

# Search Results

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## Search History

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

## 1. Individual differences in psychostimulant responses of female rats are associated with ovarian hormones and dopamine neuroanatomy.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, February 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Feb 8, 2012)

**Author(s):** Walker, Q. David; Johnson, Misha L; Van Swearingen, Amanda E.D; Arrant, Andrew E; Caster, Joseph M; Kuhn, Cynthia M

**Abstract:** Ovarian hormones modulate the pharmacological effects of psychostimulants and may enhance vulnerability to drug addiction. Female rats have more midbrain dopamine neurons than males and greater dopamine uptake and release rates. Cocaine stimulates motor behavior and dopamine efflux more in female than male rats, but the mediating mechanisms are unknown. This study investigated individual differences in anatomic, neurochemical, and behavioral measures in female rats to understand how ovarian hormones affect the relatedness of these endpoints. Ovarian hormone effects were assessed by comparing individual responses in ovariectomized (OVX) and sham adult female rats. Locomotion was determined before and following 10mg/kg cocaine. Electrically-stimulated dopamine efflux was assessed using fast cyclic voltammetry *in vivo*. Dopamine neuron number and density in substantia nigra (SN) and ventral tegmental area (VTA) were determined in the same animals using tyrosine-hydroxylase immunohistochemistry and unbiased stereology. Locomotor behavior and dopamine efflux did not differ at baseline but were greater in sham than OVX following cocaine. Cocaine increased dopamine release rates in both groups but uptake inhibition ( $K_m$ ) was greater in sham than OVX. Dopamine neuron number and density in SN and VTA were greater in shams. Sham females with the largest uterine weights exhibited the highest density of dopamine neurons in the SN, and the most cocaine-stimulated behavior and dopamine efflux. Ovariectomy eliminated these relationships. We postulate that SN density could link ovarian hormones and high-psychostimulant responses in females. Similar mechanisms may be involved in individual differences in the addiction vulnerability of women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 2. Pharmacologically-mediated reactivation and reconsolidation blockade of the psychostimulant-abuse circuit: A novel treatment strategy.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Feb 20, 2012)

**Author(s):** Lee, Tong H; Szabo, Steven T; Fowler, J. Corey; Mannelli, Paolo; Mangum, O. Barry; Beyer, Wayne F; Patkar, Ashwin; Wetsel, William C

**Abstract:** Psychostimulant abuse continues to present legal, socioeconomic and medical challenges as a primary psychiatric disorder, and represents a significant comorbid factor in major psychiatric and medical illnesses. To date, monotherapeutic drug treatments have not proven effective in promoting long-term abstinence in psychostimulant abusers. In contrast to clinical trials utilizing monotherapies, combinations of dopamine (DA) agonists and selective 5-HT<sub>3</sub>, 5HT<sub>2A/2C</sub>, or NK1 antagonists have shown robust efficacy in reversing behavioral and neurobiological alterations in animal models of psychostimulant abuse. One important temporal requirement for these treatments is that the 5-HT or NK1 receptor antagonist be given at a critical time window after DA agonist administration. This requirement may reflect a necessary dosing regimen towards normalizing underlying dysfunctional neural circuits and "addiction memory" states. Indeed, chronic psychostimulant abuse can be conceptualized as a consolidated form of dysfunctional memory maintained by repeated drug- or cue-induced reactivation of neural circuit and subsequent reconsolidation. According to this concept, the DA agonist given first may reactivate this memory circuit, thereby rendering it transiently labile. The subsequent antagonist is hypothesized to disrupt reconsolidation necessary for restabilization, thus leading progressively to a therapeutically-mediated abolishment of

dysfunctional synaptic plasticity. We propose that long-term abstinence in psychostimulant abusers may be achieved not only by targeting putative mechanistic pathways, but also by optimizing drug treatment regimens designed to disrupt the neural processes underlying the addicted state. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Deepened extinction of cocaine cues.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Feb 20, 2012)

**Author(s):** Kearns, David N; Tunstall, Brendan J; Weiss, Stanley J

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: A method for reducing the power of drug cues could help in treating drug abuse and addiction. Extinction has been used, with mixed success, in such an effort. Research with non-drug cues has shown that simultaneously presenting (compounding) those cues during extinction can enhance the effectiveness of extinction. The present study investigated whether this procedure could be used to similarly deepen the extinction of cocaine cues. METHODS: Rats were first trained to self-administer cocaine during tone, click, and light stimuli. Then, these stimuli were subjected to extinction in an initial phase where they were presented individually. In a second extinction phase, one of the auditory stimuli (counterbalanced) was compounded with the light. The other auditory stimulus continued to be presented alone. Rats were then given a week of rest in their homecages prior to testing for spontaneous recovery of cocaine seeking. RESULTS: The cue that was compounded with the light during the second phase of extinction training occasioned less spontaneous recovery of cocaine seeking than the cue that was always presented individually during extinction. Increasing the number of compound cue extinction sessions did not produce a greater deepened extinction effect. CONCLUSIONS: The present study showed that simultaneously presenting already-extinguished cocaine cues during additional extinction training enhanced extinction. This extends the deepened extinction effect from non-drug cues to drug cues and further confirms predictions of error-correction learning theory. Incorporating deepened extinction into extinction-based drug abuse treatments could help to reduce the power of drug cues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 4. Associations between online friendship and Internet addiction among adolescents and emerging adults.

**Citation:** Developmental Psychology, March 2012, vol./is. 48/2(381-388), 0012-1649;1939-0599 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Smahel, David; Brown, B. Bradford; Blinka, Lukas

**Correspondence Address:** Smahel, David: Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Jostova 10, Brno, Czech Republic

**Institution:** Smahel, David: Institute for Research on Children, Youth and Family, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The past decades have witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of youths using the Internet, especially for communicating with peers. Online activity can widen and strengthen the social networks of adolescents and emerging adults (Subrahmanyam & Smahel, 2011), but it also increases the risk of Internet addiction. Using a framework derived from Griffiths (2000a), this study examined associations between online

friendship and Internet addiction in a representative sample (n = 394) of Czech youths ages 12-26 years (M = 18.58). Three different approaches to friendship were identified: exclusively offline, face-to-face oriented, Internet oriented, on the basis of the relative percentages of online and offline associates in participants' friendship networks. The rate of Internet addiction did not differ by age or gender but was associated with communication styles, hours spent online, and friendship approaches. The study revealed that effects between Internet addiction and approaches to friendship may be reciprocal: Being oriented toward having more online friends, preferring online communication, and spending more time online were related to increased risk of Internet addiction; on the other hand, there is an alternative causal explanation that Internet addiction and preference for online communication conditions young people's tendency to seek friendship from people met online. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Friendship](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Life Changes](#)  
[\\*Computer Mediated Communication](#)  
[\\*Online Social Networks](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Adult Development](#)  
[Internet](#)  
[Peers](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 5. The effect of telephonic patient support on treatment for opioid dependence: Outcomes at one year follow-up.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, January 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Jan 25, 2012)

**Author(s):** Ruetsch, Charles; Tkacz, Joseph; McPherson, Tracy L; Cacciola, John

**Abstract:** OBJECTIVE: The present study examined the impact of a telephonic patient support program known as HereToHelp™ (HTH) on compliance and treatment outcomes among opioid dependent (OD) patients new to buprenorphine treatment (BUP). METHOD: A total of 1426 OD patients new to BUP were randomized to receive BUP alone (standard care) or BUP plus the HTH patient support program. All patients completed the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) at the time of enrollment, and at 12months post-enrollment. RESULTS: Subjects randomized to the HTH support program who accepted at least 3 care coach intervention calls were more compliant with BUP than the standard care group at month 12 (64.4% vs. 56.1%,  $\chi^2=5.09$ ,  $p<.025$ ). Compared to patients who were non-compliant with BUP, compliant patients reported significantly lower scores on all 7 of the ASI composite scores, indicating lower severity on addiction-related problems. CONCLUSIONS: The HTH intervention seemed to improve patient treatment outcomes indirectly by improving compliance with BUP. Supplementing BUP with a structured, telephonic compliance-enhancement program is an effective way to improve compliance with medication which then improves patient outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 6. Distorted expectancy coding in problem gambling: Is the addictive in the anticipation?

**Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, February 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0006-3223 (Feb 17, 2012)

**Author(s):** van Holst, Ruth J; Veltman, Dick J; Buchel, Christian; van den Brink, Wim; Goudriaan, Anna E

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Pathologic gamblers are known to have abnormal neural responses associated with experiencing monetary wins and losses. However, neural responsiveness during reward and loss expectations in pathologic gamblers has not yet been investigated. METHODS: We used a functional magnetic resonance imaging paradigm that allowed us to investigate the dissociable reward- and loss-related expectancies with various probabilities of winning or losing different amounts of money in 15 patients with problem gambling (PRGs) and 16 healthy control subjects (HCs). RESULTS: Compared with HCs, PRGs showed stronger activation in the bilateral ventral striatum to 5 euro than to 1 euro trials. PRGs also showed more activation of the bilateral ventral striatum and left orbitofrontal cortex associated with gain-related expected value than HCs. In addition, regression analyses indicated a highly significant negative correlation between gambling severity scores and right amygdala activation associated with gain-related expected value coding. There were no group differences in brain activation for loss-related expected value. CONCLUSIONS: PRGs show higher activity in the reward system during reward expectation than HCs, whereas we observed no difference between PRGs and HC in the loss value system. Furthermore, the negative relation between gambling severity and amygdala activation in gain expected value coding suggests that more severe PRGs are less likely to be risk averse during gambling. Our study provides evidence that PRGs are characterized by abnormally increased reward expectancy coding, which may render them overoptimistic with regard to gambling outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 7. A study on the sleep quality of incoming university students.

**Citation:** Psychiatry Research, February 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Feb 17, 2012)

**Author(s):** Cheng, Shu Hui; Shih, Chi-Chen; Lee, I. Hui; Hou, Yi-Wen; Chen, Kao Chin; Chen, Kow-Tong; Yang, Yen Kuang; Yang, Yi Ching

**Abstract:** This study was designed to examine the prevalence and the risk factors of poor sleep quality in 4318 incoming university students in Taiwan. The test battery comprised a self-administered structured questionnaire, including items related to personal medical history and lifestyle habits, the Measurement of Support Functions (MSF), Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), Chinese Internet Addiction Scale-Revision (CIAS-R), neuroticism subscale of the Maudsley Personality Inventory (MPI), and the 12-item Chinese Health Questionnaire (CHQ-12). Of the total study population, 2360 students (54.7%) were classified into the poor sleep quality group, as defined by a PSQI score  $\geq 6$ . Based on the results of multivariate logistic regression analysis, poor sleep quality was significantly associated with undergraduate students, female gender, skipping breakfast, tea drinking, a higher tendency toward internet addiction, poor social support, higher neuroticism, and higher CHQ scores. Poor sleep quality is prevalent among incoming university students in Taiwan, and more work is needed on the identification of the factors influencing poor sleep, and in providing systematic education on the importance of sleep and time management skills to university students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 8. GluN2B subunit deletion reveals key role in acute and chronic ethanol sensitivity of glutamate synapses in bed nucleus of the stria terminalis.

- Citation:** PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, January 2012, vol./is. 109/5(E278-E287), 0027-8424 (Jan 31, 2012)
- Author(s):** Wills, Tiffany A; Klug, Jason R; Silberman, Yuval; Baucum, Anthony J; Weitlauf, Carl; Colbran, Roger J; Delpire, Eric; Winder, Danny G
- Correspondence Address:** Winder, Danny G.: Department of Molecular Physiology and Biophysics, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, TN, US, 37232-0615, danny.winder@vanderbilt.edu
- Institution:** Wills, Tiffany A.: Department of Molecular Physiology and Biophysics, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, TN, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The bed nucleus of the stria terminalis (BNST) is a critical region for alcohol/drug-induced negative affect and stress-induced reinstatement. NMDA receptor (NMDAR)-dependent plasticity, such as long-term potentiation (LTP), has been postulated to play key roles in alcohol and drug addiction; yet, to date, little is understood regarding the mechanisms underlying LTP of the BNST, or its regulation by ethanol. Acute and chronic exposure to ethanol modulates glutamate transmission via actions on NMDARs. Despite intense investigation, tests of subunit specificity of ethanol actions on NMDARs using pharmacological approaches have produced mixed results. Thus, we use a conditional GluN2B KO mouse line to assess both basal and ethanol-dependent function of this subunit at glutamate synapses in the BNST. Deletion of GluN2B eliminated LTP, as well as actions of ethanol on NMDAR function. Further, we show that chronic ethanol exposure enhances LTP formation in the BNST. Using KO-validated pharmacological approaches with Ro25-6981 and memantine, we provide evidence suggesting that chronic ethanol exposure enhances LTP in the BNST via paradoxical extra-synaptic NMDAR involvement. These findings demonstrate that GluN2B is a key point of regulation for ethanol's actions and suggest a unique role of extrasynaptic GluN2B-containing receptors in facilitating LTP. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Drug Sensitivity](#)  
[\\*Ethanol](#)  
[\\*Glutamate Receptors](#)  
[\\*Synapses](#)  
[Efferent Pathways](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Long-term Potentiation](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

### 9. Dialogues for sobriety: Health learning in the context of addictions - A Hungarian model.

- Citation:** Practice: Social Work in Action, February 2012, vol./is. 24/1(21-39), 0950-3153;1742-4909 (Feb 2012)
- Author(s):** Kelemen, Gabor; Erdos, Marta B; Csurke, Jozsef; Brettner, Zsuzsanna; Molnar, Daniel
- Correspondence Address:** Kelemen, Gabor: Department of Social Work and Social Policy, University of Pecs, 2 Rokus Street, Pecs, Hungary, 7624, kelemen.gabor@pte.hu
- Institution:** Kelemen, Gabor: University of Pecs, Pecs, Hungary
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** A Hungarian school of social work, a rehabilitation centre for recovering drug addicts\* and several secondary schools cooperated to build an inspiring context for health education by working out fresh and innovative methods in the prevention of addictions. These methods were evaluated by using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. Outcomes reflect participants' emotional involvement and release of creative

energies in the dialogic process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: British Association of Social Workers; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Health Education](#)  
[\\*Prevention](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 10. Transgenic expression of ZBP1 in neurons suppresses cocaine-associated conditioning.

**Citation:** Learning & Memory, February 2012, vol./is. 19/2(35-42), 1072-0502 (Feb 2012)  
**Author(s):** Lapidus, Kyle A. B; Nwokafor, Chiso; Scott, Daniel; Baroni, Timothy E; Tenenbaum, Scott A; Hiroi, Noboru; Singer, Robert H; Czaplinski, Kevin  
**Correspondence Address:** Czaplinski, Kevin: Department of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, Center for Nervous System Disorders, Centers for Molecular Medicine, Stony Brook University, 542, Stony Brook, NY, US, 11749, Kevin.Czaplinski@stonybrook.edu  
**Institution:** Lapidus, Kyle A. B.: Department of Anatomy and Structural Biology, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** To directly address whether regulating mRNA localization can influence animal behavior, we created transgenic mice that conditionally express Zipcode Binding Protein 1 (ZBP1) in a subset of neurons in the brain. ZBP1 is an RNA-binding protein that regulates the localization, as well as translation and stability of target mRNAs in the cytoplasm. We took advantage of the absence of ZBP1 expression in the mature brain to examine the effect of expressing ZBP1 on animal behavior. We constructed a transgene conditionally expressing a GFP-ZBP1 fusion protein in a subset of forebrain neurons and compared cocaine-cued place conditioning in these mice versus noninduced littermates. Transgenic ZBP1 expression resulted in impaired place conditioning relative to nonexpressing littermates, and acutely repressing expression of the transgene restored normal cocaine conditioning. To gain insight into the molecular changes that accounted for this change in behavior, we identified mRNAs that specifically immunoprecipitated with transgenic ZBP1 protein from the brains of these mice. These data suggest that RNA-binding proteins can be used as a tool to identify the post-transcriptional regulation of gene expression in the establishment and function of neural circuits involved in addiction behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Ethology](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Gene Expression](#)  
[\\*Proteins](#)  
[Mice](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 11. Adolescent attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and susceptibility to psychosis in adulthood: A review of the literature and a phenomenological case report.

**Citation:** Early Intervention in Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 6/1(11-20), 1751-7885;1751-7893 (Feb 2012)  
**Author(s):** Jandl, Martin; Steyer, Jurgen; Kaschka, Wolfgang P

**Correspondence Address:** Jandl, Martin: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy I, University Hospital Ulm, Weingartshofer Strasse 2, Ravensburg, Germany, 88214, martin.jandl@uni-ulm.de

**Institution:** Jandl, Martin: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy I, University Hospital Ulm, Ravensburg, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: In contrast to affective disorders, some forms of personality disorders and drug addiction, schizophrenia is commonly not considered to be a sequela of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. However, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and the prodromal stages of schizophrenia spectrum disorders do exhibit a number of common central features. To facilitate the early treatment of schizophrenic symptoms, the detection of discrete and subtle alterations in the prodromal stages of incipient psychoses is particularly important. Methods: We review the literature on the prodromal symptoms of psychosis and present a case report, in which a phenomenological approach was used to identify subtle alterations linked to anomalous self-experience. Results: Using the Examination of Anomalous Self-Experience symptom checklist, the case report presented here reveals attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms in adolescence as a precursor state of psychosis in adulthood. Conclusions: The characteristics of this schizophrenia spectrum disorder case and its time course are derived from the specific distribution pattern of Examination of Anomalous Self-Experience items. When treating adolescent attention deficit hyperactivity disorder patients, the rare possibility of the development of schizophrenia spectrum disorder from attention deficit hyperactivity disorder like symptoms should be kept in mind. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing Asia Pty Ltd; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Prodrome](#)  
[\\*Psychopathology](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[Schizophrenia](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 12. Early onset problem behaviors and alcohol, tobacco, and other substance use disorders in young adulthood.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2012, vol./is. 121/1-2(152-158), 0376-8716 (Feb 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Windle, Michael; Windle, Rebecca C

**Correspondence Address:** Windle, Michael: Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Emory University, 1518 Clifton Road NE, Room 564, Atlanta, GA, US, 30322, mwindle@sph.emory.edu

**Institution:** Windle, Michael: Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Ten early onset problem behaviors were used to prospectively predict alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, and cocaine disorders in young adulthood (mean age = 28.6 yrs) for a U.S. community sample of 671 participants. Method: Data from a longitudinal study of participants who were recruited from high schools during adolescence and followed into young adulthood were used to evaluate prospective associations. The relationship between early onset problem behaviors, reported when participants were age 16 years, and psychiatric diagnoses assessed in young adulthood was tested. Structural equation models were used to evaluate both generality and specificity hypotheses regarding relationships between early onset problem behaviors and young adult disorders. Results:

Findings supported the specificity hypothesis in that "like" early onset problem behaviors significantly predicted "like" young adult outcomes (e.g., early cocaine use predicted cocaine disorders). Furthermore, eliminating such "like" predictors in regression equations resulted in a 36% reduction in the amount of variance accounted for by the equation. The generality hypothesis was also supported in that a larger number of early onset problem behaviors strengthened the prediction of young adult disorders beyond the "like" attribute, and a dose-response pattern indicated that additional early onset problem behaviors increased the probable occurrence of a young adult disorder. Conclusions: A comprehensive framework relating early onset problem behaviors to young adult substance disorders will require the integration of both generality and specificity hypotheses, and a developmental orientation focused on the unfolding of mediating and moderating processes. Early screening of multiple, rather than single, early onset problems is also discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Adult Development](#)  
[\\*Behavior Problems](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 13. Internal reliability of measures of substance-related cognitive bias.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2012, vol./is. 121/1-2(148-151), 0376-8716 (Feb 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Ataya, Alia F; Adams, Sally; Mullings, Emma; Cooper, Robbie M; Attwood, Angela S; Munafo, Marcus R

**Correspondence Address:** Ataya, Alia F.: School of Experimental Psychology, University of Bristol, 12a Priory Road, Bristol, United Kingdom, BS8 1TU, alia.ataya@bris.ac.uk

**Institution:** Ataya, Alia F.: School of Experimental Psychology, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: There is growing interest in cognitive biases related to substance use, but evidence from the anxiety literature suggests that tasks commonly used to assess these may suffer from low internal reliability. We examined the internal reliability of the visual probe and modified Stroop tasks. Design: Secondary analysis of visual probe and modified Stroop task data collected across seven independent studies. Setting: Human laboratory study. Participants: Healthy volunteers (n = 408 across seven independent studies) recruited from the general population on the basis of alcohol or tobacco use. Measurements: Visual probe and modified Stroop task measures of substance-related cognitive bias. Findings: Measures of cognitive bias for substance-related cues, as assayed by the visual probe and the modified Stroop tasks, may not be reliable. In particular, the visual probe task showed poor internal reliability, as did unblocked versions of the modified Stroop task. Conclusions: The modified Stroop task is preferable to the visual probe task as a measure of substance-related cognitive bias, on the basis of its psychometric properties. Studies using cognitive bias tasks should not assume they are reliable, and should routinely report reliability estimates where possible. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Bias](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Stroop Color Word Test](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 14. Prevalence and patterns of commonly abused psychoactive prescription drugs in a sample of university students from Lebanon: An opportunity for cross-cultural comparisons.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2012, vol./is. 121/1-2(110-117), 0376-8716 (Feb 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Ghandour, Lilian A; El Sayed, Donna S; Martins, Silvia S

**Correspondence Address:** Ghandour, Lilian A.: Department of Epidemiology and Population Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, American University of Beirut, Office Room 207, Van Dyck, Riad El-Solh, 1107-2020, PO Box11-0236, Beirut, Lebanon, lg01@aub.edu.lb

**Institution:** Ghandour, Lilian A.: Department of Epidemiology and Population Health, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Concerns about psychoactive prescription drug abuse among youth are growing worldwide, but the majority of published studies remain from the US and Canada impeding cross-cultural comparisons. This study examines the prevalence, sources, motivations and substance-use correlates of commonly abused medications among youth from Lebanon. Methods: An IRB-approved cross-sectional study was conducted (May 2010) at the American University of Beirut. Proportionate cluster sampling was used to generate a representative sample of AUB students (n = 570). A self-filled anonymous questionnaire was administered. Results: Lifetime medical and nonmedical prevalence of medications were (respectively): pain (36.9%, 15.1%), anxiety (8.3%, 4.6%), sleeping (6.5%, 5.8%) and stimulants (2.6%, 3.5%). Gender differences were not observed. Lebanese were least likely to report non-medical use. Nonmedical users mostly used the drugs for their intended purpose (e.g., sleeping to help in sleep, stimulants to increase alertness). Parents and pharmacists (without a doctor's prescription) were the top two sources of all medications, except for stimulants (friends predominated). Diversion was observed in about 20% of the medical users. Lifetime marijuana users and past year alcohol abusers were three times as likely to use any prescription drug nonmedically. Conclusions: In Lebanon, as in Western cultures, a considerable proportion of youth may be self-medicating. The absence of medical supervision coupled with motivations such as "to get high" renders this issue a high priority on the national youth agenda. Besides larger more comprehensive surveys, the findings signal the immediate need to reinforce relevant policies, and raise awareness among youth, parents, health professionals and other stakeholders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Self Medication](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 15. The impact of borderline personality disorder on residential substance abuse treatment dropout among men.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2012, vol./is. 121/1-2(97-102), 0376-8716 (Feb 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Tull, Matthew T; Gratz, Kim L

**Correspondence Address:** Tull, Matthew T.: Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, 2500 North State Street, Jackson, MS, US, 39216, MTull@umc.edu

**Institution:** Tull, Matthew T.: Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Research is increasingly focusing on identifying factors distinguishing patients who complete vs. dropout of residential substance abuse treatment. One potentially relevant factor that has received relatively little attention is borderline personality disorder (BPD). Methods: This study sought to examine the effect of BPD on residential substance abuse treatment dropout within a sample of 159 male patients with substance use disorders--a population often understudied with regard to BPD and at high-risk for treatment dropout. Patients were administered a structured diagnostic interview to establish BPD diagnoses. Patients were then followed throughout the course of residential substance abuse treatment to identify those who completed treatment and those who prematurely dropped out of treatment. Results: Patients with BPD were significantly more likely to prematurely dropout of treatment, and this finding remained even when taking into account relevant covariates (i.e., court-ordered treatment status, contract duration, and major depressive disorder). Further, patients with BPD were more likely to experience center-initiated dropout as opposed to voluntary withdrawal from treatment. Conclusions: These findings add to the literature on BPD-SUD co-occurrence, suggesting that the presence of co-occurring BPD among male SUD patients may increase the risk for dropout from residential substance abuse treatment, necessitating targeted interventions focused on decreasing dropout within this patient subgroup. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Borderline Personality Disorder](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Residential Care Institutions](#)  
[\\*Treatment Dropouts](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 16. Similar hyporesponsiveness of the dorsomedial prefrontal cortex in problem gamblers and heavy smokers during an inhibitory control task.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2012, vol./is. 121/1-2(81-89), 0376-8716 (Feb 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** de Ruiter, Michiel B; Oosterlaan, Jaap; Veltman, Dick J; van den Brink, Wim; Goudriaan, Anna E

**Correspondence Address:** de Ruiter, Michiel B.: Department of Psychosocial Research and Epidemiology, Netherlands Cancer Institute, Plesmanlaan 121, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1066 CX, mbderuiter@gmail.com

**Institution:** de Ruiter, Michiel B.: Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Behavioral addictions like pathological gambling share many clinical characteristics with substance dependence. In addition, both types of disorders are associated with impairments in inhibitory control. Studies in patients with substance use disorders point to hyporesponsiveness of the dorsomedial prefrontal cortex. However, no such data exist on behavioral addictions. Methods: Using functional magnetic resonance imaging, we investigated the neural circuitry associated with impaired response inhibition in a group of male problem gamblers (n = 17) using a stop signal task. We included

control conditions tailored to specifically isolate neural correlates of inhibitory control. To investigate the specificity of effects, a group of heavy smokers (n = 18) and a group of healthy controls (n = 17) were also included. Results: Groups did not differ in behavioral performance on the stop signal task. However, both problem gamblers and heavy smokers showed hyporesponsiveness of the dorsomedial prefrontal cortex compared to healthy controls, during successful as well as failed response inhibition. These effects were robust against adjustments for depression and adult attention deficit scores. Conclusions: These findings suggest that hypoactivation of the inhibition circuit is a shared neural mechanism in substance use disorders and behavioral addictions. As such, they support the reclassification of pathological gambling as a behavioral addiction in DSM-V. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[\\*Response Inhibition](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 17. The neurobiology of cognitive control in successful cocaine abstinence.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2012, vol./is. 121/1-2(45-53), 0376-8716 (Feb 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Connolly, Colm G; Foxe, John J; Nierenberg, Jay; Shpaner, Marina; Garavan, Hugh

**Correspondence Address:** Garavan, Hugh: Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, 3114 UHC OH3 MS#482, 1 South Prospect Street, Burlington, VT, US, 05401, Hugh.Garavan@tcd.ie

**Institution:** Connolly, Colm G.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Extensive evidence demonstrates that current cocaine abusers show hypoactivity in anterior cingulate and dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and respond poorly relative to drug-naïve controls on tests of executive function. Relatively little is known about the cognitive sequelae of long-term abstinence in cocaine addicts. Methods: Here, we use a GO-NOGO task in which successful performance necessitated withholding a prepotent response to assay cognitive control in short- and long-term abstinent cocaine users (1-5 weeks and 40-102 weeks, respectively). Results: We report significantly greater activity in prefrontal, cingulate, cerebellar and inferior frontal gyri in abstinent cocaine users for both successful response inhibitions and errors of commission. Moreover, this relative hyperactivity was present in both abstinent groups, which, in the presence of comparable behavioral performance, suggests a functional compensation. Conclusions: Differences between the short- and long-abstinence groups in the patterns of functional recruitment suggest different cognitive control demands at different stages in abstinence. Short-term abstinence showed increased inhibition-related dorsolateral and inferior frontal activity indicative of the need for increased inhibitory control while long-term abstinence showed increased error-related ACC activity indicative of heightened behavioral monitoring. The results suggest that the integrity of prefrontal systems that underlie cognitive control functions may be an important characteristic of successful long-term abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abstinence](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)

\*Response Inhibition  
 \*Cognitive Control  
 Drug Addiction

Source: PsycINFO

#### 18. Addressing Tobacco Through Organizational Change (ATTOC) in residential addiction treatment settings.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2012, vol./is. 121/1-2(30-37), 0376-8716 (Feb 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Guydish, Joseph; Ziedonis, Douglas; Tajima, Barbara; Seward, Greg; Passalacqua, Emma; Chan, Mable; Delucchi, Kevin; Zammarelli, Lucy; Levy, Michael; Kolodziej, Monika; Brigham, Greg

**Correspondence Address:** Guydish, Joseph: Institute for Health Policy Studies, 3333 California St., Suite 265, San Francisco, CA, US, 94118, Joseph.Guydish@ucsf.edu

**Institution:** Guydish, Joseph: University of California, San Francisco, Philip R. Lee Institute for Health Policy Studies, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Smoking prevalence among persons in addiction treatment is 3-4 times higher than in the general population. However, treatment programs often report organizational barriers to providing tobacco-related services. This study assessed the effectiveness of a six month organizational change intervention, Addressing Tobacco Through Organizational Change (ATTOC), to improve how programs address tobacco dependence. Methods: The ATTOC intervention, implemented in three residential treatment programs, included consultation, staff training, policy development, leadership support and access to nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) medication. Program staff and clients were surveyed at pre- and post-intervention, and at 6 month follow-up. The staff survey measured knowledge of the hazards of smoking, attitudes about and barriers to treating smoking, counselor self-efficacy in providing such services, and practices used to address tobacco. The client survey measured knowledge, attitudes, and tobacco-related services received. NRT use was tracked. Results: From pre- to post-intervention, staff beliefs became more favorable toward treating tobacco dependence ( $F(1, 163) = 7.15, p = 0.008$ ), NRT use increased, and tobacco-related practices increased in a non-significant trend ( $F(1, 123) = 3.66, p = 0.058$ ). Client attitudes toward treating tobacco dependence became more favorable ( $F(1, 235) = 10.58, p = 0.0013$ ) and clients received more tobacco-related services from their program ( $F(1, 235) = 92.86, p < 0.0001$ ) and from their counselors ( $F(1, 235) = 61.59, p < 0.0001$ ). Most changes remained at follow-up. Conclusions: The ATTOC intervention can help shift the treatment system culture and increase tobacco services in addiction treatment programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Rehabilitation  
 \*Nicotine Withdrawal  
 \*Residential Care Institutions  
 \*Smoking Cessation

Source: PsycINFO

#### 19. Respondent-driven sampling to recruit young adult non-medical users of pharmaceutical opioids: Problems and solutions.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2012, vol./is. 121/1-2(23-29), 0376-8716 (Feb 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Daniulaityte, Raminta; Falck, Russel; Li, Linna; Nahhas, Ramzi W; Carlson, Robert G

**Correspondence Address:** Daniulaityte, Raminta: Center for Interventions, Treatment, and Addictions Research, Boonshoft School of Medicine, Wright State University, 110 Med Science, 3640 Colonel Glenn Hwy, Dayton, OH, US, 45435, raminta\_daniul@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Daniulaityte, Raminta: Center for Interventions, Treatment, and Addictions Research, Department of Community Health, Boonshoft School of Medicine, Wright State University, Dayton, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Respondent-driven sampling (RDS) has been promoted as a superior method in recruiting hard-to-reach and hidden populations. Although its application has expanded enormously, there remains a need for empirical data evaluating the performance of RDS in different settings. This study describes the application of RDS to recruit a community sample (N = 396) of young adults (18-23 years old) into a natural history study of non-medical pharmaceutical opioid use. Since recruitment targeted non-dependent pharmaceutical opioid users, and applied other eligibility restrictions, several modifications had to be made to make RDS work with this narrowly defined target population. RDS recruitment was less efficient than expected, and produced greater numbers of African American recruits than anticipated. Although the sampling quota was met, sample analysis revealed a lack of equilibrium in terms of ethnic composition and very strong in-group recruitment tendencies among White and African American respondents. This study contributes potentially helpful insights into the strengths and limitations of using RDS which may benefit future studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Experimental Subjects](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Sampling \(Experimental\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 20. Four-year outcomes from the Early Re-Intervention (ERI) experiment using Recovery Management Checkups (RMCs).

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2012, vol./is. 121/1-2(10-17), 0376-8716 (Feb 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Dennis, Michael L; Scott, Christy K

**Correspondence Address:** Dennis, Michael L.: Chestnut Health Systems, 448 Wylie Drive, Normal, IL, US, 61761, mdennis@chestnut.org

**Institution:** Dennis, Michael L.: Chestnut Health Systems, Normal, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: While drug abuse is the 10th leading cause of mortality in the US, the public health care system has been slow to adopt a chronic disease approach with aggressively timed monitoring and interventions. Drug abuse remains isolated from adoption into the "chronic condition" model of care. This paper evaluates the efficacy of quarterly Recovery Management Checkups (RMCs) on treatment reentry and long-term substance use in the context of chronic substance use disorders. Methods: 446 adult substance users were randomly assigned to RMC or a control group and assessed quarterly for 4 years (94% completion). The main outcome measures were: time from need of treatment to treatment reentry, frequency of treatment reentry, days of treatment, number of substance use related problems per month, and total days abstinent. Results: Participants in the RMC condition were significantly more likely than participants in the control group to return to treatment sooner, to return at all, to return more times, and to receive more total days of treatment. They subsequently had significantly fewer quarters in need of treatment, fewer substance related problems per month, and more total days of abstinence.

Effects were larger for those with earlier onset and higher crime/violence scores.  
 Conclusions: RMC is an effective method of monitoring and re-intervening with chronic substance users and is associated with improved long-term outcomes. A subgroup of people for whom RMC did not appear to be "enough," signals a need to explore more intensive models to address chronicity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Sobriety](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

## 21. Parietal lobe volume deficits in adolescents with schizophrenia and adolescents with cannabis use disorders.

**Citation:** Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 51/2(171-180), 0890-8567;1527-5418 (Feb 2012)  
**Author(s):** Kumra, Sanjiv; Robinson, Paul; Tambyraja, Rabindra; Jensen, Daniel; Schimunek, Caroline; Hourri, Alaa; Reis, Tiffany; Lim, Kelvin  
**Correspondence Address:** Kumra, Sanjiv, F256/2B West 2450 Riverside Avenue, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55454, kumra002@umn.edu  
**Institution:** Kumra, Sanjiv: University of Minnesota, MN, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Objective: In early-onset schizophrenia (EOS), the earliest structural brain volumetric abnormalities appear in the parietal cortices. Early exposure to cannabis may represent an environmental risk factor for developing schizophrenia. This study characterized cerebral cortical gray matter structure in adolescents in regions of interest (ROIs) that have been implicated in EOS and cannabis use disorders (CUD). Method: T1-weighted magnetic resonance images were acquired from adolescents with EOS (n = 35), CUD (n = 16), EOS + CUD (n = 13), and healthy controls (HC) (n = 51). Using FreeSurfer, brain volume was examined within frontal, temporal, parietal and subcortical ROIs by a 2 (EOS versus no EOS) x 2 (CUD versus no CUD) design using multivariate analysis of covariance. In ROIs in which volumetric differences were identified, additional analyses of cortical thickness and surface area were conducted. Results: A significant EOS-by-CUD interaction was observed. In the left superior parietal region, both "pure" EOS and "pure" CUD had smaller gray matter volumes that were associated with lower surface area compared with HC. A similar alteration was observed in the comorbid group compared with HC, but there was no additive volumetric deficit found in the comorbid group compared with the separate groups. In the left thalamus, the comorbid group had smaller gray matter volumes compared with the CUD and HC groups. Conclusions: These preliminary data indicate that the presence of a CUD may moderate the relationship between EOS and cerebral cortical gray matter structure in the left superior parietal lobe. Future research will follow this cohort over adolescence to further examine the impact of cannabis use on neurodevelopment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Psychopathology](#)  
[\\*Brain Size](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Parietal Lobe](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[Marijuana Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. Stimulants and cardiovascular events in youth with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.

**Citation:** Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 51/2(147-156), 0890-8567;1527-5418 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Olfson, Mark; Huang, Cecilia; Gerhard, Tobias; Winterstein, Almut G; Crystal, Stephen; Allison, Paul D; Marcus, Steven C

**Correspondence Address:** Olfson, Mark: New York State Psychiatric Institute, 1051 Riverside Drive, New York, NY, US, 10032, mo49@columbia.edu

**Institution:** Olfson, Mark: New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: This study examined associations between stimulant use and risk of cardiovascular events and symptoms in youth with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and compared the risks associated with methylphenidate and amphetamines. Method: Claims were reviewed of privately insured young people 6 to 21 years old without known cardiovascular risk factors (n = 171,126). A day-level cohort analysis evaluated the risk of cardiovascular events after a diagnosis of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in relation to stimulant exposures. Based on filled stimulant prescriptions, follow-up days were classified as current, past, and no stimulant use. Endpoints included an emergency department or inpatient diagnosis of angina pectoris, cardiac dysrhythmia, or transient cerebral ischemia (cardiac events) or tachycardia, palpitations, or syncope (cardiac symptoms). Results: There were 0.92 new cardiac events and 3.08 new cardiac symptoms per 1,000,000 days of current stimulant use. Compared with no stimulant use (reference group), the adjusted odds ratios of cardiac events were 0.69 (95% confidence interval 0.42-1.12) during current stimulant use and 1.18 (95% CI 0.83-1.66) during past stimulant use. The corresponding adjusted odds ratios for cardiac symptoms were 1.18 (95% CI 0.89 -1.59) for current and 0.93 (95% CI 0.71-1.21) for past stimulant use. No significant differences were observed in risks of cardiovascular events (2.14, 95% CI 0.82-5.63) or symptoms (1.08, 95% CI 0.66 -1.79) for current methylphenidate use compared with amphetamine use (reference group). Conclusions: Clinical diagnoses of cardiovascular events and symptoms were rare and not associated with stimulant use. The results help to allay concerns over the cardiovascular safety of stimulant treatment for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in young people without known pre-existing risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Cardiovascular Reactivity](#)  
[\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[Adolescent Psychopathology](#)  
[Amphetamine](#)  
[Child Psychopathology](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Methylphenidate](#)  
[Psychopharmacology](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Safety](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 23. Cautious reassurance: Cardiovascular risk in the context of stimulant use.

**Citation:** Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 51/2(132-133), 0890-8567;1527-5418 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Greenhill, Laurence L

**Correspondence Address:** Greenhill, Laurence L.: NYSPI, 1051 Riverside Drive, New York, NY, US, 10032, llg2@columbia.edu

**Institution:** Greenhill, Laurence L.: New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Mark Olfson and colleagues (see record 2012-02207-010). In their article, Olfson and colleagues report on the association of cardiovascular events to stimulant treatment based on claims of privately insured youth 6 to 21 years old with ADHD. This study is unique in its large size, its focus on youth, and, importantly, its controlling for pre-existing cardiovascular risk factors. The conclusions drawn by authors and those of other epidemiologic studies are in keeping with some, but not all, other studies. The work of authors and of two other large epidemiologic studies have established a risk of 0.3 to 3.1 serious cardiovascular events per 100,000 person-years--no different from the risk in un medicated youth. Although the data support the conclusion that stimulants are safe for long-term use, for any given child, the clinician must be vigilant, assess children for cardiac risk, and monitor them closely during treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Cardiovascular Reactivity](#)  
[\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[Adolescent Psychopathology](#)  
[Amphetamine](#)  
[Child Psychopathology](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Methylphenidate](#)  
[Psychopharmacology](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Safety](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 24. Effects of calcium channel antagonists on the motivational effects of nicotine and morphine in conditioned place aversion paradigm.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, March 2012, vol./is. 228/1(144-150), 0166-4328 (Mar 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Budzynska, Barbara; Polak, Piotr; Biala, Grazyna

**Correspondence Address:** Biala, Grazyna: Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacodynamics, Medical University of Lublin, 4A Chodzki Street, Lublin, Poland, 20-093, grazyna.biala@umlub.pl

**Institution:** Budzynska, Barbara: Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacodynamics, Medical University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The motivational component of drug withdrawal may contribute to drug seeking and relapse through the negative reinforcement-related process; thus, it is important to understand the mechanisms that mediate affective withdrawal behaviors. The present study was undertaken to examine the calcium-dependent mechanism of negative motivational symptoms of nicotine and morphine withdrawal using the conditioned place

aversion (CPA) paradigm. Rats were chronically treated with nicotine (1.168 mg/kg, free base, s.c., 11 days, three times daily) or morphine (10 mg/kg, s.c., 11 days, twice daily). Then, during conditioning, rats pre-treated with nicotine or morphine received a nicotinic receptor antagonist mecamylamine (3.5 mg/kg) or an opioid receptor antagonist naloxone (1 mg/kg) to precipitate withdrawal in their initially preferred compartment, or saline in their non-preferred compartment. Our results demonstrated that after three conditioning sessions, mecamylamine induced a clear place aversion in rats that had previously received nicotine injections, and naloxone induced a significant place aversion in rats that had previously received morphine injections. Further, the major findings showed that calcium channel antagonists, i.e., nimodipine, verapamil and flunarizine (5 and 10 mg/kg, i.p.), injected before the administration of mecamylamine or naloxone, attenuated nicotine or morphine place aversion. As an outcome, these findings support the hypothesis that similar calcium-dependent mechanisms are involved in aversive motivational component associated with nicotine a morphine withdrawal. We can suggest that calcium channel blockers have potential for alleviating nicotine and morphine addiction by selectively decreasing the incentive motivational properties of both drugs, and may be beneficial as smoking cessation or opioid dependence pharmacotherapies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Motivation](#)  
[\\*Aversion Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Morphine](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Calcium Channel](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 25. Individual-level interventions for alcohol-related violence: A rapid evidence assessment.

**Citation:** Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, February 2012, vol./is. 22/1(14-28), 0957-9664;1471-2857 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** McMurrin, Mary

**Correspondence Address:** McMurrin, Mary: Institute of Mental Health, University of Nottingham, Triumph Road, Nottingham, United Kingdom, NG7 2TU, Mary.McMurrin@nottingham.ac.uk

**Institution:** McMurrin, Mary: Institute of Mental Health, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Alcohol-related violence is of major concern to society. Around half of all violent crimes are alcohol related, and yet interventions for alcohol-related violence are under-developed. Often, offenders receive treatment for substance use or violence, but not the two in nexus. Aim My aim was to conduct a Rapid Evidence Assessment of interventions with a focus on treating established nonsexual violence in the context of alcohol use, to describe the content of these interventions, where they take place and their effectiveness in reducing alcohol problems and/or violence. Methods: The electronic databases Embase, Medline, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature were searched together with the Campbell Collaboration; Cochrane Reviews and selected government websites using terms for alcohol, violence and treatment/interventions. The search excluded sexual and intimate partner violence. The focus was on psychosocial interventions with people already in difficulties, not prevention. All empirical study types with people of any age and in any setting (criminal justice, health, social services or education) were included. The principal outcomes of interest were change in alcohol use, violence and alcohol-related violence. Results: Only four studies of two different interventions were identified. Control of Violence for Angry Impulsive Drinkers has been evaluated with small samples using a nonequivalent comparison group and a single case methodology. Changes were evident on measures of alcohol-related aggression. In a randomised controlled trial, SaFERteens

participants showed greater improvements in attitudes to alcohol and violence compared with a leaflet only condition. Discussion: Directions for developing interventions based on alcohol and aggression research are discussed. Interventions targeting primarily alcohol consumption, primarily violence and alcohol-related violence in nexus should be compared. In evaluating these interventions, robust outcome measures should be used across studies to allow comparisons to be made. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Individual Differences](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Violent Crime](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Society](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 26. Differential association and substance use: Assessing the roles of discriminant validity, socialization, and selection in traditional empirical tests.

**Citation:** European Journal of Criminology, January 2012, vol./is. 9/1(73-96), 1477-3708;1741-2609 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Rebellon, Cesar J

**Correspondence Address:** Rebellon, Cesar J.: Department of Sociology, University of New Hampshire, Horton Social Science Center, 20 Academic Way, Durham, NH, US, 03824, [cesar.rebellon@unh.edu](mailto:cesar.rebellon@unh.edu)

**Institution:** Rebellon, Cesar J.: University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Although the correlation between personal and perceived peer substance use remains among the strongest in criminology, the discriminant validity of personal and perceived peer measures remains to be formally tested via confirmatory factor analysis. Further, only limited research has attempted to discern whether substance users seek out similar others rather than being influenced by the substance use that they perceive among their peers. Finally, research has yet to isolate, via panel analysis, the reciprocal relationship between personal substance use and perceived peer attitudes. The present study addresses each of these issues using National Youth Survey data. Results reveal that personal substance-related behavior and perceived peer behavior/attitudes bear only minimal discriminant validity and that, as predicted by Gottfredson and Hirschi's General Theory of Crime, selection provides a better explanation of their correlation than does socialization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Peers](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Socialization](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[Criminology](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Measurement](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**27. Suffering at the hands of the state: Conditions of imprisonment and prisoner health in contemporary Greece.**

- Citation:** European Journal of Criminology, January 2012, vol./is. 9/1(3-22), 1477-3708;1741-2609 (Jan 2012)
- Author(s):** Cheliotis, Leonidas K
- Correspondence Address:** Cheliotis, Leonidas K.: Centre for Criminal Justice, Department of Law, Queen Mary, University of London, Mile End Road, London, United Kingdom, E1 4NT, l.cheliotis@qmul.ac.uk
- Institution:** Cheliotis, Leonidas K.: Queen Mary, University of London, London, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** With imprisonment rates rising in a large number of jurisdictions worldwide, ever more research attention has been paid to conditions of imprisonment and prisoner health. With a view to contributing to the emerging body of literature, this article offers a systematic summary of key findings from Greece. Prison establishments in this country are vastly overcrowded and material conditions of detainment are deplorable. Healthcare provision in prison is minimal and the prevalence of serious transmittable diseases and mental disorders amongst prisoner populations is high, as are the rates of deliberate self-harm, suicide and death more generally. Prisoner use of prescribed and illicit drugs is alarmingly common, especially as regards injection drugs, and drug overdose appears to account for the majority of deaths in custody. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Health Care Delivery](#)  
[\\*Health Service Needs](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Prisoners](#)  
[\\*Prisons](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Environmental Stress](#)  
[Health](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Suicide](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**28. Alexithymia and alcohol consumption: The mediating effects of drinking motives.**

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, March 2012, vol./is. 37/3(350-352), 0306-4603 (Mar 2012)
- Author(s):** Bruce, Gillian; Curren, Cindy; Williams, Lynn
- Correspondence Address:** Bruce, Gillian: School of Social Sciences, University of the West of Scotland, Paisley, United Kingdom, PA1 2BE, gillian.bruce@uws.ac.uk
- Institution:** Bruce, Gillian: School of Social Sciences, University of the West of Scotland, Paisley, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The association between alexithymia and alcohol consumption has been well documented. However, little research has investigated the mechanisms behind the association. In the present study, the relationship between alexithymia, drinking motives and alcohol consumption was examined in a group of social (non-problem) drinkers. In a cross-sectional study, 862 participants completed the Toronto Alexithymia Scale, Drinking Motives Questionnaire, and provided alcohol consumption information. Regression analyses revealed that alexithymia predicts alcohol consumption. Formal mediation analyses demonstrated that this relationship was fully mediated by social, enhancement and coping drinking motives, and partially mediated by conformity.

Drinking motives may represent one mechanism to explain the association between alexithymia and alcohol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 29. Role of quit supporters and other factors associated with smoking abstinence in adolescent smokers: A prospective study on Quitline users in the Republic of Korea.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, March 2012, vol./is. 37/3(342-345), 0306-4603 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Lim, Min Kyung; Kim, Hee Jung; Yun, E Hwa; Oh, Jin-Kyoung; Park, Eun Young; Shin, Sang Hwa; Jung, Bo Yoon; Park, Eun-Cheol

**Correspondence Address:** Park, Eun-Cheol: Department of Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, Yonsei University, 250 Seongsan-no, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea, 120-752, ecpark@yuhs.ac

**Institution:** Lim, Min Kyung: National Cancer Control Institute, National Cancer Center, Goyang, Korea

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The aim of this study elucidated the effectiveness of Quitline among adolescent smokers, as well as other factors associated with adolescent smoking cessation in the Republic of Korea. For 642 adolescent Quitline users aged 13-19 years, the information on demographic characteristics, smoking and cessation related factors, and cessation outcome was collected. Cox proportional hazard models were applied. 13.4% of boys and 6.6% of girls maintained smoking cessation for 1 year. Having a high level of self-efficacy had a preventive effect on relapse in both genders. Boys with parents or other family members as quit supporters, and boys with a higher number of past cessation attempts, were more likely to relapse. It was even more pronounced among boys who reported low self-efficacy. Relapse was increased with marginal significance among girls with parents or other family members as quit supporters. It is evident that Quitline is an effective way to encourage adolescent smoking cessation in Korea. Reinforcing self-efficacy and enhancing the cooperative behaviors of parents or other family member quit supporters could be additional contributors for maintaining cessation among adolescent smokers who want to quit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cross Cultural Differences](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. Concurrent heroin use among methadone maintenance clients in China.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, March 2012, vol./is. 37/3(264-268), 0306-4603 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Li, Li; Lin, Chunqing; Wan, Dai; Zhang, Linglin; Lai, Wenhong

**Correspondence Address:** Li, Li: UCLA Semel Institute, Center for Community Health, 10920 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 350, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90024, lililili@ucla.edu

**Institution:** Li, Li: Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, Center for Community Health, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The study examined concurrent illicit heroin use among methadone maintenance clients in China and its association with clients' demographic characteristics, treatment experience, and personal social network. Methods: Face-to-face surveys were conducted with 178 clients randomly recruited from six methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) clinics in Sichuan, China. Concurrent heroin use was measured based on self-report of heroin use during the past 30 days and a confirmatory urine morphine test. The participants' demographic characteristics and treatment factors were measured and examined. The drug use status of their family members and friends was also assessed. Results: A total of 80 participants (44.9%) who either reported illicit heroin use in the past 30 days or had a positive urine test were defined as using heroin concurrently. Having drug-using friends was significantly associated with increased concurrent heroin use. Longer length of treatment (2 years or longer) was associated with increased concurrent heroin use. Among those who had both drug-using family members and friends, more women (71.4%) than men (50.0%) used heroin. For those who had no drug-using family members or friends, more men (34.8%) than women (20.8%) used heroin. Discussion: Study findings indicate an urgent need to address concurrent illicit heroin use among MMT clients. Further examination of the influence of social networks on concurrent drug abuse behavior is encouraged. Results also highlight the importance of understanding gender differences in treatment seeking and behavioral changes, which is crucial to the development of gender-specific treatment strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[Heroin](#)  
[Methadone](#)  
[Social Networks](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 31. A comparison of daily and occasional smokers' implicit affective responses to smoking cues.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, March 2012, vol./is. 37/3(234-239), 0306-4603 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Haight, John; Dickter, Cheryl L; Forestell, Catherine A

**Correspondence Address:** Dickter, Cheryl L.: Department of Psychology, College of William and Mary, P.O. Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA, US, 23187-8795, cldickter@wm.edu

**Institution:** Haight, John: College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Previous research has not compared implicit affective responses to smoking-related stimuli in occasional (i.e., those who smoke less than one cigarette per day) and daily smokers (i.e., those who smoke at least once per day). In addition to assessing their motivations for smoking, implicit affective responses were measured using the Affect Misattribution Procedure (AMP) in occasional (n = 19) and daily smokers (n = 34) to smoking-related and neutral cues. Half of the cues depicted a human interacting with an object (i.e., active), whereas the remaining cues depicted objects alone (i.e., inactive). Results indicated that for the active cues, daily smokers responded more positively to smoking-related than to neutral cues, whereas occasional smokers showed no difference in their implicit responses. In addition to smoking frequency, relative differences in implicit responses to active cues were related to cognitive enhancement motivation. For inactive cues, implicit responses were related to cognitive enhancement as well as reinforcement. Because daily smokers have more positive implicit responses to active smoking-related cues than occasional smokers, these cues may play an important role in

maintaining smoking behavior in daily smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Cues](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 32. Validity of Timeline Follow-Back for self-reported use of cannabis and other illicit substances--Systematic review and meta-analysis.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, March 2012, vol./is. 37/3(225-233), 0306-4603 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Hjorthoj, Carsten Rygaard; Hjorthoj, Anne Rygaard; Nordentoft, Merete

**Correspondence Address:** Hjorthoj, Carsten Rygaard: Mental Health Center Copenhagen, Bispebjerg Bakke 23, Copenhagen, Denmark, DK-2400, NV, Carsten.Rygaard.Hjorthoej@regionh.dk

**Institution:** Hjorthoj, Carsten Rygaard: Copenhagen University Hospital, Mental Health Center Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Timeline Follow-Back (TLFB) is a widely used, calendar-based measure of self-reported use of (among other things) illicit substances. We examined agreement between TLFB and biological measures for illicit substances. Methods: PubMed, PsycINFO, Cochrane CENTRAL, and EMBASE were searched in December 2010. 16,633 papers screened to identify those that measured illicit substance use by both TLFB and biological measures. We extracted data on agreement between TLFB and biological measures, sample size, study type, inclusion criteria of participants, and length of recall of TLFB. Results: Twenty-nine papers were included, almost exclusively in substance-use-disorder populations. Some studies reported several overall agreement rates, e.g. over time. Lowest and highest weighted average agreement rates were: for cannabis, 87.3% (95% confidence interval 86.9% to 87.7%) and 90.9% (90.5% to 91.4%); for cocaine, 79.3% (79.1% to 79.6%) and 84.1% (83.9% to 84.2%); for opiates 94.0% (93.5% to 94.5%) for both weighted averages; and for studies not distinguishing between substances, 88.5% (88.4 to 88.7%) and 91.0% (90.7% to 91.2%). Higher agreement was found in populations without psychiatric comorbidity, and lower agreement in randomized controlled trials. Publication bias or selective outcome reporting bias was not detected. Conclusions: TLFB validly detects use of illicit substances in populations with substance use disorders. Using TLFB may limit the need for biological samples, making information on illicit substance use easier and less costly to obtain and analyze. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Self Report](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. A theory-based intervention to reduce alcohol drinking in excess of guideline limits among undergraduate students.

**Citation:** British Journal of Health Psychology, February 2012, vol./is. 17/1(18-43), 1359-107X;2044-8287 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Hagger, Martin S; Lonsdale, Adam; Chatzisarantis, Nikos L. D

**Correspondence Address:** Hagger, Martin S.: School of Psychology and Speech Pathology, Curtin University, GPO Box U1987, Perth, WAU, Australia, 6845, martin.hagger@curtin.edu.au

**Institution:** Hagger, Martin S.: School of Psychology and Speech Pathology, Curtin University, WAU, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: Undergraduate students frequently exceed guideline limits for alcohol intake in a single session and are highly susceptible to associated health, social, and economic problems. Psychological theory suggests that interventions aimed at reducing alcohol consumption should target both motivational and volitional phases of action to be effective. This study reports an integrated theory-based intervention aimed at reducing undergraduates' alcohol consumption in excess of guideline limits. Design: The study adopted a 2 (motivation: mental simulation vs. no mental simulation) x 2 (volitional: implementation intention vs. no implementation intention) randomized controlled design presented in an online format. Methods. Undergraduate students (N = 238; females, n = 133, M age = 20.11, SD = 2.09; males, n = 105, M age = 20.38, SD = 1.35) completed baseline psychological measures and self-reported alcohol consumption as units consumed and heavy episodic drinking occasions followed by the intervention manipulation (if any). One month later participants completed follow-up measures of the psychological variables and alcohol consumption. Results: Significant reductions in alcohol consumption were observed at follow-up. Participants receiving a mental simulation intervention reported significantly fewer units of alcohol consumed and heavy episodic drinking occasions. Among participants with high baseline alcohol consumption, participants in the combined mental simulation and implementation intention intervention group consumed significantly fewer units than other groups. Conclusion: Results support the use of these theory-based strategies to reduce alcohol drinking in excess of guideline limits among undergraduates. There was preliminary support for the interaction between the two strategies among heavier drinkers. Targeting both motivational and implemental phases of action poses a high probability for success in changing alcohol-related behaviour in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The British Psychological Society; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Alcohols](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[College Students](#)  
[Economics](#)  
[Regret](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 34. Familial influence and childhood trauma in female alcoholism.

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine: A Journal of Research in Psychiatry and the Allied Sciences, February 2012, vol./is. 42/2(381-389), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Magnusson, A; Lundholm, C; Goransson, M; Copeland, W; Heilig, M; Pedersen, N. L

**Correspondence Address:** Magnusson, A.: BCS (The Center for Dependence Disorders in Stockholm), Karolinska Universitetssjukhuset, I 66, Huddinge, Stockholm, Sweden, 141 86, asa.magnusson@sll.se

**Institution:** Magnusson, A.: Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: To assess the role of genetic and environmental factors in female alcoholism using a large population-based twin sample, taking into account possible differences

between early and late onset disease subtype. Method: Twins aged 20-47 years from the Swedish Twin Registry (n=24 119) answered questions to establish lifetime alcohol use disorders. Subjects with alcoholism were classified for subtype. Structural equation modeling was used to quantify the proportion of phenotypic variance due to genetic and environmental factors and test whether heritability in women differed from that in men. The association between childhood trauma and alcoholism was then examined in females, controlling for background familial factors. Results: Lifetime prevalence of alcohol dependence was 4.9% in women and 8.6% in men. Overall, heritability for alcohol dependence was 55%, and did not differ significantly between men and women, although women had a significantly greater heritability for late onset (type I). Childhood physical trauma and sexual abuse had a stronger association with early onset compared to late onset alcoholism [odds ratio (OR) 2.54, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.53-3.88 and OR 2.29, 95% CI 1.38-3.79 respectively]. Co-twin analysis indicated that familial factors largely accounted for the influence of physical trauma whereas the association with childhood sexual abuse reflected both familial and specific effects. Conclusions: Heritability of alcoholism in women is similar to that in men. Early onset alcoholism is strongly association with childhood trauma, which seems to be both a marker of familial background factors and a specific individual risk factor per se. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Emotional Trauma](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Heritability](#)  
[\\*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Twins](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 35. Prevalence estimates of health risk behaviors of immigrant Latino men who have sex with men.

**Citation:** The Journal of Rural Health, 2012, vol./is. 28/1(73-83), 0890-765X;1748-0361 (Win, 2012)

**Author(s):** Rhodes, Scott D; McCoy, Thomas P; Hergenrather, Kenneth C; Vissman, Aaron T; Wolfson, Mark; Alonzo, Jorge; Bloom, Fred R; Alegria-Ortega, Jose; Eng, Eugenia

**Correspondence Address:** Rhodes, Scott D.: Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Department of Social Sciences and Health Policy, Medical Center Boulevard, Winston-Salem, NC, US, 27157-1063, srhodes@wfubmc.edu

**Institution:** Rhodes, Scott D.: Department of Social Sciences and Health Policy, Division of Public Health Sciences, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: Little is known about the health status of rural immigrant Latino men who have sex with men (MSM). These MSM comprise a subpopulation that tends to remain "hidden" from both researchers and practitioners. This study was designed to estimate the prevalence of tobacco, alcohol, and drug use, and sexual risk behaviors of Latino MSM living in rural North Carolina. Methods: A community-based participatory research (CBPR) partnership used respondent-driven sampling (RDS) to identify, recruit, and enroll Latino MSM to participate in an interviewer-administered behavioral assessment. RDS-weighted prevalence of risk behaviors was estimated using the RDS Analysis Tool. Data collection occurred in 2008. Results: A total of 190 Latino MSM was reached; the average age was 25.5 years and nearly 80% reported being from Mexico. Prevalence estimates of smoking everyday and past 30-day heavy episodic drinking were 6.5% and

35.0%, respectively. Prevalence estimates of past 12-month marijuana and cocaine use were 56.0% and 27.1%, respectively. Past 3-month prevalence estimates of sex with at least one woman, multiple male partners, and inconsistent condom use were 21.2%, 88.9%, and 54.1%, respectively. Conclusions: Respondents had low rates of tobacco use and club drug use, and high rates of sexual risk behaviors. Although this study represents an initial step in documenting the health risk behaviors of immigrant Latino MSM who are part of a new trend in Latino immigration to the southeastern United States, a need exists for further research, including longitudinal studies to understand the trajectory of risk behavior among immigrant Latino MSM. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: National Rural Health Association; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Behavior](#)  
[\\*Immigration](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[\\*Same Sex Intercourse](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Human Males](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Latinos/Latinas](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 36. A resounding success or a disastrous failure: Re-examining the interpretation of evidence on the Portuguese decriminalisation of illicit drugs.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, January 2012, vol./is. 31/1(101-113), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Hughes, Caitlin Elizabeth; Stevens, Alex

**Correspondence Address:** Hughes, Caitlin Elizabeth: Drug Policy Modelling Program, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, [caitlin.hughes@unsw.edu.au](mailto:caitlin.hughes@unsw.edu.au)

**Institution:** Hughes, Caitlin Elizabeth: Drug Policy Modelling Program, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In July 2001 as part of a comprehensive new policy Portugal decriminalized use, acquisition and possession of all illicit drugs when conducted for personal use. Sales of all illicit drugs remained as criminal offences. Ten years on, the reform has attracted considerable international attention. In this paper we aim: (1) To outline the two most divergent accounts on the Portuguese reform: the 'disastrous failure' and the 'resounding success', (2) To demonstrate (by re-contextualizing the accounts against the available evidence) how evidence has been used and misused and correct misinformation and (3) To discuss the implications of this case study for the generation of evidence-based drug policy. The Cato report was written by a constitutional lawyer Glenn Greenwald following a 3 week visit to Portugal to conduct interviews with stakeholders (the number and nature of interviews have not been publicly specified) and entitled 'Drug decriminalization in Portugal: Lessons for creating fair and successful drug policies'. The report's most widely publicized conclusion was that: 'the data show that, judged by virtually every metric, the Portuguese decriminalization framework has been a resounding success' and that it was a model with 'self-evident lessons that should guide drug policy debates around the world'. The Pinto report emphasized that there had been no decrease in drug-related deaths: to the contrary 'the opposite occurred'. He noted that the number of deceased individuals that tested positive for drugs had increased 45% between 2006 and 2007 (from 216 to 314), which meant drug-related deaths were the highest since 2001

(280). According to the Cato report, post-reform Portugal fared very well compared to other European nations, the USA and Australia. For example, Greenwald noted that 'for the period 2001-2005, Portugal--for the 15-64 age group--has the absolute lowest lifetime prevalence rate for cannabis . . . in the EU'. This was backed up by a figure demonstrating that Portugal had a lower general population lifetime prevalence for cannabis than Denmark, the UK, France, Belgium, Ireland, Spain, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Greece, Luxembourg, Sweden and Finland. Greenwald and Pinto were both correct that it is important to compare Portugal against other, particularly European, nations otherwise there is no counterfactual. The Greenwald and Pinto accounts both attempted to demonstrate their grounding in the evidence and that they were letting the evidence speak for itself. Given their potential for use in promoting or blocking drug law reform in Portugal and elsewhere, the selective uses of data and divergent conclusions are perhaps to be expected. Yet, while we found evidence that the misinterpretation of evidence may garner national or international support and contribute to the uptake of misconceptions and erroneous accounts (that may align with core beliefs), we contend that particularly for proponents of reform, that is, those challenging the status quo, deliberate misinterpretation of evidence is a high-risk game. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Laws](#)  
[\\*Government Policy Making](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 37. The landscape of services for drug users in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, January 2012, vol./is. 31/1(95-100), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Morrison, Chris; Kurniasih, Yacinta; Barton, Greg

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**Institution:** Morrison, Chris: Ambulance Victoria, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction and Aims: Drug use has increased rapidly in Indonesia since the late 1990s. The formal drug treatment sector has grown within the bounds of available government funding; however, there is also a substantial informal sector which provides a range of services for current and former users. While information regarding the former is available from the provincial and national governments, there are few sources that detail the latter. The aim of the current study, therefore, is to document the drug treatment services in one Indonesian city, Yogyakarta. Design and Methods: This qualitative study utilised nine key informant interviews with drug treatment workers from nine government and non-government treatment services. Transcripts were analysed thematically. Results: There exists a patchwork of enthusiastic yet under-resourced non-government services that complement the government rehabilitation and withdrawal programs in Yogyakarta. The focus of most such services is on abstinence (including several faith-based residential rehabilitation programs); however, some harm reduction programs have emerged in recent years. Under-utilisation is a feature of many non-government services, and all respondents acknowledged a significant gap in service coordination. Discussion and Conclusions: Yogyakarta has a drug treatment sector in which most major treatment types are represented, and there appears to be potential for growth within many organisations. Nevertheless, the number and reach of the services are limited by a lack of resources and collaboration, and there are substantial cultural barriers to improving inter-organisational coordination. This study suggests that Yogyakarta and greater Indonesia may benefit from

greater service coordination facilitated by local government. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

### 38. Relationship of relapse with impulsivity, novelty seeking and craving in male alcohol-dependent inpatients.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, January 2012, vol./is. 31/1(81-90), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jan 2012)  
**Author(s):** Evren, Cuneyt; Durkaya, Mine; Evren, Bilge; Dalbudak, Ercan; Cetin, Rabia  
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**Institution:** Evren, Cuneyt: Bakirkoy State Hospital for Mental Health and Neurological Disorders, Alcohol and Drug Research, Treatment and Training Center (AMATEM), Istanbul, Turkey  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Introduction and Aims: Aim of this study was to evaluate the relationship of relapse with impulsivity, novelty seeking (NS) and craving during 12 month follow up after inpatient treatment in male alcohol dependents. Design and Methods: Among 156 consecutively admitted male alcohol dependents, 102 were examined by face to face interview 12 months after discharge from hospital. Patients were investigated with the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, version 11 (BIS-11), the NS dimension of the Temperament and Character Inventory, the Penn Alcohol Craving Scale (PACS) and Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test at the end of 12 months. Results: Among 102 alcohol-dependent inpatients 61.8% (n = 63) were considered as relapsed to alcohol use during 12 month follow up. Sociodemographic variables did not differ between relapsed and non-relapsed groups. Mean scores of BIS-11 and NS and subscales of these scales were higher in relapsed group than non-relapsed group. BIS-11 and NS and their subscales were positively correlated with each other. PACS was also positively correlated with these scales and their subscales. Only exception was 'exploratory excitability' (NS1) subscale of NS, which did not differ between groups and did not correlate with PACS or BIS-11. Extravagance (NS3) and BIS-11 non-planning impulsiveness (NPI) scores were associated with craving in Stepwise Linear Regression model. Only NS3 showed an association with relapse in the first Forward Wald logistic regression model. When severity of craving was included in the second model, as an independent variable, it was also associated with relapse additional to NS3. Discussion and Conclusions: Both impulsivity and NS seem to be related with craving and relapse. Particularly, NS3 may be related with relapse both directly and indirectly via craving, whereas NPI may be related with relapse only indirectly via craving. Thus severity of craving may be a final pathway to relapse in these relationships of NS3 and NPI with relapse. These findings suggest that impulsivity, NS and craving are important variables to predict outcome and also for the treatment plan. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Sensation Seeking](#)  
[Hospitalized Patients](#)  
[Human Males](#)

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

### 39. Drug use patterns in the presence of crack in downtown Montreal.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, January 2012, vol./is. 31/1(72-80), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Roy, Elise; Arruda, Nelson; Vaillancourt, Eric; Boivin, Jean-Francois; Morissette, Carole; Leclerc, Pascale; Alary, Michel; Bourgois, Philippe

**Correspondence Address:** Roy, Elise: Universite de Sherbrooke, Faculte de Medecine et des Sciences de la Sante, Service de Toxicomanie, 150 Charles-Le Moyne Place, Room 200, Longueuil, PQ, Canada, J4K 0A8, elise.roy@usherbrooke.ca

**Institution:** Roy, Elise: University of Sherbrooke, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Addiction Research Study Program, Longueuil, PQ, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction and Aims: A study was undertaken to verify reports of an increasing presence of crack in downtown Montreal, and to investigate the influence of crack availability on current drug use patterns among street-based cocaine users. Design and Methods: The study combined both qualitative and quantitative methods. These included long-term intensive participant observation carried out by an ethnographer familiar with the field and a survey. The ethnographic component involved observations and unstructured interviews with 64 street-based cocaine users. Sampling was based on a combination of snowballing and purposeful recruitment methods. For the survey, structured interviews were conducted with a convenience sample of 387 cocaine users attending HIV/HCV prevention programs, downtown Montreal. Results: A gradual shift has occurred in the last 10 years, with the crack street market overtaking the powder cocaine street market. Although the data pointed to an increase in crack smoking, 54.5% of survey participants both smoked and injected cocaine. Drug market forces were major contributing factors to the observed modes of cocaine consumption. While the study focused primarily on cocaine users, it became apparent from the ethnographic fieldwork that prescription opioids (POs) were very present on the streets. According to the survey, 52.7% of participants consumed opioids, essentially POs, with 88% of them injecting these drugs. Discussion and Conclusions: Despite the increased availability of crack, injection is still present among cocaine users due at least in part to the concurrent increasing popularity of POs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Crack Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Urban Environments](#)

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

### 40. Factors associated with continued solvent use in indigenous petrol sniffers following treatment.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, January 2012, vol./is. 31/1(40-46), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Dingwall, Kylie M; Maruff, Paul; Clough, Alan R; Cairney, Sheree

**Correspondence Address:** Dingwall, Kylie M.: Menzies School of Health Research, PO Box 4066, Alice Springs, NT, Australia, 0870, kylie.dingwall@menzies.edu.au

**Institution:** Dingwall, Kylie M.: Menzies School of Health Research, Institute of Advanced Studies, Charles Darwin University, Darwin, NT, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction and Aims: While petrol sniffing afflicts several isolated Indigenous groups internationally, few studies have examined the factors contributing to continued sniffing following treatment. This study aims to describe those factors in a group of Aboriginal Australian users. Design and Methods: During residential treatment, 56 petrol sniffers completed baseline demographic and substance use questionnaires and cognitive and psychological assessments. Eighty per cent were reassessed and interviewed an average of 9 months (SD = 4) later. Cognitive, psychological, substance use and sociocultural factors were compared between those who relapsed at follow up and those who maintained abstinence. Results: More males (n = 44) than females (n = 12) were studied. Of the 45 individuals followed up, 58% (n = 26) relapsed. Significant risk factors for relapse included the ready availability of petrol, living in urban centres, being unmarried and living with fewer people (P < 0.05). Other potential risk factors, indicated by P-values < 0.10, included younger age of first petrol use, having sniffed within 14 days prior to treatment, poly substance use, sniffing in response to negative emotions, and feeling lonely at baseline and having sleep problems at follow up. Discussion and Conclusion. This study identified psychosocial factors that may be associated with continued petrol sniffing among Aboriginal Australians post treatment. Future research, interventions and policy relating to petrol sniffing should consider these factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Solvents](#)  
[Indigenous Populations](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 41. Clinical measurement of addictions.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, January 2012, vol./is. 31/1(33-39), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Cloutier, Richard; Lesage, Alain; Landry, Michel; Kairouz, Sylvia; Menard, Jean-Marc

**Correspondence Address:** Cloutier, Richard: Hopital Louis-H. Lafontaine, 7401 Hochelaga, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H1N 3M5, richard.cloutier@umontreal.ca

**Institution:** Cloutier, Richard: Fernand-Seguin Research Centre, Louis-H. Lafontaine Hospital, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction and Aims: To conduct a systematic review of instruments for the clinical measurement of addictive behaviours and to determine whether substance addictive behaviours (SAB) and non-substance addictive behaviours (NSAB) are similarly conceptualised in clinical research. Design and Methods: The analytic strategy employed comprised three steps: (i) major search engines were used to take stock of available clinical instruments for assessing addictive behaviours; (ii) an analysis grid was developed and validated, covering 21 parameters under four heuristic categories: dependence, temperament, social handicap and cognitive behaviour; and (iii) all instruments were analysed and compared via the grid. Results: The search yielded 157 questionnaires covering 14 addictive behaviours. The analysis grid allowed rating all questionnaire items on one parameter only; very good interrater agreement was maintained throughout. The categories most evaluated by the questionnaires were dependence and cognitive behaviour; temperament and social handicap were much less frequently considered. Patterns were generally similar in terms of categories, whether questionnaires concerned SAB or NSAB; however, differences within categories indicated a greater frequency of psychologically oriented parameters for NSAB. Conclusions: The measurement of addictive behaviours appears clinically cohesive, as

determined by a validated analysis grid applied to an exhaustive set of questionnaires identified through a systematic literature review. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Questionnaires](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

#### 42. Elite athletes' estimates of the prevalence of illicit drug use: Evidence for the false consensus effect.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, January 2012, vol./is. 31/1(27-32), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jan 2012)  
**Author(s):** Dunn, Matthew; Thomas, Johanna O; Swift, Wendy; Burns, Lucinda  
**Correspondence Address:** Dunn, Matthew: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, m.dunn@unsw.edu.au  
**Institution:** Dunn, Matthew: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Introduction and Aims: The false consensus effect (FCE) is the tendency for people to assume that others share their attitudes and behaviours to a greater extent than they actually do. The FCE has been demonstrated for a range of health behaviours, including substance use. The study aimed to explore the relationship between elite athlete's engagement in recreational drug use and their consensus estimates (the FCE) and to determine whether those who engage in the behaviour overestimate the use of others around them. Design and Method: The FCE was investigated among 974 elite Australian athletes who were classified according to their drug use history. Results: Participants tended to report that there was a higher prevalence of drug use among athletes in general compared with athletes in their sport, and these estimates appeared to be influenced by participants' drug use history. While overestimation of drug use by participants was not common, this overestimation also appeared to be influenced by athletes' drug use history. Discussion and Conclusions: The results suggest that athletes who have a history of illicit drug use overestimate the prevalence of drug use among athletes. These findings may be helpful in the formulation of normative education initiatives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Athletes](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Social Perception](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

#### 43. Why the alcohol and other drug community should support gay marriage.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, January 2012, vol./is. 31/1(1-3), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jan 2012)  
**Author(s):** Ritter, Alison; Matthew-Simmons, Francis; Carragher, Natacha  
**Correspondence Address:** Ritter, Alison, alison.ritter@unsw.edu.au

**Institution:** Ritter, Alison: Drug Policy Modelling Program, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Randwick, NSW, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Problems associated with alcohol and other drug use, such as harmful consequences and dependence, are not evenly distributed across the population. Some groups, such as those with socioeconomic disadvantage, or racial/ethnic minorities, are at elevated risk of the development of problematic alcohol and drug use. Another of these groups is sexual minorities--including gay and lesbian people. There is now an established body of literature which documents elevated rates of alcohol or drug use per se in these populations. That gay and lesbian communities consume more drugs than heterosexual groups is reasonably well known and readily explained with reference to the cultural norms associated with these sexual minorities. This in itself is not a cause for concern. However, what is important is the increased risk of developing dependence disorders and harms from heightened consumption. A number of studies have compared rates of diagnoses for alcohol or other drug dependence between heterosexual and homosexual samples. It would appear therefore that measures which reduce the stigma and discrimination against gay and lesbian people are likely to have powerful public health impacts. The absence of recognition of same-sex marriage is one important area of discrimination. The best public-policy interventions are those which target a significant problem, have a clear rationale, are supported by research evidence, are least costly to implement and have strong community support. Legalizing gay marriage as an alcohol and drug policy response meets these criteria. We know the risks for gay and lesbian people in developing an alcohol or other drug problem; the causal factors of stigma and discrimination have been identified and apply at both the individual and institutional level; marriage has a demonstrated protective effect; research evidence demonstrates the way in which gay marriage laws impact on alcohol disorders, and there is a high level of Australian community support for gay marriage. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Homosexuality](#)  
[\\*Same Sex Marriage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 44. Circadian rhythms, sleep, and substance abuse.

**Citation:** Sleep Medicine Reviews, February 2012, vol./is. 16/1(67-81), 1087-0792 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Hasler, Brant P; Smith, Leisha J; Cousins, Jennifer C; Bootzin, Richard R

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**Institution:** Hasler, Brant P.: University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance abuse is linked to numerous mental and physical health problems, including disturbed sleep. The association between substance use and sleep appears to be bidirectional, in that substance use may directly cause sleep disturbances, and difficulty sleeping may be a risk factor for relapse to substance use. Growing evidence similarly links substance use to disturbances in circadian rhythms, although many gaps in knowledge persist, particularly regarding whether circadian disturbance leads to substance abuse or dependence. Given the integral role circadian rhythms play in regulating sleep, circadian mechanisms may account in part for sleep-substance abuse interactions. Furthermore, a burgeoning research base supports a role for the circadian

system in regulating reward processing, indicating that circadian mechanisms may be directly linked to substance abuse independently of sleep pathways. More work in this area is needed, particularly in elucidating how sleep and circadian disturbance may contribute to initiation of, and/or relapse to, substance use. Sleep and circadian-based interventions could play a critical role in the prevention and treatment of substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Human Biological Rhythms](#)  
[\\*Sleep](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 45. The Obsessive Compulsive Cocaine Use Scale: Development and initial validation of a self-rated instrument for the quantification of thoughts about cocaine use.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(250-254), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Hormes, Julia M; Coffey, Scott F; Drobos, David J; Saladin, Michael E

**Correspondence Address:** Coffey, Scott F.: University of Mississippi Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, 2500 N. State St., Jackson, MS, US, 39216, scoffey@umc.edu

**Institution:** Hormes, Julia M.: Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, School of Public Health and Comprehensive Alcohol Research Center, New Orleans, LA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Craving is a hallmark of addiction and characterized by obsessive thoughts about, and compulsive urges to use, a substance. While craving is frequently thought of as primarily being a feature of acute withdrawal, there is evidence to suggest that it increases in strength over extended periods of abstinence. While several measures are available to assess acute craving states, there remains a lack of clinical measures appropriate for capturing the enduring cognitive aspects of urges to use drugs. The present study was designed to develop and validate a measure of obsessive-compulsive thoughts in cocaine-dependent individuals. Methods: The proposed 14-item Obsessive Compulsive Cocaine Use Scale (OCCUS) was administered to 107 individuals: 55 participants meeting diagnostic criteria for cocaine dependence and 52 recreational users of cocaine. In addition to the OCCUS, participants also completed the Drug Abuse Screening Test, Cocaine Craving Questionnaire-Now, and Social Desirability Scale of the California Personality Inventory. Results: Results of confirmatory factor analysis indicated that the OCCUS fit the two-factor structure of the Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale on which it was based, independently assessing the "obsessive" and "compulsive" aspects of cocaine dependence. The OCCUS demonstrated good internal consistency reliability and convergent, discriminant, and criterion validity. Conclusion: The proposed measure is a promising step towards the successful capture of the long-term cognitive features of craving for cocaine via self-report, and should represent a useful tool for clinical and research use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Test Construction](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[Craving](#)  
[Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Patterns and levels of illicit drug use among men who have sex with men in Asia.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(246-249), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Wei, Chongyi; Guadamuz, Thomas E; Lim, Sin How; Huang, Yongxu; Koe, Stuart

**Correspondence Address:** Wei, Chongyi, 219 Parran Hall, 130 DeSoto Street, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15261, chw57@pitt.edu

**Institution:** Wei, Chongyi: Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The emergence of gay communities in Asia may predispose men who have sex with men (MSM) to drug use. We describe patterns and levels of illicit drug use, and characteristics of stimulant drug users among MSM in Asia. Methods: A cross-sectional Internet-based survey was conducted among 10,861 participants recruited through online methods. Pearson's chi-square tests were used to compare patterns of drug use by participants' HIV status. Multivariable logistic regression analysis was conducted to identify significant correlates of stimulant drug use. Results: Overall, 16.7% of participants reported recreational drug use in the past 6 months. Ecstasy (8.1%) and Viagra (7.9%) were the most prevalent drugs being used. HIV-positive MSM reported significantly higher levels of individual drug use and polydrug use compared to HIV-negative/unknown MSM. Being gay (AOR=1.62, 95% CI: 1.28, 2.05), having casual male partners only or having both casual and regular partners (AOR=2.05, 95% CI: 1.66, 2.53; AOR=2.97, 95% CI: 2.39, 3.69), HIV-positive status (AOR=4.54, 95% CI: 3.63, 5.69), sex work (AOR=1.52, 95% CI: 1.19, 1.93), and having more gay friends ("Some" vs. "A few/None" AOR=1.98, 95% CI: 1.62, 2.43; "Most/All" vs. "A few/None" AOR=4.59, 95% CI: 3.77, 5.59) were independently associated with stimulant drug use. Conclusions: Our findings point to the urgency of incorporating substance use prevention and treatment into current HIV prevention activities in Asia, which must use a harm reduction approach and galvanize dignity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Communities](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Male Homosexuality](#)  
[\\*Same Sex Intercourse](#)  
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. A survey study to characterize use of Spice products (synthetic cannabinoids).

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(238-241), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Vandrey, Ryan; Dunn, Kelly E; Fry, Jeannie A; Girling, Elizabeth R

**Correspondence Address:** Vandrey, Ryan: Behavioral Pharmacology Research Unit, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 5510 Nathan Shock Dr., Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, rvandrey@jhmi.edu

**Institution:** Vandrey, Ryan: Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Synthetic cannabinoids are a rapidly emerging class of abused drugs. Synthetic cannabinoids are typically sold as "herbal blends" or "incense," commonly referred to as Spice products. No controlled human experiments have been conducted on

the effects of Spice products or the synthetic cannabinoids they often contain. Methods: An internet-based survey study was conducted with adults reporting at least one lifetime use of a Spice product. Results: Respondents were primarily male, Caucasian and  $\geq 12$  years of education. Use of other psychoactive drugs was common, though 21% identified Spice products as their preferred drug. Spice products were most frequently obtained from retail vendors and smoked, though other forms of ingestion were endorsed. Mean age of first use was 26 and mean frequency of use in the past year was 67 days (range 0-365). Primary reasons for use were curiosity, positive drug effect, relaxation, and to get high without having a positive drug test. Acute subjective effects were similar to known effects of cannabis, and a subset of users met DSM criteria for abuse and dependence on Spice products. Conclusions: Participants exhibited a diverse profile of use patterns as is typical for other drugs of abuse. There was evidence that users continued to seek and use these drugs after being banned by local authorities. This study should be interpreted with caution due to methodological limitations. Controlled laboratory research is needed to further examine the behavioral pharmacology of individual synthetic cannabinoids found in Spice products. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. The potential impact of recruitment method on sample characteristics and treatment outcomes in a psychosocial trial for women with co-occurring substance use disorder and PTSD.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(225-228), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Winhusen, Theresa; Winstanley, Erin L; Somoza, Eugene; Brigham, Gregory

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**Institution:** Winhusen, Theresa: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Recruitment method can impact the sample composition of a clinical trial and, thus, the generalizability of the results, but the importance of recruitment method in substance use disorder trials has received little attention. The present paper sought to address this research gap by evaluating the association between recruitment method and sample characteristics and treatment outcomes in a substance use disorder trial. Methods: In a multi-site trial evaluating Seeking Safety (SS), relative to Women's Health Education (WHE), for women with co-occurring PTSD (either sub-threshold or full PTSD) and substance use disorders, one site assessed the method by which each participant was recruited. Data from this site (n =106), which recruited participants from newspaper advertising and clinic intakes, were analyzed. Results: Participants recruited through advertising, relative to those from the clinic, had significantly higher levels of baseline drug use and higher rates of meeting DSM-IV-TR criteria for full PTSD. Results suggest that the effectiveness of SS in decreasing PTSD symptoms was greater for participants recruited through advertising relative to those recruited from the clinic. Conversely, the results revealed a significant treatment effect in the clinic-recruited participants, not seen in the advertising-recruited participants, with SS, relative to WHE, participants being more likely to report past week drug use during the follow-up phase. Conclusion: Recruitment method may impact sample composition and treatment effects. Replication of this finding would have important implications for substance use disorder efficacy trials which often utilize advertising to recruit participants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 49. The aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 gene is associated with heroin dependence.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(220-224), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Wang, Tzu-Yun; Lee, Sheng-Yu; Chen, Shiou-Lan; Chen, Shih-Heng; Chu, Chun-Hsien; Huang, San-Yuan; Tzeng, Nian-Sheng; Chang, Yun-Hsuan; Wang, Chen-Lin; Lee, I. Hui; Yeh, Tzung Lieh; Yang, Yen Kuang; Lu, Ru-Band

**Correspondence Address:** Lu, Ru-Band: Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine and Hospital, National Cheng Kung University, 138 Sheng-Li Road, Tainan, Taiwan, 70428, rblu@mail.ncku.edu.tw

**Institution:** Wang, Tzu-Yun: Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Determining the influences of genes involved in metabolizing dopamine and encoding dopamine receptors, such as the aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (ALDH2) and dopamine D2 receptor/ankyrin repeat and kinase domain containing 1 (DRD2/ANKK1) genes, is critical for understanding addictive behavior. Therefore, we investigated the association between the ALDH2 and DRD2/ANKK1 Taq IA polymorphisms and heroin dependence. Methods: Heroin-dependent Han Chinese patients (250) and healthy controls (312) were recruited. ALDH2 and DRD2/ANKK1 Taq IA polymorphisms were genotyped. Results: The frequency of ALDH2\*1/\*2 and \*2/\*2 genotypes was significantly higher in heroin-dependent patients than in controls, but the frequency of DRD2 Taq IA genotypes was not significantly different. Logistic regression analysis showed no significant interaction between ALDH2 and DRD2 Taq IA genotypes in patients. Conclusions: The ALDH2 polymorphism, but not the DRD2, was associated with heroin dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Acetaldehyde](#)  
[\\*Dehydrogenases](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[Genotypes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 50. Major depression and treatment response in adolescents with ADHD and substance use disorder.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(214-219), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Warden, Diane; Riggs, Paula D; Min, Sung-Joon; Mikulich-Gilbertson, Susan K; Tamm, Leanne; Trello-Rishel, Kathlene; Winhusen, Theresa

**Correspondence Address:** Warden, Diane: Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, TX, US, 75390-9119, Diane.Warden@UTSouthwestern.edu

**Institution:** Warden, Diane: Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, Dallas, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Major depressive disorder (MDD) frequently co-occurs in adolescents with substance use disorders (SUDs) and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), but the impact of MDD on substance treatment and ADHD outcomes and implications for clinical practice are unclear. Methods: Adolescents (n = 303; ages 13-18) meeting DSM-IV criteria for ADHD and SUD were randomized to osmotic release methylphenidate (OROS-MPH) or placebo and 16 weeks of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT). Adolescents with (n = 38) and without (n = 265) MDD were compared on baseline demographic and clinical characteristics as well as non-nicotine substance use and ADHD treatment outcomes. Results: Adolescents with MDD reported more non-nicotine substance use days at baseline and continued using more throughout treatment compared to those without MDD (p <0.0001 based on timeline followback; p <0.001 based on urine drug screens). There was no difference between adolescents with and without MDD in retention or CBT sessions attended. ADHD symptom severity (based on DSM-IV ADHD rating scale) followed a slightly different course of improvement although with no difference between groups in baseline or 16-week symptom severity or 16-week symptom reduction. There was no difference in days of substance use or ADHD symptom outcomes over time in adolescents with MDD or those without MDD treated with OROS-MPH or placebo. Depressed adolescents were more often female, older, and not court ordered. Conclusions: These preliminary findings suggest that compared to non-depressed adolescents with ADHD and SUD, those with co-occurring MDD have more severe substance use at baseline and throughout treatment. Such youth may require interventions targeting depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[Clinical Practice](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Acceptance and Commitment Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**51. No influence of one right-sided prefrontal HF-rTMS session on alcohol craving in recently detoxified alcohol-dependent patients: Results of a naturalistic study.**

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(209-213), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Herremans, S. C.; Baeken, C.; Vanderbruggen, N.; Vanderhasselt, M. A.; Zeeuws, D.; Santermans, L.; De Raedt, R

**Correspondence Address:** Baeken, C.: Psychiatric Department, University Hospital, UZBrussel, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (V.U.B.), Laarbeeklaan 101, Brussels, Belgium, 1090, chris.baeken@uzbrussel.be

**Institution:** Herremans, S. C.: University Hospital (UZBrussel), Psychiatric Department, University Hospital, UZBrussel Vrije Universiteit Brussel (V.U.B.), Brussels, Belgium

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Prior research in substance dependence has suggested potential anti-craving effects of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) when applied to the

dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC). However, no single sham-controlled session studies applied to the right DLPFC have been carried-out in recently detoxified alcohol-dependent patients. Furthermore, no studies examined the effect of a single HF-rTMS session on craving in these patients' natural habitat. Methods: To further investigate the effect of high-frequency (HF)-rTMS of the right DLPFC on alcohol craving, we performed a prospective, single-blind, sham-controlled study involving 36 hospitalized patients with alcohol dependence syndrome. After successful detoxification, patients were allocated receiving one active or one sham HF-rTMS session. The obsessive-compulsive drinking scale (OCDS) was administered to evaluate the extent of craving just before and after the HF-rTMS session (on Friday), on Saturday and Sunday during the weekend at home, and on Monday when the patient returned to the hospital. Results: One single blind sham-controlled HF-rTMS session applied to the right DLPFC did not result in changes in craving (neither immediately after the stimulation session, nor in patients' natural environment during the weekend). Conclusions: One HF-rTMS stimulation session applied to the right DLPFC had no significant effects on alcohol craving in alcohol dependent patients. One such session could have been too short to alter alcohol craving in a sample of alcohol dependent patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Detoxification](#)  
[\\*Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[\\*Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 52. Diversion and abuse of buprenorphine: Findings from national surveys of treatment patients and physicians.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(190-195), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Johanson, Chris-Ellyn; Arfken, Cynthia L; di Menza, Salvatore; Schuster, Charles Roberts

**Correspondence Address:** Johanson, Chris-Ellyn: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, Wayne State University, 1530 S State Street, Ste 900, Chicago, IL, US, 60605, [cjohans@med.wayne.edu](mailto:cjohans@med.wayne.edu)

**Institution:** Johanson, Chris-Ellyn: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, Wayne State University, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Since 2003, buprenorphine has been approved for the treatment of opioid dependence in office-based practice. Diversion and abuse can be a threat to its continued approval under these conditions. Methods: As part of a national postmarketing surveillance program, applicants to substance abuse treatment and physicians certified to prescribe buprenorphine were surveyed about their perceptions of buprenorphine/naloxone diversion and abuse. These surveys were supplemented by information from national databases. Availability of buprenorphine/naloxone was measured by number of tablets dispensed. Results: Measures of diversion and abuse of buprenorphine/naloxone increased from 2005 to 2009. The results from the applicant survey showed that the perceptions of the extent of diversion and abuse were lower than positive controls, methadone, oxycodone and heroin, but higher than the negative control, amitriptyline. By 2009, 46% of the physicians believed that buprenorphine/naloxone was diverted but 44% believed illegal use was for self-management of withdrawal and 53% believed the source of the medication was substance abuse patients. Other measures from national databases showed similar results. When adjusted for millions of tablets sold per year, slopes for measures of diversion and abuse were reduced. Conclusions: The increases in diversion and abuse measures indicate the need to take active attempts to curb diversion and abuse as well as continuous monitoring and surveillance of all

buprenorphine products. However, these increases parallel the increased number of tablets sold. Finding a balance of risk/benefit (i.e. diversion and abuse versus expanded treatment) remains a challenge. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Patients](#)  
[\\*Physicians](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Surveys](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 53. Characteristics of drug users who witness many overdoses: Implications for overdose prevention.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(168-173), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Bohnert, Amy S. B; Tracy, Melissa; Galea, Sandro

**Correspondence Address:** Bohnert, Amy S. B., 4250 Plymouth Rd, Box 5765, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109, amybohne@med.umich.edu

**Institution:** Bohnert, Amy S. B.: VA National Serious Mental Illness Treatment Research and Evaluation Center, Ann Arbor, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Programs to improve response of drug users when witnessing an overdose can reduce overdose mortality. Characteristics of drug users may be associated with the number of overdoses ever witnessed. This information could inform overdose prevention programs. Methods: Participants in New York City, who were age 18 and older with heroin and/or cocaine use in the past two months, were administered structured interviews (n = 1184). Survey topics included overdose response, drug use behavior, treatment history, and demographic information. Results: In a multivariable negative binomial regression model, those persons who were male (IRR [Incidence Rate Ratio]=1.7, CI [95% Confidence Interval]=1.4,2.2), had experienced homelessness (IRR=1.9, CI=1.4,2.6), had used heroin (IRR=2.0, CI=1.3,3.2), had overdosed themselves (IRR=1.9, CI=1.6,2.4), or had attended Narcotics Anonymous (IRR=1.3, CI=1.1,1.6) witnessed a greater count of overdoses in their lifetime. Those persons who have witnessed more overdoses were less likely to have sought medical assistance (OR [Odds Ratio]=0.7) and more likely to report counter-productive or ineffective actions (ORs between 1.9 and 2.4) at the last overdose they witnessed compared to persons who had only ever witnessed one or two overdoses. Conclusions: Persons at high risk for overdose are likely to witness more overdoses. Persons who had witnessed more overdoses were more likely to report taking ineffective action at the last overdose witnessed. Individuals who have witnessed many overdoses are likely key targets of overdose response training. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Death and Dying](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Drug Overdoses](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Homeless](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 54. Counselor training in several evidence-based psychosocial addiction treatments in private US substance abuse treatment centers.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(149-154), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Olmstead, Todd A; Abraham, Amanda J; Martino, Steve; Roman, Paul M

**Correspondence Address:** Olmstead, Todd A.: School of Public Policy, George Mason University, 3401 Fairfax Drive, MS 3B1, Arlington, VA, US, 22201, olmstead@gmu.edu

**Institution:** Olmstead, Todd A.: George Mason University, School of Public Policy, Arlington, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Given that most addiction counselors enter the field unprepared to implement psychosocial evidence-based practices (EBPs), surprisingly little is known about the extent to which substance abuse treatment centers provide their counselors with formal training in these treatments. This study examines the extent of formal training that treatment centers provide their counselors in cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), motivational interviewing (MI), contingency management (CM), and brief strategic family therapy (BSFT). Methods: Face-to-face interviews with 340 directors of a nationally representative sample of privately funded US substance abuse treatment centers. Results: Although a substantial number of treatment centers provide their counselors with formal training in EBPs that they use with their clients, coverage is far from complete. For example, of those centers that use CBT, 34% do not provide their counselors with any formal training in CBT (either initially or annually), and 61% do not provide training in CBT that includes supervised training cases. Sizable training gaps exist for MI, CM, and BSFT as well. Conclusions: The large training gaps found in this study give rise to concerns regarding the integrity with which CBT, MI, CM, and BSFT are being delivered by counselors in private US substance abuse treatment centers. Future research should examine the generalizability of our findings to other types of treatment centers (e.g., public) and to the implementation of other EBPs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Counselor Education](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[\\*Rehabilitation Centers](#)  
[\\*Training](#)  
[Psychosocial Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 55. Male injection drug users try new drugs following U.S. deportation to Tijuana, Mexico.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(142-148), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Robertson, Angela M; Rangel, M. Gudelia; Lozada, Remedios; Vera, Alicia; Ojeda, Victoria D

**Correspondence Address:** Ojeda, Victoria D.: Division of Global Public Health, University of California, San Diego School of Medicine, Institute of the Americas, 10111 N. Torrey Pines Road, Mail Code 0507, La Jolla, CA, US, 92093-0507, vojeda@ucsd.edu

**Institution:** Robertson, Angela M.: Division of Global Public Health, University of California, San Diego School of Medicine, Institute of the Americas, La Jolla, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Among male injection drug users (IDUs) in Tijuana, Mexico, U.S. deportation is associated with HIV transmission. Changing drug use behaviors following deportation, including the use of new drugs, may increase HIV risk but are understudied. We identify correlates of trying new drugs following male IDUs' most recent U.S. deportation to Mexico. Methods: In 2010, we recruited 328 deported male IDUs in

Tijuana, Mexico. Questionnaires collected retrospective data on drug use and other HIV risk behaviors throughout migratory events. Logistic regression identified correlates of trying new drugs/combinations following their most recent deportations. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. Results: Nearly one in six men (n = 52, 16%) tried new drugs following their most recent deportation, including heroin (n = 31), methamphetamine (n = 5), and heroin/methamphetamine combined (n = 17). Trying new drugs following deportation was independently associated with U.S. incarceration (adjusted odds ratio [AOR]=3.96; 95% confidence interval [C.I.] 1.78, 8.84), increasing numbers of U.S. deportations (AOR=1.11 per deportation; C.I. 1.03, 1.20), feeling sad following deportation (AOR 2.69; C.I. 1.41, 5.14), and perceiving that one's current lifestyle increases HIV/AIDS risk (AOR 3.91; C.I. 2.05, 7.44). Conclusions: Trying new drugs following U.S. deportation may be related to the unique contexts and stressors experienced by drug-abusing migrants as they attempt to reestablish their lives in Mexico. Findings imply an unmet need for health and social programs to alleviate pre- and post-deportation stressors faced by undocumented and return migrants in the U.S.-Mexico context. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Disease Transmission](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Injections](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[HIV](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 56. Beyond income: Material resources among drug users in economically-disadvantaged New York City neighborhoods.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(127-134), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Ompad, Danielle C; Nandi, Vijay; Cerda, Magdalena; Crawford, Natalie; Galea, Sandro; Vlahov, David

**Correspondence Address:** Ompad, Danielle C.: New York University, Steinhardt School of Culture, Education and Human Development, Department of Nutrition, Food Studies and Public Health, 35 West Fourth Street, 10th Floor, New York, NY, US, 10003, dco2@nyu.edu

**Institution:** Ompad, Danielle C.: Center for Health, Identity, Behavior, and Prevention Studies (CHIBPS), Steinhardt School of Culture, Education and Human Development, New York University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Little is known about material resources among drug users beyond income. Income measures can be insensitive to variation among the poor, do not account for variation in cost-of-living, and are subject to non-response bias and underreporting. Further, most do not include illegal income sources that may be relevant to drug-using populations. Methods: We explored the reliability and validity of an 18-item material resource scale and describe correlates of adequate resources among 1593 current, former and non-drug users recruited in New York City. Reliability was determined using coefficient alpha, omega h, and factor analysis. Criterion validity was explored by comparing item and mean scores by income and income source using ANOVA; content validity analyses compared scores by drug use. Multiple linear regression was used to describe correlates of adequate resources. Results: The coefficient alpha and omega h for the overall scale were 0.91 and 0.68, respectively, suggesting reliability was at least adequate. Legal income >\$5000 (vs. <=\$5000) and formal (vs. informal) income sources were associated with more resources, supporting criterion validity. We observed decreasing resources with increasing drug use severity, supporting construct validity. Three factors were identified: basic needs, economic resources and services. Many did not have their basic needs met and few had adequate economic resources. Correlates of adequate material resources included race/ethnicity, income, income source, and

homelessness. Conclusions: The 18-item material resource scale demonstrated reliability and validity among drug users. These data provide a different view of poverty, one that details specific challenges faced by low-income communities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Disadvantaged](#)  
[\\*Income Level](#)  
[\\*Neighborhoods](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Socioeconomic Status](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)  
[Urban Environments](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 57. Correlates of amphetamine-type stimulant use and associations with HIV-related risks among young women engaged in sex work in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(119-126), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Couture, Marie-Claude; Evans, Jennifer L; Sothy, Neth San; Stein, Ellen S; Sichan, Keo; Maher, Lisa; Page, Kimberly

**Correspondence Address:** Page, Kimberly: University of California San Francisco, Global Health Sciences, 50 Beale Street, Suite 1200, San Francisco, CA, US, 94105, [Kpage@psg.ucsf.edu](mailto:Kpage@psg.ucsf.edu)

**Institution:** Couture, Marie-Claude: University of California San Francisco, Global Health Sciences, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Amphetamine-type stimulant (ATS) use has increased in Cambodia and emerged as a significant problem among female sex workers (FSWs), potentially contributing to increased risk of HIV. We examined the prevalence of ATS use and its effect on sexual risk behaviors, and sexually transmitted infections (STI) among FSWs in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Methods: A one-year prospective study among young women engaged in sex work in brothels, entertainment establishments and on a freelance basis. Socio-demographics, sexual risks, and recent ATS use were assessed by self-report. Blood and urine samples were collected to detect HIV, Chlamydia trachomatis (CT) and Neisseria gonorrhoeae (GC). Bivariate and multivariate longitudinal analyses were conducted to assess the effects of ATS use on number of sex partners, inconsistent condom use with paying partners and incident STI. Results: ATS use was higher among women working freelance (35.6%) and in brothels (34.8%) compared to women working in entertainment establishments (17.7%) or in multiple venues (14.8%). ATS users reported more sex partners and days drunk in the previous month. In multivariate longitudinal analysis, ATS use was associated with having a higher number of sex partners (adjusted relative ratio 1.49; 95% CI: 1.00-2.21) and incident STI (adjusted odds ratio 5.41; 95% CI: 1.15-25.48), but not inconsistent condom use with paying partner. Conclusion: ATS users had more sex partners, high level of alcohol use, and were at increased risk of STI. Our findings underscore ATS use as an important emerging risk exposure that should be integrated into HIV prevention interventions targeting this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

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

\*HIV  
 \*Prostitution  
 \*Risk Factors  
 Human Females  
 Sexual Risk Taking

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 58. Exploring age of onset as a causal link between major depression and nonmedical use of prescription medications.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(99-104), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Schepis, Ty S; McCabe, Sean Esteban

**Correspondence Address:** Schepis, Ty S.: Department of Psychology, Texas State University, 601 University Drive, San Marcos, TX, US, 78666, schepis@txstate.edu

**Institution:** Schepis, Ty S.: Department of Psychology, Texas State University, San Marcos, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Nonmedical use of prescription medications (NUPM) has been associated with major depression (MDD), but the specific processes by which they might interact and influence one another are understudied. This investigation attempted to clarify the relationship between MDD and NUPM by examining whether age of MDD onset influenced current and past NUPM and by examining whether age of NUPM onset influenced lifetime or past year MDD. Methods: These goals were met through use of data from the 2005 to 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Analyses utilized design-based logistic regression, and current age and order of MDD onset and NUPM initiation were examined in interactions with age of MDD or NUPM onset. Results: For each year MDD onset was delayed, odds of lifetime, past year, past 30-day NUPM and substance dependence from NUPM were decreased by 2.3%, 2.6%, 1.9% and 2.3%, respectively. Earlier NUPM onset increased odds of past year (3.8%) and lifetime MDD (4.3%) in young adults, and lifetime MDD (2.5%) in 26-34 age group. Current age also interacted with age of MDD onset, with effects on NUPM pronounced in the 65 and older cohort. Order of MDD/NUPM onset generally did not interact with age of MDD onset, but it did interact with age of NUPM onset; the effects of NUPM onset on past year MDD were only significant in those with NUPM first. Conclusions: These results highlight the need for further investigations of the interactions between depression and NUPM, particularly to evaluate potential causal relationships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Major Depression  
 \*Onset (Disorders)  
 \*Prescription Drugs

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 59. Craving and illicit heroin use among patients in heroin-assisted treatment.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(74-80), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Blanken, Peter; Hendriks, Vincent M; Koeter, Maarten W. J; van Ree, Jan M; van den Brink, Wim

**Correspondence Address:** Blanken, Peter: Parnassia Addiction Research Centre (PARC), Brijder Addiction Treatment, P.O. Box 53002, The Hague, Netherlands, 2505 AA, p.blanken@umcutrecht.nl

**Institution:** Blanken, Peter: Central Committee on the Treatment of Heroin Addicts (CCBH), University Medical Center, Utrecht, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: To investigate in heroin-assisted treatment (HAT) compared to methadone maintenance treatment (MMT): the course of heroin craving and illicit heroin use, their mutual association, and their association with multi-domain treatment response. Design: RCTs on the efficacy of 12 months co-prescribed injectable or inhalable HAT compared to 12 months continued oral MMT. Setting: Outpatient treatment in MMT- or specialized HAT-centers in the Netherlands. Participants: Chronic, treatment-refractory heroin dependent patients (n =73). Study parameters: General craving for heroin (Obsessive Compulsive Drug Use Scale); self-reported illicit heroin use; multi-domain treatment response in physical, mental and social health and illicit drug use. Findings: The course of heroin craving and illicit heroin use differed significantly, with strong reductions in HAT but not in MMT. General heroin craving was significantly related to illicit heroin use. Heroin craving was not and illicit heroin use was marginally related to multi-domain treatment response, but only in MMT and not in HAT. Conclusions: Heroin craving and illicit heroin use were significantly associated and both strongly decreased in HAT but not in MMT. Craving was not related to multi-domain treatment response and illicit heroin use was marginally related to treatment response in MMT, but not in HAT. The latter was probably due to the strong reduction in illicit heroin use in most patients in HAT and the small sample size of the sub-study. It is hypothesized that the strong reductions in craving for heroin in HAT are related to the stable availability of prescribed, pharmaceutical grade heroin. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 60. Randomized multi-site trial of the Job Seekers' Workshop in patients with substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(55-64), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Svikis, Dace S; Keyser-Marcus, Lori; Stitzer, Maxine; Rieckmann, Traci; Safford, Laretta; Loeb, Peter; Allen, Tim; Luna-Anderson, Carol; Back, Sudie E; Cohen, Judith; DeBernardi, Michael A; Dillard, Bruce; Forcehimes, Alyssa; Jaffee, William; Killeen, Therese; Kolodner, Ken; Levy, Michael; Pallas, Diane; Perl, Harold I; Potter, Jennifer Sharpe; Provost, Scott; Reese, Karen; Sampson, Royce R; Sepulveda, Allison; Snead, Ned; Wong, Conrad J; Zweben, Joan

**Correspondence Address:** Svikis, Dace S.: Department of Psychology, AWHARE (Addiction & Women's Health, Advancing Research and Evaluation), Virginia Commonwealth University, Old City Hall, Room 350A, 1001 East Broad Street, P.O. Box 980343, Richmond, VA, US, 23298-0343, dssvikis@vcu.edu

**Institution:** Svikis, Dace S.: Department of Psychology, AWHARE (Addiction & Women's Health Advancing Research and Evaluation), Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Unemployment is associated with negative outcomes both during and after drug abuse treatment. Interventions designed to increase rates of employment may also improve drug abuse treatment outcomes. The purpose of this multi-site clinical trial was to evaluate the Job Seekers' Workshop (JSW), a three session, manualized program designed to train patients in the skills needed to find and secure a job. Method: Study participants were recruited through the NIDA Clinical Trials Network (CTN) from six psychosocial counseling (n =327) and five methadone maintenance (n =301) drug treatment programs. Participants were randomly assigned to either standard care (program-specific services plus brochure with local employment resources) (SC) or standard care plus JSW. Three 4-h small group JSW sessions were offered weekly by

trained JSW facilitators with ongoing fidelity monitoring. Results: JSW and SC participants had similar 12- and 24-week results for the primary outcome measure (i.e., obtaining a new taxed job or enrollment in a training program). Specifically, one-fifth of participants at 12weeks (20.1-24.3%) and nearly one-third at 24weeks (31.4-31.9%) had positive outcomes, with "obtaining a new taxed job" accounting for the majority of cases. Conclusion: JSW group participants did not have higher rates of employment/training than SC controls. Rates of job acquisition were modest for both groups, suggesting more intensive interventions may be needed. Alternate targets (e.g., enhancing patient motivation, training in job-specific skills) warrant further study as well. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Drug Abuse Prevention  
 \*Job Search  
 \*Unemployment  
 Job Security  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 61. MDMA (Ecstasy) association with impaired fMRI BOLD thalamic coherence and functional connectivity.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(41-47), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Salomon, Ronald M; Karageorgiou, John; Dietrich, Mary S; McLellan, Jessica Y; Charboneau, Evonne J; Blackford, Jennifer U; Cowan, Ronald L

**Correspondence Address:** Salomon, Ronald M.: Vanderbilt Psychiatric Hospital, 3rd Floor, 1601 23rd Avenue South, Nashville, TN, US, 37212, ron.salomon@vanderbilt.edu

**Institution:** Salomon, Ronald M.: Psychiatric Neuroimaging Program, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, TN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: MDMA exposure is associated with chronic serotonergic dysfunction in preclinical and clinical studies. A recent functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) comparison of past MDMA users to non-MDMA-using controls revealed increased spatial extent and amplitude of activation in the supplementary motor area during motor tasks (Karageorgiou et al., 2009). Blood oxygenation level dependent (BOLD) data from that study were reanalyzed for intraregional coherence and for inter-regional temporal correlations between time series, as functional connectivity. Methods: Fourteen MDMA users and ten controls reporting similar non-MDMA abuse performed finger taps during fMRI. Fourteen motor pathway regions plus a pontine raphe region were examined. Coherence was expressed as percent of voxels positively correlated with an intraregional index voxel. Functional connectivity was determined using wavelet correlations. Results: Intraregional thalamic coherence was significantly diminished at low frequencies in MDMA users compared to controls ( $p=0.009$ ). Inter-regional functional connectivity was significantly weaker for right thalamo - left caudate ( $p=0.002$ ), right thalamo - left thalamus ( $p=0.007$ ), right caudate - right postcentral ( $p=0.007$ ) and right supplementary motor area - right precentral gyrus ( $p=0.011$ ) region pairs compared to controls. When stratified by lifetime exposure, significant negative associations were observed between cumulative MDMA use and functional connectivity in seven other region-pairs, while only one region-pair showed a positive association. Conclusions: Reported prior MDMA use was associated with deficits in BOLD intraregional coherence and inter-regional functional connectivity, even among functionally robust pathways involving motor regions. This suggests that MDMA use is associated with long-lasting effects on brain neurophysiology beyond the cognitive domain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Motor Cortex](#)  
[\\*Raphe Nuclei](#)  
[\\*Thalamus](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**62. Increased risk of Parkinson's disease in individuals hospitalized with conditions related to the use of methamphetamine or other amphetamine-type drugs.**

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(35-40), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Callaghan, Russell C; Cunningham, James K; Sykes, Jenna; Kish, Stephen J

**Correspondence Address:** Callaghan, Russell C.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell St., Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2S1, [Russell\\_Callaghan@camh.net](mailto:Russell_Callaghan@camh.net)

**Institution:** Callaghan, Russell C.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Since methamphetamine and other amphetamine-type stimulants (meth/amphetamine) can damage dopaminergic neurons, researchers have long speculated that these drugs may predispose users to develop Parkinson's disease (PD), a dopamine deficiency neurological disorder. Methods: We employed a retrospective population-based cohort study using all linked statewide California inpatient hospital episodes and death records from January 1, 1990 through December 31, 2005. Patients at least 30 years of age were followed for up to 16 years. Competing risks analysis was used to determine whether the meth/amphetamine cohort had elevated risk of developing PD (ICD-9 332.0; ICD-10 G20) in comparison to a matched population-proxy appendicitis group and a matched cocaine drug control group. Individuals admitted to hospital with meth/amphetamine-related conditions (n =40,472; ICD-9 codes 304.4, 305.7, 969.7, E854.2) were matched on age, race, sex, date of index admission, and patterns of hospital admission with patients with appendicitis conditions (n =207,831; ICD-9 codes 540-542) and also individuals with cocaine-use disorders (n =35,335; ICD-9 codes 304.2, 305.6, 968.5). Results: The meth/amphetamine cohort showed increased risk of PD compared to both that of the matched appendicitis group [hazard ratio (HR)=1.76, 95% CI: 1.12-2.75, p =0.017] and the matched cocaine group [HR=2.44, 95% CI: 1.32-4.41, p =0.004]. The cocaine group did not show elevated hazard of PD compared to the matched appendicitis group [HR=1.04, 95% CI: 0.56-1.93, p =0.80]. Conclusion: These data provide evidence that meth/amphetamine users have above-normal risk for developing PD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Parkinson's Disease](#)  
[Hospitalized Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**63. Socializing in an open drug scene: The relationship between access to private space and drug-related street disorder.**

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(28-34), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

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

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

**Institution:** DeBeck, Kora: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, BC, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Limited attention has been given to the potential role that the structure of housing available to people who are entrenched in street-based drug scenes may play in influencing the amount of time injection drug users (IDU) spend on public streets. We sought to examine the relationship between time spent socializing in Vancouver's drug scene and access to private space. Methods: Using multivariate logistic regression we evaluated factors associated with socializing (three+ hours each day) in Vancouver's open drug scene among a prospective cohort of IDU. We also assessed attitudes towards relocating socializing activities if greater access to private indoor space was provided. Results: Among our sample of 1114 IDU, 43% fit our criteria for socializing in the open drug scene. In multivariate analysis, having limited access to private space was independently associated with socializing (adjusted odds ratio: 1.80, 95% confidence interval: 1.28-2.55). In further analysis, 65% of 'socializers' reported positive attitudes towards relocating socializing if they had greater access to private space. Conclusion: These findings suggest that providing IDU with greater access to private indoor space may reduce one component of drug-related street disorder. Low-threshold supportive housing based on the 'housing first' model that include safeguards to manage behaviors associated with illicit drug use appear to offer important opportunities to create the types of private spaces that could support a reduction in street disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Injections](#)  
[\\*Personal Space](#)  
[\\*Socialization](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 64. Drug use and HIV risk outcomes in opioid-injecting men in the Republic of Georgia: Behavioral treatment+naltrexone compared to usual care.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2012, vol./is. 120/1-3(14-21), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2012)

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

**Correspondence Address:** Jones, Hendree E.: RTI International, 3040 Cornwallis Road, Research Triangle Park, NC, US, 27709, hjones@rti.org

**Institution:** Otiashvili, David: Addiction Research Center, Union Alternative Republic of Georgia, Tbilisi, Georgia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: To test the initial feasibility of a novel 22-week comprehensive intervention pairing behavioral treatment with naltrexone that aimed at engaging, retaining, and treating opioid-injecting men in the Republic of Georgia. Methods: Forty opioid-injecting male and their drug-free female partners participated in a two-group randomized clinical trial at the field site of the Union Alternative Georgia, in Tbilisi, Republic of Georgia. The comprehensive intervention that paired behavioral treatment with naltrexone for the male participants (n =20) included counseling sessions using Motivational Interviewing for both the male participant and the couple, monetary incentives for drug abstinence, and research-supported detoxification followed by naltrexone treatment. Male participants in the usual care condition (n =20) had the opportunity to attend once-a-week individualized education sessions and upon request receive referrals to detoxification programs and aftercare that could or could not have included naltrexone. Outcome measures included entry into inpatient detoxification and naltrexone treatment, urine drug screening,

reduction in illicit substance use, use of benzodiazepines, injection of buprenorphine, and needle and syringe sharing. Results: The comprehensive intervention condition showed significantly more weekly urine samples negative for illicit opioids during weeks 1-22 (7.0 vs. 1.4;  $p < .001$ ) and reported significant declines in use of benzodiazepines and injection of buprenorphine (both  $ps < .004$ ). Conclusions: The first behavioral treatment randomized clinical trial in the Republic of Georgia found that the use of tailored behavioral therapy paired with naltrexone is both feasible and efficacious for treating drug use and reducing HIV drug-risk behavior in Georgian men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Naltrexone](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[HIV](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 65. Acceptability and cultural fit of spiritual self-schema therapy for Puerto Rican women with addiction disorders: Qualitative findings.

**Citation:** Women & Therapy, January 2012, vol./is. 35/1-2(106-119), 0270-3149;1541-0315 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Melendez, Michael; Cortes, Dharma E; Amaro, Hortensia

**Correspondence Address:** Melendez, Michael: Simmons College School of Social Work, 300 Fenway P404N, Boston, MA, US, 02115, Melendez@simmons.edu

**Institution:** Melendez, Michael: Simmons College School of Social Work, Institute on Urban Health Research, Northeastern University, Boston, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We present findings on the (1) acceptability of Spiritual Self-Schema (3-S) therapy with Puerto Rican women and (2) fit with women's cultural, gender, literacy, clinical, and religious backgrounds. 3-S is a well-documented efficacious intervention for substance use and HIV risk behaviors. Participants were 13 urban, low-income Puerto Rican women in a residential treatment program in a large Northeastern city. Findings from therapy session videotapes, focus groups, and clinician memos indicate high acceptability and fit of 3-S therapy for Puerto Rican women. However, lack of fit in several areas indicates the need for modification of specific aspects of 3-S for Latinas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Schema](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)  
[\\*Latinos/Latinas](#)  
[Family Background](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Literacy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 66. Sedative use and incident cognitive decline among persons aged 75 years and older: A population-based longitudinal study.

**Citation:** International Psychogeriatrics, January 2012, vol./is. 24/1(48-54), 1041-6102;1741-203X (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Desplenter, Franciska; Lavikainen, Piia; Hartikainen, Sirpa; Sulkava, Raimo; Bell, J. Simon

**Correspondence Address:** Bell, J. Simon: Quality Use of Medicines and Pharmacy Research Centre, Sansom Institute, School of Pharmacy and Medical Sciences, University of South Australia, Frome Road, Adelaide, SA, Australia, 5000, simon.bell@unisa.edu.au

**Institution:** Desplenter, Franciska: Kuopio Research Centre of Geriatric Care, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Acute exposure to sedative drugs may induce memory impairment, but there is mixed evidence that long-term sedative use may result in incident cognitive decline. The objective of this study was to investigate the use of sedative drugs and incident cognitive decline in a population-based sample of persons aged 75 years and older. Methods: The study sample comprised 781 participants in the Geriatric Multidisciplinary Strategy for the Good Care of the Elderly (GeMS) study in Kuopio, Finland. Data on health status, drug use, and sociodemographic factors were elicited during annual nurse interviews from 2004 to 2007. A linear mixed model was used to compare change in Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) scores (2005-2007) among users of sedative drugs in 2004 and 2005 (n = 139) to non-users of sedative drugs from 2004 to 2007 (n = 310). The model was adjusted for covariates including age, gender, education, depressive symptoms and antipsychotic use. Results: Unadjusted mean MMSE scores were 27.50 in 2005, 26.58 in 2006, and 25.95 in 2007 among users of sedative drugs. Unadjusted mean MMSE scores were 28.05 in 2005, 27.61 in 2006, and 27.09 in 2007 among non-users of sedative drugs. Adjusted mean MMSE scores were 0.31 points lower in 2005, 0.62 points lower in 2006, and 0.93 lower in 2007 among users compared to non-users of sedative drugs (P = 0.051). Conclusions: Sedatives were not associated with statistically significant cognitive decline. However, clinicians should maintain a judicious approach to prescribing sedative drugs given the risk of adverse drug events. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Psychogeriatric Association; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Impairment](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Geriatrics](#)  
[\\*Sedatives](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 67. An introduction to item response theory for health behavior researchers.

**Citation:** American Journal of Health Behavior, January 2012, vol./is. 36/1(31-43), 1087-3244;1945-7359 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Warne, Russell T; McKyer, E. Lisako J; Smith, Matthew L

**Correspondence Address:** Warne, Russell T., rwarne@uvu.edu

**Institution:** Warne, Russell T.: Department of Educational Psychology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To introduce item response theory (IRT) to health behavior researchers by contrasting it with classical test theory and providing an example of IRT in health behavior. Method: Demonstrate IRT by fitting the 2PL model to substance-use survey data from the Adolescent Health Risk Behavior questionnaire (n = 1343 adolescents). Results: An IRT 2PL model can produce viable substance use scores that differentiate different levels of substance use, resulting in improved precision and specificity at the respondent level. Conclusion: IRT is a viable option for health researchers who want to

produce high-quality scores for unidimensional constructs. The results from our example--although not flawless-- demonstrate the feasibility of IRT in health behavior research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Health Behavior](#)  
[\\*Item Response Theory](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 68. Mental health parity legislation: Implications for children and youth with serious emotional disturbance.

**Citation:** Social Work in Mental Health, January 2012, vol./is. 10/1(12-33), 1533-2985 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Bailey, Bridget C; Davis, Tamara S

**Correspondence Address:** Bailey, Bridget C.: Graduate Student, College of Social Work, Ohio State University, 1947 College Road, Columbus, OH, US, 43210, bailey.798@osu.edu

**Institution:** Bailey, Bridget C.: College of Social Work, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Ensuring access to appropriate treatment for children and adolescents with mental health needs is a major policy concern. Recent legislation in the form of the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 (MHPAEA) offers hope for mental health care to a large number of families; however, the lack of a federal definition of mental illness and state differences in coverage, often excluding children's diagnoses, are major limitations in coverage that perhaps might not meet the needs of youth with serious emotional disturbances. Implications of this parity legislation for children and youth are discussed with a particular focus on children and youth with Severe Emotional Disturbance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Government Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Parity](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[Emotional Disturbances](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 69. Five factors of personality and emotional intelligence in addict and non-addict men.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychology, 2011, vol./is. 15/1(40-57), 1680-8436 (Spr, 2011)

**Author(s):** Khodaie, Ali; Abdollahi, Mohammad Hosein; Farahani, Mohammad Naghi; Ramazani, Waliollah

**Correspondence Address:** Khodaie, Ali, alikhdie@gmail.com

**Institution:** Khodaie, Ali: Tarbiat Moallem University, Tehran, Iran

**Language:** Farsi (Iranian)

**Abstract:** This study aims to survey five big factors of personality and emotional intelligence in addicts and non-addicts. Using available, sampling method, subjects including drug addicts who were referred to two addiction-release centers of the Welfare Office in a one-month period and non-drug addicts who were the accompanying person of the drug-addicts in these centers were selected. Then both groups filled in the Five Factors Inventory Gardoun(Farahani et. ) and Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (Salovy and Meyer ). MANOVA was used to compare each of the personality factors and emotional intelligence characteristics. Logistic regression was used, to predict addiction-susceptibility of the participants based on the five big factors of personality and

emotional intelligence. The results showed a significant difference between the addicts and non-addicts in neuroticism, openness and conscientiousness. There was no significant difference in extraversion and agreeableness between the two groups. Also in all three components of emotional intelligence i.e. attention, distinction and difference, significant differences were observed between addicts and non-addicts. Wald test results showed that from the eight variables entered in the logistic regression equation, only four factors of neuroticism, conscientiousness, clarity and repair were the best predictors of addiction-susceptibility of the individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Conscientiousness](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Emotional Intelligence](#)  
[\\*Personality Traits](#)  
[Five Factor Personality Model](#)  
[Human Males](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 70. Medical treatment of alcohol dependence: A systematic review.

**Citation:** International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine, 2011, vol./is. 42/3(227-266), 0091-2174;1541-3527 (2011)

**Author(s):** Miller, Peter M; Book, Sarah W; Stewart, Scott H

**Correspondence Address:** Miller, Peter M.: Center for Drug and Alcohol Programs, Medical University of South Carolina, 67 President Street, P.O. Box 250861, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, millerpm@musc.edu

**Institution:** Miller, Peter M.: Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To summarize published data on pharmacologic treatments for alcohol dependence alone and in combination with brief psychosocial therapies that may be feasible for primary care and specialty medical settings. Methods: We conducted electronic searches of published original research articles and reviews in MEDLINE, SCOPUS, CINAHL, Embase, and PsycINFO. In addition, hand searches of reference lists of review articles, supplemental searches of internet references and contacts with experts in the field were conducted. Randomized controlled studies published between January 1960 and August 2010 that met our inclusion/exclusion criteria were included. Results: A total of 85 studies, representing 18,937 subjects, met our criteria for inclusion. The evidence base for oral naltrexone (6% more days abstinent than placebo in the largest study) and topiramate (prescribed off-label) (e.g., 26.2% more days abstinent than placebo in a recent study) is positive but modest. Acamprosate shows modest efficacy with recently abstinent patients, with European studies showing better results than U.S. ones. The evidence-base for disulfiram is equivocal. Depot naltrexone shows efficacy (25% greater reduction in rate of heavy drinking vs. placebo, in one of the largest studies) in a limited number of studies. Some studies suggest that patients do better with extensive psychosocial treatments added to medications while others show that brief support can be equally effective. Conclusions: Although treatment effects are modest, medications for alcohol dependence, in conjunction with either brief support or more extensive psychosocial therapy, can be effective in primary and specialty care medical settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**71. Substance-related health problems during rave parties in The Netherlands (1997-2008).**

- Citation:** PLoS ONE, December 2011, vol./is. 6/12, 1932-6203 (Dec 28, 2011)
- Author(s):** Krul, Jan; Blankers, Matthijs; Girbes, Armand R. J
- Correspondence Address:** Krul, Jan, jk13@home.nl
- Institution:** Krul, Jan: Educare Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The objective of this study was to describe a 12-year (1997-2008) observation of substance-related incidents occurring at rave parties in the Netherlands, including length of visits to first-aid stations, substances used, and severity of the incidents. During rave parties, specifically trained medical and paramedical personnel staffed first aid stations. Visitors were diagnosed and treated, and their data were recorded using standardized methods. During the 12-year period with 249 rave parties involving about 3,800,000 visitors, 27,897 people visited a first aid station, of whom 10,100 reported having a substance-related problem. The mean age of these people was 22.3+/-5.4 years; 52.4% of them were male. Most (66.7%) substance-related problems were associated with ecstasy or alcohol use or both. Among 10,100 substance-related cases, 515 required professional medical care, and 16 of these cases were life threatening. People with a substance-related problem stayed 20 min at the first aid station, which was significantly longer than the 5 min that those without a substance-related health problem stayed. These unique data from the Netherlands identify a variety of acute health problems related to the use of alcohol, amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine, ecstasy, and GHB. Although most problems were minor, people using GHB more often required professional medical care those using the other substances. We recommended adherence to harm and risk reduction policy, and the use of first aid stations with specially trained staff for both minor and serious incidents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Krul et al.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Recreation](#)  
[Health](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

**72. Neuropsychological intervention in a case of Korsakoff's amnesia.**

- Citation:** Brain Impairment, December 2011, vol./is. 12/3(231-238), 1443-9646 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Alves Monteiro, Maria de Fatima; Prado Bolognani, Silvia Adriana; Rivero, Thiago Strahler; Amodeo Bueno, Orlando Francisco
- Correspondence Address:** Alves Monteiro, Maria de Fatima, R. Embau 54, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 04039-060, monteirofatima2005@yahoo.com.br
- Institution:** Alves Monteiro, Maria de Fatima: Department of Psychobiology, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The cognitive symptoms that characterise the Wernicke-Korsakoff's syndrome include anterograde amnesia, confabulation, temporal-spatial disorientation, severe apathy, poor awareness of one's own mental state and changes in executive functions. Such deficits may persist even after the clinical profile stabilises. There are no studies that report an intervention after the acute phase, possibly due to the complexity of these cases. This study provides a descriptive analysis of neuropsychological rehabilitation concomitant to the neurological and psychiatric treatment of a woman who presented the symptoms described by Korsakoff. The intervention focused on reducing the impact caused by the

cognitive and behavioural sequelae in the patient's daily life. It described a 25-week neuropsychological program, providing education and compensatory strategies for the patient, and also orientation and support from 2 professional caregivers and family members. Quantitative and qualitative measures were used to evaluate the effect of the intervention on memory efficacy, emotional state and social participation. Both caregivers reported a decrease in the frequency of memory lapses after treatment. Positive changes were also seen in self-care, activities at home, decision-making and participation in social activities. It is concluded that this case achieved results through the collaboration between members of an interdisciplinary team and caregivers providing daily support. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amnesia](#)  
[\\*Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)  
[\\*Neuropsychological Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### **73. Pilot study of the application of magnetic bead protein profiling to the study of biomarkers in addiction research.**

**Citation:** The World Journal of Biological Psychiatry, 2011, vol./is. 12/Suppl 1(80-84), 1562-2975;1814-1412 (2011)

**Author(s):** Meister, L; Alawam, K; Dudley, E; Taurines, R; Muller, S. E; Walter, M; Hoppner, J; Teipel, S; Donev, R. M; Eckert, A; Wiesbeck, G. A; Thome, J

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**Institution:** Meister, L.: Division of Substance Use Disorders, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: Proteomic technologies based on mass spectrometry are increasingly used as a valuable tool in clinical research allowing high-throughput protein and peptide profiling to be undertaken. Whilst previous research has focussed die application of this novel technology on the study of patients with disorders compared to comparable individuals from the healthy population, this current study seeks to determine the effect of successful treatment for alcoholism on the serum protein profile obtained. Methods: Serum samples were collected from patients after initial treatment for alcohol abuse and also 6 months after treatment. The serum samples were prepared for analysis using reverse phase magnetic bead fractionation and the resulting peptides analysed by matrix assisted laser desorption ionisation time-of-flight (MALDI-ToF) mass spectrometry. Results: Whilst the majority of the peptides detected by this approach exhibited constant levels between the two time points, three peptides were elevated at the 6-month time point compared to the initial sampling. Conclusions: Whilst disorders with very clear biological causes (such as cancer) exhibit significantly different peptide profiles, psychiatric disorders such as alcohol addiction which are multifactorial show less obvious changes. Despite this the two groups of samples could statistically be distinguished by certain peptides expression levels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Peptides](#)  
[\\*Profiles \(Measurement\)](#)  
[\\*Proteins](#)  
[Magnetism](#)  
[Technology](#)  
[Spectroscopy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**74. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) for treatment of alcohol dependence.**

- Citation:** The World Journal of Biological Psychiatry, 2011, vol./is. 12/Suppl 1(57-62), 1562-2975;1814-1412 (2011)
- Author(s):** Hoppner, Jacqeline; Broese, Thomas; Wendler, Lutz; Berger, Christoph; Thome, Johannes
- Correspondence Address:** Hoppner, Jacqeline: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Rostock, Gehlsheimer Strasse 20, Rostock, Germany, D-18147, jacqueline.hoepfner@med.uni-rostock.de
- Institution:** Hoppner, Jacqeline: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Centre of Nervous Disease, University of Rostock, Rostock, Germany
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: Neuroimaging studies have found that alcohol dependent patients display dopaminergic dysfunction in the ventral striatum, which is associated with alcohol craving. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) was introduced as a promising new treatment option for depression, and among other neurobiological mechanisms, it is able to stimulate the striatal dopaminergic system. The aim of our study was to investigate the effect of high frequency rTMS of the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex compared to sham stimulation on craving and mood in alcohol dependent women. Furthermore, the impact on an attentional blink (AB) paradigm to pictures with neutral, emotional and alcohol-related contents was proofed. Methods: Nineteen female detoxified patients were randomized either to a high frequency rTMS (20 Hz) over the left DLPFC (n = 10) or a sham stimulations (n = 9) at 10 days. Alcohol craving was determined with the Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale, depressive symptoms were registered by means of Hamilton Depression Rating Scale and Beck' Depression Inventory. For the AB paradigm an age-matched control group was investigated. Results: There were no significantly differences between both groups regarding alcohol craving or mood. In the AB paradigm, real stimulated patients detected alcohol related T2 targets incorrectly in comparison to the sham stimulated and control subjects. Summary: Although there were no differences in clinical parameters such as craving or mood after real high frequency rTMS compared to sham stimulation, we found an interesting difference between the real and the sham stimulated group and controls in the AB paradigm indicating an increase of the AB effect to alcohol-related pictures after real stimulation. Further studies are needed to replicate these findings and correlate them to clinical and neurophysiological data. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation](#)  
[Craving](#)  
[Dopamine](#)  
[Emotional States](#)  
[Striatum](#)  
[Visual Cortex](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**75. Gene therapy for psychiatric disorders.**

- Citation:** The World Journal of Biological Psychiatry, 2011, vol./is. 12/Suppl 1(16-18), 1562-2975;1814-1412 (2011)
- Author(s):** Thome, Johannes; Hassler, Frank; Zachariou, Vanna
- Correspondence Address:** Thome, Johannes: Clinic and Polyclinic for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Rostock, Gehlsheimerstrasse 20, Rostock, Germany, 18147, Johannes.thome@med.uni-rostock.de

**Institution:** Thome, Johannes: Clinic and Polyclinic for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Rostock, Rostock, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** There is no indication that gene therapy can be applied in psychiatric patients any time soon. However, there are several promising developments on the level of experimental neuroscience indicating that gene therapy approaches have an effect in animal models of several psychiatric disorders including drug addiction, affective disorders, psychoses and dementia, modifying behavioural parameters via interventions on the molecular and cellular level. However, before gene therapy in psychiatric disorders can be considered on the human level, not only neurobiological and technical problems need to be overcome, but also important ethical questions answered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Patients](#)  
[\\*Gene Therapy](#)  
[Animal Models](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 76. The role of school engagement in preventing adolescent delinquency and substance use: A survival analysis.

**Citation:** Journal of Adolescence, December 2011, vol./is. 34/6(1181-1192), 0140-1971 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Li, Yibing; Zhang, Wei; Liu, Jianjun; Arbeit, Miriam R; Schwartz, Seth J; Bowers, Edmond P; Lerner, Richard M

**Correspondence Address:** Li, Yibing: Human Development, American Institutes for Research, 1000 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, Washington, DC, US, 20007, yli@air.org

**Institution:** Li, Yibing: Human Development, American Institutes for Research, Washington, DC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The present study was designed to examine the effects of school engagement on risky behavior in adolescence. Using data from the 4-H Study of Positive Youth Development (PYD), a longitudinal study of U.S. adolescents, discrete-time survival analyses were conducted to assess the effect of behavioral and emotional school engagement on the initiation of drug use and delinquency. The current analyses used seven years of longitudinal data collected from youth and their parents. Results of discrete-time survival analysis indicated that, controlling for demographic variables, higher degrees of behavioral and emotional school engagement predicted a significantly lower risk of substance use and involvement in delinquency. Substance use prevention programs and other health-risk reduction programs should include components (i.e., adolescents' participation in and emotional attachment to school) to capitalize on the protective role of the school context against youth risk behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Crime Prevention](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[\\*Student Engagement](#)  
[Risk Assessment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 77. Beliefs about gambling problems and recovery: Results from a general population telephone survey.

**Citation:** Journal of Gambling Studies, December 2011, vol./is. 27/4(625-631), 1050-5350;1573-3602 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Cunningham, John A; Cordingley, Joanne; Hodgins, David C; Toneatto, Tony

**Correspondence Address:** Cunningham, John A.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2S1, John\_Cunningham@camh.net

**Institution:** Cunningham, John A.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Respondents were asked their beliefs about gambling abuse as part of a general population telephone survey. The random digit dialing survey consisted of 8,467 interviews of adults, 18 years and older, from Ontario, Canada (45% male; mean age = 46.2). The predominant conception of gambling abuse was that of an addiction, similar to drug addiction. More than half of respondents reported that treatment was necessary and almost three-quarters of respondents felt that problem gamblers would have to give up gambling completely in order to overcome their gambling problem. Problem gamblers (past or current) were less likely than non- or social gamblers to believe that treatment was needed, and current problem gamblers were least likely to believe that abstinence was required, as compared to all other respondents. Strong agreement with conceptions of gambling abuse as disease or addiction were positively associated with belief that treatment is needed, while strong agreement with conceptions of disease or wrongdoing were positively associated with belief that abstinence is required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[Behavior Change](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 78. An eight component decision-making model for problem gambling: A systems approach to stimulate integrative research.

**Citation:** Journal of Gambling Studies, December 2011, vol./is. 27/4(523-563), 1050-5350;1573-3602 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Nussbaum, David; Honarmand, Kimia; Govoni, Richard; Kalahani-Bargis, Martina; Bass, Stephanie; Ni, Xinqun; LaForge, Kaitlyn; Burden, Andrea; Romero, Kristoffer; Basarke, Sonya; Courbasson, Christine; Deamond, Wade

**Correspondence Address:** Nussbaum, David: Department of Psychology, University of Toronto Scarborough, SW414 1265 Military Trail, Toronto, ON, Canada, M1C 1A4, dnussbaum@utsc.utoronto.ca

**Institution:** Nussbaum, David: Department of Psychology, University of Toronto Scarborough, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Problem Gambling (PG) represents a serious problem for affected individuals, their families and society in general. Previous approaches to understanding PG have been confined to only a subset of the psychobiological factors influencing PG. We present a model that attempts to integrate potential causal factors across levels of organization, providing empirical evidence from the vast literature on PG and complimentary literatures in decision-making and addiction. The model posits that components are arranged systematically to bias decisions in favor of either immediately approaching or avoiding

targets affording the opportunity for immediate reward. Dopamine, Testosterone and Endogenous Opioids favor immediate approach, while Serotonin and Cortisol favor inhibition. Glutamate is involved in associative learning between stimuli and promotes the approach response through its link to the DA reward system. GABA functions to monitor performance and curb impulsive decision-making. Finally, while very high levels of Norepinephrine can induce arousal to an extent that is detrimental to sound decision-making, the reactivity of the Norepinephrine system and its effects of Cortisol levels can shift the focus towards long-term consequences, thereby inhibiting impulsive decisions. Empirical evidence is provided showing the effects of each component on PG and decision-making across behavioural, neuropsychological, functional neuroimaging and genetic levels. Last, an effect size analysis of the growing pharmacotherapy literature is presented. It is hoped that this model will stimulate multi-level research to solidify our comprehension of biased decision-making in PG and suggest pharmacological and psychological approaches to treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Gambling](#)  
[\\*Impulse Control Disorders](#)  
[\\*Models](#)  
[\\*Psychopharmacology](#)  
[Impulsiveness](#)  
[Systems](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 79. The long road to treatment: Models of screening and admission into drug courts.

**Citation:** Criminal Justice and Behavior, December 2011, vol./is. 38/12(1222-1243), 0093-8548 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Belenko, Steven; Fabrikant, Nicole; Wolff, Nancy

**Correspondence Address:** Belenko, Steven: Department of Criminal Justice, Temple University, 1115 Polett Walk, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19122, sbelenko@temple.edu

**Institution:** Belenko, Steven: Department of Criminal Justice, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drug courts are quite popular but admit relatively small percentages of eligible offenders. Some participants may also not be appropriate for available treatment, further affecting the validity of evaluation findings. The authors used qualitative data from six representative drug courts to examine screening and admission processes in detail. Two distinct screening models were identified: (a) the prosecutor as key initial gatekeeper in diversion drug courts and (b) drug court staff as gatekeeper in postplea courts. Each had three stages: initial eligibility screening using formal eligibility criteria, evidence-based eligibility assessment incorporating clinical assessments and other screening, and judicial and client approval. Drug court admission is complex, with many decision points, gatekeepers, formal and informal criteria, and opportunities for rejection or refusal. The findings help explain drug courts' low population penetration and suggest the importance of documenting admission processes to identify selection effects in evaluations and inform strategies to improve targeting and admissions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adjudication](#)  
[\\*Criminals](#)

\*Drug Addiction

\*Drug Therapy

Source: PsycINFO

**80. An evaluation of a clinical approach to staging tobacco addiction.**

- Citation:** The Journal of Pediatrics, December 2011, vol./is. 159/6(999-1003), 0022-3476 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** DiFranza, Joseph R; Sweet, Michael; Savageau, Judith; Ursprung, W.W. Sanouri
- Correspondence Address:** DiFranza, Joseph R.: University of Massachusetts School of Medicine, Department of Family Medicine and Community Health, 55 Lake Ave. North, Worcester, MA, US, 01655, joseph.difranza@umassmemorial.org
- Institution:** DiFranza, Joseph R.: University of Massachusetts School of Medicine, Department of Family Medicine and Community Health, Worcester, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: To determine whether adolescents' symptom reports are consistent with the developmental sequence of tobacco addiction and whether the sequential appearance of these symptoms signifies increasing addiction. Study design: An anonymous survey was administered to 349 tobacco users in grades 9 through 12 in Florida. The combinations of withdrawal symptoms reported were examined to determine whether they were consistent with the developmental sequence described by case reports (wanting, then craving, then needing). Dependence was measured by several validated measures, including the Hooked on Nicotine Checklist, the Autonomy Over Tobacco Scale, and the modified Fagerstrom Tolerance Questionnaire. Results: The combinations of withdrawal symptoms reported by 99.4% of subjects were consistent with case reports stating that wanting, craving, and needing develop in that sequence. Across the stages, from wanting to needing, higher stages were associated with significant increases in the strength of addiction as measured by the Hooked on Nicotine Checklist, the Autonomy Over Tobacco Scale, the modified Fagerstrom Tolerance Questionnaire, and all other measures. Conclusions: Our data confirmed that withdrawal symptoms develop in an orderly sequence, as proposed, and indicate that each progressive step along the sequence of wanting, craving, and needing represents a substantial increase in tobacco addiction. This provides the foundation for a clinical approach to staging the progression of tobacco addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Mosby, Inc.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** \*Addiction  
\*Adolescent Psychology  
\*Symptoms  
\*Tobacco Smoking
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

**81. The mediating role of pain in substance use and depressive symptoms among Multicenter AIDS Cohort Study (MACS) participants.**

- Citation:** Pain, December 2011, vol./is. 152/12(2757-2764), 0304-3959 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Tsao, Jennie C. I; Stein, Judith A; Ostrow, David; Stall, Ronald D; Plankey, Michael W
- Correspondence Address:** Tsao, Jennie C. I.: Pediatric Pain Program, Department of Pediatrics, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, 10951 W. Pico Boulevard, Suite 205, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90064, jtsao@mednet.ucla.edu
- Institution:** Tsao, Jennie C. I.: Pediatric Pain Program, Department of Pediatrics, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Pain in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) frequently co-occurs with substance use and depression. The complex associations among patient characteristics, pain, depression, and drug use in HIV suggests a role for testing models that can account for relationships simultaneously, control for HIV status, and also test for mediation. Using structural equation modeling, the current study examined associations among pain, sociodemographics, illicit drug use, and depressive symptoms in 921 HIV-seropositive and 1019 HIV-seronegative men from the Multicenter AIDS Cohort Study, an ongoing prospective study of the natural history of HIV infection among gay/bisexual men. Longitudinal repeated measures data collected over a 6-year period were analyzed using predictive path models in which sociodemographics, HIV status, and CD4+ cell counts predicted pain, which, in turn, predicted depressive symptoms and illicit drug use. The path models did not differ substantially between HIV-seropositive and -seronegative men. Analyses using the total sample indicated that pain served both as a mediator and as a predictor of more use of cannabis, cocaine, and heroin, as well as more depressive symptoms. HIV-seropositive status predicted more use of inhaled nitrites. In this cohort, having lower CD4+ cell counts (predicted by HIV status), being African American, less educated, and older were all associated with more pain, which, in turn, was associated with more illicit drug use and more depressive symptoms. The results underscore the need for adequate pain management, particularly among vulnerable subgroups of HIV-seropositive and HIV-seronegative men to reduce the risk of drug use and depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Association for the Study of Pain; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*AIDS](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Male Homosexuality](#)  
[\\*Pain](#)  
[Bisexuality](#)  
[Demographic Characteristics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 82. Problematic mobile phone use in adolescence: A cross-sectional study.

**Citation:** Journal of Public Health, December 2011, vol./is. 19/6(545-551), 0943-1853;1613-2238 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Martinotti, Giovanni; Vilella, Corrado; Di Thiene, Domitilla; Di Nicola, Marco; Bria, Pietro; Conte, Gianluigi; Cassano, Maria; Petrucci, Filippo; Corvasce, Nicola; Janiri, Luigi; La Torre, Giuseppe

**Correspondence Address:** Vilella, Corrado: Institute of Psychiatry and Psychology, Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, largo Francesco Vito, 1, Rome, Italy, 00168, cvilella2001@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Martinotti, Giovanni: Institute of Psychiatry and Psychology, Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Rome, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: In recent years, mobile phone use has become increasingly common among Italian youth, while a growing scientific literature has been identifying the occurrence of a problematic mobile phone use which seems to share some features of other conditions often referred to as behavioural addictions. The study aimed to assess the prevalence of problematic mobile phone use in a population of Italian adolescents and its association with other behavioural addictions. Subjects and methods: The Mobile Addiction Test (MAT) was administered to 2,790 high school students from Barletta, an Italian town, together with the South Oaks Gambling Screen-Revised for Adolescents (SOGS-RA), the Compulsive Buying Scale (CBS), the Internet Addiction Test (IAT), the Exercise Addiction Inventory (EAI), the Work Addiction Risk Test (WART). Results: MAT scores

fitted a Gaussian distribution model. Scores  $\geq 17$  was found as a cut-off value over which identifying problematic mobile phone users. Overall prevalence of problematic mobile phone use was 6.3%; this condition was associated with other behavioural addictions like compulsive buying. Conclusion: Problematic mobile phone use in adolescence should become a public health issue, and it could be a cause of health problems and social costs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Addiction  
 \*Adolescent Attitudes  
 \*Cellular Phones  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)  
 Available in *fulltext* at [Oxford University Press](#)

### 83. Maternal and paternal psychopathology increases risk of offspring ADHD equally.

**Citation:** Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences, December 2011, vol./is. 20/4(367-372), 2045-7960;2045-7979 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Lindblad, F; Weitoft, G. Ringback; Hjern, A

**Correspondence Address:** Lindblad, F.: Department of Neuroscience, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden, SE-751 85, frank.lindblad@neuro.uu.se

**Institution:** Lindblad, F.: Department of Neuroscience, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Parental psychopathology may increase the risk of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in the offspring. The aim of this study was to analyze if/how gender influences the association between parental psychiatric/addictive disorders and ADHD medication in the offspring. Methods: Register study in national birth cohorts of 1.1 million 6-19-year-olds. In this population, 7960 individuals with ADHD medication were identified in the Swedish Prescribed Drug Register during 2006. Data on parental psychiatric/addictive disorders and suicide death were obtained through linkages to national registers. Logistic regression was used for analyses with multiple adjustments for socio-economic, regional and demographic confounders. Results: Parental diagnosis related to illicit drugs was associated with the highest odds ratios (ORs) of ADHD medication (OR: similar to 3.5-4), followed by suicide attempt/death (OR: similar to 3-3.5), alcohol (OR:similar to 2.5-3), affective disorder (OR: similar to 2.5) and psychosis (OR: similar to 2-2.5). The ORs were of similar magnitudes for maternal and paternal psychopathology and did not vary by the gender of the offspring. Adjusting for social characteristics decreased the ORs substantially and in the same way regarding fathers' and mothers' possible influence on the risk of ADHD in children. Conclusions: Neither parental nor offspring gender seems to influence the link between parental addictive/psychiatric disorder and offspring ADHD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity  
 \*Parental Characteristics  
 \*Psychopathology  
 \*Risk Factors  
 \*Family History  
 Human Sex Differences  
**Source:** PsycINFO

**84. Bullying behaviours among students in Pavia, Italy: Prevalence and association with stress and cannabis use.**

- Citation:** Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences, December 2011, vol./is. 20/4(339-343), 2045-7960;2045-7979 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Martinelli, V; Brondino, N; Rossi, S; Panigati, R; Magnani, R; Cappucciati, M; Vecchia, L; Tinelli, S; Emanuele, E; Politi, P
- Correspondence Address:** Martinelli, V.: Section of Psychiatry, Department of Health Sciences, University of Pavia, Via Bassi 21, Pavia, Italy, I-27100, valentina.martinelli@unipv.it
- Institution:** Martinelli, V.: Department of Health Sciences, Section of Psychiatry, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: This study examined the prevalence of students' reported experiences of bullying and victimization in primary and secondary schools and their association with levels of perceived stress and cannabis use. Methods: We consecutively enrolled 407 students attending three secondary schools in Pavia (Italy). Bullying and victimization were measured using the retrospective bullying questionnaire (RQB). The 10-item perceived stress scale (PSS-10) was used to assess the degree to which situations in life were perceived as stressful. Data on demographic characteristics and cannabis use in the previous 6 months were also collected. Results: There were 328 victims (80.6%) and 221 bullies (52.1%). The results of the stepwise regression analysis with bullying as the dependent variable were significant with either male sex ( $R^2 = 0.030$ ,  $p = 0.024$ ) or PSS-10 scores ( $R^2 = 0.056$ ,  $p = 0.036$ ) in the model. With victimization as the dependent variable, only the PSS-10 scores were retained in the model as an independent predictor variable ( $R^2 = 0.048$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Conclusions. The results from this study indicate that the level of perceived stress has an independent association with both bullying and victimization. Further studies are needed to clarify the psychobiological links between stress, cannabis use and bullying behaviours. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*High School Students](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[\\*Bullying](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**85. Towards quality Pacific services: The development of a service self-evaluation tool for Pacific addiction services in New Zealand.**

- Citation:** Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice, December 2011, vol./is. 17/6(1036-1044), 1356-1294;1365-2753 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Samu, Kathleen S; Wheeler, Amanda; Asiasiga, Lanuola; Dash, Synthia M; Robinson, Gail; Dunbar, Lucy; Suaalii-Sauni, Tamasailau
- Correspondence Address:** Wheeler, Amanda: Clinical Research & Resource Centre, Waitakere Hospital, Snelgar Building, Auckland, New Zealand, 0610, amanda.wheeler@waitematadhb.govt.nz
- Institution:** Samu, Kathleen S.: Clinical Research and Resource Centre, Waitemata District Health Board, Auckland, New Zealand
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: To describe the development and use of a quality improvement service self-evaluation tool within Pacific addiction services in New Zealand. Methods: The study involved two phases: (i) a development phase; and (ii) a testing phase. In Phase I, a preliminary tool was developed and piloted with two Pacific addiction drugs services. It

was modified to reduce the number of statements, aligning the statements with the National Sector Standards and incorporating Pacific concepts, themes and motifs that underlie the practices of Pacific providers. In Phase II the resulting tool, named Potalanoa, was then tested in four Pacific addiction treatment services. All services provided feedback on the user acceptability and feasibility of the tool, usefulness and adaptability of the tool to specific service settings. Results: The participating services generally found the evaluation tool to be understandable, acceptable and useful. Each service provider demonstrated varied use or implementation strategies for Potalanoa with a general consensus that incorporating the evaluation process within existing team meetings would be ideal. The involvement of all staff within a group setting was also found to be an essential part of the process and a trained facilitator helped with the flow of discussion. Conclusions: The study found that there is a need for an evaluation tool for the provision of quality services. For Pacific services it was important that the tool recognize and capture the Pacific approaches utilized in their service delivery. Overall the tool was found to be acceptable and feasible to use, assisted services to identify areas of achievement and to prioritize areas requiring improvement and was adaptable to 'real world' Pacific addiction treatment settings in New Zealand. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Measurement](#)  
[\\*Test Construction](#)  
[\\*Quality of Services](#)  
[Self Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**86. Accelerated transition to injection among male heroin initiates in Hanoi, Vietnam: Implications for early harm reduction interventions.**

**Citation:** Journal of Community Health: The Publication for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, December 2011, vol./is. 36/6(999-1003), 0094-5145;1573-3610 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Clatts, Michael C; Goldsamt, Lloyd A; Giang, Le Minh; Colon-Lopez, Vivian

**Correspondence Address:** Clatts, Michael C.: School of Public Health, University of Puerto Rico, PO Box 365067, San Juan, PR, US, 00936-5067, michael.clatts@upr.edu

**Institution:** Clatts, Michael C.: School of Public Health, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, PR, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This paper examines changes in the interval between first heroin smoking and onset of injection in a large, out-treatment sample of male heroin users in Hanoi, Vietnam (n = 1,115). Mean age at initiation of heroin use (smoking) was 18.4 and mean age of onset of heroin injection was 20.9 years. Full multivariate analysis indicates that the interval between first heroin use (smoking) and first heroin injection has been significantly attenuated among more recent heroin initiates (P = 0.0043), suggesting that heroin users in Vietnam may be at increased risk for exposure to HIV relatively soon after onset of heroin use, highlighting the need for behavioral interventions that target heroin smokers. Critical intervention goals include delaying the onset of injection and improved education about safer drug sharing and drug injection practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Injections](#)

[\\*Intervention](#)  
[HIV](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 87. The prevention of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders in tribal communities.

**Citation:** American Indian and Alaska Native children and mental health: Development, context, prevention, and treatment., 2011(233-254) (2011)

**Author(s):** Sarche, Michelle C; Fleming, Candace; Spicer, Paul

**Institution:** Sarche, Michelle C.: Centers for American Indian and Alaska Native Health, University of Colorado, Denver, School of Public Health, Denver, CO, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Alcohol was long suspected to be harmful to a developing fetus, but it was not until the mid-twentieth century that studies describing its effects appeared in the scientific literature. The effects of prenatal alcohol exposure on children's development were first referred to as fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) in 1973 by Jones and colleagues, who reported a pattern of physical malformations, growth deficiency, and developmental delays in eight unrelated children of chronic alcoholic women. Since those early days, efforts to prevent fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) by reducing drinking among pregnant women and women of childbearing age have resulted in universal campaigns, such as warning labels on alcohol bottles and more targeted efforts for women at highest risk for an alcohol-exposed pregnancy. Although these efforts have resulted in nearly universal awareness of the dangers of drinking during pregnancy, FASD continues to occur. While drinking during pregnancy is the sole proximal cause of FASD, the distal causes that contribute to maternal drinking are crucially important to understand if FASD is to be substantially reduced, if not eliminated. In the current chapter, we aim to provide the reader with a better understanding of the complex factors that contribute to drinking during pregnancy within the context of a specific tribal community. In order to contextualize this particular work, we first review the epidemiology of FASD and drinking among pregnant women and women of childbearing age. We then move to a survey of some models of preventive intervention, before turning to a discussion of preliminary results of a recent study in a tribal community designed to inform intervention by shedding light on the complex factors that contribute to drinking among pregnant women and women of childbearing age. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alaska Natives](#)  
[\\*American Indians](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Fetal Alcohol Syndrome](#)  
[\\*Sociocultural Factors](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Chronicity \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Communities](#)  
[Intervention](#)  
[Pregnancy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 88. Intragenerational and intergenerational implications of American Indian children's mental health: The place for adult development.

**Citation:** American Indian and Alaska Native children and mental health: Development, context, prevention, and treatment., 2011(155-163) (2011)

**Author(s):** Albright, Karen

<b>Institution:</b>	Albright, Karen: Department of Community and Behavioral Health, Colorado School of Public Health, University of Colorado, Denver, Anschutz Medical Campus, Denver, Anschutz Medical Campus, CO, US
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	(from the chapter) Research on American Indian children and adolescents has repeatedly indicated significant disparities in mental health and substance abuse. Although a variety of mental health problems have been documented, including antisocial behavior and panic disorder, depression appears to be particularly prevalent for American Indian adolescents. Depression has also been linked to a number of other difficulties in this population, including learning problems, conduct disorders, substance abuse, running away, and suicide attempts. Suicide rates, in particular, are concerning. Although suicide was traditionally infrequent among American Indian tribes, it is now the third leading cause of death among American Indians in the ten- to fourteen-year-old age group and the second leading cause of death among fifteen- to twenty-four-year-olds. While a great deal of (deserved) attention has been devoted to the challenges faced by American Indian children and adolescents, the mechanisms through which those challenges reverberate throughout the lifespan have received remarkably little attention. The ways in which socioeconomic and health challenges faced by American Indians in the early years of life may interfere with positive adult development is a topic about which we know very little. Today, though we still know much more about the very youngest (and, increasingly, the very oldest) in our society than about those in the middle, interest in young and middle-aged adults continues to grow. Development is now considered a multidimensional, multidirectional, lifelong process, and a considerable body of research suggests that positive developmental characteristics, such as purpose, future-mindedness, and thriving, develop throughout the life course. However, despite increased attention to adult development, information about how different populations may experience it remains sparse. There is a particularly vast gap in knowledge regarding adult development among American Indian/Alaska Natives. This brief discussion is intended to call attention to the lack of research on this topic and why it may matter for children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Book; Edited Book
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*American Indians</a> <a href="#">*Human Development</a> <a href="#">*Life Span</a> <a href="#">*Mental Health</a> <a href="#">*Socioeconomic Status</a> <a href="#">Adolescent Development</a> <a href="#">Adult Development</a> <a href="#">Childhood Development</a> <a href="#">Drug Abuse</a> <a href="#">Health</a> <a href="#">Sociocultural Factors</a> <a href="#">Suicide</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

### 89. Extreme weather-related events: Implications for mental health and well-being.

<b>Citation:</b>	Climate change and human well-being: Global challenges and opportunities., 2011(57-78), 1574-0455 (2011)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Simpson, David M; Weissbecker, Inka; Sephton, Sandra E
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Simpson, David M.: U Louisville, Ctr for Hazards Research and Policy Development, Dept of Urban and Public Affairs, Louisville, KY, US, 40208, dave.simpson@louisville.edu
<b>Institution:</b>	Simpson, David M.: U Louisville, Ctr for Hazards Research and Policy Development, Dept of Urban and Public Affairs, Louisville, KY, US
<b>Language:</b>	English

<b>Abstract:</b>	(from the chapter) This chapter examines research on the potential mental health effects of climate change-induced natural disasters. Specifically, we will discuss how extreme weather-related events can affect psychosocial well-being and mental health. Even when victims of a natural disaster suffer no physical harm, the experience can provoke a great deal of psychological distress that may manifest as anxiety, sleeplessness, recurring intrusive thoughts, and mood changes. Over weeks to months, these responses often settle into symptom patterns indicative of clinical syndromes such as posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and substance use. Unexplained somatic complaints increase after disasters, suggesting a psychological origin. Vulnerable populations such as children and those with low resource levels suffer disproportionately high levels of psychopathology after such events. For example, research has shown that anxiety, aggression, and behavior problems are more likely to be observed in children than in adults after exposure to a disaster. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Book; Edited Book
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Atmospheric Conditions</a> <a href="#">*Mental Health</a> <a href="#">*Natural Disasters</a> <a href="#">*Well Being</a> <a href="#">*Climate Change</a> <a href="#">At Risk Populations</a> <a href="#">Behavior Problems</a> <a href="#">Drug Usage</a> <a href="#">Major Depression</a> <a href="#">Mental Disorders</a> <a href="#">Physical Health</a> <a href="#">Posttraumatic Stress Disorder</a> <a href="#">Psychopathology</a> <a href="#">Intrusive Thoughts</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

#### 90. Age of MSM sexual debut and risk factors: Results from a multisite study of racial/ethnic minority YMSM living with HIV.

<b>Citation:</b>	AIDS Patient Care and STDs, August 2011, vol./is. 25/Sup1(S23-S29), 1087-2914 (Aug 2011)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Outlaw, Angulique Y; Phillips, Gregory II; Hightow-Weidman, Lisa B; Fields, Sheldon D; Hidalgo, Julia; Halpern-Felsher, Bonnie; Green-Jones, Monique; The Young MSM of Color SPNS Initiative Study Group
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Outlaw, Angulique Y.: Wayne State University School of Medicine, 4201 St. Antoine UHC, 6E.29, Detroit, MI, US, 48201, aoutlaw@med.wayne.edu
<b>Corporate/Institutional Author:</b>	The Young MSM of Color SPNS Initiative Study Group
<b>Institution:</b>	Outlaw, Angulique Y.: Wayne State University, Horizons Project, Detroit, MI, US
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	The average reported age of sexual debut for youth in the United States is 14.4 years, with approximately 7% reporting their sexual debut prior to age 13. While the research literature on sexual debut for youth addresses gender and ethnic differences (with males and African-American youth experiencing earlier sexual debut), there is limited data regarding factors associated with sexual debut for young men who have sex with men (YMSM). Early sexual debut poses potential health risks, such as contracting HIV with an increased risk of unprotected intercourse. Given current high HIV infection rates for racial/ethnic minority YMSM, learning more about their sexual debuts and associated risk factors of this population is of great importance. This study investigated risk behaviors and emotional distress, and their association with MSM sexual debut for a multisite cohort of racial/ethnic minority YMSM living with HIV. We hypothesized that a MSM

sexual debut younger than age 16 would be associated with engagement in more high-risk sexual behaviors (unprotected sex and exchange sex), substance use, and emotional distress than a MSM sexual debut at age 16 or older. Results indicated that participants having a MSM sexual debut before the age of 16 reported more exchange sex; drug use (specifically marijuana); emotional/psychological problems related to substance use; and a history of suicide attempts, compared to participants with later MSM sexual debuts. Comprehensive interventions that are racially/ethnically sensitive, inquire about initial sexual experiences, and focus on sexual health and healthy relationships are needed to improve health outcomes for this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Same Sex Intercourse](#)  
[Distress](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Minority Groups](#)  
[Racial and Ethnic Groups](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 91. Baseline clinical characteristics, antiretroviral therapy use, and viral load suppression among HIV-positive young men of color who have sex with men.

**Citation:** AIDS Patient Care and STDs, August 2011, vol./is. 25/Sup1(S9-S14), 1087-2914 (Aug 2011)

**Author(s):** Hightow-Weidman, Lisa B; Jones, Karen; Phillips, Gregory II; Wohl, Amy; Giordano, Thomas P; The YMSM of Color SPNS Initiative Study Group

**Correspondence Address:** Hightow-Weidman, Lisa B.: Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases, 130 Mason Farm Road, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27571, [lisa\\_hightow@med.unc.edu](mailto:lisa_hightow@med.unc.edu)

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** The YMSM of Color SPNS Initiative Study Group

**Institution:** Hightow-Weidman, Lisa B.: University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Given the continued high incidence of HIV infection in the United States among racial/ethnic minority young men who have sex with men (YMSM), and an appreciation that antiretroviral therapy (ART) can provide personal and public health benefits, attention is needed to enhance the detection of HIV-infected youth and engage them in medical care and support services that encourage sustained HIV treatment and suppression of viremia. Poor retention in clinical care has been associated with higher mortality, an increase in HIV RNA, and decreased CD4 cell count. The goal of the current study was to evaluate the health care utilization and health outcomes of HIV-infected racial/ethnic minority YMSM enrolled in an outreach, linkage, and retention study funded by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) HIV/AIDS Bureau (HAB). We hypothesized that among racial/ethnic minority YMSM, baseline CD4 counts and usage of ART are influenced by age, race, drug and alcohol use, and mental health symptoms. Overall, 155 subjects had at least a baseline CD4 count recorded at study entry. There was a low rate of ART use in this population with only one-half of the cohort with CD4 counts  $\leq 350$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup> being prescribed ART to treat their infection. However, of those youth who were started on ART, the majority (74%) did achieve undetectable viral loads ( $< 400$  copies). Given the continued increase in cases of HIV infection among racial/ethnic minority YMSM, efforts to increase both the provision

of ART and support services that encourage adherence in this population are warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Health Care Utilization](#)  
[\\*Racial and Ethnic Groups](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[\\*Same Sex Intercourse](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Health Care Services](#)  
[HIV](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Minority Groups](#)  
[Public Health](#)  
[Public Health Services](#)  
[Symptoms](#)  
[Chronological Age](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 92. Epidemiologic data on young men of color who have sex with men.

**Citation:** AIDS Patient Care and STDs, August 2011, vol./is. 25/Sup1(S3-S8), 1087-2914 (Aug 2011)

**Author(s):** Phillips, Gregory II; Wohl, Amy; Xavier, Jessica; Jones, Karen; Hidalgo, Julia

**Correspondence Address:** Phillips, Gregory, II: Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, George Washington University School of Public Health and Health Services, 2100-W Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC, US, 20037, [gregory.phillips@gwumc.edu](mailto:gregory.phillips@gwumc.edu)

**Institution:** Phillips, Gregory: George Washington University, School of Public Health and Health Services, Washington, DC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Young men of color who have sex with men (YMSM of color) have been disproportionately affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the United States. Between 2001 and 2006, HIV/AIDS diagnoses increased 93.1% among African-American MSM aged 13-24 and 45.8% among Latino MSM aged 13-24. Many multisite studies have yielded valuable information on the behaviors associated with HIV infection in adolescents, MSM, African-Americans, and Latinos. Studies among adolescents found a high prevalence of risky sexual behaviors, including having multiple partners and unprotected intercourse and frequent substance use. Multisite studies of MSM also found frequent reports of alcohol and drug abuse, and one study found that nearly one-half (48%) of HIV-positive MSM were unaware of their infection. Similarly, two multisite studies of YMSM found high rates of unprotected sex, substance use, and HIV-infection among YMSM of color. Recognizing these challenges, the HIV/AIDS Bureau (HAB) of the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) funded the first multisite study to improve engagement, linkage to HIV care, and retention in care for HIV-positive YMSM of color. The objective of this article is to review the epidemiologic data on HIV-positive YMSM of color from surveillance and multisite studies in order to identify the needs of this population and the gaps in the literature. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*AIDS](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)

\*HIV  
 \*Racial and Ethnic Groups  
 \*Same Sex Intercourse  
 Blacks  
 Drug Usage  
 Psychosexual Behavior  
 Latinos/Latinas

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

**93. Behavioral health risks in perinatally HIV-exposed youth: Co-occurrence of sexual and drug use behavior, mental health problems, and nonadherence to antiretroviral treatment.**

**Citation:** AIDS Patient Care and STDs, July 2011, vol./is. 25/7(413-422), 1087-2914 (Jul 2011)

**Author(s):** Mellins, Claude A; Tassiopoulos, Katherine; Malee, Kathleen; Moscicki, Anna-Barbara; Patton, Doyle; Smith, Renee; Usitalo, Ann; Allison, Susannah M; Van Dyke, Russell; Seage, George R III; Pediatric HIV/AIDS Cohort Study

**Correspondence Address:** Mellins, Claude A.: HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies, Box 15, 1051 Riverside Drive, New York, NY, US, 10032, cam14@columbia.edu

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** Pediatric HIV/AIDS Cohort Study

**Institution:** Mellins, Claude A.: HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies, New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In a sample of perinatally HIV-infected (PHIV +) and perinatally HIV-exposed, uninfected (PHEU) adolescents, we examined the co-occurrence of behavioral health risks including mental health problems, onset of sexual and drug use behaviors, and (in PHIV + youth) nonadherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Participants, recruited from 2007 to 2010, included 349 youth, ages 10-16 years, enrolled in a cohort study examining the impact of HIV infection and ART. Measures of the above behavioral health risks were administered to participants and primary caregivers. Nearly half the participants met study criteria for at least one behavioral health risk, most frequently, mental health problems (28%), with the onset of sexual activity and substance use each reported by an average of 16%. Among the sexually active, 65% of PHIV + and 50% of PHEU youth reported unprotected sex. For PHIV + youth, 34% reported recent ART nonadherence, of whom 45% had detectable HIV RNA levels. Between 16% (PHIV +) and 11% (PHEU) of youth reported at least two behavioral health risks. Older age, but not HIV status, was associated with having two or more behavioral health risks versus none. Among PHIV + youth, living with a birth mother (versus other caregivers) and detectable viral load were associated with co-occurrence of behavioral health risks. In conclusion, this study suggests that for both PHIV + and PHEU youth, there are multiple behavioral health risks, particularly mental health problems, which should be targeted by service systems that can integrate prevention and treatment efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Therapy  
 \*Health Behavior  
 \*HIV  
 \*Risk Factors  
 \*Treatment Compliance  
 Drug Abuse  
 Mental Disorders  
 Sexual Risk Taking

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 94. Review of Contingency management in substance abuse treatment.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, April 2010, vol./is. 71/4(509-510), 0160-6689 (Apr 2010)

**Author(s):** Randall, Melinda L

**Correspondence Address:** Randall, Melinda L., mrand@briencenter.org

**Institution:** Randall, Melinda L.: Brien Center for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Pittsfield, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Contingency Management in Substance Abuse Treatment edited by Stephen T Higgins, Kenneth Silverman and Sarah H. Heil (see record 2007-17741-000). The current volume, reviews the research on contingency management for cocaine, opioid, marijuana, alcohol, tobacco, and methamphetamine use disorders, as well as applications to special populations and dissemination. Each chapter in this book could stand alone, and the drawback to this volume is redundancy. For example, almost every chapter describes the principles and implementation of contingency management. However, the literature reviews, clinical tidbits, and valuable expert discussions far outweigh the inconvenience of skimming over redundant material. Leadership and management in the field of addiction should read this book to understand when, where, and how contingency management is and is not effective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Contingency Management](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 95. Sexual dysfunction: The brain-body connection.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, January 2010, vol./is. 71/1(94), 0160-6689 (Jan 2010)

**Author(s):** Lackamp, Jeanne M

**Correspondence Address:** Lackamp, Jeanne M., Jeanne.Lackamp@uhhospitals.org

**Institution:** Lackamp, Jeanne M.: Case Western Reserve, University School of Medicine, Cleveland, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, In Book Series: Advances in Psychosomatic Medicine, Vol 29 edited by Richard Baton, T. N. Wise, and A. G. S. Karger (2008). This book addresses numerous aspects of sexual dysfunction that are of interest and importance for psychiatric clinicians striving to provide comprehensive patient care within a mind-body framework. As this volume continues, the sexual impact of physical illness, mental illness, and substance abuse are explored further. The chapter on medical issues impacting sexual dysfunction provides a particularly important review. In using this book to inform and guide practice, practitioners hopefully will feel more prepared to thoroughly inquire about sexual dysfunction, to select appropriate medications based on past and present sexual history, and to remain cognizant of the complex interplay of medical-psychiatric issues as they relate to sexual dysfunction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2010

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

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

\*Dualism  
 \*Sexual Function Disturbances  
 Clinicians

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 96. Command hallucinations with self-stabbing associated with zolpidem overdose.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, January 2010, vol./is. 71/1(92-93), 0160-6689 (Jan 2010)

**Author(s):** Manfredi, Giovanni; Kotzalidis, Giorgio D; Lazanio,, Simone; Savoja, Valeria; Talamo, Alessandra; Koukopoulos, Alexia E; Sani, Gabriele; Trevisi, Manuela; Tatarelli, Roberto; Girardi, Paolo

**Institution:** Manfredi, Giovanni: Psychiatric Unit, Department of Neurosciences, Sapienza University, 2nd Medical School, Sant'Andrea Hospital, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a case report of a 32-year-old man with untreated bipolar I disorder and a history of benzodiazepine abuse who developed auditory command hallucinations after Zolpidem overdose and subsequently enacted his misperceptual experience. The night prior to his presentation at the hospital, Mr A experienced severe agitation. This prompted him to ingest 40 mg Zolpidem in about a half-hour. He suddenly felt overwhelmed, disoriented, and confused and started to perceive increasing background noise. He did not fall asleep and began to hear 2 conversing voices, one of which eventually commanded him to pierce his hands. He felt worthless and guilty, which prompted him to comply with the command. Our patient's bipolar disorder originated in adolescence and went undiagnosed and untreated. There is evidence that early-onset bipolar disorder is associated with superior temporal gyrus abnormalities; reduced superior temporal gyrus volume is also displayed by untreated patients with bipolar disorder. Physicians should closely monitor patients with bipolar disorder, borderline personality disorder, or drug abuse potential when prescribing Zolpidem, as the latter might sensitize GABA receptors in some of these patients and predispose to the development of hallucinations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Drug Overdoses  
 \*Hallucinations  
 \*Self Destructive Behavior  
 Benzodiazepines  
 Neural Receptors

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 97. Problematic Internet use and third-person effect.

**Citation:** Internet in psychological research., 2010(149-167) (2010)

**Author(s):** Blachnio, Agata; Przepiorka, Aneta; Fortuna, Pawel

**Correspondence Address:** Blachnio, Agata: John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Collegium Jana Pawla II, C-510, Al. Raclawickie 14, Lublin, Poland, 20-950, gatta@kul.pl

**Institution:** Blachnio, Agata: John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Department of Emotion and Motivation Psychology, Lublin, Poland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the introduction) Through a series of experiments, this chapter tries to find an answer to the question of whether we can talk about third-person effect in the context of the Internet and whether this helps us to better understand the concept of problematic Internet use. Aware of research indicating that people believe that television negatively influences other people but not them, the authors wonder whether this effect also exists in

the case of the Internet. Their experiments demonstrate that a typical Internet user believes others to be more prone to addiction than they are. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Self Perception](#)  
[\\*Social Perception](#)  
[Television Viewing](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 98. Problematic Internet use: Research trends and theories.

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**Citation:** Internet in psychological research., 2010(133-148) (2010)

**Author(s):** Morahan-Martin, Janet

**Correspondence Address:** Morahan-Martin, Janet: Bryant University, Department of Applied Psychology, 1150 Douglas Pike, Smithfield, RI, US, 02917, jmorahan@bryant.edu

**Institution:** Morahan-Martin, Janet: Bryant University, Department of Applied Psychology, Smithfield, RI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the introduction) This chapter presents an overview of research on problematic Internet use and criticisms of that research. Specifically, it examines how this problem has been defined, its relationship with other problems, and emerging theories about the etiology of Internet abuse. The author reviews the existing studies on problematic Internet use and its relationship with other psychological disorders. Many studies have already been devoted to problematic Internet use. The very name for this phenomenon presents problems. The author discusses the concept of Internet Addiction and opts for Problematic Internet Use as the appropriate term for it. The last part of the chapter contains a brief synthesis of previous findings in this area and suggestions for future investigations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Trends](#)  
[Experimentation](#)  
[Internet](#)  
[Theories](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 99. Internet in psychological research.

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**Citation:** Internet in psychological research., 2010 (2010)

**Author(s):** Blachnio, Agata [Ed]; Przepiorka, Aneta [Ed]; Rowinski, Tomasz [Ed]

**Correspondence Address:** Blachnio, Agata: John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin,, Collegium Jana Pawla II, C-510, Al. Raclawickie 14, Lublin, Poland, 20-950, gatta@kul.pl

**Institution:** Blachnio, Agata: John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Department of Emotion and Motivation Psychology, Lublin, Poland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the introduction) The aim of this book is to provide an overview of what we believe to be the most important directions in research on the psychology of the Internet. This branch of psychology seems to be developing dynamically, which makes the subject

matter of the present volume indisputably topical. The book is divided into five parts, namely: E-groups, Privacy in the Internet, Problematic Internet Use, Blended Teaching, and Online Surveys Methodology. The first part of the book, entitled E-groups, focuses on the issue of virtual groups and their functions. The second part of the book consists of articles devoted to privacy issues in the Internet, extremely important for the development of social networks. The third part of the book, entitled Problematic Internet Use, relates to the negative aspect of using the Internet. The fourth part, entitled Blended Teaching, concerns the increasingly widespread application of the Internet in the teaching process. The final part of the book, Online Surveys Methodology, raises issues of methodological nature. The book is targeted at a wide audience, both academic and non-academic. Above all, it may prove helpful for researchers, students, and practitioners. This volume will be of interest not only to psychologists but also to sociologists, teachers, educationalists, educators, or computer scientists. We hope that it will inspire further research expanding and deepening our knowledge about the Internet and related phenomena. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Methodology](#)  
[\\*Privacy](#)  
[\\*Online Social Networks](#)  
[Computer Applications](#)  
[Experimentation](#)  
[Surveys](#)  
[Teaching](#)  
[Computer Mediated Communication](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 100. Domestic violence and suicidal risk in the wives of alcoholics and non-alcoholics.

**Citation:** Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology, July 2010, vol./is. 36/2(334-338), 0019-4247 (Jul 2010)

**Author(s):** Manohar, P. S; Kannappan, R

**Institution:** Manohar, P. S.: Vinayaka Mission Medical College & Hospital, Salem, India

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Women experience some form of domestic violence in their life time. Specifically the wives of alcoholics experience manifolds of physical, psychological and sexual threats and consequently they develop depression, guilt, tension, fear, loss of trust, low self esteem and high suicide risk. The purpose of the study was to assess objectively domestic violence and suicide risk of the wives of alcoholics and nonalcoholics. Retrospective design was used to measure domestic violence and suicide risk of the wives of alcoholics and non-alcoholics by using suitable psychological scales. 32 wives of alcoholic patents and thirty two and non-alcoholics (normal subjects) were the selected for this study. Domestic violence and suicide risk scales were administered to the patients and accompanying persons of other psychiatric disorders and demographic variables such as age, religion, income, education, and occupation were collected from the patients. Percentage, mean, standard deviation and t-test were used for analyzing and interpreting the obtained data. Results revealed that the wives of alcoholics and non-alcoholics differed significantly in physical and psychological aspects of domestic violence but they did not differ in sexual aspect and the groups differed significantly in suicide risk. The wives of alcoholics had significantly more domestic violence in physical and psychological aspects and more suicide risk than the wives of non- alcoholics who came for treatment to the hospital. The present findings could help the planners to develop strategy / intervention to reduce the domestic violence and the suicide risk of the wives of alcoholics for better coping and mental health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** IAAP National. 45th. Feb, 2010. Visakhapatnam. India. This paper was presented at the aforementioned conference and 14th International conference .

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Domestic Violence](#)  
[\\*Suicide](#)  
[\\*Wives](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 101. Is depersonalization disorder initiated by illicit drug use any different? A survey of 394 adults.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, October 2009, vol./is. 70/10(1358-1364), 0160-6689 (Oct 2009)

**Author(s):** Simeon, Daphne; Kozin, David S; Segal, Karina; Lerch, Brenna

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Previous studies have documented that in a substantial minority of individuals with depersonalization disorder, onset is first triggered by illicit drug ingestion. The goal of this study was to systematically compare a large sample of individuals with drug-initiated (D) versus non-drug-initiated (ND) chronic depersonalization. Method: We conducted an internet survey of 394 adults endorsing DSM-IV-TR depersonalization and/or derealization symptoms. Sixty-four questions were utilized to inquire about demographic and clinical characteristics, illness course, substance use history, and treatment response. The Cambridge Depersonalization Scale (CDS) was administered. The study was conducted from September 2005 to January 2006. Results: Compared to the ND group (n = 198), the D group (n= 196) included more male and younger individuals. The 2 most common precipitating drugs were cannabis and hallucinogens, followed by ecstasy. The majority of participants had modest use histories prior to onset and never ingested subsequently. The 2 groups endorsed similar illness course, impairment, suicidality, and limited treatment response. The D group showed significantly greater improvement over time than the ND group (P = .002), although the groups did not differ in reported psychotherapy or pharmacotherapy effectiveness. The groups did not differ in CDS total score or on the 4 subscale scores of unreality of self, perceptual alterations, unreality of surroundings, and temporal disintegration. On the numbing subscale of the CDS, the ND group scored higher (P = .009) only prior to controlling for age and gender. Conclusion: The study strongly supports a uniform syndrome for chronic depersonalization/derealization regardless of precipitant. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Depersonalization](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 102. Using stories to disseminate research: The attributes of representative stories.

**Citation:** Journal of General Internal Medicine, November 2007, vol./is. 22/11(1603-1607), 0884-8734;1525-1497 (Nov 2007)

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** When researchers communicate their findings to patients, clinicians, policy-makers, or media, they may find it helpful to supplement quantitative data with stories about individuals who represent themes in their research. Whether such stories are gathered during the research itself or identified from other sources, researchers must develop strategies for assessing their representativeness. This paper proposes 5 attributes of representative stories: (1) expression of important themes in the research, (2) explicit location in the "distribution" of stories that exemplify the theme, (3) verifiability, (4) acknowledgment of uncertainty, and (5) compelling narration. This paper summarizes research on substance abuse among physicians, and uses these 5 attributes to assess the representativeness of a published case report and a fictional short story about addicted physicians. While neither story is fully representative of the research, the process of evaluating these stories illustrates an approach to identifying representative stories for use in disseminating research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of General Internal Medicine; YEAR: 2007

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Data Collection](#)  
[\\*Research and Development](#)  
[\\*Storytelling](#)  
[Clinicians](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 103. Perceptions of financial payment for research participation among African-American drug users in HIV studies.

**Citation:** Journal of General Internal Medicine, October 2007, vol./is. 22/10(1403-1409), 0884-8734;1525-1497 (Oct 2007)

**Author(s):** Slomka, Jacquelyn; McCurdy, Sheryl; Ratliff, Eric A; Timpson, Sandra; Williams, Mark L

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Financial compensation for participating in research is controversial, especially when participants are recruited from economically disadvantaged and/or marginalized populations such as drug users. Little is known about these participants' own views regarding payment for research participation. Objective: The objective of the study was to elicit underserved minority drug users' views about monetary payments for participating in research. Design: Semi-structured in-depth interview study of motivations for and perceptions of participation in research was used. Participants: Thirty-seven adult, economically disadvantaged African-American crack cocaine smokers were the participants of the study. Approach: Participants were recruited from among those taking part in three HIV prevention studies. Interviews were conducted at one of 2 research field offices located in underserved minority neighborhoods in Houston, Texas. Interviews

lasting 30-45 min were recorded, transcribed, coded, and analyzed for categories and themes using both conventional and directed qualitative content analysis. This report addresses themes under the broad category of financial motivations for participating in research. Results: Participants viewed monetary payment for research as essential to attract participation and desirable to provide optional income. Payment for research participation was perceived as one potential income source among others. Participants considered self-determination a prerogative for themselves and others. They rejected the notion of payment for participation as encouraging drug use or as inducing risk taking. Conclusions: Research regulators should consider participants' views of their desires and capacity for autonomous decisions about financial compensation for research rather than assume participants' diminished capacity due to poverty and/or drug use. Payment for research participation appears to be part of the "informal economy" that has been observed in underserved communities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of General Internal Medicine; YEAR: 2007

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Experimental Ethics](#)  
[\\*Experimental Subjects](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Monetary Incentives](#)  
[Blacks](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### **104. Barriers to obtaining waivers to prescribe buprenorphine for opioid addiction treatment among HIV physicians.**

**Citation:** Journal of General Internal Medicine, September 2007, vol./is. 22/9(1325-1329), 0884-8734;1525-1497 (Sep 2007)

**Author(s):** Cunningham, Chinazo O; Kunins, Hillary V; Roose, Robert J; Elam, Rashiah T; Sohler, Nancy L

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Illicit drug use is common among HIV-infected individuals. Buprenorphine enables physicians to simultaneously treat HIV and opioid dependence, offering opportunities to improve health outcomes. Despite this, few physicians prescribe buprenorphine. Objective: To examine barriers to obtaining waivers to prescribe buprenorphine. Design: Cross-sectional survey study. Participants: 375 physicians attending HIV educational conferences in six cities in 2006. Approach: Anonymous questionnaires were distributed and analyzed to test whether confidence addressing drug problems and perceived barriers to prescribing buprenorphine were associated with having a buprenorphine waiver, using chi-square, t tests, and logistic regression. Results: 25.1% of HIV physicians had waivers to prescribe buprenorphine. In bivariate analyses, physicians with waivers versus those without waivers were less likely to be male (51.1 vs 63.7%,  $p < .05$ ), more likely to be in New York (51.1 vs 29.5%,  $p < .01$ ), less likely to be infectious disease specialists (25.5 vs 41.6%,  $p < .05$ ), and more likely to be general internists (43.6 vs 33.5%,  $p < .05$ ). Adjusting for physician characteristics, confidence addressing drug problems (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 2.05, 95% confidence interval [95% CI] = 1.08-3.88) and concern about lack of access to addiction experts (AOR = 0.56, 95% CI = 0.32-0.97) were significantly associated with having a buprenorphine waiver. Conclusions: Among HIV physicians attending educational conferences, confidence addressing drug problems was positively associated with having a

buprenorphine waiver, and concern about lack of access to addiction experts was negatively associated with it. HIV physicians are uniquely positioned to provide opioid addiction treatment in the HIV primary care setting. Understanding and remediating barriers HIV physicians face may lead to new opportunities to improve outcomes for opioid-dependent HIV-infected patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of General Internal Medicine; YEAR: 2007

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Physicians](#)  
[\\*Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)  
[Treatment Barriers](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 105. Prevalence of interpersonal abuse in primary care patients prescribed opioids for chronic pain.

**Citation:** Journal of General Internal Medicine, September 2007, vol./is. 22/9(1273), 0884-8734;1525-1497 (Sep 2007)

**Author(s):** Balousek, Stacey; Plane, Mary Beth; Fleming, Michael

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**Institution:** Balousek, Stacey: Department of Family Medicine, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health, Madison, WI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Interpersonal abuse is associated with clinical problems including chronic pain disorders. Objectives: The objective of this study is to describe 30-day and lifetime prevalence of emotional, physical, and sexual abuse found in men and women prescribed opioids for chronic pain. Design: Cross-sectional interview is the design of this study. Participants: Patients, 1,009, currently prescribed opioids for chronic noncancer pain. They were recruited from the practices of 235 Family Physicians and Internists in Wisconsin. The most common pain diagnoses were arthritis, low back pain, headache, and fibromyalgia/ myofascial pain. Measurement: Data for this secondary analysis on rates of interpersonal abuse were based on 3 questions from the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) regarding 30-day and lifetime emotional, physical, and sexual abuse. Results: Forty-seven percent of women and 22% of men reported a history of lifetime physical abuse. Thirty-five percent of women and 10% of men reported lifetime sexual abuse. Binary logistic regression identified the following variables associated with lifetime physical abuse: female gender (RR 2.81, CI 2.01-3.94), age 31-50 (RR1.77, CI 1.30-2.41), Caucasian (RR1.67, CI 1.19-2.35), increased psychiatric symptoms as measured by the ASI (RR 2.14, CI 1.56-2.94), and lifetime suicide attempts (RR 3.98, CI 2.76-5.74). Conclusions: This study reports prevalence of abuse in both men and women prescribed opioids for chronic pain in primary care settings. Subjects who report experiencing interpersonal abuse also report significantly higher rates of suicide attempts and score higher on the ASI psychiatric scale. Screening patients taking opioids for chronic pain for interpersonal abuse may lead to a better understanding of contributors to their physical and mental health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of General Internal Medicine; YEAR: 2007

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Chronic Pain](#)  
[\\*Interpersonal Interaction](#)

\*Opiates  
\*Primary Health Care  
Emotional Abuse  
Physical Abuse  
Sexual Abuse

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**

Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)  
Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)