnessing the violence against their mothers. They primarily coped on their own and did not report their situation to anyone outside the family. They expressed a great deal of ambivalence about their relationships with their mothers, and for the majority their fathers were absent. All of the men identified difficulties developing trust and adaptive interpersonal attachments in adulthood, resulting in conflictual relationships with few resources to cope or problem solve. Six of the ten men reported using violence in their own intimate relationships. This

study suggests the need for: early outreach and support; systemic and community interventions; and continuing support and corrective interventions into adulthood, to prevent the intergenerational perpetuation of violence in this population of men, who are both victims and perpetrators. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Adjustment](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Domestic Violence](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Interviews](#)
[Qualitative Research](#)
[Trauma](#)
[Ideology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Therapeutic and supportive supervised visitation: A resource manual for clinicians.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Nogueira, Monique

Institution: Alliant International U., US

Language: English

Abstract: After an extensive literature review on relationship dissolution due to high conflict, domestic violence, child abuse, substance abuse, and/or parental mental illness, two challenges consistently emerged when these issues had to be dealt with through family court intervention. The challenges are providing services that account for the unique dimensions of the issues each family unit might be experiencing, and maximizing the potential of providers to help each family member. Supervised visitations have been the most commonly utilized service for access to visitation; however, some families do not succeed with supervised visitation alone and need more therapeutic and supportive interventions, such as Therapeutic Supervised Visitation. Unfortunately, there is very scarce information around this line of intervention even though many clinicians are already implementing such service. Therapeutic and Supportive Supervised Visitation (TSSV): A Resource Manual for Clinicians was developed by this researcher to provide clinicians with both a framework for this type of service and tools to assist clinicians in supporting parents and children in supervised visitation situations in which therapeutic work is recommended. The manual focuses especially on families who are dealing with high conflict, domestic violence, child abuse, mental illness, and substance abuse and provides a developmental perspective to approaching parents and children. The researcher recruited professionals with experience working with court ordered supervised visitation, high conflict families, child abuse, mental illness and substance abuse to review and evaluate the resource manual. Eight out of 13 recruited participants evaluated the manual and the majority (87.5% of the participants) found the manual to be a useful and pertinent resource for professionals conducting therapeutic intervention to families in a supervised setting. While this resource manual was rated as a helpful tool for clinicians who are working with court ordered families, it was not developed or rated as a tool for seasoned clinicians. The manual provides professionals in the field with structure for service delivery and an overview of important introductory clinical considerations and interventions with a developmental perspective in mind. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Adjudication](#)
[*Child Visitation](#)
[Child Abuse](#)
[Clinicians](#)

[Divorce](#)
[Domestic Violence](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Family](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Genetic influences on the human mesolimbic dopamine reward system.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Buckholtz, Joshua W

Institution: Vanderbilt U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Current estimates suggest that as many as 9% of Americans meet the DSM-IV criteria for substance use disorders, and the annual economic burden of substance abuse has been assessed at approximately half a trillion dollars. Thus, addiction is a highly prevalent social problem that rivals almost any other public health issue in terms of social and personal costs. However, despite the fact that addiction is significantly heritable, very few specific genetic susceptibility factors have been reliably identified. Moreover, even for the most promising risk genes, the systems-level neural mechanisms that mediate their impact on risk are largely unknown. In this dissertation, I use a dual-scan dopamine receptor imaging approach with the stimulant drug amphetamine to probe the neurogenetic architecture of addiction. Motivated by the key role played by dopamine in drug addiction, I test the hypothesis that genetic variability in three distinct brain signaling systems with conceptual links to addiction converge to exert a sensitizing effect on striatal dopamine responses to drugs of abuse. First, I examine variation at a locus in the CSNK1E gene, which encodes a protein kinase that regulates the function of the dopamine signaling integrator DARPP-32. Second, I study an allelic variant in the gene encoding an hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) stress axis factor (CRH) that has been previously associated with stress-induced alcohol consumption in non-human primates. Finally, given the prominent psychopathological and neurobiological parallels between obesity and addiction, I investigate the novel hypothesis that obesity-linked genetic variability in leptin signaling (LEPR) may predispose risk for substance abuse by affecting striatal dopamine responses to stimulants. In all cases, individuals who carried the putative risk allele at each of these loci demonstrated marked sensitization of striatal dopamine responses to amphetamine. In turn, the magnitude of striatal dopamine release was positively associated with subjective responses to amphetamine and with individual differences in impulsivity. Taken together, these findings support the involvement of two genes (CSNK1E and CRH) in risk for addiction, nominate a third (LEPR) for enhanced phenotypic investigation, and offer a common neurobiological mechanism - sensitization of striatal dopaminergic function - that may be involved in the conferral of susceptibility by diverse genetic risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings:
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Genes](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Sensitization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Neuroadaptations and behavioral profiles associated with cocaine self-administration in rhesus monkeys (macaca mulatta).

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Shinday, Nina M

Institution: U Massachusetts Amherst, US

Language: English

Abstract: Cocaine abuse and addiction are widespread problems with profound medical and socioeconomic consequences. At present, the neurobiological adaptations associated with short- and long-term cocaine abuse are not well understood, which contributes to the lack of availability of broadly effective treatments for this type of addiction. Recently, some studies have implicated GABAA receptor subtypes in the neuroadaptations underlying addiction. To explore the contributions of GABAA receptors to the neurobiological basis of cocaine abuse, we utilized a non-human primate model of cocaine self-administration and examined changes in species typical behaviors, and corresponding alterations in three GABAA receptor subtypes within five reward-related areas of the brain. Sixteen rhesus monkeys either self-administered cocaine intravenously (1-hr/day, 0.03 mg/kg/injection of cocaine) or received passive infusions of saline yoked to the cocaine injections (yoked control). Monkeys either self-administered cocaine for ~10 days (short-term group) or ~100 days (long-term group). Twenty-four hours after the last session, animals were sacrificed and brains were removed. We examined alterations in 1, 2, and 3 subunit-containing GABAA receptors (1, 2, and 3GABAA receptors) using immunohistochemistry (IHC), in situ hybridization (ISH), and real-time PCR experiments (RT-PCR) within reward-related areas of the brain including the nucleus accumbens, ventral tegmental area, caudate, putamen, and anterior cingulate cortex. Long-term cocaine taking animals self-administered cocaine in a cyclical pattern, and increased number of cocaine injections taken within the initial portion of daily self-administration sessions. We observed behavioral alterations in behaviors including locomotor, stereotypic, scratching and affiliative behaviors. IHC results demonstrated alterations in 1GABAA receptors within all regions of interest after long-term self-administration. After short-term cocaine self-administration decreases in 3GABAA receptors were observed in all regions examined. When examining transcript levels using ISH and RT-PCR, we found relatively few changes in comparison to protein alterations. The notable change was a decrease of all three receptor mRNAs within the anterior cingulate cortex after short-term cocaine exposure. The present model of drug may expand our understanding of addiction-related behaviors and the role of GABA in addiction. Furthermore, our findings suggest GABAA receptors may serve as viable targets for pharmacotherapeutic approaches to treat addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cingulate Cortex](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Monkeys](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Novel behavioral factors that influence the acquisition of drug seeking and drug taking in rats.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Puhl, Matthew D

Institution: The Pennsylvania State U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Substance abuse and addiction persist as major health concerns in the United States. Not only does addiction impose direct financial and health threats to the addict, as well as society at large, but it also has a much more menacing effect: the devaluation of natural

rewards (e.g., food, sex, work, money, caring for one's offspring). Human studies have shown that addicts will seek and take drugs in lieu of all other activities, including going to work and caring for their children and themselves (Jones et al., 1995; Nair et al., 1997; Santolaria-Fernandez et al., 1995). In addition, human addicts exhibit a decreased sensitivity to monetary rewards (Goldstein et al., 2007; Wilson et al., 2008). Consistent with the human data, animal studies have shown that rats suppress intake of a palatable solution (e.g., saccharin) when that solution serves as a cue predicting access to a drug of abuse (Cappell and LeBlanc, 1971, 1977; Grigson and Twining, 2002; Grigson et al., 2000; Le Magnen, 1969). These effects are thought to be due, at least in part, to the comparison of the rewarding properties of drugs of abuse and natural rewards, as the appraisal of both is mediated by the mesocorticolimbic dopamine system (Grigson, 1997; Grigson, 2008). The severity of the problem and difficulty of treatment are further compounded by the fact that addiction is a chronic, relapsing disease that induces long-lasting changes in brain function and these changes interact with numerous environmental factors (O'Brien, 1997). Exposure to drugs themselves, physical or psychological stress, and drug-associated cues all reliably induce relapse to drug seeking and drug taking after a period of abstinence in both animals and humans. Of course, this relapse occurs well after drug-seeking and drug-taking behaviors have been acquired. The data in this thesis will show that several novel factors can be involved in facilitating or preventing the acquisition of drug seeking and drug taking in rats, including sleep deprivation, a history of bingeing on fat, and environmental enrichment. Chapters 2 and 3 will discuss the facilitative effects of sleep deprivation on acquisition. Specifically, Chapter 2 will demonstrate that acute sleep deprivation (4-8 h) is capable of augmenting cocaine-induced reinstatement, as well as increasing the rate and efficiency of cocaine seeking and cocaine taking. Chapter 3 will show that, similar to acute sleep deprivation, chronic sleep restriction (30% sleep loss over six days), akin to that experienced by humans (Hale and Do, 2007; Jean-Louis et al., 2000; National Sleep Foundation, 2008), is also capable of increasing cocaine-taking behaviors. Chapter 4 will demonstrate how loss of control over one consummatory behavior (i.e., consumption of fat) can lead to loss of control of another (i.e., cocaine intake). Finally, Chapter 5 will show the protective effects of environmental enrichment on the acquisition of cocaine seeking and cocaine taking. Collectively, the data in this thesis demonstrate that, while some animals are, by nature, more likely to take drug than others, experience can shift this genetic predisposition leading to devastating vulnerability or marked resilience. Moreover, these manipulations, experienced in adulthood, exerted a robust effect on behavior and, obviously then, on the brain. This suggests that the facilitative and protective effects of these factors and those of drugs of abuse may be mediated, at least in part, via the same neural substrate, the mesocorticolimbic dopamine system, and that this substrate remains highly plastic, even in adulthood. These data have important implications for the treatment, and possibly prevention, of addiction in humans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Correction to Hilderbrandt et al. (2014).

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, October 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Oct 27, 2014)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Abstract: Reports an error in "The Influence of Age of Onset and Acute Anabolic Steroid Exposure on Cognitive Performance, Impulsivity, and Aggression in Men" by Tom Hildebrandt, James W. Langenbucher, Adrienne Flores, Seth Harty and Heather A. Berlin (Psychology

of Addictive Behaviors, Advanced Online Publication, May 19, 2014, np). The name of author Heather Berlin omitted a middle initial in the byline and author note and should appear as Heather A. Berlin. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2014-20547-001.) A growing translational literature suggests that adolescent exposure to anabolic-androgenic steroids (AASs) leads to increased aggression and impulsivity. However, little is known about the cognitive effects of AASs among AAS users or the differences between adolescent- and adult-onset users. This study provides a test of the effects of acute naturalistic AAS use and age of onset (adolescent vs. adult) on measures of inhibitory control, planning and attention, and decision making. Seventy-one active adult male AAS users completed self-report measures of impulsivity and aggression, and a subsample (11 adolescent onset vs. 11 adult onset) matched on current age were administered 4 computerized tests from the Cambridge Neuropsychological Test Automated Battery (CANTAB) (Cambridge Cognition, 2002) and the Iowa Gambling Task (Stanton, Liening, & Schultheiss, 2011). Multiple regression analyses and a series of 2 (adolescent vs. adult) x 2 (on-cycle vs. off-cycle) analyses of variance (ANOVAs) were used to examine the differential effects of age of onset and acute drug use on cognition and behavior. Regression analyses revealed larger on-cycle effects for adolescent users than adult users. Subsample analyses indicated that on-cycle users performed less well on cognitive measures of inhibitory control and attention, but not on tests of planning or decision making. Adolescent onset was associated with greater impulsivity and more acute sensitivity to AAS effects on attention. These preliminary findings suggest the possibility that acute AAS use is associated with some differences in inhibitory control and impulsivity and to a lesser degree, aggression. These effects may be more potent for those initiating AAS use in adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

19. Predicting disordered gambling with illusory control, gaming preferences, and internet gaming addiction among chinese youth.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, October 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Oct 22, 2014)

Author(s): Fu, Wai; Yu, Calvin Kai-Ching

Correspondence Address: Yu, Calvin Kai-Ching: Department of Counselling and Psychology, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, 10 Wai Tsui Crescent, Braemar Hill Road, North Point, Hong Kong, calvinkcyu@ymail.com

Institution: Counselling and Research Centre, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, North Point, Hong Kong; Counselling and Research Centre, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, North Point, Hong Kong

Abstract: The application of cognitive therapy in treating gambling disorder pivots on the assumption that maladaptive gambling behavior is to a certain degree governed by flawed information processing. However, if gambling disorder is more predicted by factors other than distortions in thinking, then cognitive therapy might not be the most suitable approach to problem gambling. This study investigated the extent to which the illusion of control can predict disordered gambling among Chinese youth. Some key correlates of pathological gambling were considered, including sex, preferences for the type of games, substance use while playing online or offline gambling games, amount of monetary reward, and Internet gaming addiction. An inventory made up of five main sections - such as the Illusion of Control Beliefs scale - was administered to 700 Hong Kong Chinese students to assess their beliefs about gambling, online and offline gambling behaviors, and tendencies to disordered gambling and Internet gaming addiction. The results indicated that the perceived intention to obtain desired outcomes, false attribution of chance-determined outcomes to the self's effort and ability, and perceived loss of control over gambling behaviors can serve as effective predictors of disordered gambling in the Chinese youth population. This held true even with other important parameters being

controlled. Accordingly, intervention tactics that zero in on dysfunctional cognitive processes can form a pertinent approach to working with Chinese pathological gamblers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO

20. Modification of eeg functional connectivity and eeg power spectra in overweight and obese patients with food addiction: An eloreta study.

Citation: Brain Imaging and Behavior, October 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1931-7557 (Oct 21, 2014)

Author(s): Imperatori, Claudio; Fabbriatore, Mariantonietta; Innamorati, Marco; Farina, Benedetto; Quintiliani, Maria Isabella; Lamis, Dorian A; Mazzucchi, Edoardo; Contardi, Anna; Vollono, Catello; Della Marca, Giacomo

Correspondence Address: Imperatori, Claudio: Department of Human Sciences, European University of Rome, Via degli Aldobrandeschi 190, Rome, Italy, 00163, imperatori.c@libero.it

Institution: Department of Human Sciences, European University of Rome, Rome, Italy; Department of Human Sciences, European University of Rome, Rome, Italy; Department of Human Sciences, European University of Rome, Rome, Italy; Department of Human Sciences, European University of Rome, Rome, Italy; Department of Human Sciences, European University of Rome, Rome, Italy; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US; Institute of Neurology, Catholic University, Rome, Italy; Department of Human Sciences, European University of Rome, Rome, Italy; Institute of Neurology, Catholic University, Rome, Italy; Institute of Neurology, Catholic University, Rome, Italy

Abstract: We evaluated the modifications of electroencephalographic (EEG) power spectra and EEG connectivity in overweight and obese patients with elevated food addiction (FA) symptoms. Fourteen overweight and obese patients (3 men and 11 women) with three or more FA symptoms and fourteen overweight and obese patients (3 men and 11 women) with two or less FA symptoms were included in the study. EEG was recorded during three different conditions: 1) five minutes resting state (RS), 2) five minutes resting state after a single taste of a chocolate milkshake (ML-RS), and 3) five minutes resting state after a single taste of control neutral solution (N-RS). EEG analyses were conducted by means of the exact Low Resolution Electric Tomography software (eLORETA). Significant modification was observed only in the ML-RS condition. Compared to controls, patients with three or more FA symptoms showed an increase of delta power in the right middle frontal gyrus (Brodmann Area [BA] 8) and in the right precentral gyrus (BA 9), and theta power in the right insula (BA 13) and in the right inferior frontal gyrus (BA 47). Furthermore, compared to controls, patients with three or more FA symptoms showed an increase of functional connectivity in fronto-parietal areas in both the theta and alpha band. The increase of functional connectivity was also positively associated with the number of FA symptoms. Taken together, our results show that FA has similar neurophysiological correlates of other forms of substance-related and addictive disorders suggesting similar psychopathological mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO

21. The influence of stress on the affective modulation of the startle response to nicotine cues.

Citation: Applied Psychophysiology and Biofeedback, October 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1090-0586;1573-3270 (Oct 19, 2014)

Author(s): Lechner, William V; Grant, DeMond M; Meier, Ellen; Mills, Adam C; Judah, Matt R; Dempsey, Jared P

Correspondence Address: Lechner, William V.: Psychology Department, Oklahoma State University, 116 North Murray, Stillwater, OK, US, 74078, william.lechner@okstate.edu

Institution: Psychology Department, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK, US; Department of Community, Family, and Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US

Abstract: Recent research suggesting that nicotine cues are appetitive in nature promotes the affective modulation of the startle reflex (AMSR) paradigm as a potentially valuable psychophysiological tool for elucidating mechanisms involved in nicotine addiction. Despite numerous studies indicating stress as a key factor in nicotine dependence, specific behavioral mechanisms linking stress and smoking have yet to be explicated. The current study aimed to determine the effects of stress, a negative affective state intimately linked with nicotine use, on the psychophysiological responding of nicotine dependent individuals during smoking cues. Twenty-nine nicotine dependent individuals were randomly assigned to the trier social stress test or control condition directly prior to administration of the AMSR paradigm, which examined their physiological responses to appetitive, neutral, aversive, and nicotine cue images. Both groups evinced significantly decreased startle magnitudes in response to nicotine cues as compared to aversive images. However, exposure to stress did not significantly modulate the startle reflex while viewing nicotine cues. Stress induction does not appear to modulate the AMSR paradigm when evaluating responses to nicotine images. These findings suggest that AMSR is robust to effects of acute stress induction in nicotine dependent individuals which may increase its viability as a clinical tool for assessing success in smoking cessation interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

22. Clinical considerations in working with clients in the coming out process.

Citation: Pragmatic Case Studies in Psychotherapy, 2014, vol./is. 10/2(15), 1553-0124 (2014)

Author(s): Chazin, Daniel; Klugman, Sam

Correspondence Address: Klugman, Sam: Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology, Rutgers-The State University of New Jersey, 152 Frelinghuysen Road, Piscataway, NJ, US, 08854, sam.klugman@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Psychology, Rutgers-The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, NJ, US; Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology, Rutgers-The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, NJ, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on the original article by Sarah Hope Mandel (see record 2014-43315-001) regarding the effects of sexual stigma on mental health and corresponding therapy implications when working with lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) clients during the coming-out process. Mandel (2014) describes the conceptualization, assessment, and treatment of "Adam," a hybrid client presenting with depression, cannabis abuse, perfectionism, and distress related to his sexual orientation, which appeared to be fueling these psychological problems. In this commentary, we examine theoretical and clinical

issues raised by this case regarding clients' experiences with coming out. Drawing on the case and pertinent research, we highlight clinical challenges involved in helping clients navigate issues of identity development and intersection, interpersonal disclosure, internalized homophobia, and community connectedness. We present specific strategies for tailoring interventions to the diverse experiences and needs of sexual minority clients. Throughout the commentary, we reflect on potential intrapersonal, interpersonal, and systemic processes that may impact clients' identity integration and psychological well-being. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: copyright by author; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Case Report](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Self Disclosure](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[Bisexuality](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Minority Groups](#)
[Perfectionism](#)
[Psychotherapy](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Solitary alcohol use in teens is associated with drinking in response to negative affect and predicts alcohol problems in young adulthood.

Citation: Clinical Psychological Science, September 2014, vol./is. 2/5(602-610), 2167-7026;2167-7034 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Creswell, Kasey G; Chung, Tammy; Clark, Duncan B; Martin, Christopher S

Correspondence Address: Creswell, Kasey G.: Department of Psychology, Carnegie Mellon University, 5000 Forbes Ave., Baker Hall 342c, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213, kasey@andrew.cmu.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Adolescent solitary drinking may represent an informative divergence from normative behavior, with important implications for understanding risk for alcohol-use disorders later in life. Within a self-medication framework, we hypothesized that solitary alcohol use would be associated with drinking in response to negative affect and that such a pattern of drinking would predict alcohol problems in young adulthood. We tested these predictions in a longitudinal study in which we examined whether solitary drinking in adolescence (ages 12-18) predicted alcohol-use disorders in young adulthood (age 25) in 466 alcohol-using teens recruited from clinical programs and 243 alcohol-using teens recruited from the community. Findings showed that solitary drinking was associated with drinking in response to negative affect during adolescence and predicted alcohol problems in young adulthood. Results indicate that drinking alone is an important type of alcohol-use behavior that increases risk for the escalation of alcohol use and the development of alcohol problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[*Communities](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Clinical Psychological Science](#)

24. Prevalence and treatment of mental health and substance use problems in the early emerging adult years in the United States: Findings from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Citation: Emerging Adulthood, September 2014, vol./is. 2/3(163-172), 2167-6968;2167-6984 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Adams, Sally H; Knopf, David K; Park, M. Jane

Correspondence Address: Adams, Sally H.: University of California, San Francisco, 3333 California Street, Suite 245, San Francisco, CA, US, 94118, adamss@peds.ucsf.edu

Institution: University of California, San Francisco, Division of Adolescent and Young Adult Medicine, San Francisco, CA, US; University of California, San Francisco, Benioff Children's Hospital, San Francisco, CA, US; University of California, San Francisco, Division of Adolescent and Young Adult Medicine, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Onset of most mental disorders occurs by the mid-20s, yet studies of mental health (MH) status are limited for younger adults (YAs) aged 18-25. The objectives were to determine YAs' rates of MH and substance use (SU) disorders, treatment, and sociodemographic disparities. To determine relative vulnerability and unmet need, overall rates were compared between ages 18-25 and 26-34. Using the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (n = 25,216), we estimated past-year serious psychological distress, major depressive episode, alcohol and drug abuse/dependence, and treatment for both age groups and examined YA subgroup differences (gender, race/ethnicity, income, education, and insurance). YAs had higher prevalence of MH and SU disorders, but lower treatment rates than older adults. YA females had higher MH but lower SU disorder rates than males. Other sociodemographic disparities were noted. Efforts to improve YAs' MH status are necessary to foster a successful transition to adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the Society for the Study of Emerging Adulthood. Oct, 2011. Providence, RI, US. A similar analysis using data from the 2008 National Survey of Drug Use and Health was presented by Ms. Park at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Emerging Adulthood; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Minority Groups](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Major Depression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. Section II: Habits and will.

Citation: Human nature and conduct: An introduction to social psychology., 1922(24-42) (1922)

Author(s): Dewey, John

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) It is a significant fact that in order to appreciate the peculiar place of habit in activity we have to betake ourselves to bad habits, foolish idling, gambling,

addiction to liquor and drugs. When we think of such habits, the union of habit with desire and with propulsive power is forced upon us. When we think of habits in terms of walking, playing a musical instrument, typewriting, we are much given to thinking of habits as technical abilities existing apart from our likings and as lacking in urgent impulsion. We think of them as passive tools waiting to be called into action from without. A bad habit suggests an inherent tendency to action and also a hold, command over us. It makes us do things we are ashamed of, things which we tell ourselves we prefer not to do. It overrides our formal resolutions, our conscious decisions. When we are honest with ourselves we acknowledge that a habit has this power because it is so intimately a part of ourselves. It has a hold upon us because we are the habit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: *Habits
*Volition

Source: PsycINFO

26. Public spending for illegal drug and alcohol treatment in hospitals: An EU cross-country comparison.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, June 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Jun 30, 2014)

Author(s): Lievens, Delfine; Vander Laenen, Freya; Christiaens, Johan

Correspondence Address: Lievens, Delfine: Department of Accountancy and Corporate Finance, Ghent University,, Sint-Pietersplein 7, Ghent, Belgium, 9000, Delfine.Lievens@UGent.be

Institution: Department of Accountancy and Corporate Finance, Ghent University, Belgium; Department of Penal Law and Criminology, Ghent University, Belgium; Department of Accountancy and Corporate Finance, Ghent University, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: Background: In view of the current economic crisis and the resulting austerity measures being implemented by governments across Europe, public expenditure for substance abuse treatment has increasingly become a subject of discussion. An EU cross-country comparison would allow an estimation of the total amount of public resources spent on substance abuse treatment, compare various substance abuse treatment funding options, and evaluate the division of expenditures between alcohol and illegal drugs. The purpose of this study is to estimate the public spending of EU countries for alcohol and illegal drug abuse treatment in hospitals. Methods: Our study uses a uniform methodology in order to enable valid cross-national comparisons. Our data are drawn from the Eurostat database, which provides anno 2010 data on government spending for the treatment of illegal drug and alcohol abuse in 21 EU member states. The cross-country comparison is restricted to hospitals, since data were unavailable for other types of treatment providers. The systematic registration of in- and outpatient data is essential to monitoring public expenditures on substance abuse treatment using international databases. Results: Total public spending for hospital-based treatment of illegal drug and alcohol abuse in the 21 EU member states studied is estimated to be 7.6 billion euros. Per capita expenditures for treatment of illegal drug abuse vary, ranging from 0.1 euros in Romania to 13 euros in Sweden. For alcohol abuse, that figure varied from 0.9 euros in Bulgaria to 24 euros in Austria. These results confirm other studies indicating that public expenditures for alcohol treatment exceed that for illegal drug treatment. Conclusions: Multiple factors may influence the number of hospital days for alcohol or illegal substance abuse treatment, and expenditures fluctuate accordingly. In this respect, we found a strong correlation between gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and public expenditures per hospital day. The prevalence of problematic (illegal or legal) drug use in a country did not correlate significantly with the number of hospital days. Other factors must be included in the analysis of public expenditures for the treatment of substance abuse, such as the drug policy in a given country and the social norms regarding alcohol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which

permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly credited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.; HOLDER: Lievens et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Countries](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Government Policy Making](#)
[Health Care Costs](#)
[Hospitals](#)
[Social Comparison](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

27. Taste clusters of music and drugs: Evidence from three analytic levels.

Citation: British Journal of Sociology, September 2014, vol./is. 65/3(529-554), 0007-1315;1468-4446 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Vuolo, Mike; Uggen, Christopher; Lageson, Sarah

Correspondence Address: Vuolo, Mike, mvuolo@purdue.edu

Institution: Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, US; University of Minnesota, MN, US; University of Minnesota, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article examines taste clusters of musical preferences and substance use among adolescents and young adults. Three analytic levels are considered: fixed effects analyses of aggregate listening patterns and substance use in US radio markets, logistic regressions of individual genre preferences and drug use from a nationally representative survey of US youth, and arrest and seizure data from a large American concert venue. A consistent picture emerges from all three levels: rock music is positively associated with substance use, with some substance-specific variability across rock sub-genres. Hip hop music is also associated with higher use, while pop and religious music are associated with lower use. These results are robust to fixed effects models that account for changes over time in radio markets, a comprehensive battery of controls in the individual-level survey, and concert data establishing the co-occurrence of substance use and music listening in the same place and time. The results affirm a rich tradition of qualitative and experimental studies, demonstrating how symbolic boundaries are simultaneously drawn around music and drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: London School of Economics and Political Science; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Music](#)

Consumer Behavior
 Interests
 Social Capital
 Sociocultural Factors

Source: PsycINFO

28. Review of Advancing medicine with food and nutrients, 2nd ed.

Citation: Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior, September 2014, vol./is. 46/5(e7), 1499-4046 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Vogelzang, Jody L

Correspondence Address: Vogelzang, Jody L.: Department of Public Health, College of Health Professions, Grand Valley State University, 515 Michigan St NW, Grand Rapids, MI, US, 49503

Institution: Department of Public Health, College of Health Professions, Grand Valley State University, Grand Rapids, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Advancing Medicine with Food and Nutrients, 2nd Ed* by E. Kolstadt (2012). The book is logically organized by body system disorders, which makes it easy to locate information, although each chapter has a slightly different layout, length, and style reflective of the 70 different contributors. There is occasional overlap in a few sections, which is to be expected given the interrelatedness of the material. All chapters are heavily referenced and contain many useful tables. The depth of the discussion varies with the topic. For example, in the Alcohol and Drug Addiction chapter, the author mentions that poor nutrition "stirs up biology" and moves one along the path to addiction, which appears to be a basic attempt to describe epigenetics. Kolstadt has done a commendable job in taking clinical expertise from a wide variety of medical practitioners and compiling a useful reference not just for physicians, but also for dietitians and nutrition practitioners looking to expand their knowledge on using food in the advancement of medicine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dietary Supplements](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Epigenetics](#)
[Body Image Disturbances](#)
[Medical Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior](#)

29. Ingestion of Hawaiian Baby Woodrose seeds to obtain a legal high.

Citation: Psychosomatics: Journal of Consultation and Liaison Psychiatry, September 2014, vol./is. 55/5(517-518), 0033-3182;1545-7206 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Karre, VaKara M. Meyer; Heinrich, Thomas

Correspondence Address: Karre, VaKara M. Meyer, 1155 North Mayfair Road, Milwaukee, WI, US, 53226, vmeyer@mcw.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Medicine, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Medicine, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI, US

Language: English

Abstract: The use of plant material to experience a hallucinogenic effect has been popular for centuries. This practice has become prevalent among adolescents but has only recently been noted in the professional literature. It is known as a legal high and the products are often marketed as such. They can be purchased via the Internet or in local shops in most

countries in the world, including the United States. The following case presents an acute ingestion of Hawaiian Baby Woodrose (HBW) seeds. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hallucinations](#)
[*Plants \(Botanical\)](#)
[Ingestion](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

30. Placebo and nocebo effect: A mini-review.

Citation: Psychiatria Danubina, 2014, vol./is. 26/2(100-107), 0353-5053 (2014)

Author(s): Pozgain, Ivan; Pozgain, Zrinka; Degmecic, Dunja

Correspondence Address: Pozgain, Ivan: Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Centre Osijek, J. Huttlera 4, Osijek, Croatia, 31000, ivan.pogain96@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Centre Osijek, Osijek, Croatia;
Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Centre Osijek, Osijek, Croatia;
Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Centre Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

Language: English

Abstract: It is well-known that placebo is a substance without medical effects, which benefits the health status because of the patient's belief that the substance is effective and that the nocebo is defined as a substance without medical effects but which worsenes the health status of the person taking it by the negative beliefs and expectations of the patient. Starting with the history of the placebo effect and giving a review of the most significant studies reporting about the placebo effect from 1939-2013 it was our intention to give the all-around look on this phenomena discussing the neurobiological and other theories of its origin and concentrating especially on the field of psychiatry and finally coming to conclusions regarding the conductance of clinical trials and ethics. Regarding psychiatry, the placebo effect has a substantial role in most of psychiatric conditions including depression, anxiety, addictions, and contrary to what may have been expected, schizophrenia. Likewise, the nocebo effect is not to be neglected as the studies are being conducted to identify the factors causing it so it could be prevented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Medicinska naklada-Zagreb, Croatia

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*History](#)
[*Placebo](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)
[Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Orlistat abuse in a case of bulimia nervosa: The changing Indian society.

Citation: General Hospital Psychiatry, September 2014, vol./is. 36/5(e3-e4), 0163-8343 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Deb, Koushik Sinha; Gupta, Rishab; Varshney, Mohit

Correspondence Address: Gupta, Rishab: All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Room Number 4091(Psychiatry Office), 4th Floor, Teaching Block, New Delhi, India, 110029, rishabaiims@gmail.com

Institution: Dept. of Psychiatry, All India Institute of Medical Science, Jodhpur, India; Dept. of Psychiatry, All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi, India; Dept. of Psychiatry, All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi, India

Language: English

Abstract: Eating disorders like bulimia nervosa, generally considered to be rare in Asian countries, are currently on the rise among the youth, probably secondary to rapid westernization and globalization of the orient. Clinical manifestations of these disorders, which were previously thought to be different in the oriental countries, are now also often seen to parallel their western counterparts. However, detailed clinical descriptions of such cases from Asian countries, documenting the societal change, are missing. In addition, the possibility of abuse of various anti-obesity drugs as a part of bulimic compensatory behavior is high in this population, given the easy and unsupervised access of these drugs over the counter. We report a case of bulimia nervosa in a female medical graduate from India, presenting with classic bulimic symptomatology and with a compensatory behavior consisting almost exclusively of Orlistat abuse. This case sensitizes health professionals to the abuse liability of new medications like Orlistat and also documents the changing symptomatology of bulimia nervosa in India. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bulimia](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[South Asian Cultural Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [General Hospital Psychiatry](#)

32. Community Wise: Paving the way for empowerment in community reentry.

Citation: International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, September 2014, vol./is. 37/5(501-511), 0160-2527 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Windsor, Liliane Cambraia; Jemal, Alexis; Benoit, Ellen

Correspondence Address: Windsor, Liliane Cambraia, 360 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd, Hill Hall, Room 401, Newark, NJ, US, 07104, lwindsor@ssw.rutgers.edu

Institution: Rutgers, State University of New Jersey, School of Social Work, Newark, NJ, US; Rutgers, State University of New Jersey, School of Social Work, Newark, NJ, US; National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Theoretical approaches traditionally applied in mental health and criminal justice interventions fail to address the historical and structural context that partially explains health disparities. Community Wise was developed to address this gap. It is a 12week group intervention informed by Critical Consciousness Theory and designed to prevent substance abuse, related health risk behaviors, psychological distress, and reoffending among individuals with a history of incarceration and substance abuse. This paper reports findings from the first implementation and pilot evaluation of Community Wise in two community-based organizations. This pre-posttest evaluation pilot-tested Community Wise and used findings to improve the intervention. Twenty-six participants completed a phone and clinical screening, baseline, 6- and 12-week follow-ups, and a focus group at the end of the intervention. Measures assessed participants' demographic information, psychological distress, substance use, criminal offending, HIV risk behaviors, community cohesion, community support, civic engagement, critical consciousness, ethnic identification, group cohesion, client satisfaction, and acquired treatment skills. Research methods were found to be feasible and useful in assessing the intervention. Results indicated that while Community Wise is a promising intervention, several changes need to be made in order to enhance the intervention. Community Wise is a new approach

where oppressed individuals join in critical dialogue, tap into existing community resources, and devise, implement and evaluate their own community solutions to structural barriers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Empowerment](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Health Disparities](#)
[Communities](#)
[Criminals](#)
[Group Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Mental disorder and probation policy and practice: A view from the UK.

Citation: International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, September 2014, vol./is. 37/5(484-489), 0160-2527 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Brooker, Charlie; Denney, David; Sirdifield, Coral

Correspondence Address: Brooker, Charlie: Centre for Criminology and Sociology, Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham Hill, Surrey, United Kingdom, TW20 0EX, charlie.brooker@rhul.ac.uk

Institution: Centre for Criminology and Sociology, Royal Holloway, University of London, Surrey, United Kingdom; Centre for Criminology and Sociology, Royal Holloway, University of London, Surrey, United Kingdom; School of Health and Social Care, University of Lincoln, Lincoln, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: This article is concerned with the manner in which offenders with mental illnesses serving community sentences are identified and treated by the probation service in the UK. It presents the results of recent research examining the prevalence levels of current and lifetime mental illness, substance misuse, and dual diagnosis and suicide rates amongst those serving community sentences in the UK. These high levels of mental disorder are not being addressed by probation policy or practice in a manner that is effective or sensitive. The article concludes by considering the relevance of innovative approaches to the treatment of offenders with mental illnesses in the community currently being adopted in the US to the UK. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adjudication](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Probation](#)
[*Suicide](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Probable posttraumatic stress disorder in a sample of urban jail detainees.

Citation: International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, September 2014, vol./is. 37/5(455-463), 0160-2527 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Ruzich, Dawn; Reichert, Jessica; Lurigio, Arthur J

Correspondence Address: Ruzich, Dawn: WestCare Foundation, 1100 Cermak Road, Suite B414, Chicago, IL, US, 60608, dawn.ruzich@westcare.com

Institution: WestCare Foundation, Chicago, IL, US; Research and Evaluation Center, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Chicago, IL, US; College of Arts and Sciences, Loyola University Chicago, Sullivan Center, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined the nature and extent of probable posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among men in a substance abuse treatment program in a large urban jail. Specifically, it explored the prevalence of probable PTSD and other psychiatric problems among jail detainees, the types of trauma detainees experienced during different phases of their lives, and how those experiences might have contributed to the development of probable PTSD. Results showed that psychiatric problems were quite serious; nearly one-quarter of the sample reported previous psychiatric hospitalization, and nearly 10% were being currently treated with psychiatric medication. In addition, 21% of the sample met the criteria for probable PTSD, a rate five times greater than that in the general population. The current study suggests that the presence of probable PTSD among male detainees should be incorporated into the creation and implementation of jail-based behavioral healthcare services, including screening, assessment, and clinical interventions. Furthermore, in-custody drug treatment programs should adopt trauma-informed strategies for all program participants as the expected standard of care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Drug abuse by learners in South Africa: A replication and extension study.

Citation: Journal of Psychology in Africa, March 2014, vol./is. 24/2(197-199), 1433-0237;1815-5626 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Shumba, Almon; Makura, Alfred H

Correspondence Address: Makura, Alfred H., amakura@cut.ac.za

Institution: School of Postgraduate Studies, Central University of Technology, Bloemfontein, South Africa; School of Postgraduate Studies, Central University of Technology, Bloemfontein, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: This study sought to determine the nature, extent and causes of drug abuse in South African township schools. Interview data were collected from a convenience sample of 24 participants from 4 schools (10 learners, 8 school personnel and 4 School Governing Board (SGB) members, a social worker and one Department of Education (DoE) official responsible for handling drug abuse by learners in the district. Document analysis was also conducted using the social worker's records. The study found that dagga, tobacco and alcohol were the most readily available, commonly used and abused drugs by learners in these schools. The study also found that learners tended to use cocktails of drug combinations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Africa Scholarship Development Enterprize; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

[Students](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**36. Validation of the French version of the Yale Food Addiction Scale: An examination of its factor structure, reliability, and construct validity in a nonclinical sample.**

Citation: The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue canadienne de psychiatrie, May 2014, vol./is. 59/5(276-284), 0706-7437;1497-0015 (May 2014)

Author(s): Brunault, Paul; Ballon, Nicolas; Gaillard, Philippe; Reveillere, Christian; Courtois, Robert

Correspondence Address: Brunault, Paul: CHRU de Tours, 2 boulevard Tonnelle, Tours, France, 37000, paul.brunault@gmail.com

Institution: CHRU de Tours, Equipe de Liaison et de Soins en Addictologie, Tours, France; CHRU de Tours, Clinique Psychiatrique Universitaire, Tours, France; CHRU de Tours, Clinique Psychiatrique Universitaire, Tours, France; Universite Francois Rabelais de Tours, Departement de Psychologie, EA 2114 Psychologie des Ages de la Vie, Tours, France; CHRU de Tours, Clinique Psychiatrique Universitaire, Tours, France

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The concept of food addiction has recently been proposed by applying the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision, criteria for substance dependence to eating behaviour. Food addiction has received increased attention given that it may play a role in binge eating, eating disorders, and the recent increase in obesity prevalence. Currently, there is no psychometrically sound tool for assessing food addiction in French. Our study aimed to test the psychometric properties of a French version of the Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS) by establishing its factor structure and construct validity in a nonclinical population. Method: A total of 553 participants were assessed for food addiction (French version of the YFAS) and binge eating behaviour (Bulimic Investigatory Test Edinburgh and Binge Eating Scale). We tested the scale's factor structure (factor analysis for dichotomous data based on tetrachoric correlation coefficients), internal consistency, and construct validity with measures of binge eating. Results: Our results supported a 1-factor structure, which accounted for 54.1% of the variance. This tool had adequate reliability and high construct validity with measures of binge eating in this population, both in its diagnosis and symptom count version. A 2-factor structure explained an additional 9.1% of the variance, and could differentiate between patients with high, compared with low, levels of insight regarding addiction symptoms. Conclusions: In our study, we validated a psychometrically sound French version of the YFAS, both in its symptom count and diagnostic version. Future studies should validate this tool in clinical samples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Factor Structure](#)
[Foreign Language Translation](#)
[Test Reliability](#)

Source: PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from ProQuest in *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.**37. Prevalence of mental disorders and recidivism in young offenders.****Citation:** Psicologia: Reflexao e Critica, April 2014, vol./is. 27/2(317-322), 0102-7972 (Apr-Jun 2014)

Author(s): Dias, Alvaro Machado; Serafim, Antonio de Padua; de Barros, Daniel Martins

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Institution: Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Nucleo de Apoio a Pesquisa em Neurociencia Aplicada, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Nucleo de Apoio a Pesquisa em Neurociencia Aplicada, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Several studies report that incarcerated young offenders show a high rate of psychiatric disorders whereas associations between specific psychiatric disorders and recidivism remain unknown. The Brazilian legal system has created a unique opportunity for the study of this issue when consider young offenders not that guilty in spite of the severity of the crime, settling in three years the maximum period of incarceration. This study aims to determine the rate of psychiatric disorders in a cohort of incarcerated young offenders and evaluate the possible psychiatric connections of primary offenders and recidivism. A group of 898 incarcerated young offenders at Fundacao Casa answered psychiatric interviews and was diagnosed according to the criteria of ICD-10. Statistic connections were analyzed using the tests of Pearson and Cramer. The cohort was comprised of 619 primaries and 267 recidivists. 'Psychoactive Substance Use' and 'Disorders of Adult Personality and Behavior' categories were related to recidivism, whereas 'Organic Mental Disorders', 'Mood Disorders', and 'Stress-related Disorders' were related to primary offenders. Discriminating disorders were the most likely to represent reactions to primary incarceration. In relation to associations that might represent predictors of crime, it became highly suggestive that substance abuse is the main cause of incarceration for the entire cohort. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

38. Using virtual environments for trigger identification in addiction treatment.

Citation: International Journal on Disability and Human Development, September 2014, vol./is. 13/3(369-375), 2191-1231;2191-0367 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): North, Liam; Robinson, Chris; Haffegge, Adrian; Sharkey, Paul M; Hwang, Faustina

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Language: English

Abstract: This paper presents a novel application of virtual environments to assist in encouraging behavior change in individuals who misuse drugs or alcohol. We describe the user-centered design of a series of scenes to engage users in the identification of triggers and to encourage discussions about relevant coping skills. Results from the initial testing of this application with six service users showed variation in user responses. Results also suggested that the system should encourage group discussion and that it was linked to a small improvement in users' confidence in understanding and identifying triggers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Virtual Reality](#)
[Behavior Change](#)
[Games](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. Alcohol and drugs use, levels of impulsivity and aggression in adolescents in Rio Grande do Sul.

Original Title: Uso de alcool, drogas, niveis de impulsividade e agressividade em adolescentes do Rio Grande do Sul.

Citation: PSICO, 2014, vol./is. 45/1(65-72), 0103-5371;1980-8623 (2014)

Author(s): de Almeida, Rosa Maria Martins; Trentini, Lais Broch; Klein, Lidiane Andreza; Macuglia, Greici Rossler; Hammer, Cristiane; Tesmmer, Martin

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Institution: Instituto de Psicologia do Desenvolvimento e da Personalidade, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, Sao Leopoldo, Brazil; Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, Sao Leopoldo, Brazil; Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, Sao Leopoldo, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Drug use in adolescence can cause damage to development, and may extend throughout life. Impulsivity is a risk factor for alcohol and other drugs, and may thus be responsible for both the beginning and the rise of drug addiction. The aim of this study was to determine how and when the onset of substance use among adolescents in Rio Grande do Sul, investigating also the levels of impulsivity and aggression among these young people, and whether there are differences between the sexes. Three instruments were used: (1) questionnaire on socio-demographic and drug use; (2) the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, and (3) Anger Expression Inventory and State-Trait as STAXI. We conclude that the onset of substance use has occurred earlier in Rio Grande do Sul than in other states, and that the means of impulsivity and aggressiveness of these adolescents were considered elevated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Anger](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Systematic review: The nature and extent of social work research on substance use disorders treatment interventions among African Americans.

Citation: Journal of Social Work, September 2014, vol./is. 14/5(451-472), 1468-0173;1741-296X (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Clark, Trenette T; McGovern, Patricia; Mgbeokwere, Davena; Wooten, Nikki; Owusu, Hawa; McGraw, Kathleen A

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Language: English

Abstract: Summary: Little is known about the contribution made by social workers to empirical evidence on substance use disorders treatment, especially interventions for African Americans. This article presents a systematic review of 23 articles, presentations, and dissertations written by social workers that focus on substance use disorders treatment interventions with African Americans. The aim of this review is to estimate the extent of contribution made by social workers to the research knowledge base on substance use disorders treatment interventions that are effective among African Americans, and to assess the methodological quality of those studies. Findings: The review shows social workers' contributions to research examining substance use disorders treatment interventions with African Americans is inadequate and the methodological rigor of these studies is slightly below average. Of the 23 articles examined, few studies included only African American samples, and most investigated substance use disorders treatment interventions in samples with a small percentage of African American participants. Moreover, most of the reviewed studies were published between 1994 and 2010 in non-social work journals and were cited an average of 6.67 times. Applications: The social work profession must increase its contribution to the empirical knowledge base on substance use disorders intervention research with African Americans because it is essential to the provision of culturally sensitive, evidence-based practice to African Americans. More quasi-experimental and experimental designs are needed to compare multiple evidence-based treatments across diverse populations, and to determine causality between treatment processes and outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Blacks](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Social Workers](#)
Causality
Social Services

Source: PsycINFO

41. Relationship between personality and mobile phone addiction: A mediating role of social anxiety.

Citation: Chinese Journal of Clinical Psychology, June 2014, vol./is. 22/3(447-450), 1005-3611 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Wang, Huan; Huang, Hai; Wu, He-ming

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Language: Chinese

Abstract: Objective: To Explore the association of mobile phone addiction with personality and social anxiety in college students. Methods: By using measurement survey method, investigation was conducted among 493 college students. They were assessed with the Mobile Phone Addiction Index Scale(MPAI), the Chinese Big Five Personality Inventory brief version (CBF-PI-B) and the Interaction Anxiousness Scale (IAS). Results: Twenty-seven point five percent of the students were addicted to mobile phone. The students being addicted to mobile phone got higher scores on Neuroticism and IAS ($P < 0.05$), lower scores on Extraversion, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness ($P < 0.05$), compared to other students without addiction to mobile phone. The scores on Mobile phone addiction were positively associated with Neuroticism ($r = 0.307$, $P < 0.001$), and negatively associated with Conscientiousness and Agreeableness ($r = -0.213$, $r = -0.123$, $P < 0.001$). IAS partially mediated the association of mobile phone addiction with Neuroticism and Conscientiousness, and the mediating effect of which were 27.2% and 13.6% respectively. Conclusion: Our findings may support the partial mediating role of IAS in the relationship between mobile phone addiction and personality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Social Anxiety](#)
[*Cellular Phones](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Parental control and adolescents problematic internet use: The mediating role of emotion regulation.

Citation: Chinese Journal of Clinical Psychology, June 2014, vol./is. 22/3(437-441), 1005-3611 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Lai, Xue-fen; Wang, Yan-hui; Wang, Yuan-yuan; Zhang, Wei; Yang, Qing-ping

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Language: Chinese

Abstract: Objective: The purpose,of the current study was to investigate the relationship between parental control and adolescents Internet Addiction. Methods: 688 middle school students recruited from Guangdong province of China completed questionnaire measures of parental behavioral control, psychological control, emotion regulation, and Internet Addiction. Results: (1) After controlling for gender and age, parental behavior control was negatively associated with Internet Addiction, while parental psychological control was positively associated with Internet Addiction. (2) The mediating model analysis showed that cognitive reappraisal mediated the relationship between behavior control and internet addiction, and expressive suppression mediated the relationship between psychological control and Internet Addiction. Conclusion: Parental control directly influences the adolescents, meanwhile, it also indirectly exert its effects on the internet addiction through emotion regulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Parent Child Relations](#)
[*Interpersonal Control](#)
[Middle Schools](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. A patient with dimenhydrinate dependence: A case report.

- Citation:** Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni / Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology, June 2014, vol./is. 24/2(184-187), 1017-7833;1302-9657 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Kaya, Fatma Duygu
- Correspondence Address:** Kaya, Fatma Duygu; Dr. Hulusi Alatas Elmadag Devlet Hastanesi, Psikiyatri Klinigi, Ankara, Turkey, fduygukaya@hotmail.com
- Institution:** Dr. Hulusi Alatas Elmadag State Hospital, Psychiatry Clinic, Ankara, Turkey
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Dimenhydrinate, an antihistamine that is used for motion sickness, vertigo and emesis, is abused by drug addicts and psychiatric patients. In the literature, there are case reports about the addictive potential of antihistamines. To our knowledge, in the Turkish literature there have been no previous case reports of dimenhydrinate dependence. The case of a 33 year old female, who was advised to use dimenhydrinate 50 mg/day for emesis early in her second pregnancy by her primary care physician and who continued to use the drug for 12 years at a daily dose of 300 mg without a prescription, is presented here. In addition, dimenhydrinate dependence is discussed by the author in the context of this case. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Antihistaminic Drugs](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[Motion Sickness](#)
[Vertigo](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

44. Severity of impulsivity and aggression at a 12-month follow-up among male heroin dependent patients.

- Citation:** Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni / Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology, June 2014, vol./is. 24/2(158-167), 1017-7833;1302-9657 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Evren, Cuneyt; Yilmaz, Alkin; Can, Yesim; Bozkurt, Muge; Evren, Bilge; Umut, Gokhan
- Correspondence Address:** Evren, Cuneyt; Icadiye Cad. Mentek Sok., Selcuk Apt. 1/17 Kuzguncuk, Uskudar, Istanbul, Turkey, 34674, cuneytevren@yahoo.com
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the changes in impulsivity and aggression scores among male heroin dependent patients using buprenorphine/naloxone as a maintenance treatment and those who relapsed within 12 months of their discharge from the hospital. Method: Among 78 consecutively admitted male heroin dependents, 52

were available and examined by face-to-face interview 12 months after discharge from the hospital. Patients were investigated by using the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, version 11 (BIS-11) and the Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (AQ) both at baseline and at the end of 12 months. Results: Among 52 heroin dependent patients, 44.23% (n = 23) were considered to have relapsed during the 12-month follow-up. Sociodemographic variables did not differ between the groups. The mean score of verbal aggression was lower in the relapse group (RG) than in the maintenance group (MG) at baseline, whereas physical aggression and impulsivity scores were higher in the RG than the MG at the end. In the MG aggression (hostility) and impulsivity (motor and non-planning) were lower at the end of 12 months, whereas aggression (motor and verbal aggression) and impulsivity (attentional and non-planning) were higher in the RG. In logistic regression models, low verbal aggression and high motor impulsiveness evaluated at baseline predicted a relapse, whereas anger and motor impulsiveness predicted a relapse in the evaluation after 12 months. Conclusion: Motor impulsiveness seems to be an important dimension that may be related to relapse. While aggression and impulsivity scores increased in the RG during the 12-month follow-up, they decreased in the MG. These positive results found in the MG may be related to the patients' change in life style, improvements in quality of life, functioning, interpersonal relationships and both physical and mental health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Naloxone](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

45. Effects of long acting methylphenidate on ghrelin levels in male children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: An open label trial.

Citation: Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni / Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology, June 2014, vol./is. 24/2(146-157), 1017-7833;1302-9657 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Yalcin, Ozhan; Iseri, Elvan; Bukan, Neslihan; Ercin, Ugur

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The most commonly reported side effects of methylphenidate, which is generally used for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, are loss of appetite, decrease of body weight and initial growth retardation. Ghrelin, which is dominantly released by the stomach, promotes feeding, decreases energy expenditure and locomotor activity, enhances weight gain and fat mass deposition and also effects gastrointestinal motility. Ghrelin may be related to the metabolic and anorexigenic effects of methylphenidate in children. The aim of this study was to investigate methylphenidate's effect on fasting serum active ghrelin levels in prepubertal children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. We expected to find a difference between pre- and post-treatment ghrelin levels with 18 mg/day methylphenidate administered via an osmotic-controlled release oral delivery system in prepubertal boys. Methods: Thirty-three boys with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder between the ages of 6-12 were recruited for this investigation. In

addition to ghrelin levels, other laboratory findings, body mass index, body mass index percentiles, body weight-height measures and attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder symptom severity findings were analyzed before and after the 60 days of methylphenidate treatment. Results: We could not find a significant alteration in serum active ghrelin levels with methylphenidate. Methylphenidate improved core inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder with no significant alteration in height, body weight and body mass index, without serious side effects. Conclusion: This is the first study which directly aims to determine methylphenidate's effect on serum active ghrelin levels. Further research with higher methylphenidate doses and/or other stimulants such as atomoxetine and amphetamine should be done as ghrelin is also associated with obesity, alcohol and drug addiction and reward system pathologies, which are also closely related to attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Methylphenidate](#)
[*Ghrelin](#)
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

46. Misuse of methylphenidate and attitudes about methylphenidate among resident physicians.

Citation: Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni / Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology, June 2014, vol./is. 24/2(135-138), 1017-7833;1302-9657 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Bulbul, Feridun; Alpak, Gokay; Unal, Ahmet; Kilic, Osman Hasan Tahsin; Ermis, Berna; Savas, Haluk Asuman

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Misuse of methylphenidate (MPH) has been found to be highly prevalent in young individuals. MPH misuse is more frequent among college students. In the present study, we aimed to evaluate the frequency of misuse of MPH and knowledge level about this agent among resident physicians. Method: A group of 212 resident physicians working in Gaziantep University Medical Faculty Hospital were enrolled in our study. Of this group, 176 (83%) agreed to participate. Participants were asked to complete a twelve item questionnaire and a sociodemographic data sheet designed by the department of psychiatry. Results: Of the participants, 124 (70.5%) were male and 52 (29.5%) were female. Mean age was 29.25+3.04 (range: 24-44) years. Of the participants, 100 were resident physicians in internal medicine, whereas 57 were in surgical specialties and 19 in basic sciences. It was found that 39 participants (22.2%) had previously used MPH without a medical indication. Of the participants who reported misuse of MPH, 19 participants indicated that they started using MPH by recommendation of their colleagues, whereas 20 participants indicated that they started using MPH by their own decision. Twenty eight participants (15.9%) stated that they used MPH during the preparation period for the Medical Specialty Entrance Exam, while 11 participants (6.25%) stated that they used MPH in a period unrelated to the Medical Specialty Entrance Exam. No significant difference was detected between male (n = 30; 24.2%) and

female participants (n = 9; 17.3%) regarding the frequency of misuse of MPH.
 Conclusion: This study shows that the frequency of misuse of MPH is high among resident physicians. Multi-centered studies are needed to generalize this conclusion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Medical Students](#)
[*Methylphenidate](#)
[*Physicians](#)
[Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

47. Association of the DRD2 TaqIA, 5-HT1B A-161T, and CNR1 1359 G/A polymorphisms with alcohol dependence.

Citation: Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni / Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology, June 2014, vol./is. 24/2(115-121), 1017-7833;1302-9657 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Sengul, Melike Ceyhan Balci; Sengul, Cem; Erdal, Mehmet Emin; Ay, Ozlem Izci; Efe, Muharrem; Ay, Mustafa Ertan; Herken, Hasan

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Alcohol dependence is associated with genetic variants of alcohol-metabolizing enzymes and genes related to dopaminergic, gamma-aminobutyric acid, glutamatergic, opioid, cholinergic, and serotonergic systems. Genetic variations in the endogenous cannabinoid system are also involved in alcohol dependence. The present study aimed to evaluate the association between three polymorphisms, DRD2 TaqIA, 5-HT1B A-161T and CNR1 1359 G/A (rs1049353), and alcohol dependence. Methods: One hundred twenty three patients, who were diagnosed as having alcohol dependence according to the DSM-IV criteria and 125 healthy volunteers, were included in the study. With written informed consent, a blood sample was drawn from each individual. Venous blood samples were collected in ethylenediaminetetra acetic acid (EDTA) containing tubes. DNA was extracted from whole blood by the salting out procedure. Genetic analyses were performed as described in the literature by using a Polymerase Chain Reaction method. SPSS 17.0 software was used for statistical analysis. Results: The DRD2 TaqIA polymorphism was analyzed in the study and control groups. In the study group, the A1/A1 genotype was observed in 5 (4.0%) patients, the A1/A2 genotype was observed in 51 (41.5%) patients and the A2/A2 genotype was observed in 67 (54.5%) patients. In the control group, the A1/A1 genotype was observed in 6 (4.8%) subjects, the A1/A2 genotype was observed in 40 (32.0%) subjects and the A2/A2 genotype was observed in 79 (62.2%) subjects. For the 5-HT1B receptor A-161T gene polymorphism, the A/A genotype was detected in 61 (49.6%) patients, the A/T genotype was detected in 53 (43.1%) and the T/T genotype was detected in 9 (7.3%) patients. In the control group, the A/A genotype was detected in 84 (67.2%) subjects, the A/T genotype was detected in 39 (31.2%) subjects, and the T/T genotype was detected only in 2 (1.6%) subjects. The G/G genotype was the most common genotype in both study and control

groups for CNR1 1359 gene polymorphism. It was detected in 75 (61.0%) study patients and in 84 (67.2%) control subjects. The G/A genotype was observed in 39 (31.7%) patients of the study group and 38 (30.4%) subjects of the control group. The A/A genotype was the most rare genotype in both groups; it was detected only in 9 (7.3%) study patients and 3 (2.4%) control subjects. Of the three polymorphisms investigated, 5-HT1B A-161T was the only one found to be associated with alcohol dependence. Conclusions: The 5-HT1B receptor A-161T polymorphism might be a promising marker for alcohol dependence; however, future studies are needed to clarify these findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

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

48. Investigation to the use of the addictive substances among the students of Ege University via multidimensional scaling.

Original Title: Ege Universitesi ogrencileri arasinda bagimlilik yapici madde kullaniminin cok boyutlu olcekleme yontemiyle incelenmesi.

Citation: Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, June 2014, vol./is. 15/2(116-123), 1302-6631 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Karacam, Ozgur; Totan, Tarik

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Institution: Ege Universitesi, Tip Fakultesi, Izmir, Turkey; Adnan Menderes Univ., Egitim Fak., Egitim Bilimleri Bolumu, Rehberlik ve Psikolojik Danismanlik ABD, Aydin, Turkey

Language: Turkish

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of tobacco, alcohol and other addictive substance use and the relationship between risky substance use and personal traits in the students of Ege University. Methods: Eight hundred and thirty university students were included in this study. Addictive substance use and its relationship with the personal traits were evaluated by using TASUPQ (Tobacco, Alcohol and Substance Use Prevalence Questionnaire). Results: Multidimensional scaling analysis of the data indicated that risk-taking, feeling of insecurity, isolation, and anger were located together with age, and cigarette and alcohol use were located together according to three-dimensional Euclidean distance model. Those were more religious and those have high academic achievement were located away from excessive use of cigarette and alcohol. Excessive risk-taking, feeling of insecurity, isolation, anger and age were collected together and they were located with excessive cigarette and alcohol use in the same two-dimensional plane. Discussion: This study which was applied to the university students indicated that addictive substance use was located away from academic achievement and religiousness, and destructive behavior and feelings accompanied addictive substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

49. The prevalances and risk factors of substance use among university students in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Citation: Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, June 2014, vol./is. 15/2(108-115), 1302-6631 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Cakici, Ebru; Cakici, Mehmet; Es, Ayhan; Ergun, Deniz

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Institution: Near East University, Psychology Department, Lefkosa, Turkey; Near East University, Psychology Department, Lefkosa, Turkey; Near East University, Psychological Counselling and Guidance Department, Lefkosa, Turkey; Near East University, Psychology Department, Lefkosa, Turkey

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: As the age starting using drugs decrease and drug use among young people increase, the prevention programs start to focus on young people who has become most important risk group. The purpose of this study is to determine the characteristics and risk factors for cigarette, alcohol and other psychoactive drug (OPD) use among university students in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Methods: A survey was administered to 1323 university students randomly chosen. The questionnaire was designed to obtain data about socio-demographic characteristics of the students, the frequency of their cigarette-alcohol and OPD use and beliefs and attitudes of the students about substance use. Results: 398 (30.3%) of the students were from TRNC, 824 (62.7%) from Turkey and 92 (7.0%) from other countries. The life-time use of cigarette was 69.5% and boys smoked more than girls. Students from Turkey smoked cigarette significantly more often. Life-time use of any alcoholic beverages was 81.0% and the students from TRNC used alcohol significantly more than others. Life-time use of any illicit drug was 10.9% and the ratio was higher for boys. Life-time use of cigarette and life-time use of OPD and gender (being male) were found to be positively associated with the tendency to use illicit drugs. Conclusion: Repeating prevalence studies for substance use among university students at certain intervals will be helpful to follow the changes of substance use rates and determine the substances mostly preferred so that prevention programs can be planned more efficiently. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Students](#)
[Universality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

50. The relationship between aggression and online video game addiction: A study on massively multiplayer online video game players.

Original Title: Cok oyunculu cevrimici video oyunu oynayan bireylerde video oyunu bagimlilik ve saldirganlik.

Citation: Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, June 2014, vol./is. 15/2(99-107), 1302-6631 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Demirtas Madran, H. Andac; Ferligul Cakilci, Eda

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Institution: Baskent Universitesi, Iletisim Fakultesi, Ankara, Turkey; Baskent Universitesi, Iletisim Fakultesi, Ankara, Turkey

Language: Turkish

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of the present study was to investigate the relationship between aggression and online video game addiction scores of massively multiplayer online video game players. Methods: Study included 205 participants who are playing massively multiplayer online video games more than 12 months. Mean age of the participant was 23.84 + 4.5. Data were collected via a personal information form consisting of questions about participants' demographical background, Turkish version of the Buss-Perry Aggression Scale and Internet Addiction Scale. Correlation, t-test and stepwise regression analyses conducted to analyze the data. Results: Analysis indicated that there was a significantly high correlation between aggression scores and video game addiction scores. Males have significantly higher physical aggression scores than females. Age was negatively correlated with total aggression scores and all the subscale scores of Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (physical aggression, anger, verbal aggression and hostility). There was a negative correlation between age and video game addiction scores. Two subscales (isolation, loss of control) of the addiction scale predicted aggression scores. Conclusion: The present study revealed that there was a significant correlation between aggression and online video game addiction. On the other hand, age was negatively correlated with aggression and video game addiction scores of the participants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aggressive Behavior](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[Hostility](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

51. Association between Internet use and sleep problems in adolescents.

Citation: Noropsikiyatri Arsivi / Archives of Neuropsychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 51/2(122-128), 1300-0667 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): EkInci, Ozalp; Celik, Tanju; Savas, Nazan; Toros, Fevziye

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Institution: Mersin University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Child Psychiatry, Mersin, Turkey; Mustafa Kemal University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, Hatay, Turkey; Mustafa Kemal University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Public Health, Hatay, Turkey; Mersin University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Child Psychiatry, Mersin, Turkey

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Sleep problems are commonly encountered in adolescents. It has been shown that electronic media have a negative influence on the sleep quality and daytime functioning in adolescents. This study aims to investigate the association between internet use and sleep problems in adolescents. Method: A total of 1212 adolescents were recruited to the study. Self-report study questionnaire included two main parts: Young's Internet Addiction Scale (IAS) and a semi-structured inquiry on sleep habits/problems. Results: Of the study sample, 16% (n = 198) reported their sleep quality as bad or very bad. One-fourth of the sample reported using internet everyday and 27% of them reported spending more than one hour when online. The mean IAS total score was 35.56 + 13.87.

Adolescents with a higher IAS score reported getting to bed later in the night, needing more time to fall asleep and having an increased number of awakenings in the night than the adolescents with lower IAS score ($p = 0.001$). They were also found to have higher frequencies of several sleep problems including difficulty in initiating and sustaining sleep, difficulty in waking up and feelings of sleepiness in day. In addition, sleep quality of them was worse when compared to the adolescents with a lower IAS score ($p = 0.001$). Conclusion: Problematic sleep habits and sleep problems were found to be more frequent in adolescents with a higher IAS total score. Health care providers must be aware of the possible negative impact of excessive and uncontrolled internet use on adolescents' sleep habits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Galenos Publishing.; HOLDER: Archives of Neuropsychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Sleep Disorders](#)
[Health Care Services](#)
[Sleep Wake Cycle](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

52. Meaning of the experience of substance abuse amongst a group of teenagers institutionalized.

Original Title: Significado de la experiencia del consumo de sustancias psicoactivas en un grupo de adolescentes institucionalizados.

Citation: Avances en Psicología Latinoamericana, 2014, vol./is. 32/1(53-69), 1794-4724;2145-4515 (2014)

Author(s): Gonzalez, Alejandro Barbosa; Segura Lopez, Carmen Alicia; Munoz, Delver Garzon; Bustos, Claudia Parra

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Institution: Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia; Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia; Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia; Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The aim of this investigation is to understand the meaning that a group of institutionalized adolescents assign to the experience of consuming psychoactive substances. In order to do so, a qualitative methodology was designed, which took social constructionism and hermeneutics as epistemological and methodological referents. The technique used to collect data was an in depth interview. The analysis allowed to understand that these teens look to their peers for recognition in order to feel as part of a group. This becomes a risk factor for consumption and crime associated with it, because they are driven by the expectation of experiencing new emotions. The meaning assigned to the experience with their families is a lack of support, which is used to justify consumption. However, they have positive expectations regarding the future, which include the wish that their children not repeat these life stories. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Constructivism](#)
[Correctional Institutions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Multivariate analysis of burnout syndrome in Latin-American priests.

Citation: Psicothema, May 2014, vol./is. 26/2(227-234), 0214-9915;1886-144X (May 2014)

Author(s): Lopez Herrera, Helena; Pedrosa, Ignacio; Vicente Galindo, M. Purificacion; Suarez-Alvarez, Javier; Galindo Villardon, M. Purificacion; Garcia-Cueto, Eduardo

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Institution: UNIBE, Costa Rica; Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain; Universidad de Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain; Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain; Universidad de Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain; Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Burnout syndrome is a highly prevalent disorder in a wide range of professional groups, and is associated with substantial psychophysiological alterations. Nevertheless, this syndrome has not been analyzed in depth among the clergy, a group which fulfils a fundamental social function and has to deal with numerous stressors that increase the risk of burnout onset. Method: In the present study, the authors assessed 881 Catholic priests from Latin America. The Maslach Burnout Inventory-22, the General Health Questionnaire-28 and the CAGE were applied; we also recorded the priests' rates of cigarette-smoking. Specific cut-off points were set for burnout syndrome in priests. Results: The original factor structures of the questionnaires are confirmed in the clerical sample, and the reliability is adequate. As regards the dimensions of the syndrome as a function of the countries studied, no statistically significant differences were found, except for the exhaustion dimension. Conclusions: The authors established the typology that defines the relevance and effect of each dimension, as well as its prevalence in this group, with a figure of 25.39%. Furthermore, burnout shows a clear relationship with general health and may be associated with addiction to substances such as alcohol or tobacco. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Psicothema; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health](#)
[*Occupational Stress](#)
[*Priests](#)
[Multivariate Analysis](#)
[Syndromes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Validation of the Spanish version of the Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST).

Citation: Psicothema, May 2014, vol./is. 26/2(180-185), 0214-9915;1886-144X (May 2014)

Author(s): Valladolid, Gabriel Rubio; Martinez-Raga, Jose; Martinez-Gras, Isabel; Alfaro, Guillermo Ponce; de la Cruz Bertolo, Javier; Barba, Rosa Jurado; Sanchez-Junco, Alina Rigabert; Montejo, Jose Zarco

Correspondence Address: Valladolid, Gabriel Rubio: Facultad de Medicina, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain, 28041, gabrielmbio@med.ucm.es

Institution: Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain; Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, Spain; Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain; Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain; Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Spain; Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain; Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Spain; Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Background: To evaluate the psychometric properties of the Spanish version of the Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) and its

effectiveness as a screening tool for problematic alcohol, tobacco and other psychoactive substance use in groups of low, moderate, and high risk users. Methods: A test battery including the ASSIST and several standardized screening, assessment, and diagnostic instruments was administered to 485 patients recruited in different primary health-care facilities and specialized addiction treatment units from Health Area 11 in Madrid. Results: ASSIST cut-off scores show a good sensitivity and specificity for discrimination between substance use and abuse and between abuse and dependence. Concurrent validity was demonstrated by significant correlations between ASSIST scores and scores from the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI-Plus), the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), the Revised Fagerstrom Tolerance Questionnaire (RTQ) and the Severity of Dependence Scale (SDS). Conclusions: Psychometric properties of the Spanish version of the ASSIST indicate that is a valid screening test for identifying substance use disorders in various health-care settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Psicothema; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychometrics](#)
[*Screening Tests](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Foreign Language Translation](#)
[Screening](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Review of *Youthoria: Adolescent substance misuse-Problems, prevention and treatment.*

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, August 2014, vol./is. 21/4(345-346), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Seaman, Pete

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Institution: Glasgow Centre for Population Health, Glasgow, Scotland

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Youthoria: Adolescent Substance Misuse-Problems, Prevention and Treatment* by Phil Harris and Lyme Regis (2013). This book is wide-ranging, integrating multiple disciplines into a single framework, and written in an engaging style. The author recommends it to substance misuse youth workers, academics in adolescent development, youth, criminal justice, housing and social workers as well as those working with adults with substance misuse issues. The reviewer would extend the scope of this potential readership to anyone whose task involves understanding the crop of contemporary public health problems that have proven themselves intractable to medical intervention and health promotion. The sections on the evidence for prevention and treatment are written in a manner which is timely as well as comprehensive. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

56. Review of *The drug effect: Health, crime and society.*

- Citation:** Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, August 2014, vol./is. 21/4(343-344), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Dennis, Fay
- Correspondence Address:** Dennis, Fay, fay.dennis@lshtm.ac.uk
- Institution:** Centre for Research on Drugs and Health Behaviour, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, *The Drug Effect: Health, Crime and Society* by Suzanne Fraser and David Moore (2011). The *Drug Effect* is set within a particular moment in the theoretical trajectory of the sociology of drugs, drug use and harm reduction. The introduction offers a clear exploration of this theoretical journey: from an objectivist approach, favored by proponents of 'evidence-based policy', which considers drug use and addiction as real phenomena to be defined and measured through objective study; to a social constructionist framework, which challenges the idea that addiction, drug use and effects have any real foundations, instead arguing that they are 'collectively defined' and constituted; to, and the position taken in this book, a kind of third way—a form of constructionism which also, most fervently, takes materiality seriously. This book successfully starts us on this path, towards a critique of current ways of knowing in society, medicine and law, and furthermore, points us in the direction of a more nuanced, complex and multiple understanding which can ultimately produce more caring and less harmful drug effects. Therefore, the main contribution this book makes is at once theoretical and practical. Its theoretical foundation, although not shared to the same extent by all the contributors, means that the discipline can now engage not only with description and critique, but also with producing new and more helpful realities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Sociology](#)
[Crime](#)
[Health](#)
[Society](#)
[Health Care Policy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

57. Service user, family and friends' views on the meaning of a 'good outcome' of treatment for an addiction problem.

- Citation:** Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, August 2014, vol./is. 21/4(324-332), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Thurgood, Sarah; Crosby, Helen; Raistrick, Duncan; Tober, Gillian
- Correspondence Address:** Raistrick, Duncan: Leeds Addiction Unit, 19 Springfield Mount, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS2 9NG, d.raistrick@nhs.net
- Institution:** Leeds Addiction Unit, Leeds, United Kingdom; Leeds Addiction Unit, Leeds, United Kingdom; Leeds Addiction Unit, Leeds, United Kingdom; Leeds Addiction Unit, Leeds, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: The aim of this study was to investigate the views of service users (SUs), family and friends on what constitutes a good outcome for the treatment of substance misuse problems. Methods: Six focus groups were arranged to explore and identify important

elements of good outcome. Transcripts of the focus groups were analysed using thematic analysis. The content of the main theme, good outcome, was cross checked with SUs and the four authors. The main theme was analysed further into sub-themes. Findings: Participants were 24 SUs and 12 family and friend members recruited from specialist drug and alcohol services. The participants represented a broad range of treatment journey experiences in a variety of treatment modalities. A total of 20 outcome elements were elicited and categorised into seven sub-themes: abstinence, health, activities, relationships, social circumstances, self-awareness and wellbeing of family and friends. Conclusions: The focus of this study was on the ideal outcome rather than intermediate outcomes that might be valuable as individual treatment goals. Considerable weight was placed, by both SUs and their family and friends, on abstinence and ways of maintaining abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Awareness](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[Client Attitudes](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Family Members](#)
[Friendship](#)
[Service Personnel](#)
[Well Being](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

58. How should we measure addiction recovery? Analysis of service provider perspectives using online Delphi groups.

Citation: *Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy*, August 2014, vol./is. 21/4(310-323), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Neale, Joanne; Finch, Emily; Marsden, John; Mitcheson, Luke; Rose, Diana; Strang, John; Tompkins, Charlotte; Wheeler, Carly; Wykes, Til

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To explore ways of measuring addiction recovery and the extent of agreement/disagreement between diverse service providers on potential recovery indicators. Methods: Separate online Delphi groups with (i) addiction psychiatrists (n = 10); (ii) senior residential rehabilitation staff (n = 9); and (iii) senior inpatient detoxification unit staff (n = 6). Each group was conducted by email and followed the

same structured format involving three iterative rounds of data collection. Content analyses were undertaken and the results from each group were compared and contrasted. Findings: Indicators of recovery spanned 15 broad domains: substance use, treatment/support, psychological health, physical health, use of time, education/training/employment, income, housing, relationships, social functioning, offending/anti-social behaviour, well-being, identity/self-awareness, goals/aspirations, and spirituality. Identification of domains was very consistent across the three groups, but there was some disparity between, and considerable disparity within, groups on the relative importance of specific indicators. Conclusions: Whilst there is general consensus that recovery involves making changes in a number of broad life areas and not just substance use, there is substantial disagreement on particular measures of progress. Further studies involving other stakeholder groups, particularly people who have personally experienced drug or alcohol dependence, are needed to assess how transferable the 15 identified domains of recovery are. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Service Personnel](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[Detoxification](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Rehabilitation Counselors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

59. Socialization contexts and illegal drug use among schooled adolescents.

Original Title: Contextos de socializacion y consumo de drogas ilegales en adolescentes escolarizados.

Citation: Psychosocial Intervention, April 2014, vol./is. 23/1(69-78), 1132-0559;2173-4712 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Sanchez-Sosa, Juan Carlos; Villarreal-Gonzalez, Maria Elena; Avila Guerrero, Maria Elena; Jimenez, Alejandro Vera; Musitu, Gonzalo

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Institution: Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, Nuevo Leon, Mexico; Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, Nuevo Leon, Mexico; Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Morelos, Mexico; Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Morelos, Mexico; Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The aim of this study was to test an explanatory model about illegal drug use among schooled adolescents. Different types of variables were used, including personal variables (academic self-esteem, social self-esteem and depressive symptoms), family variables (family functioning, father-mother communication), school variables (academic expectations), and social variables (community integration and participation). A sample of 1,285 adolescents, both males and females, aged between 12 and 20 years old, from four different schools in Monterrey, Mexico, was used. A structural equation model was used, explaining 20% of variance. The moderating effect of gender was explored. Results show a significant positive relationship between community context and illegal drugs use, mediated by social self-esteem only for boys. Likewise, a positive indirect relationship was found between the family context and drug use, mediated by social self-esteem, school self-esteem and academic expectations. Moreover, the family context showed a negative relationship with depressive symptoms, which in turn were related to drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Production by Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Colegio Oficial de Psicologos de Madrid; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Schools](#)
[*Self Esteem](#)
[*Socialization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Examining gender differences in substance use, participant characteristics, and treatment outcomes among individuals in drug court.

Citation: Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, August 2014, vol./is. 53/6(455-477), 1050-9674;1540-8558 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Shannon, Lisa M; Jackson, Afton; Perkins, Elizabeth; Neal, Connie

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Institution: Morehead State University, Morehead, KY, US; Morehead State University, Morehead, KY, US; Morehead State University, Morehead, KY, US; Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts, Frankfort, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: The study purpose was to examine gender differences in factors of potential importance (i.e., substance use, mental health, treatment motivation, criminal activity/thinking) which may help predict treatment outcome among a sample of individuals in drug court. Baseline data were collected via face-to-face interviews from a sample of individuals participating in drug court (N = 515). The multivariate logistic regression analysis showed: age ($p < .001$), employment ($p < .001$), and number of months of lifetime incarceration ($p < .001$) were significant predictors of program completion. Based on study findings, gender may not be a critical factor on program completion in drug court. Rather, the multivariate analysis suggests several of these other characteristics are the critical factors in understanding completion of the drug court program. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adjudication](#)
[*Client Characteristics](#)
[*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. DSM-5 substance use disorders and offense types among women in the criminal justice system.

Citation: Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, August 2014, vol./is. 53/6(433-454), 1050-9674;1540-8558 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Kopak, Albert M; Smith-Ruiz, Dorothy

Correspondence Address: Kopak, Albert M.: Western Carolina University, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Cullowhee, NC, US, 28723, amkopak@wcu.edu

Institution: Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC, US; University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: The majority of research on connections between substance use and offending has been conducted among men, and newly adopted Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th ed. (DSM-5) criteria for substance use disorders have not yet been examined in the criminal justice population. The current study utilized the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities to assess the connection between DSM-5 alcohol and drug use disorders (DUDs) and the types of offenses for which women were incarcerated. Results show severe alcohol use disorders were significantly associated with violent offenses while severe DUDs were more likely to contribute to property and drug-related offenses. These findings have direct implications for DSM-5 substance use disorder assessment and treatment programming for incarcerated women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Criminal Behavior](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Smokeless tobacco use in pregnancy: An integrative review of the literature.

Citation: International Journal of Public Health, August 2014, vol./is. 59/4(599-608), 1661-8556;1661-8564 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Ratsch, Angela; Bogossian, Fiona

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Institution: Queensland Health, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; School of Nursing and Midwifery, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To systematically critique and summarise the available evidence on the outcomes of smokeless tobacco use in pregnancy to inform the public health response. Methods: In March 2013, a search was conducted of observational studies where the exposure to smokeless tobacco during pregnancy and maternal, placental and/or neonatal outcomes was assessed. Two reviewers extracted data and completed quality assessment of the literature utilizing the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality criteria (West et al. 2002). Results: The search resulted in 211 articles, 21 (10 %) of which met the final criteria for integrative review. Ten (10) of the studies are from India, seven (7) from Sweden, two (2) from Alaska and one (1) each from South Africa and Pakistan. Conclusions: Many studies lacked sufficient power to estimate precise risks. Most reports were hindered by imprecise measures of exposure and lack of confounding variable control. However, there were indications that maternal smokeless tobacco use increases rates of stillbirth, low birth weight and alters the male:female live birth ratio. Maternal smokeless tobacco use may not be safe for mother or foetus. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Swiss School of Public Health; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Mothers](#)
[*Perinatal Period](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Smokeless Tobacco](#)

[Drug Usage](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. A twin study of problematic Internet use: Its heritability and genetic association with effortful control.

Citation: Twin Research and Human Genetics, August 2014, vol./is. 17/4(279-287), 1832-4274;1839-2628 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Li, Mengjiao; Chen, Jie; Li, Naishi; Li, Xinying

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Language: English

Abstract: Our goal was to estimate genetic and environmental sources of influence on adolescent problematic internet use, and whether these individual differences can be explained by effortful control, an important aspect of self-regulation. A sample of 825 pairs of Chinese adolescent twins and their parents provided reports of problematic internet use and effortful control. Univariate analysis revealed that genetic factors explained 58-66% of variance in problematic internet use, with the rest explained by non-shared environmental factors. Sex difference was found, suggesting boys' problematic internet use was more influenced by genetic influences than girls' problematic internet use. Bivariate analysis indicated that effortful control accounted for a modest portion of the genetic and non-shared environmental variance in problematic internet use among girls. In contrast, among boys, effortful control explained between 6% (parent report) and 20% (self-report) of variance in problematic internet use through overlapping genetic pathways. Adolescent problematic internet use is heritable, and poor effortful control can partly explain adolescent problematic internet use, with effects stronger for boys. Implications for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Genetics](#)
[*Heritability](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Twins](#)
[Internet Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. ADHD and the externalizing spectrum: Direct comparison of categorical, continuous, and hybrid models of liability in a nationally representative sample.

Citation: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, August 2014, vol./is. 49/8(1307-1317), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Carragher, Natacha; Krueger, Robert F; Eaton, Nicholas R; Markon, Kristian E; Keyes, Katherine M; Blanco, Carlos; Saha, Tulshi D; Hasin, Deborah S

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Purpose: Alcohol use disorders, substance use disorders, and antisocial personality disorder share a common externalizing liability, which may also include attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). However, few studies have compared formal quantitative models of externalizing liability, with the aim of delineating the categorical and/or continuous nature of this liability in the community. This study compares categorical, continuous, and hybrid models of externalizing liability. Method: Data were derived from the 2004-2005 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (N = 34,653). Seven disorders were modeled: childhood ADHD and lifetime diagnoses of antisocial personality disorder (ASPD), nicotine dependence, alcohol dependence, marijuana dependence, cocaine dependence, and other substance dependence. Results: The continuous latent trait model provided the best fit to the data. Measurement invariance analyses supported the fit of the model across genders, with females displaying a significantly lower probability of experiencing externalizing disorders. Cocaine dependence, marijuana dependence, other substance dependence, alcohol dependence, ASPD, nicotine dependence, and ADHD provided the greatest information, respectively, about the underlying externalizing continuum. Conclusions: Liability to externalizing disorders is continuous and dimensional in severity. The findings have important implications for the organizational structure of externalizing psychopathology in psychiatric nomenclatures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcohol Abuse
 *Antisocial Personality Disorder
 *Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
 *Drug Abuse
 *Externalization
 Comorbidity
 Models

Source:

PsycINFO

65. Violent and sexual behaviors and lifetime use of crack cocaine: A population-based study in Brazil.**Citation:**

Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, August 2014, vol./is. 49/8(1249-1255), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Aug 2014)

Author(s):

Narvaez, Joana C. M.; Jansen, Karen; Pinheiro, Ricardo T; Kapczinski, Flavio; Silva, Ricardo A; Pechansky, Flavio; Magalhaes, Pedro V. S

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To estimate the prevalence of lifetime use of crack cocaine and to assess associations with violent and sexual behaviors in young adults selected from the general population of Pelotas, Southern Brazil. Methods: This cross-sectional population-based study included 1,560 participants aged 18-24 years. The use of alcohol and other substances, including crack cocaine, was assessed using the alcohol, smoking and substance involvement screening test. Other variables included violent behaviors, firearm possession, and sexual risk behaviors. The frequency of antisocial personality disorder was also investigated. Associations were analyzed using a crude model and models adjusted for sex, social class, and the use of snorted cocaine. Results: Lifetime prevalence of crack cocaine use was 2.51 %, and it was higher among males and individuals coming from more vulnerable social classes (D or E). In the final multivariate models, lifetime use of crack cocaine was associated with episodes of aggression and firearm possession, as well as with a higher chance of not having used condom in the last sexual intercourse. In less conservative models, crack cocaine use was associated with other violent and sexual risk behaviors. Discussion: The strong association observed between lifetime use of crack cocaine and different violent and sexual risk behaviors underscores relevant characteristics of people who use crack cocaine. Improving our understanding of possible causal chains leading to such associations should be a priority in future studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crack Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Acute effects of heroin on negative emotional processing: Relation of amygdala activity and stress-related responses.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 76/4(289-296), 0006-3223 (Aug 15, 2014)

Author(s): Schmidt, Andre; Borgwardt, Stefan; Gerber, Hana; Wiesbeck, Gerhard A; Schmid, Otto; Riecher-Rossler, Anita; Smieskova, Renata; Lang, Undine E; Walter, Marc

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Negative emotional states and abnormal stress reactivity are central components in drug addiction. The brain stress system in the amygdala is thought to play a key role in the maintenance of drug dependence through negative reinforcement. Although acute heroin administration was found to reduce anxiety, craving, and stress hormone release, whether these effects are reflected in amygdala activity has not yet been investigated. Methods: With a randomized, crossover, double-blind design, saline and heroin were administered to 22 heroin-dependent patients, whereas 17 healthy control subjects were included for the placebo administration only. We used functional magnetic resonance imaging to investigate blood oxygen level-dependent responses during fearful faces processing. Stress reactivity was measured by adrenocorticotrophic hormone levels and by cortisol concentrations in serum and saliva 60 min after substance administration. Anxiety and craving levels were assessed with self-report ratings. Results: Heroin administration acutely reduced the left amygdala response to fearful faces relative to the saline injection. Patients receiving saline showed a significantly higher left amygdala response to fearful faces than healthy control subjects, whose activity did not differ from patients receiving heroin. The left amygdala activity correlated significantly with scores on state-anxiety and levels of adrenocorticotrophic hormone, serum cortisol, and saliva cortisol among all patients and control subjects. Conclusions: Our results show a direct relation between the acute heroin effects on stress-related emotions, stress reactivity, and left amygdala response to negative facial expressions. These findings provide new insights into the mechanisms underlying negative reinforcement in heroin addiction and the effects of regular heroin substitution. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Responses](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Face Perception](#)
[Fear](#)
[Hormones](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Biological Psychiatry*

67. A drug to rob grief and anger of their sting and banish all painful memories.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 76/4(270-271), 0006-3223 (Aug 15, 2014)

Author(s): Saxe, Glenn N

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Institution: Child Study Center, NYU Langone Medical Center, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Andre Schmidt et al. (see record 2014-30856-012). The article by Schmidt et al. presents a well-designed, fascinating study with clear clinical implications. This study assesses the impact of heroin administration on anxiety, stress hormone, and amygdala response to a stress provocation procedure in subjects with heroin addiction. The subjects with heroin addiction had strong adrenocorticotrophic hormone, cortisol, and left amygdala reactivity to the presentation of fearful faces when given saline injection. This reactivity appeared to be blocked by heroin injection. When given heroin, subjects with heroin addiction displayed a level of reactivity to the stress

procedure commensurate with normal controls. Several aspects of these findings are particularly important. The higher levels of left amygdala and stress hormone reactivity to fear stimuli implicate brain circuits related to disorders with strong comorbidity to heroin addiction, particularly posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The observed regulation of these circuits suggests a possible motivating factor for heroin use. There has been a great deal of speculation about mechanisms that may mediate the relationship between opiates and the development of PTSD. The systems identified in the study by Schmidt et al. are prime candidates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Responses](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Face Perception](#)
[Fear](#)
[Hormones](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

68. Transitions in gambling participation during late adolescence and young adulthood.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, August 2014, vol./is. 55/2(188-194), 1054-139X (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Bray, Bethany C; Lee, Grace P; Liu, Weiwei; Storr, Carla L; Ialongo, Nicholas S; Martins, Silvia S

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Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this study was to examine transitions in gambling participation from late adolescence into emerging adulthood and to identify factors (i.e., gender, race, intervention status, lunch status, conduct disorder, parental monitoring, neighborhood environment, and substance use) that might influence these transitions. Methods: Markov modeling was used to describe the movement between past-year gambling states (i.e., nongambling and gambling) across 5 years. Annual data on the past-year gambling behavior and substance use were collected from 515 young men and women starting at the age of 17 years. Results: Past-year gambling declined from 51% prevalence at the age of 17 years to 21% prevalence at the age of 22 years. Participants who reported no past-year gambling at a particular annual assessment had more than an 80% probability of also reporting no past-year gambling at the following assessment. Men were 1.07-2.82 times more likely than women to transition from past-year nongambling to gambling year to year, and women were 1.27-5.26 times more likely than men to transition from past-year gambling to nongambling year to year. In addition, gender and past-year tobacco use interacted such that men who used tobacco were most likely (and men who did not use tobacco least likely) to gamble at baseline. Conclusions: Transition rates

between gambling states appear to be relatively stable over time from late adolescence into emerging adulthood; however, men and those who engage in substance use may be at an increased risk of gambling participation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Gambling](#)
[*Life Changes](#)
[*Self Concept](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Marijuana](#)
[Models](#)
[Nicotine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Adolescent Health](#)

69. Factors associated with substance use in adolescents with eating disorders.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, August 2014, vol./is. 55/2(182-187), 1054-139X (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Mann, Andrea P; Accurso, Erin C; Stiles-Shields, Colleen; Capra, Lauren; Labuschagne, Zandre; Karnik, Niranjan S; Le Grange, Daniel

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Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: To examine the prevalence and potential risk factors associated with substance use in adolescents with eating disorders (EDs). Methods: This cross-sectional study included 290 adolescents, aged 12-18 years, who presented for an initial ED evaluation at The Eating Disorders Program at the University of Chicago Medicine between 2001 and 2012. Several factors including DSM-5 diagnosis, diagnostic scores, and demographic characteristics were examined. Multinomial logistic regression was used to test associations between several factors and patterns of drug use for alcohol, cannabis, tobacco, and any other substance. Results: Lifetime prevalence of any substance use was found to be 24.6% in those with anorexia nervosa, 48.7% in bulimia nervosa (BN), and 28.6% in ED not otherwise specified. Regular substance use (monthly, daily, and bingeing behaviors) or a substance use disorder was found in 27.9% of all patients. Older age was the only factor associated with regular use of any substance in the final multinomial model. Older age and non-white race was associated with greater alcohol and cannabis use. Although binge-purge frequency and bulimia nervosa diagnosis were associated with regular substance use in bivariate analyses, gender, race, and age were more robustly associated with substance use in the final multinomial models. Conclusions: Co-morbid substance use in adolescents with EDs is an important issue. Interventions targeting high-risk groups reporting regular substance use or substance use disorders are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Adolescent Psychopathology
*At Risk Populations
*Drug Abuse
*Eating Disorders
*Risk Factors
Epidemiology

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Adolescent Health*

70. The impact of state medical marijuana legislation on adolescent marijuana use.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, August 2014, vol./is. 55/2(160-166), 1054-139X (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Choo, Esther K; Benz, Madeline; Zaller, Nikolas; Warren, Otis; Rising, Kristin L; McConnell, K. John

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Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: The state-level legalization of medical marijuana has raised concerns about increased accessibility and appeal of the drug to youth. The objective of this study was to assess the impact of medical marijuana legalization across the United States by comparing trends in adolescent marijuana use between states with and without legalization of medical marijuana. Methods: The study utilized data from the Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey between 1991 and 2011. States with a medical marijuana law for which at least two cycles of Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance data were available before and after the implementation of the law were selected for analysis. Each of these states was paired with a state in geographic proximity that had not implemented the law. Chi-squared analysis was used to compare characteristics between states with and without medical marijuana use policies. A difference-in-difference regression was performed to control for time-invariant factors relating to drug use in each state, isolating the policy effect, and then calculated the marginal probabilities of policy change on the binary dependent variable. Results: The estimation sample was 11,703,100 students. Across years and states, past-month marijuana use was common (20.9%, 95% confidence interval 20.3-21.4). There were no statistically significant differences in marijuana use before and after policy change for any state pairing. In the regression analysis, we did not find an overall increased probability of marijuana use related to the policy change (marginal probability .007, 95% confidence interval -.007, .02). Conclusions: This study did not find increases in adolescent marijuana use related to legalization of medical marijuana. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: American Public Health Association Annual Meeting. 2010. Washington. DC, US. An early version of this work was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Marijuana Legalization
*Marijuana Usage
*Marijuana
*Public Health
Adolescent Attitudes

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from Elsevier in *Journal of Adolescent Health*

71. Behavioral disorders and substance abuse in adolescents with mental retardation.

Citation: Psychiatriki, April 2014, vol./is. 25/2(139-150), 1105-2333 (Apr-Jun 2014)

Author(s): Papachristou, E. C; Anagnostopoulos, D. K

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Language: Greek

Abstract: The percentage of people with mental retardation in the general population is estimated at about 2.3%, with adolescence (15-20 years) constituting the development period during which a peak in rates of mental retardation is observed. The increased prevalence of adolescence may be explained from the fact that the specified requirements of the school initially, and society later, inevitably lead to comparative evaluation of the teen with mental retardation in relation to peers, thus making mental retardation more apparent. Adolescents with mental retardation face a number of physical and psychological needs which are not often distinguishable and as a consequence undergo the deterioration of their already burdened quality of life. In particular, mental health problems occur 3 to 4 times more often in adolescents with mental retardation compared with adolescents of the general population. This review presents the most recent epidemiological findings regarding the correlation between behavioral disorders, substance use and the possible comorbidity in adolescents with intellectual disability, both at community level and residential care level. Epidemiological data indicate that behavioral disorders are among the most common types of psychopathology in mentally retarded adolescents with the severity and symptoms varying depending on the personal characteristics of each adolescent. Regarding substance use, the available data show that the rates of substance use (alcohol, smoking, illicit drugs) are lower in this specific population group but the differences over the last years tend to be eliminated. Finally, according to the few surveys that were examined referring to the comorbidity of behavioral disorders and substance use in adolescents with intellectual disability, the results were contradictory. Specifically, while behavioral disorders continued to be one of the most common types of psychopathology, the related substances disorders indicated lower rates compared to normal intelligence adolescents with behavioral disorders. Risk factors that increase the chances of developing either simple or more complicated types of psychopathology in adolescents with mental retardation have been found to be based on individual, family and social levels. On the other hand, the individual characteristics of adolescents (intellectual level, attention capacity, understandable linguistic expression, overall progress until adolescence), the existence of a supportive family environment and the presence of social support and awareness through the creation of special counseling, education and medical services, are the most important protective factors which contribute to the prevention of several forms of psychopathology in adolescents with mental retardation. For the writing of the literature review, the following electronic databases were used: PubMed, Scopus, Psycinfo, Cochrane Library, Web of Science and Google Scholar. The key words used were: Intellectual Disability, Behavioral disorders,

Adolescents, Mental Retardation, Learning disabilities, Developmental Disabilities, Disruptive behaviour disorders, Conduct disorder, Substance Abuse, Substance Misuse, Oppositional defiant disorder, Alcohol and illicit drug use, Smoking Use, Young people, Teenagers, Youths. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Disorders](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intellectual Development Disorder](#)
[Adolescent Psychopathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Self-reported cannabis use is inconsistent with the results from drug-screening in youth at ultra high-risk for psychosis in Colorado.

Citation: Schizophrenia Research, August 2014, vol./is. 157/1-3(317-318), 0920-9964 (Aug 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Presents a study which aims to examine whether self-reported cannabis use is inconsistent with the results from drug-screening in youth at ultra high-risk for psychosis. In a study of ultra high-risk (UHR) youth examining differences between rates of self-reported cannabis use and results from a drug screen, the authors predicted that these youth would under-report use when compared with the outcome from the urine panel. Twenty participants reported cannabis use, indicated occasional use and 14 reported heavy-use. However, the urine panel identified 12 as positive. There were 13 inconsistent cases and of these, 3 participants did not report drug use but the urine screen detected tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). Surprisingly, 10 participants reported usage in the past month but the urine screen was negative. Notably, 4 of these participants reported heavy use. From the most conservative perspective, 4 self-reported heavy-users did not show positive urine screens and 3 denied using but showed positive panels. Due to the recent cannabis legalization, the study location could have also influenced reporting and possibly limit generalizability. Despite these limitations the results remain noteworthy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[*Screening](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Self Report](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

73. Effects of Jitai tablet, a traditional Chinese medicine, on plasma adrenocorticotrophic hormone and cortisol levels in heroin addicts during abstinence.

Citation: The Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine, July 2014, vol./is. 20/7(527-534), 1075-5535;1557-7708 (Jul 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To investigate the changes in adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) and Cortisol in heroin addicts given Jitai tablet treatment during abstinence. Design: Double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial. Settings/Location: Drug Rehabilitation Bureau of Shanghai Police, China. Participants: 99 volunteers, including 69 heroin addicts and 30 healthy volunteers. Interventions: 69 heroin addicts randomly divided into two groups: the Jitai tablet group, which comprised 34 heroin addicts given Jitai tablet treatment during abstinence, and the placebo group, which comprised 35 heroin addicts given placebo. A control group consisted of 30 sex- and age-matched healthy volunteers. Outcome Measures: ACTH and Cortisol in plasma were measured in all groups at baseline and in the Jitai tablet and placebo groups on the third, seventh, and Mth days of abstinence. Results: Levels of both ACTH ($p < .01$) and Cortisol ($p < .001$) were significantly higher in heroin addicts at baseline than in the healthy volunteers. Jitai tablet treatment restored plasma Cortisol levels to normal more rapidly than did placebo treatment ($p < .05$), but not ACTH levels. A positive correlation between ACTH and Cortisol values at baseline ($p < .01$) was also found with withdrawal symptom scores and daily dosages of heroin. Conclusions: Heroin addicts could respond to Jitai tablets through changes in the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alternative Medicine](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Hydrocortisone](#)
[Corticotropin](#)
[Hormone Therapy](#)
[Traditions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Is lack of habituation of evoked potential a biological marker of migraine?

Citation: The Clinical Journal of Pain, August 2014, vol./is. 30/8(724-729), 0749-8047;1536-5409 (Aug 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate sensitization and habituation of median somatosensory-evoked potential (MSEP) and correlate with migraine characteristics and allodynia. Patients and Methods: A total of 100 migraineurs were included; their demographic features, migraine characteristics, and the presence of allodynia were noted. The patients were grouped into episodic migraine (EM), chronic migraine (CM), and medication overuse headache (MOH). Three consecutive MSEPs averaging 100 epochs each were recorded. The N19 amplitude of block 1 was considered for sensitization, and amplitudes of block 2 and 3 compared with block 1 were considered for habituation and augmentation. MSEP was also evaluated in 29 controls. Results: Seventy-one percent of migraineurs had a lack of habituation as opposed to 27.6% of controls ($P < 0.001$). The lack of habituation was observed in all subtypes of migraine, and patients with EM (76.1%) had greater lack of habituation compared with patients with MOH (61.3%; $P = 0.03$). Augmentation was present in 61% migraineurs and was more frequent in CM (73.9%) compared with EM (63%) and MOH (48%). Sensitization was not significantly different in migraineurs compared with controls ($8.23 + 4.07$ vs. $7.99 + 2.84$ m; $P = 0.72$), but patients with allodynia had greater sensitization compared with those without allodynia ($8.57 + 4.32$ vs. $6.89 + 2.55$ m; $P = 0.03$). The sensitization was also related to age and duration of migraine. Conclusions: The migraineurs have impaired cortical inhibition to somatosensory stimuli, and sensitization may be a feature of chronicity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Evoked Potentials](#)
[*Habituation](#)
[*Migraine Headache](#)
[*Sensitization](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

75. Nonmedical use of tapentadol immediate release by college students.

Citation: The Clinical Journal of Pain, August 2014, vol./is. 30/8(685-692), 0749-8047;1536-5409 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Dart, Richard C; Bartelson, Becki B; Adams, Edgar H

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Prescription opioid analgesics play an important role in managing moderate to severe pain. An unintended consequence of the availability of these drugs is nonmedical use. We report rates and methods of nonmedical use of the analgesic tapentadol immediate release (IR) and other commonly prescribed opioid analgesics among US college students following the launch of tapentadol IR in June 2009. Materials and Methods: The Researched Abuse, Diversion and Addiction-Related Surveillance System College Survey Program collects data from approximately 2000 self-identified college students throughout the United States during fall, spring, and summer terms using a web-based questionnaire. Responses from July 2009 through September 2011 were

analyzed for the rate of nonmedical use of tapentadol IR. Results: Nonmedical use of prescription opioids was reported by 1626 of 13,514 respondents (12.0%); tapentadol IR use was reported by 101 respondents (0.7%). The rate of nonmedical tapentadol IR use per 100,000 population was highest in 4Q2009 (0.013 per 100,000 population) and decreased over the subsequent 2 years to 0.004 per 100,000 population. Similarly, the rate per 1000 unique recipients of dispensed drug (URDD) was highest in 4Q2009 (0.66 per 1000 URDD) and decreased to 0.06 per 1000 URDD. The primary route of administration endorsed for nonmedical tapentadol IR use was intact swallow (49.5%), chewed and swallowed (41.6%), followed by inhalation (20.8). Discussion: Since its launch, rates of nonmedical tapentadol IR use by college students have been low and have decreased over time. The initial levels of reported nonmedical use may represent a brief period of experimentation after introduction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Pain](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Clinical Journal of Pain*

76. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and substance abuse.

Citation: Pediatrics, July 2014, vol./is. 134/1(e293-e301), 0031-4005;1098-4275 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Harstad, Elizabeth; Levy, Sharon; Committee on Substance Abuse

Corporate/Institutional Author: Committee on Substance Abuse

Language: English

Abstract: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and substance use disorders are inextricably intertwined. Children with ADHD are more likely than peers to develop substance use disorders. Treatment with stimulants may reduce the risk of substance use disorders, but stimulants are a class of medication with significant abuse and diversion potential. The objectives of this clinical report were to present practical strategies for reducing the risk of substance use disorders in patients with ADHD and suggestions for safe stimulant prescribing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Pediatrics; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Hyperkinesia](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *American Academy of Pediatrics* in *Pediatrics*

77. Personality, substance abuse, and adolescent risky sexual behaviors.

Original Title: Personnalite, consommation de substances psychoactives et sexualite chez des adolescents.

Citation: Revue Internationale de Psychologie Sociale, 2014, vol./is. 27/1(65-93), 0992-986X (2014)

Author(s): Lemelin, Carmen; Lussier, Yvan; Sabourin, Stephane

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Language: French

Abstract: The aim of this study was to examine how personality traits and substance abuse explain adolescent risky sexual behaviors, notably age at the first sexual relation and the number of sexual partners. The sample consisted of 1553 adolescents and young adults who completed questionnaires on personality, substance abuse and sexual behaviors. Structural equations analyses showed that as extraversion increased, age at first sexual intercourse decreased and the number of partners rose. Substance abuse played a mediational role between several personality dimensions, more precisely extroversion, agreeability and conscientiousness, and risky sexual behaviors. Finally, there were also direct effects from extraversion and conscientiousness to sexual behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Presses universitaires de Grenoble; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Sexual Partners](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Willingness to engage in peer-delivered HIV voluntary counselling and testing among people who inject drugs in a Canadian setting.

Citation: Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, July 2014, vol./is. 68/7(575-678), 0143-005X (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Markwick, Nicole; Ti, Lianping; Callon, Cody; Feng, Cindy; Wood, Evan; Kerr, Thomas

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: People who inject drugs (IDU) face unique systemic, social and individual barriers to conventional HIV voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) programmes. Peer-delivered approaches represent a possible alternative to improve rates of testing among this population. Methods: Cross-sectional data from a prospective cohort of IDU in Vancouver, Canada, were collected between December 2011 and May 2012. Bivariate statistics and multivariate logistic regression were used to identify the prevalence of and factors associated with willingness to receive peer-delivered VCT. Results: Of 600 individuals, 51.5% indicated willingness to receive peer-delivered pretest counselling, 40.7% to receive peer-delivered rapid HIV testing and 42.8% to receive peer-delivered post-test counselling. Multivariate analyses found significant positive associations between willingness for pretest counselling and having used Vancouver's supervised injection facility, Insite, or being a member of VANDU (a local drug user organisation) (all $p < 0.05$). Daily crack smoking and having used Insite were positively associated with

willingness to receive peer-delivered HIV testing ($p < 0.05$). Willingness to receive peer-delivered post-test counselling was positively associated with male gender, daily crack smoking, having used Insite and being a member of VANDU ($p < 0.05$).
 Conclusions: While not universally acceptable, peer-delivered VCT approaches may improve access to HIV testing among IDU. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Counseling](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV Testing](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Logistic Regression](#)
[Peers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*

79. Clinical implications of Internet infidelity: Where Facebook fits in.

Citation: American Journal of Family Therapy, August 2014, vol./is. 42/4(325-339), 0192-6187;1521-0383 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Cravens, Jaclyn D; Whiting, Jason B

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Language: English

Abstract: The Internet can enhance existing relationships or facilitate the development of new relationships, including illicit ones. Increased research in this area has predominately been on online sexual addiction and pornography, with few about social networking sites. Facebook, a popular social networking site boasting 1.15 billion active users. This article reviews existing literature on Internet infidelity, comparing online activities and Facebook-specific behaviors. Five areas related to Internet infidelity will be explored, such as definitions and the impact on relationships. Although several similarities exist between general Internet and Facebook-specific infidelity, unique differences exist. Implications for future research and clinical practice are presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior](#)
[*Infidelity](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Interpersonal Relationships](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in *American Journal of Family Therapy*

80. Gamer widow: A phenomenological study of spouses of online video game addicts.

Citation: American Journal of Family Therapy, August 2014, vol./is. 42/4(269-281), 0192-6187;1521-0383 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Northrup, Jason C; Shumway, Sterling

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Institution: St. Mary's University, San Antonio, TX, US; Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Few studies have examined the impact of online video game addiction on addicts' family members. The purpose of this study is to describe the lived experiences of the spouses of online video game addicts via qualitative, phenomenological methodology. Data were gathered via online, open-ended questions and suggested three categories that described participants' experiences of being married to an online video game addict: Changes in My Husband, Changes in Me, and Changes in the Marital Relationship. Among these categories, seven themes and 12 subthemes emerged. The study concludes by discussing the essence of the phenomenon, as well as implications for therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Family Members](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Spouses](#)
[Life Experiences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in [American Journal of Family Therapy](#)

81. Pathological gambling and impulsivity: An Italian study.

Citation: Rivista di Psichiatria, March 2014, vol./is. 49/2(95-99), 0035-6484 (Mar-Apr 2014)

Author(s): Marazziti, Donatella; Picchetti, Michela; Baroni, Stefano; Consoli, Giorgio; Ceresoli, Diana; Massimetti, Gabriele; Dell'Osso, Mario Catena

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Language: English

Abstract: Aim: Although the precise nature of pathological gambling (PG) is still elusive, currently it is considered an impulse-control disorder that shares several features with substance dependence, such as deficit in self-regulation and impaired impulsivity. The aim of this study was to evaluate the impulsivity of PG patients by means of the Barratt Impulsivity Scale, version 11 (BIS-11), as compared with healthy control subjects, and to explore the possible correlations with gambling severity. Methods: Thirty-five outpatients (all men) with a diagnosis of PG were recruited at their first psychiatric interview in a psychiatric outpatient ward, and compared with a similar group of healthy control subjects. The severity of PG was assessed by means of the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS). Results: The results showed that the BIS-11 total score, as well as the scores of different factors (motor impulsivity and cognitive complexity) and subscales (motor and non-planning impulsivity) were significantly higher in PG patients than in control subjects. In addition, positive correlations were detected between the SOGS and the BIS-11 total scores, and the attention and cognitive instability factor scores, or the

attentional and motor impulsivity ($r_s = 0.459$, $p = .021$) subscale scores. Conclusions: These findings support the notion that impulsivity represents a core element of PG linked to the severity of the clinical picture. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Self Regulation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. "Legal highs": Safe and legal "heavens"? A study on the diffusion, knowledge and risk awareness of novel psychoactive drugs among students in the UK.

Citation: Rivista di Psichiatria, March 2014, vol./is. 49/2(89-94), 0035-6484 (Mar-Apr 2014)

Author(s): Corazza, Ornella; Simonato, Pierluigi; Corkery, John; Trincas, Giuseppina; Schifano, Fabrizio

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: The recent emergence of new recreational drugs, combined with the ability of the Internet to disseminate information quickly, have raised a number of concerns in the fields of drug policy, substance use research, and public health. Methods: A semistructured questionnaire was advertised on The Study Room's website from November to December 2010 to explore the awareness, the use and the perception of risks of "legal highs" among student population in the UK. Results: One-third (31.40%) of the 446 participants reported use of these kinds of drugs. Respondents were more likely to have taken were; mephedrone (41.4%), Salvia divinorum (20%), "Spice drugs" (10.7%), methylene (1.4%), naphyrone (NRG) (2.1%) and benzylpiperazine (BZP) (2.1%), while 15.7% did not know what compounds they had ever consumed. The large majority (78.9%) considered these as legal substances, while 74.2% did not consider these safer than illicit drugs. Half (50.8%) of the respondents were aware of the presence of illegal agents in the products they had consumed. Conclusions: The study contributes to an initial assessment of the use and the risks awareness of novel psychoactive compounds among students in the UK. Further research is required, especially in terms of personality and lifestyle attitudes to better profile these new forms of abuse also in non-recreational settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Risk Perception](#)
[*Students](#)
[Awareness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Can we draw an identikit of cannabis smokers who may be at higher risk of developing a psychosis?

Original Title: E possibile tracciare un identikit di chi fumando cannabis e piu a rischio di sviluppo psicotico?

Citation: Rivista di Psichiatria, March 2014, vol./is. 49/2(67-76), 0035-6484 (Mar-Apr 2014)

Author(s): Biondi, Massimo; Censi, Viviana

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Language: Italian

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this review is to identify somatic and environmental factors, which make some people more at risk of developing psychosis in connection with the use of cannabis. Methods: Were selected in PubMed studies of the last 20 years that have assessed the main factors of vulnerability to psychosis (premorbid personality, family history of psychosis, gender, genetic predisposition, adolescence, childhood trauma, use of other substances, social context, use of internet) and the additive effect of cannabis use. Results: From the literature the existence of a subgroup of subjects prone to the development of psychotic disorders emerges with good evidence, which is characterized by features such as; male gender, premorbid schizotypal personality traits, early use of cannabis in adolescence, family history of psychiatric illness, personal history of abuse and childhood trauma, tendency to social anxiety. The evidences about a genetic predisposition are scarce, and there are few studies in this regard; there is a growing interest in internet addiction and its relationship with drug addiction. Conclusions: Despite the paucity of studies on the vulnerability to psychosis and the additive effect of cannabis use, the topic is of considerable interest, especially for the purpose of sound clinical practice aimed at prevention of psychiatric disorders, and for the correct address of social policies on the use of substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Predisposition](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. Hemispheric side of damage influences sex-related differences in smoking cessation in neurological patients.

Citation: Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, May 2014, vol./is. 36/5(551-558), 1380-3395;1744-411X (May 2014)

Author(s): Gaznick, Natassia; Bechara, Antoine; Tranel, Daniel

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Language: English

Abstract: Patterns of smoking behavior vary between the sexes. There is evidence that decision making, which is one of the key "executive functions" necessary for making life-style modifications such as smoking cessation, is relatively lateralized to the right hemisphere in males and left hemisphere in females. In the current study, we examined whether the side of brain lesion has a differential effect on smoking behavior between the sexes. We hypothesized sex differences in smoking cessation based on lesion side. Participants were 49 males and 50 females who were smoking at the time of lesion onset. The outcome variable was abstinence from smoking (quit rate) at least one year post lesion. We found that in patients with left-hemisphere damage, quit rates were significantly higher in males than in females; however, in patients with right-hemisphere damage, quit rates were not

statistically different. The findings support previous cognitive neuroscience literature showing that components of behavior responsible for maintaining addiction tend to be more strongly lateralized in males, whereas in females there is a more bilateral distribution. Our study provides further evidence for differences in lateralization of complex behavior between the sexes, which has significant implications for differences in treatment strategies between the sexes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Neurology](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Lateral Dominance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Nicotine self-administration induces CB1-dependent LTP in the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, March 2014, vol./is. 34/12(4285-4292), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Mar 19, 2014)

Author(s): Reisiger, Anne-Ruth; Kaufling, Jennifer; Manzoni, Olivier; Cador, Martine; Georges, Francois; Caille, Stephanie

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Language: English

Abstract: Nicotine addiction is characterized by repetitive drug taking and drug seeking, both tightly controlled by cannabinoid CB1 receptors. The responsiveness of neurons of the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis (BNST) to infralimbic cortex (ILCx) excitatory inputs is increased in rats with active, but not passive, nicotine taking. Therefore, we hypothesize that acquisition of the learned association between nicotine infusion and a paired cue light permits the strengthening of the ILCx-BNST synapses after ILCx tetanic stimulation. We exposed rats to intravenous nicotine self-administration for 2 months. Using a combination of in vivo protocols (electrical stimulations, extracellular recordings, and pharmacological manipulations), we characterized the effects of 10 Hz stimulation of the ILCx on BNST excitatory responses, under different conditions of exposure to nicotine. In addition, we tested whether the effects of the stimulation were CB1 receptor-dependent. The results show that nicotine self-administration supports the induction of evoked spike potentiation in the BNST in response to 10 Hz stimulation of ILCx afferents. Although not altered by nicotine abstinence, this cellular adaptation was blocked by CB1 receptor antagonism. Moreover, blockade of BNST CB1 receptors prevented increases in time-out responding subsequent to ILCx stimulation and decreased cue-induced reinstatement. Thus, the synaptic potentiation within the BNST in response to ILCx stimulation seems to contribute to the cue-elicited responding associated with nicotine self-administration and is tightly controlled by CB1 receptors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)

*Neural Receptors
 *Nicotine
 *Drug Seeking
 Electrophysiology
 Rats

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Neuroscience*

86. Blockade of hypocretin receptor-1 preferentially prevents cocaine seeking: Comparison with natural reward seeking.

Citation: NeuroReport: For Rapid Communication of Neuroscience Research, May 2014, vol./is. 25/7(485-488), 0959-4965;1473-558X (May 7, 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Hypothalamic orexin/hypocretin (Orx/Hcrt) peptides participate in the regulation of a wide range of physiological processes and are recruited by drugs of abuse. To advance our understanding of the potential of the Orx/Hcrt receptor-1 (Hcrt-r1) as a treatment target for cocaine addiction, the effect of SB334867 [N-(2-methyl-6-benzoxazolyl)-N'-1,5-naphthyridin-4-yl urea], a specific Hcrt-r1 antagonist, on reinstatement elicited by cocaine-associated stimuli versus stimuli associated with a highly palatable conventional reinforcer [sweetened condensed milk (SCM)] was tested. Two separate groups of male Wistar rats were trained to associate a discriminative stimulus (S+) with the response-contingent availability of cocaine (0.25 mg/0.1 ml/infusion) or SCM [2/1 (v/v)] and subjected to reinstatement tests following extinction of cocaine-reinforced or SCM-reinforced behavior, during which the reinforcers and S+ were withheld. Following extinction, presentation of the cocaine or SCM S+ produced comparable recovery of responding. Hcrt-r1 blockade by SB334867 (1-10 mg/kg, intraperitoneal) dose-dependently and selectively reversed conditioned reinstatement induced by cocaine-related stimuli, without interfering with reward seeking produced by the same stimulus when conditioned to SCM. The findings suggest an important role for Hcrt-r1 in appetitive behavior controlled by reward-related stimuli with selectivity for cocaine seeking and identify Hcrt-r1 as a potential treatment target for cocaine relapse prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
 *Drug Seeking
 *Orexin
 Rats
 Relapse Prevention
 Rewards

Source: PsycINFO

87. Differential effects of non-nicotine tobacco constituent compounds on nicotine self-administration in rats.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, May 2014, vol./is. 120/(103-108), 0091-3057 (May 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Tobacco smoking has been shown to be quite addictive in people. However, nicotine itself is a weak reinforcer compared to other commonly abused drugs, leading speculation that other factors contribute to the high prevalence of tobacco addiction in the human population. In addition to nicotine, there are over 5000 chemical compounds that have been identified in tobacco smoke, and more work is needed to ascertain their potential contributions to tobacco's highly addictive properties, or as potential candidates for smoking cessation treatment. In this study, we examined seven non-nicotine tobacco constituent compounds (anabasine, anatabine, nornicotine, myosmine, harmine, norharmine, and tyramine) for their effects on nicotine self-administration behavior in rats. Young adult female Sprague-Dawley rats were allowed to self-administer nicotine (0.03mg/kg/50l infusion) under a fixed ratio-1 schedule of reinforcement. Each self-administration session lasted 45min. Doses of each tobacco constituent compound were administered subcutaneously 10min prior to the start of each session in a repeated measures, counterbalanced order two times. Anabasine displayed a biphasic dose-effect function. Pretreatment with 0.02mg/kg anabasine resulted in a 25% increase in nicotine self-administration, while 2.0mg/kg of anabasine reduced nicotine infusions per session by over 50%. Pretreatment with 2.0mg/kg anatabine also significantly reduced nicotine self-administration by nearly half. These results suggest that some non-nicotine tobacco constituents may enhance or reduce nicotine's reinforcing properties. Also, depending upon the appropriate dose, some of these compounds may also serve as potential smoking cessation agents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

88. Enhancement of alcohol drinking in mice depends on alterations in RNA editing of serotonin 2C receptors.

Citation: International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, May 2014, vol./is. 17/5(739-751), 1461-1457;1469-5111 (May 2014)

Author(s): Watanabe, Yoshihisa; Yoshimoto, Kanji; Tatebe, Harutsugu; Kita, Masakazu; Nishikura, Kazuko; Kimura, Minoru; Tanaka, Masaki

Correspondence Address: Tanaka, Masaki: Department of Basic Geriatrics, Graduate School of Medical Science, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Kawaramachi-Hirokoji, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan, 602-8566, mtanaka@koto.kpu-m.ac.jp

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Language: English

Abstract: Serotonin 2C receptors (5-HT_{2C}R) are G-protein-coupled receptors with various actions, including involvement in drug addiction. 5-HT_{2C}R undergoes mRNA editing, converting genomically encoded adenosine residues to inosines via adenosine deaminases acting on RNA (ADARs). Here we show that enhanced alcohol drinking behaviour in mice is associated with the degree of 5-HT_{2C}R mRNA editing in the nucleus accumbens and dorsal raphe nucleus, brain regions important for reward and addiction. Following chronic alcohol vapour exposure, voluntary alcohol intake increased in C57BL/6J mice, but remained unchanged in C3H/HeJ and DBA/2J mice. 5-HT_{2C}R mRNA editing frequency in both regions increased significantly in C57BL/6J mice, as did expressions of 5-HT_{2C}R, ADAR1 and ADAR2, but not in other strains. Moreover, mice that exclusively express the unedited isoform (INI) of 5-HT_{2C}R mRNA on a C57BL/6J background did not exhibit increased alcohol intake compared with wild-type mice. Our results indicate that alterations in 5-HT_{2C}R mRNA editing underlie alcohol preference in mice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CINP; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Serotonin](#)
[*mRNA](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Effect of sex on ethanol consumption and conditioned taste aversion in adolescent and adult rats.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 231/8(1831-1839), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Schramm-Sapyta, Nicole L; Francis, Reynold; MacDonald, Andrea; Keistler, Colby; O'Neill, Lauren; Kuhn, Cynthia M

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Vulnerability to alcoholism is determined by many factors, including the balance of pleasurable vs. aversive alcohol-induced sensations: pleasurable sensations increase intake, while aversive sensations decrease it. Female sex and adolescent age are

associated with lower sensitivity to intake-reducing effects and more rapid development of alcohol abuse. Objectives: This study assessed voluntary drinking and the aversive effects of alcohol to determine whether these measures are inversely related across the sexes and development. Methods: Voluntary drinking of 20 % ethanol in an every-other-day (EOD) availability pattern and the dose-response relationship of ethanol conditioned taste aversion (CTA) were assessed in male and female adolescent and adult rats. Results: CTA was sex specific in adult but not adolescent rats, with adult females exhibiting less aversion. Voluntary ethanol consumption varied according to age and individual differences but was not sex specific. Adolescents initially drank more than adults, exhibited greater day-to-day variation in consumption, were more susceptible to the alcohol deprivation effect, and took longer to establish individual differences in consumption patterns. Conclusions: These results show that the emergence of intake patterns differs between adolescents and adults. Adolescents as a group initiate drinking at high levels but decrease intake as they mature. A subset of adolescents maintained high drinking levels into adulthood. In contrast, most adults consumed at steady, low levels, but a small subset quickly established and maintained high-consumption patterns. Adolescents also showed marked deprivation-induced increases. Sex differences were not observed in EOD drinking during either adolescence or adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Aversion Conditioning](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[Rats](#)
[Sex](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

90. Volumetric differences in the anterior cingulate cortex prospectively predict alcohol-related problems in adolescence.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 231/8(1731-1742), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Cheetham, Ali; Allen, Nicholas B; Whittle, Sarah; Simmons, Julian; Yucel, Murat; Lubman, Dan I

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Institution: Orygen Youth Health Research Centre, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Orygen Youth Health Research Centre, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Orygen Youth Health Research Centre, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Orygen Youth Health Research Centre, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre, Department of Psychiatry, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Eastern Health, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Individual differences in brain structure and function are suggested to exist prior to the onset of alcohol abuse. Cross-sectional studies have demonstrated abnormalities in brain regions underlying affective processes that may form a pathway to the emergence of later alcohol abuse and dependence in vulnerable individuals. However, no prospective studies have examined whether these abnormalities predict later problems with alcohol. Objective: This study aims to examine whether individual differences in affect and brain volume prospectively predict alcohol-related problems in adolescence. Method: Adolescent drinkers (n = 98) were recruited from an ongoing prospective,

longitudinal study examining adolescent emotional development. At age 12, participants underwent structural magnetic resonance imaging to obtain volumetric data on the amygdala, hippocampus, orbitofrontal cortex, and anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), and completed a self-report measure of affective temperament. At age 16, participants completed a questionnaire measuring alcohol use, with 39 % reporting alcohol-related problems in the past year. Results: Pre-existing differences in the left ACC predicted problem drinking. Alcohol-related problems were associated with higher levels of temperamental negative affectivity; however, these were not correlated with anterior cingulate volumes. Conclusions: These findings indicate that individual differences in the structural morphology of the anterior cingulate, a region implicated in affective processes, self-control, and drug addiction, predict later alcohol-related problems. Although this finding remained significant after controlling for other substance use and psychopathology, future research is required to test its specificity for alcohol use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Amygdala](#)
[*Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[*Cingulate Cortex](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Individual Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

91. On the interaction between drugs of abuse and adolescent social behavior.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 231/8(1715-1729), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Trezza, Viviana; Baarendse, Petra J. J; Vanderschuren, Louk J. M. J

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Institution: Department of Science, Section of Biomedical Science and Technologies, University "Roma Tre", Rome, Italy; Department of Translational Neuroscience, Brain Center Rudolf Magnus, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands; Department of Translational Neuroscience, Brain Center Rudolf Magnus, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Social factors influence drug abuse. Conversely, drugs of abuse alter social behavior. This is especially pertinent during post-weaning development, when there are profound changes in the social repertoire, and the sensitivity to the positive and negative effects of drugs of abuse is altered. Objectives: This study aimed to provide an overview of our current understanding of the interaction between drugs of abuse and juvenile/adolescent social behavior. Methods: We first provide evidence that a characteristic form of juvenile and adolescent social behavior, i.e., social play behavior, has reinforcing properties and is affected by drugs of abuse. Next, social risk factors for drug use and addiction are described, including antisocial personality traits and early social insults. Last, we discuss research that investigates social influences on drug use, as well as the consequences of perinatal drug exposure on later social interactions. Results: Social play behavior is highly rewarding in laboratory animals, and it is affected by low doses of opioids, cannabinoids, ethanol, nicotine, and psychostimulants. In humans, antisocial personality traits, most prominently in the form of conduct disorder, are a

prominent risk factor for drug addiction. Preclinical studies have consistently shown altered sensitivity to drugs as a result of social isolation during post-weaning development. The social environment of an individual has a profound, but complex, influence on drug use, and perinatal drug exposure markedly alters later social interactions. Conclusions: The studies reviewed here provide a framework to understand the interaction between drugs of abuse and adolescent social interaction, at the preclinical and the clinical level. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Social Behavior](#)
[*Social Interaction](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Animal Play](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

92. Disrupted social development enhances the motivation for cocaine in rats.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 231/8(1695-1704), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Baarendse, Petra J. J; Limpens, Jules H. W; Vanderschuren, Louk J. M. J

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Institution: Department of Translational Neuroscience, Brain Center Rudolf Magnus, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands; Department of Translational Neuroscience, Brain Center Rudolf Magnus, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands; Department of Translational Neuroscience, Brain Center Rudolf Magnus, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Early social experiences are of major importance for behavioural development. In particular, social play behaviour during post-weaning development is thought to facilitate the attainment of social, emotional and cognitive capacities. Conversely, social insults during development can cause longlasting behavioural impairments and increase the vulnerability for psychiatric disorders, such as drug addiction. Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate whether a lack of social experiences during the juvenile and early adolescent stage, when social play behaviour is highly abundant, alters cocaine self-administration in rats. Methods: Rats were socially isolated from postnatal days 21 to 42 followed by re-socialization until adulthood. Cocaine self-administration was then assessed under a fixed ratio and progressive ratio schedule of reinforcement. Next, cue, cocaine and stress-induced reinstatement of cocaine seeking was determined following extinction of self-administration. Results: Early social isolation resulted in an enhanced acquisition of self-administration of a low dose (0.083mg/infusion) of cocaine, but the sensitivity to cocaine reinforcement, assessed using a dose-response analysis, was not altered in isolated rats. Moreover, isolated rats displayed an increased motivation for cocaine under a progressive ratio schedule of reinforcement. Extinction and reinstatement of cocaine seeking was not affected by early social isolation. Conclusions: Early social isolation causes a long-lasting increase in the motivation to self-administer cocaine. Thus, aberrations in post-weaning social development, such as the absence of social play,

enhance the vulnerability for drug addiction later in life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Social Isolation](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Psychosocial Development](#)
[Rats](#)
[Reinforcement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

93. Viral over-expression of D1 dopamine receptors in the prefrontal cortex increase high-risk behaviors in adults: Comparison with adolescents.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 231/8(1615-1626), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Sonntag, Kai C; Brenhouse, Heather C; Freund, Nadja; Thompson, Britta S; Puhl, Matthew; Andersen, Susan L

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Adolescents are often described as "lacking brakes" resulting in an increase in several behaviors associated with risk for addiction. Prefrontal cortex dopamine and cortico-limbic interaction play an important role in addiction, and we have previously shown that the dopamine D1 receptor is elevated on prelimbic prefrontal output neurons in adolescent rats. We hypothesized that a constellation of risk-related behaviors is mediated by prefrontal output neuron expression of D1. Objectives: We aimed to determine the role of the dopamine D1 receptor in behavioral and neural correlates of risk for addiction that are often observed in adolescents. Therefore, high-risk behaviors as well as subcortical D2 receptor expression were investigated in adult animals with experimentally elevated D1 on prefrontal glutamatergic neurons. Methods: A lentiviral vector that selectively expressed the D1 receptor within glutamate neurons was injected in the prelimbic prefrontal cortex of adult male rats. Place conditioning to cocaine, alcohol, and nicotine, as well as delay discounting, novelty preferences, anxiety, cocaine self-administration, and sucrose preferences were assessed. Results: Virally mediated D1 over-expression in adults leads to stronger drug-cue associations and greater consumption of sweet solutions, elevates bias towards immediate satisfaction rather than delaying gratification, decreases anxiety, and causes rats to work harder for and take more cocaine. Furthermore, elevated cortical D1 reduces D2 receptors in the accumbens (a putative risk marker). Conclusions: Together, these data suggest a common mechanism for increased motivational drive to seek and consume substances with hedonic value, consistent with

adolescent addictive processes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

94. Stress in adolescence and drugs of abuse in rodent models: Role of dopamine, CRF, and HPA axis.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 231/8(1557-1580), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Burke, Andrew R; Miczek, Klaus A

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Institution: Department of Psychology, Tufts University, Medford, MA, US; Department of Psychology, Tufts University, Medford, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Research on adolescence and drug abuse increased substantially in the past decade. However, drug-addiction-related behaviors following stressful experiences during adolescence are less studied. We focus on rodent models of adolescent stress cross-sensitization to drugs of abuse. Objectives: Review the ontogeny of behavior, dopamine, corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF), and the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis in adolescent rodents. We evaluate evidence that stressful experiences during adolescence engender hypersensitivity to drugs of abuse and offer potential neural mechanisms. Results and conclusions: Much evidence suggests that final maturation of behavior, dopamine systems, and HPA axis occurs during adolescence. Stress during adolescence increases amphetamine- and ethanol-stimulated locomotion, preference, and self-administration under many conditions. The influence of adolescent stress on subsequent cocaine and nicotine-stimulated locomotion and preference is less clear. The type of adolescent stress, temporal interval between stress and testing, species, sex, and the drug tested are key methodological determinants for successful cross-sensitization procedures. The sensitization of the mesolimbic dopamine system is proposed to underlie stress cross-sensitization to drugs of abuse in both adolescents and adults through modulation by CRF. Reduced levels of mesocortical dopamine appear to be a unique consequence of social stress during adolescence. Adolescent stress may reduce the final maturation of cortical dopamine through D2 dopamine receptor regulation of dopamine synthesis or glucocorticoid-facilitated pruning of cortical dopamine fibers. Certain rodent models of adolescent adversity are useful for determining neural mechanisms underlying the cross-sensitization to drugs of abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis](#)
[*Sensitization](#)

[Rodents](#)
[Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

95. Intellectual, neurocognitive, and academic achievement in abstinent adolescents with cannabis use disorder.

Citation: *Psychopharmacology*, April 2014, vol./is. 231/8(1467-1477), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Hooper, Stephen R; Woolley, Donald; De Bellis, Michael D

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: The active component of cannabis, delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), has a long half-life and widespread neurocognitive effects. There are inconsistent reports of neurocognitive deficits in adults and adolescents with cannabis use disorders (CUD), particularly after a period of abstinence. Objectives: This study aims to examine neurocognitive measures (IQ, academic achievement, attention, memory, executive functions) in abstinent adolescents with CUD, while controlling for demographic, psychopathology, and polysubstance confounders. Methods: We investigated neurocognitive performance in three groups: adolescents with CUD after successful first treatment and in full remission (n = 33); controls with psychiatric disorders without substance use disorder history (n = 37); and healthy adolescents (n = 43). Results: Adolescents with psychiatric disorders, regardless of CUD status, performed significantly worse than the healthy adolescents in academic achievement. No group differences were seen in IQ, attention, memory, or executive functions. Lower academic achievement was positively associated with younger age of CUD onset, regular cannabis use, and maximum daily use. In the CUD group, lifetime nicotine use episodes were negatively associated with IQ. Lower overall neurocognitive function was associated with younger age of onset of regular cannabis use and relapse within the 1 year follow-up. Conclusions: Verifiably, abstinent adolescents with CUD history did not differ from the two comparison groups, suggesting that previously reported neurocognitive deficits may be related to other factors, including residual drug effects, preexisting cognitive deficits, concurrent use of other substances (e.g., nicotine), or psychopathology. Adolescents with CUD may not be vulnerable to THC neuropsychological deficits once they achieve remission from all drugs for at least 30 days. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Neurocognition](#)
[Academic Achievement](#)
[Cognitive Impairment](#)

[Mental Disorders](#)
[Tetrahydrocannabinol](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ;
 Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

96. Reducing substance use during adolescence: A translational framework for prevention.

Citation: *Psychopharmacology*, April 2014, vol./is. 231/8(1437-1453), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Stanis, Jessica J; Andersen, Susan L

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Institution: Laboratory of Developmental Neuropharmacology, McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Belmont, MA, US; Laboratory of Developmental Neuropharmacology, McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Belmont, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Most substance use is initiated during adolescence when substantial development of relevant brain circuitry is still rapidly maturing. Developmental differences in reward processing, behavioral flexibility, and self-regulation lead to changes in resilience or vulnerability to drugs of abuse depending on exposure to risk factors. Intervention and prevention approaches to reducing addiction in teens may be able to capitalize on malleable brain systems in a predictable manner. Objective: This review will highlight what is known about how factors that increase vulnerability to addiction, including developmental stage, exposure to early life adversity (ranging from abuse, neglect, and bullying), drug exposure, and genetic predisposition, impact the development of relevant systems. Results and conclusions: Appropriate, early intervention may restore the normal course of an abnormal trajectory and reduce the likelihood of developing a substance use disorder (SUD) later in life. A considerable amount is known about the functional neuroanatomy and/or pharmacology of risky behaviors based on clinical and preclinical studies, but relatively little has been directly translated to reduce their impact on addiction in high-risk children or teenagers. An opportunity exists to effectively intervene before adolescence when substance use is likely to emerge. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Self Regulation](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ;
 Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

97. Clearing the smoke: What do we know about adolescent cannabis use and schizophrenia?

Citation: *Journal of Psychiatry & Neuroscience*, March 2014, vol./is. 39/2(75-77), 1180-4882;1488-2434 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Hill, Matthew N

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Institution: Hotchkiss Brain Institute, Department of Cell Biology and Anatomy, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial discusses cannabis use and schizophrenia among adolescents. While cannabis has been used as a recreational drug in many cultures around the world for centuries, it is only recently that we have begun to understand the biology of how this drug affects the brain. There is little evidence that, at a population level, cannabis use during adolescence is a primary contributing factor in the development of psychiatric illness. In fact, it has even been suggested that at a societal level, the prevention of 3000-4000 adolescents from consuming cannabis may prevent only 1 case of psychosis from emerging. As such, regardless of age, any individual with a diagnosis of schizophrenia should be warned of these nontrivial issues, and the contraindication of cannabis with this condition should be given substantial consideration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Canadian Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience : JPN](#)
Available from *ProQuest* in [Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience : JPN](#); Note: ;
Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

98. A written workbook for individual or group EMDR.

Citation: Implementing EMDR early mental health interventions for man-made and natural disasters: Models, scripted protocols and summary sheets., 2014(285-323) (2014)

Author(s): Birnbaum, Aiton

Institution: EMDR, Mexico

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Early group EMDR intervention following trauma may facilitate adaptive processing of traumatic event(s) and help prevent consolidation of traumatic memories following large-scale natural or man-made disaster. Group EMDR may also be usefully applied with homogenous groups (e.g., addictions, eating disorders, anxieties) and where professionals are exposed to high levels of work-related stress. Writing is a useful clinical tool in narrative therapy, bibliotherapy, and writing therapy. Written journaling to monitor behavior is commonly practiced between sessions of cognitive behavioral therapy. In EMDR, clients are instructed to keep a log between sessions. Writing during group EMDR has been employed with survivors of the East Asia Tsunami of 2004 and with Israeli civilian refugees and military casualty notification officers in the Lebanese War of 2006. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Eye Movement Desensitization Therapy](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Survivors](#)
[*Written Communication](#)
Disasters
Trauma

Source: PsycINFO

99. Emotion regulation in substance use disorders.

Citation: Handbook of emotion regulation (2nd ed.), 2014(428-446) (2014)

Author(s): Kober, Hedy

Institution: Interdepartmental Neuroscience Program, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter focuses on the crucial and complex role of emotion regulation in substance use disorders (SUDs). In the first section, I discuss the role of acute drug intoxication as a means of emotion regulation, arguing specifically that people use drugs in part to regulate their current emotional state. This may include increasing positive affect, ameliorating a preexisting negative state, or decreasing craving. In the next section, I explore the role of emotion dysregulation in SUDs, both as a possible cause for and a possible consequence of drug use. In this section, I make several specific arguments. First, I argue that emotion dysregulation in childhood and adolescence may be an early risk factor and/or distal causal factor in the later development of SUDs. Second, I argue that an inability to effectively regulate emotions in specific moments may be a proximal causal factor for instances of drug use in individuals who are already suffering from SUDs. Third, I posit that SUDs are marked by deficits in regulation of a specific appetitive state, namely, drug craving, which is at the core of these disorders. I then review evidence that suggests differences in the structure and function of the prefrontal cortex (PFC) may be the neural mechanisms underlying emotion dysregulation in SUDs. This section further highlights that although some PFC abnormalities may precede drug use, the long-term effect of chronic drug use on PFC may further impair emotion regulation in SUDs. In this way, drug use may lead to further emotion dysregulation. The chapter concludes with a section on treatments for SUDs, many of which focus on increasing emotion regulation skills geared specifically toward regulation of craving as means of reducing substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Negative Transfer](#)
[Craving](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

100. Desire and desire regulation: Basic processes and individual differences.

Citation: Handbook of emotion regulation (2nd ed.), 2014(346-360) (2014)

Author(s): Hofmann, Wilhelm; Kotabe, Hiroki P

Institution: Center for Decision Research, University of Chicago Booth School of Business, Chicago, IL, US; Center for Decision Research, University of Chicago Booth School of Business, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) With this chapter, we hope to show that some new insights may be gleaned by treating desires as emotions and, consequently, desire regulation as an instance of emotion regulation. In our reading, the issues of desire and desire regulation have been studied primarily from the vantage point of addiction research, clinical research, and cognitive neuroscience. Applying some of the insights gained from the burgeoning emotion regulation literature to the desire case may broaden our understanding of the problem at hand and open up new avenues of inquiry. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Emotions](#)
[*Individual Differences](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Desire](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. An unquiet mom: Much more than a memoir of a mother with bipolar disorder and substance abuse.

Citation: Motherhood, mental illness and recovery: Stories of hope., 2014(319-326) (2014)

Author(s): Carr, Jamie; Weis, J. Rebecca

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter presents the experiences of the author, who is a 30-year-old mother of two living with bipolar disorder as well as alcohol and drug abuse. Through commitment to her own wellness, she has been sober now for over 3 years and has found treatment that works to keep her mood stable. Through her work as a peer advocate, she has dedicated herself to helping families stay together and supporting others on the road to mental health recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Mothers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

102. Find your light.

Citation: Motherhood, mental illness and recovery: Stories of hope., 2014(293-299) (2014)

Author(s): McCleerey-Hooper, Shannon

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter presents the experiences of the author, who is being a daughter of violence and substance abuse, a mother, a family advocate and caregiver to a brother who was a quadriplegic for 22 years, a personal struggle with hyperactivity and deep depressive episodes, and, most recently, a mother with a child, who carries a diagnosis. She works as a Senior. Peer Communications Specialist in California and has also dedicated herself to educating others about behavioral health and recovery through her many presentations, workshops, and conference talks on the topic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Advocacy](#)
[Caregivers](#)
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)
[Family](#)
[Health Care Psychology](#)
[Hyperkinesis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

103. Substance use disorders and motherhood.

Citation: Motherhood, mental illness and recovery: Stories of hope., 2014(73-87) (2014)

Author(s): Herron, Abigail J; Isgro, Melodie

Correspondence Address: Herron, Abigail J.: Addiction Institute of New York at Mt. Sinai, St. Luke's and Roosevelt Hospitals, New York, NY, US, aherron@chpnet.org

Institution: Addiction Institute of New York at Mt. Sinai, St. Luke's and Roosevelt Hospitals, New York, NY, US; Addiction Institute of New York at Mt. Sinai, St. Luke's and Roosevelt Hospitals, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Substance abuse is a growing problem among women. They have unique characteristics in terms of their patterns of drug use, risk factors, and the physiologic effects of use compared to men. Special populations within this group, especially women who are pregnant and/or parenting, have distinctive risks, barriers, and needs. Recognition of these distinct features is vital to establishing effective treatment systems and an essential feature of the recovery process. Additionally, pregnancy and motherhood can often result in decreased or altered patterns of substance use to allow for caregiver responsibilities and can be a strong motivator in seeking and completing substance abuse treatment. Tailored and comprehensive treatment programs for this unique group show improved outcomes both for the women and their children. Several components of treatment have been shown to correlate with improved outcomes: (1) child care, (2) prenatal care, (3) women-only programs, (4) supplemental services and workshops for women, (5) mental health treatment, and (6) comprehensive programming. With appropriate interventions, mothers with substance use disorders are able to not only achieve abstinence from alcohol and drugs of abuse, but can demonstrate improved mental health, increased socioeconomic functioning, and more effective parenting. Though some programs offer comprehensive services that incorporate these areas, there is still a great need for development and empirical study in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mothers](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Physiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

104. Oxytocin and attachment facilitate a shift from seeking novelty to recognizing and preferring familiarity: The key to increasing resilience?

Citation: The resilience handbook: Approaches to stress and trauma., 2014(115-130) (2014)

Author(s): Tops, Mattie; Buisman-Pijlman, Femke T. A; Carter, C. Sue

Institution: Department of Clinical Psychology, VU University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Pharmacology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia; Research Triangle Institute International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The neuropeptide oxytocin is well known for its role in milk ejection during lactation, its role in the smooth muscle contraction of the uterus during parturition, in mother-infant bonding, and in parenting. More recently oxytocin has been implicated in adult affiliation and partner attachment. Oxytocin is also thought to increase interpersonal trust, reduce stress responses, and protect against drug addiction and the negative effects of stress on health. Although social attachment is a protective factor against stress and addiction, it is also degraded by chronic stress and drug abuse. In this chapter we will discuss evidence for a theory in which oxytocin and attachment increase resilience by facilitating a neural shift from novelty processing (reactive reward seeking, fear responding, novelty seeking) to familiarity processing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Familiarity](#)

*Oxytocin
 *Sensation Seeking
 *Stress

Source: PsycINFO

105. Seeking and loss in the ancestral genesis of resilience, depression, and addiction.

Citation: The resilience handbook: Approaches to stress and trauma., 2014(3-14) (2014)
Author(s): Panksepp, Jaak
Institution: Department of Anatomy, Pharmacology and Physiology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, I will focus mainly on one psychiatric condition, depression, while concurrently highlighting how early developmental joyful play experiences can modify an individual's capacity for future affective-resilience adaptations. A key position is that we can discover new therapeutic approaches through our biological understanding of the brain substrates of specific emotions. Finally, preclinical animal models can promote a foundational understanding of human positive and negative socio-affective systems that can be shifted toward more adaptive resilient paths through epigenetic molding of the primary-process affective networks as well as via individual learning. These can promote the construction of the higher mental abilities along either enthusiastic-sanguine trajectories or negativistic-cynical ones. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Ancestors
 *Childhood Play Behavior
 *Major Depression
 *Resilience (Psychological)
 Adaptation
 Brain
 Emotions
 Psychotherapeutic Techniques

Source: PsycINFO

106. Conclusions and future directions.

Citation: Social work practice in the addictions., 2013(261-264) (2013)
Author(s): Perron, Brian E; Vaughn, Michael G
Correspondence Address: Perron, Brian E., beperron@umich.edu
Institution: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) The contributing authors have skillfully summarized and integrated a large body of literature on various topics. The readers will find many of the citations to be key resources for further development. Furthermore, many of the journals containing these citations are ones that can help social workers remain current with the latest developments in the field. Thus, we hope that this collection of works serve not only to inform readers on critical issues in the field of substance use disorders, but that it will also be useful point of departure for lifelong learning. It would be disingenuous to claim that this volume contained all the information required to be a skilled and effective social worker in the field of substance use disorder treatment. The sheer brevity of the volume, and the finite amount of time that social workers realistically spend in training, has necessarily excluded some important content. Moreover, the authors were directed to focus their efforts on what is known about the various topics, which takes away from opportunities to speculate on the likely (and needed) changes in the field. Thus, in

offering concluding remarks to this volume, we thought it would be fruitful to present a few integrative and speculative themes. We hope these concluding remarks will be helpful in guiding the process of lifelong learning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Social Work Practice in the Addictions](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

107. Drug control policies: Problems and prospects.

Citation: Social work practice in the addictions., 2013(249-260) (2013)
Author(s): Schori, Maayan Lawental; Lawental, Eli
Correspondence Address: Schori, Maayan Lawental, mschori@sp2.upenn.edu
Institution: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Tel Hai College, Haifa, Israel
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) According to the most recent national studies, over 22 million people ages 12 and older-nearly 9% of the U.S. population-suffered from a substance use disorder (abuse or dependence) in the last year [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) (SAMHSA), 2009]. This number is based on criteria specified in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders [DSM-IV] (American Psychiatric Association, 1994). Of these 22 million, 68% abused or were dependent on alcohol, 17% on illegal drugs, and 14% on both. These numbers have remained relatively steady since 2002. The same survey classified over 23 million persons as needing treatment. Needing treatment was operationalized as having a substance use disorder or receiving treatment in a specialty facility-hospital inpatient, drug or alcohol rehabilitation facilities-inpatient or outpatient, or mental health centers-in the past year. Thus, the classification of needing treatment includes the people who are already in treatment, who may have not used drugs in the past year (and therefore do not necessarily suffer from a substance use disorder according to DSM criteria). However, only four million of them received any, and for over half of these the treatment was provided by self-help groups. The vast majority of people who need treatment for drug abuse in the USA do not receive it (SAMHSA, 2009). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Social Work Practice in the Addictions](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

108. Alcohol policy.

Citation: Social work practice in the addictions., 2013(231-248) (2013)
Author(s): Wolf, Jennifer Price; Midanik, Lorraine T
Correspondence Address: Wolf, Jennifer Price, jpwolf@berkeley.edu
Institution: University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, US; University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol abuse can cause a variety of harms to the drinker (i.e., health, occupational, or social problems), to their families, and to society in general (i.e., drunk driving, alcohol-related violence, or alcohol-related crime) (Greenfield et al., 2009). Alcohol use has been linked to approximately 60 different negative health outcomes, and causes an estimated 4% of the global disease burden (Rehm et al., 2009; Room, Babor, & Rehm, 2005). In 2009, almost one-third of all traffic-related fatalities in the USA were alcohol related, resulting in nearly 11,000 deaths (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2010). Many other incidents of alcohol impaired driving go without arrest; an estimated 1.1% of women and 3.4% of men in the U.S. report driving under the influence of alcohol in the last 30 days (Shults, Beck, & Dellinger, 2010). Between 1997 and 2008, alcohol was involved in 19-37% of violent crimes (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010). Alcohol abuse is also a significant problem on college campuses; in 2005, 1,825 college students died in alcohol-related incidents (excluding suicides), while in 2001, 97,000 students experienced an alcohol-related sexual assault (Hingson, Heeren, Winter, & Wechsler, 2005; Hingson, Wenxing, & Weitzman, 2009). Overall, 60% of Americans report that they have experienced negative effects from someone else's drinking during their lifetime, ranging from family or financial problems to vehicular accidents, assaults, or vandalized property (Greenfield et al., 2009). Although those with alcohol dependence are more likely to have alcohol-related problems, most alcohol-related social harms are caused by alcohol abuse in the much larger non-alcohol-dependent population. This "prevention paradox" suggests that alcohol policies must be designed to regulate a wide spectrum of alcohol consumption in order to best protect public health (Holder, 2009; Kreitman, 1986). While intensive treatment can be effective for those with alcohol dependence (Weisner, Matzger, & Kaskutas, 2003), policies must also address moderate or heavy drinking by nondependent individuals in environments or contexts in which problems are most likely to occur. The majority of social work practice dealing with alcohol-related problems is influenced by these large-scale social policies and regulations. There is little understanding, however, of how specific policies filter down to social work practice even though these policies directly, and sometimes indirectly, affect treatment and prevention efforts. The purpose of this chapter is to provide a bridge between policy and practice for social workers. First, this chapter will delineate specific policy arenas that directly influence drinking practices. While these policies can and have been organized in several ways, we will focus on two major groupings: prevention and harm reduction. Second, we will discuss specific social welfare issues that are impacted by alcohol abuse and dependence: child welfare; welfare and disability; co-occurring disorders; screening, brief intervention and referral to treatment (SBIRT); and health care reform. We will conclude with a discussion of how social work practice in the alcohol field is influenced by larger health trends, e.g., biomedicalization, that encourage alcohol problems to be identified and handled on an individual level with less emphasis on social and environmental factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[*Social Casework](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Social Work Practice in the Addictions*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

109. Older adults.

Citation: Social work practice in the addictions., 2013(213-227) (2013)

Author(s): Sacco, Paul; Kuerbis, Alexis

Correspondence Address: Sacco, Paul, psacco@ssw.umaryland.edu

- Institution:** School of Social Work, University of Maryland-Baltimore, Baltimore, MD, US; Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc., New York, NY, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) Throughout the next century, social workers will be challenged to meet the needs of a burgeoning population moving into late life. The median age of the worldwide population is projected to increase from 26.6 years old to 37.3 years old by 2050 (Lutz, Sanderson, & Scherbov, 2008). These changes mean social workers will need to integrate an understanding of aging into their practice, so they can better serve a graying population. The field of addiction services is no exception. Substance abuse providers will be treating an aging clientele in coming decades, and treatment providers are already taking note of aging among help seekers. Recent projections suggest that prevalence rates of substance use disorders among people over 50 will rise from an average of 2.8 million from 2002 to 2006 to 5.7 in 2020 (Han, Gfroerer, Colliver, & Penne, 2009), and the number of older adults needing substance abuse treatment will increase from 1.7 million (2000-2001) to 4.4 million in 2020 (Gfroerer, Penne, Pemberton, & Folsom, 2003). Shifts in the need for treatment are not simply about increasing numbers of older adults, but also, generational shifts in attitudes about alcohol and drugs; societal attitudes about substance use have changed over the last 50 years bringing increases in the prevalence of alcohol and drug use. A complex relationship exists between health and substance use among older adults. These issues need to be considered when discussing substance use with clients, diagnosing substance use disorders, and in our understanding of substance use as a public health problem. Prescription medications are dispensed to older adults at very high rates, but use of multiple medications (even addictive ones) by older adults is not necessarily a problem. Alcohol consumption is not necessarily a sign of increased risk for older adults; moderate alcohol use can be a part of, and contribute to, healthy aging including lowering mortality (McCaul et al., 2010), improving cardiovascular health (Mukamal et al., 2006), and lowering risk of dementia (Mukamal et al., 2003) and disability (Karlman, Zhou, Reuben, Greendale, & Moore, 2006). Even illicit drugs, such as marijuana, are being used by older adults to alleviate pain (Jaret, 2010). Substance use among older adults exists along a continuum, and social workers need to think holistically and collaboratively about the role of addictive substances among older adults. Addiction social workers must be mindful of the unique aspects of substance abuse among older adults, while recognizing commonalities with addictive behaviors at earlier points in the life course. This chapter explores the unique aspects of substance use, abuse, and dependence in older adults including the following areas: epidemiology, definitional issues, high-risk subgroups, etiology, assessment and screening, treatments, and generic approaches that social workers may use in practice settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Aging](#)
[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Social Work Practice in the Addictions](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS
- 110. Women and families.**
- Citation:** Social work practice in the addictions., 2013(199-212) (2013)
- Author(s):** Carlson, Bonnie
- Correspondence Address:** Carlson, Bonnie, bonnie.carison@asu.edu

Institution: Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Women suffer from substance use disorders (SUDs), albeit in smaller numbers than men, and families figure prominently in both the risks for and consequences of women's alcohol and other drugs (AOD) use. Interpersonal victimization in childhood and adulthood as well as life stressors of all types has been found in the histories of women who abuse alcohol and drugs. Because most substance-abusing women are parents, their SUDs also affect their family members, especially young children. Pregnancy is a particular concern for women who abuse substances because of the adverse consequences of substance use on the developing fetus. Women's special circumstances such as very low educational attainment, low employment rates, and the likelihood of being parents translate to additional service needs and barriers to services, and women are considered to be underserved by AOD treatment programs. In particular, substance-abusing women are more stigmatized than men who abuse substances and more often suffer from co-occurring disorders that require treatment. As a result, best practices for social workers require comprehensive screening, diagnosis, and assessment as well as clinical treatment services, clinical support services and community support services. Social workers are ideally suited to be treatment providers for substance abusing women due to social work's ecological approach to treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Social Work Practice in the Addictions*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

111. Adolescents.

Citation: Social work practice in the addictions., 2013(183-198) (2013)

Author(s): Bender, Kimberly; Tripodi, Stephen; Rock, Jacoba

Institution: University of Denver, Denver, CO, US; Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Substance use and abuse during adolescence is a serious concern with substantial consequences for adolescents and their families. Several risk factors have been shown to predict adolescents' substance involvement, informing development of interventions to address these concerns. As the field of adolescent addictions has grown, several intervention approaches have been tested, and certain interventions show promising effects in reducing substance use. This chapter reviews what is known about adolescent substance use, its prevention and treatment, and adolescent resiliency in the presence of risk. Finally, the chapter concludes with a look forward to young adulthood and substance abuse trends as adolescents move on to this next developmental period. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

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

Family
Resilience (Psychological)
Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Social Work Practice in the Addictions*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

112. Empirical status of culturally competent practices.

Citation: Social work practice in the addictions., 2013(165-181) (2013)
Author(s): Marsiglia, Flavio F; Booth, Jaime
Correspondence Address: Marsiglia, Flavio F., marsiglia@asu.edu
Institution: Arizona State University, Southwest Interdisciplinary Research Center, School of Social Work, Tempe, AZ, US; Arizona State University, Southwest Interdisciplinary Research Center, School of Social Work, Tempe, AZ, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Effective prevention and treatment programs are rooted in a deep understanding of the etiology of substance abuse and integrate the strengths inherent in each individual client, their families, and their larger social and cultural networks: Culture of origin can be a source of resiliency, protecting individuals against substance abuse, and at the same time social minority statuses can be a source of stress and risk (Davis & Proctor, 1989; Marsella & Yamada, 2007). Because culture impacts the nature and expression of substance use and misuse, substance abuse treatment and prevention interventions are more effective when they are grounded in the clients' culture (La Roche & Christopher, 2009). Cultural specific interventions tend to be more efficacious in recruiting and retaining participants and in attaining prevention and treatment goals (Coatsworth, Santisteban, McBride, & Szapocznik, 2001; Kandel, 1995). Although there is a shared awareness of the importance of culture of origin in the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, empirically supported interventions have been traditionally developed and tested with middle class white Americans. Integrating culture into interventions is not an easy task. As humans we are beautifully complex beings and as such we are the product of intersecting identities (Collins, 1995). In addition to ethnicity and race, other key factors to consider when designing culturally competent interventions are socioeconomic status, gender, sexual orientation, and ability status (Abrams & Moi, 2009). Ecological systems theory helps us understand that individuals are simultaneously influenced by several dimensions of their social system (Bronfenbrenner, 1977). Culture is a key factor affecting individual beliefs and behaviors (micro level), family norms and values (mezzo level), and how the person interacts with larger structures (macro level) such as the school system or local law enforcement (Szapocznik & Coastworth, 1999). Social work approaches culture of origin, cultural identities, and the individual client's social context not as something to be changed or suppressed, but as factors to be recognized and integrated into practice (Marsiglia & Kulis, 2009). This chapter presents specific strategies on how to apply cultural competency principles while identifying and adopting evidence-based culturally competent prevention and treatment interventions. The premise behind the chapter is that communities deserve to have access to the best available science without having to sacrifice cultural competency. Culture of origin is approached here as a source of resiliency and as a possible determinant of health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Cultural Sensitivity
*Drug Addiction
*Social Casework
Alcohol Rehabilitation
Drug Rehabilitation

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Social Work Practice in the Addictions*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

113. A framework for integrating culture, diversity, and social justice in addictions.

Citation: Social work practice in the addictions., 2013(139-163) (2013)
Author(s): Castro, Felipe Gonzalez; Gildar, Natalie J
Correspondence Address: Castro, Felipe Gonzalez, fcastro4@utep.edu
Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Texas, El Paso, TX, US; Counseling Psychology Program, School of Letters and Sciences, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Issues of culture and human diversity that exist between and within cultural groups can be perplexing as research investigators and health service providers alike attempt to understand the "real-world" complexities inherent in the study of culture. In this chapter we will examine cultural variables and dimensions of culture, as applied to the study of addictive behaviors. No one model fully captures this rich diversity, and thus we will examine select models which serve as frameworks for organizing and understanding how "culture" influences human behavior, including addictive behaviors. We will complete our analysis with commentaries on methodological approaches for conducting more integrative analyses that can inform our understanding of these complex cultural effects. The aim is to do so with sensitivity to complex cultural processes, yet also with rigorous research designs for conducting scientific studies that "do justice" to the analysis of cultural influences on human behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[Diversity](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Social Work Practice in the Addictions*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

114. The philosophy and practice of Alcoholics Anonymous and related 12-step programs.

Citation: Social work practice in the addictions., 2013(119-136) (2013)
Author(s): Pickard, Joseph G; Laudet, Alexandre; Grahovac, Ivana D
Correspondence Address: Pickard, Joseph G., pickardj@umsl.edu
Institution: University of Missouri at St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, US; National Development and Research Institutes. Inc., New York, NY, US; The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) As documented throughout this book, substance use disorders (SUDs) are prevalent and highly significant problems that necessitate accessible and effective treatment and ongoing supports to achieve recovery. Although many different definitions

of recovery exist, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) offers the following working definition: "Recovery is a process of change whereby individuals work to improve their own health and wellness and to live a meaningful life in a community of their choice while striving to achieve their full potential" (SAMHSA, 2011). The core element of this definition is that recovery from SUDs is a process that involves improvements in the areas of functioning that are typically impaired by active SUDs (e.g., physical and mental health, social functioning, and employment). Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and its 12-step variants (e.g., Narcotics Anonymous, Cocaine Anonymous, Gambler's Anonymous-see later discussion) represent some of the most important nonclinical service options for people with a substance use disorder who seek recovery (Gossop et al., 2003). In fact, epidemiologic research shows that over 60% of people with either a DSM-IV lifetime drug use disorder (i.e., abuse or dependence) or alcohol use disorder (i.e., abuse or dependence) have attended some type of 12-step program (Cohen, Feinn, Arias, & Kranzler, 2007; Perron et al., 2009). Twelve-step programs are voluntary, nonprofessional, self-directed programs that use peer support to promote recovery. They are often misunderstood by social workers and other treatment professionals, especially those who are not in recovery, which can result in a passive or dismissive view of a critical resource for people with SUDs (Davis & Jansen, 1998; Laudet, 2000). As social workers are the largest group of providers for people with SUDs, it is important that they have a strong understanding of 12-step programs and how to effectively engage clients who choose to use them. Toward this end, we first provide an overview of the history of 12-step fellowships followed by a description of the 12-steps and their underlying philosophy; we then review the evidence regarding the effectiveness and various types of 12-step programs. The chapter concludes with practical suggestions to guide social workers in utilizing this important resource among people with SUDs. It should be noted that our use of SUDs refers broadly to the different types of psychoactive substances used for purposes to get high (e.g., cocaine, heroin, and alcohol), as well as the different diagnosable disorders (i.e., abuse and dependence). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Twelve Step Programs](#)
[Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Philosophies](#)
[Health Care Policy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Social Work Practice in the Addictions](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

115. Cognitive behavioral therapy with substance use disorders: Theory, evidence, and practice.

Citation: Social work practice in the addictions., 2013(101-118) (2013)

Author(s): Granillo, M. Teresa; Perron, Brian E; Gutowski, Sarah M; Jarman, Christopher

Correspondence Address: Granillo, M. Teresa, mtgranillo@mail.utexas.edu

Institution: University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Michigan State University, Lansing, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In the field of social work, whether one works specifically in a substance use disorder (SUD) treatment facility or in a hospital, child welfare agency, correctional services, employment assistance program, or in private practice, knowledge of SUDs and how to best treat them is necessary. Many treatment models are available for clients with SUDs (e.g., pharmacotherapy, motivational interventions, 12-step programs), some of which are described in this book. This chapter focuses on one of the most

empirically supported interventions for the treatment of SUDs, cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) (Carroll, 1998). CBT is not a single discrete intervention, but a collection of interventions and strategies of complementary theories of learning. Interventions that comprise this collection include (but are not limited to) rational emotive therapy, multimodal therapy, cognitive therapy, behavioral therapy, contingency management, and applied behavioral analysis. While CBT represents many different intervention strategies, they are all unified by principles of learning. Specifically, CBT interventions take into account how learning processes are involved in the development and maintenance of maladaptive thought processes, emotional reactions, and behavioral responses. These learning processes are the foundation for interventions aimed at the reduction, replacement, or cessation of problematic behaviors. This chapter provides an overview of CBT, with specific descriptions of how it applies to SUDs. Within the following framework, we provide a basic discussion of the theory of CBT to promote an understanding of how people develop and maintain a SUD over time. We then highlight some of the empirical research on the effectiveness of CBT. The last section of the chapter covers the core components of CBT, with an emphasis on implementation of CBT for the treatment of SUDs. It should be noted that SUDs refers broadly to alcohol and drugs, nicotine is excluded from this chapter. Distinctions between alcohol and drugs will be made as needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Social Casework](#)
[Theories](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Social Work Practice in the Addictions](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

116. Brief motivational interventions to change problematic substance use.

Citation: Social work practice in the addictions., 2013(87-99) (2013)

Author(s): Ilgen, Mark A; Glass, Joseph E

Correspondence Address: Ilgen, Mark A., marki@med.umich.edu

Institution: Department of Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, VA Serious Mental Illness Treatment Research and Evaluation Center, Ann Arbor, MI, US; School of Social Work, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The misuse of alcohol and drugs represents a common and costly problem within the USA and around the world (SAMHSA, 2010; World Health Organization, 2010). Given the substantial prevalence of substance use disorders, social workers are likely to encounter a large number of patients with substance-related problems regardless of the setting in which they work. Clearly, social workers working within addictions treatment programs will see large numbers of patients with substance-related problems. However, even outside of specialty substance use disorder treatment settings, social workers frequently encounter clients who are struggling with problems related to the use of alcohol or drugs. Social workers employed in general mental health settings report that approximately one fifth of clients in their caseloads carry a DSM-IV diagnosis of a substance use disorder (Smith, Whitaker, & Weismiller, 2006). Brief motivational interventions provide a framework for treatment providers to intervene to reduce substance misuse. Below, we briefly review the data on the prevalence of substance use/misuse, describe the role of motivation in shaping behavior, and describe the existing evidence supporting the efficacy of brief motivational interventions. Given emerging evidence that brief motivational interventions can be effective even when

delivered in non-specialty settings, such as primary care, social workers in all treatment settings have the opportunity to assess for and address problematic substance use in their patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
 Alcoholism
 Brief Psychotherapy
 Drug Addiction
 Drug Rehabilitation

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Social Work Practice in the Addictions*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

117. Language of diagnosis.

Citation: Social work practice in the addictions., 2013(73-86) (2013)

Author(s): Ahmedani, Brian K; Perron, Brian E

Correspondence Address: Ahmedani, Brian K., bahmeda1@hfhs.org

Institution: Henry Ford Health System, Detroit, MI, US; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition. Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR) [American Psychiatric Association (APA), 2000] is the current gold standard for mental health and substance use diagnosis. Social workers in clinical settings need to be aware of the language of diagnosis, particularly as it relates to the major diagnostic system. This is necessary in order to ensure consistent application of diagnostic practices with our clients, communicate with service providers of other disciplines (e.g., psychiatry, psychology, and nursing), and facilitate reimbursement services from insurance providers. Although there is an abundance of criticisms and critiques of the DSM (e.g., Kirk & Kutchins, 1992; Kutchins & Kirk, 1988), it remains an essential tool for social workers at all system levels (Frazer, Westhuis, Daley, & Phillips, 2009; Martin, Chung, & Langenbucher, 2008; Ponniah et al., 2011). The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of the DSM, and its basic information, in order to understand the classification of substance-related disorders. The reader is encouraged to pay careful attention to the different nuances of language and definitions in order to fully appreciate the complexities and importance of this diagnostic system. Given the breadth of this topic area, it is important to acknowledge that some important information has been excluded. However, the reader is encouraged to supplement his/her learning with the carefully selected references that are found throughout the chapter. Finally, it should be noted that the use of the abbreviation DSM in this chapter refers broadly to this particular diagnostic and classification system. Unless otherwise specified, this usage refers to the most recent version. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
 Alcoholism
 Comorbidity
 Drug Addiction
 Mental Disorders
 Terminology

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Social Work Practice in the Addictions*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

118. Assessment strategies for substance use disorders.

Citation: Social work practice in the addictions., 2013(49-71) (2013)
Author(s): Mancini, Michael
Correspondence Address: Mancini, Michael, mancini@slu.edu
Institution: Saint Louis University, School of Social Work, St. Louis, MO, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) The assessment of substance use disorders is a process of acquiring and synthesizing information on the impact of psychoactive substance use, which includes alcohol, illicit and prescription drugs, on the lives of consumers of human services. The first goal of assessment is to begin the process of developing a productive therapeutic alliance with consumers in order to engage them in treatment. The second goal is to develop an understanding of the role substances play in a person's life across multiple psychosocial domains. The third goal is to explore how consumers understand their substance use and their readiness to change substance use behaviors. The final goal of assessment is to synthesize the above information into a collaborative plan of action designed to meet the short- and long-term goals as identified by the consumer. This chapter includes the following topics: (1) an overview of how co-occurring substance use disorders and serious mental illness impact the assessment process; (2) discussion of five common components of a substance use assessment organized across three phases that include: screening, diagnosis, psychosocial assessment, functional analysis, and assessing readiness for change; and (3) the development of stage appropriate treatment plans based on assessment information using an illustrative case study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Services](#)
[*Psychological Assessment](#)
[*Strategies](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Readiness to Change](#)
[Social Casework](#)
[Therapeutic Processes](#)
[Treatment Planning](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Social Work Practice in the Addictions*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

119. Etiology.

Citation: Social work practice in the addictions., 2013(35-46) (2013)
Author(s): Vaughn, Michael G
Correspondence Address: Vaughn, Michael G., mvaughn9@slu.edu
Institution: Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter describes the many causal factors for addiction along a "cell to society" continuum. Much more is known about the genetics and neuroscientific

casual factors for addiction than the effects of neighborhood or larger macro units. However, because addiction crosses many disciplinary fields a transdisciplinary synthesis is critically needed in order to provide a fuller appraisal of the web of causation. This is also the case for other problem behaviors (e.g., Vaughn, 2007; Vaughn, Beaver, & DeLisi, 2009). Consequences of not utilizing such a framework includes a lack of biological-environment integration leading to isolated studies not linking together, myopic states of explaining addiction strictly in terms of a singular disciplinary focus. Further, there can be associated reductions in new research methodologies and dissemination of important findings arising from knowledge fields not communicating with one another. Social workers benefit from an understanding of the genetic, neuroscientific, social cognitive, proximal and distal environmental factors that explain addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Society](#)

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120. Epidemiology.

Citation: Social work practice in the addictions., 2013(23-34) (2013)

Author(s): Fendrich, Michael

Correspondence Address: Fendrich, Michael, fendrich@uwm.edu

Institution: Center for Applied Behavioral Health Research. Helen Bader School of Social Welfare. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter is a brief introductory perspective on epidemiology-in particular psychiatric epidemiology-a field which encompasses the study of both addiction and mental illness. This perspective is in contrast to the typical clinical perspectives held by many social workers whose primary interest is in directly treating or addressing problems at the individual or family level. Clinicians are critically important-but epidemiologists count-literally. This chapter presents some recent data on trends in rates of disorder and unmet treatment need. It concludes by highlighting the critical importance of epidemiology as a perspective focused not just on describing rates but on searching for causes. In particular, epidemiology's role in articulating the importance of "place" and how multilevel research models-models accounting for both individual and community level risk factors-can facilitate more effective prevention strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Conference Information: Helen Carey Memorial Lecture. Sep, 2009. Milwaukee County Division of Behavioral Health. Milwaukee, WI, US. An earlier version of this chapter was presented as part of the aforementioned lecture.

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Etiology](#)

[Health Service Needs](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

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121. Historical and contemporary perspectives.

Citation: Social work practice in the addictions., 2013(3-21) (2013)
Author(s): Howard, Matthew O; Garland, Eric L; Whitt, Ahmed
Correspondence Address: Howard, Matthew O., mohoward@email.unc.edu
Institution: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Trinite Institute on the Addictions, College of Social Work, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Intoxicant use and related social and health pathologies are among the defining features of human civilization. It is virtually impossible to find an historical epoch, geographical area, or sociodemographic subgroup that has escaped the ravages of substance abuse. The focus of this chapter is on contemporary developments related to substance abuse research and practice occurring since the explosion of drug use that marked the decades of the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. Courtwright (2010) noted that "what was alarming [about this epidemic] was the scale of the problem; the spread of illicit drug use to groups such as middle-class students or American military personnel, which had not been heavily involved before; and the fast growth of the drug-related crime" (p. 116). Institutional, regulatory, organizational, research, social, and treatment-related developments since the 1960s have profoundly shaped contemporary social work practice in the addictions. This chapter examines key developments in these areas over the past half-century and their implications for social workers who work with psychoactive substance users. Contemporary and historical conceptualizations of the substance abuser are also reviewed, with particular emphasis on the continuing influence of these perspectives on public and professional responses to persons with problems related to drug and alcohol abuse and dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[Drugs](#)
[History](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Social Work Practice in the Addictions](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

122. Social work practice in the addictions.

Citation: Social work practice in the addictions., 2013 (2013)
Author(s): Vaughn, Michael G [Ed]; Perron, Brian E [Ed]
Institution: Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO, US; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the cover) At the beginning of history, people abused intoxicating substances and grappled with the consequences as best they could. In more recent times, the healing professions made recognizing, understanding, and treating addictions major priorities.

Today, social workers are the largest group providing assessment, prevention, and treatment services for persons with addictions, necessitating rigorous, up-to-date information sources concerning the vulnerable and often stigmatized clients they encounter in daily practice. Reflecting a strong basis in social justice and ethics, *Social Work Practice in the Addictions* assembles the current evidence base in one readable, comprehensive volume. It begins by tracing the history of approaches to addiction and its treatment, from early morality-based concepts to today's multilayered models. From there, contributors present the latest findings on epidemiology and etiology, assessment and treatment options, working meaningfully with diverse populations, and possibilities for future research. Coverage is interdisciplinary, with experts representing psychology, psychiatry, public health, and other related fields as chapters: Review frequently used assessment tools; Decode the language of diagnosis; Detail effective treatment strategies, including motivational interventions, recovery/12-step facilitation, and cognitive-behavioral therapy; Offer a framework for integrating diversity and social justice into addictions practice; Critique current alcohol and drug control policies; and Model non-judgmental social work practice. *Social Work Practice in the Addictions* is a trustworthy guide for social work professionals, educators, and counselors looking to hone critical competencies, keep abreast of the field, and maintain an open mind. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[Cultural Sensitivity](#)
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