

Search Results

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Search History

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

1. Risky subjectivity: The effects of cultural discourses of addiction on methamphetamine using hiv+ men who have sex with men in san diego.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/10-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
Author(s):	Gideonse, Theodore Karwoski
Institution:	U California, San Diego, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	Methamphetamine use and HIV disease are large and intertwined problems in American gay communities. This is particularly so in San Diego, where both meth and HIV have been endemic for three decades. Because meth use is associated with not just the spread of HIV and other STDs, but also with petty and violent crime, the public health and law enforcement agencies have responded with substantial, but sometimes ineffective efforts. The effects of these efforts on meth-using HIV+ men who have sex with men (MSM) have been studied in hundreds of publications, but little of it is qualitative, and rarely in the literature are political and economic forces discussed, except in relation to demographic categorizations of study participants. Thus an examination of the subjectivities of men in three major HIV risk categories - HIV+, MSM, meth using - helps to understand their experiences and the results of the institutional response to their problems. After doing 14 person-centered ethnographies of HIV+ MSM who use meth and spending two years doing participant observation in the institutions charged with focusing on this population, I have concluded that the efforts to stop HIV infection and meth addiction among gay men has had an unintended consequence: the social abandonment of HIV+ meth addicted MSM to an underfunded, ineffective, but mostly well-meaning healthcare system, in addition to a moralistic, hostile, and deeply flawed law enforcement system the goals of which are at odds with the health of addicts and the results of which are at odds with both public safety and law enforcement. This is neither the fault of the addict nor the fault of the institutional response, but rather a complex and chaotic interaction between destructive behavior of the addicts and a morally confused, haphazard, and under-funded neoliberal collection of organizations that comprise anti-meth apparatus. The subjectivities of these men have been constructed in a fraught environment of pity, anger, fear, and loathing, which has led them to a lived experience of suffering and constant struggle. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	*Addiction *AIDS *Communities *Law Enforcement Male Homosexuality Methamphetamine Side Effects (Drug) Subjectivity Violent Crime
Source:	PsycINFO

2. Junkie habitus: Toward a theory of continued heroin use.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/10-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
Author(s):	Gelpi-Acosta, Camila
Institution:	The New School, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	Problem: How do street heroin users experience and understand their continued heroin use? To what extent is the "medical disease" narrative present in their narratives?

Hypothesis: In their depictions, street heroin users enrolled on methadone maintenance treatment programs (MMTP) will use "medical disease" narratives more often than non-MMTP informants. Methods: I used snowball sampling to recruit active heroin users in New York City. I split the sample in two subgroups: MMTP enrollees and non-enrollees. Each informant referred other informants. A semi-structured questionnaire guided all interviews. Interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed, hand-coded and analyzed separately. Pseudonyms were used and informants received a small financial compensation for their time. Findings: Fifteen of 28 informants were enrolled in MMTP. Most were Hispanic (57%) and Caucasian (32%). Most were males (86%) and an equal percentage had High School/GED or less. Ages ranged from 21 to 56. All were living under poverty levels, and 18 were homeless. There is a symbolic order with heroin-meanings my informants share. These meanings attribute overpowering qualities to heroin triggering a sense of fate and hopelessness to heroin. A Junkie identity is the "unavoidable" outcome of heroin use. For them, heroin has permanently changed their minds, with the latter exerting ongoing pressure to use heroin even in the absence of physiological dependence. Finally, they felt more comfortable using "moral/disease" narratives (12-Step groups) to explain their continued heroin use and regardless of MMTP enrollment. Conclusions: street heroin users enter a symbolic order with specific meanings that are ratified by the material order (objective conditions of living) within which they use heroin. Informants have developed heroin-dispositions, with heroin-emotions, heroin-identities and heroin-minds influencing continued heroin use. While their heroin-experiences are lived as resulting from individual flaws, structures such as extreme poverty, the War on Drugs and drug treatment models (MMTP and 12-Step programs) assist in the perpetuation of a Junkie habitus. The absence of this Junkie habitus among the upper-middle class heroin users found in secondary data confirms the influence of social contexts in the ways people use drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

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

Source: PsycINFO

3. The web of addiction: Biology and environment in substance abuse and crime.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/10-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

Author(s): Weir, Henriikka

Institution: U Texas at Dallas, US

Language: English

Abstract: While medical research generally views substance abuse as a disorder owing to a combination of both biological and environmental risk factors, criminological research classifies it as antisocial behavior and seeks for predisposing factors in social/environmental influences. Building on this backdrop, the present study examined the relative contribution of genetic and environmental factors in substance abuse and delinquency among substance abusers. Using the twin sample from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, the current study uncovered two prominent findings. First, 33 percent of the variance in substance abuse was attributable to genetic factors with the remaining variance being explained by nonshared environmental factors. Second, utilizing group-based trajectory modeling techniques, it was discovered that substance abusers constitute a large proportion of adolescent-limited as well as chronic offenders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Antisocial Behavior](#)
[*Biology](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Stigma](#)

[Criminology](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Parent Child Communication](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. Counseling graduate students' multicultural preparation: A response to the dual diagnosis of childhood sexual abuse and substance abuse among african american women.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/10-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

Author(s): Stoner-Harris, Tiffany Danette

Institution: U Iowa, US

Language: English

Abstract: As the diversity of U.S. society continues to expand and interrelate, so do the training needs of counselors in training and early counseling professionals who encounter these very diverse populations and needs. The purpose of this qualitative research study was to explore the perceptions of advanced masters'-level mental health counseling students and recent graduates regarding multicultural awareness, knowledge, and skills to provide effective counseling services and interventions to African American women who have co-occurring histories of childhood sexual abuse and substance abuse. During a 2-month period, in-depth interviews were conducted with counselors in training and early counseling professionals who were working with African American women at the time of the study or who were likely to work with them in the future. This study arose partially from the personal experiences of the researcher who is an African American woman and masters'-level counselor who previously encountered women with these co-occurring histories. The study was also derived from a review of current research that indicated this ever-growing population lacks the level of engagement and effective therapeutic services that focus specifically on their needs. The participants engaged in individual interviews consisting of a demographic survey, vignettes, and a structured open-ended interview guided process. Three methods of inquiry were utilized to promote triangulation of the data, thereby ensuring trustworthiness of the study. The results of this study promote awareness of participant perceptions of their multicultural competence as identified in the American Counseling Association Code of Ethics and Association for Multicultural Counseling and Development's Multicultural Counseling Competencies. The findings also contribute to future training and supervision experiences provided by counselor educators and supervisors who are gatekeepers for the profession and who assist in the multicultural development of counselors in training and early counseling professionals. Findings from this study revealed that current practice in multicultural counseling training promoted some level of awareness, knowledge, and/or skills in the ability of counselors in training and early counseling professionals to counsel African American women with dual diagnoses of childhood sexual abuse and substance abuse. Emerging themes from the participants' responses included awareness of personal strengths and limitations in multicultural competencies, significance of the relationship with population-specific clients, desire for increased exposure to population-specific content and interactions during the training process, desire for increased experiential opportunities to promote interactions with lesser known populations, and supportive and diverse supervision experiences. Recommendations for specific multicultural competencies related to counseling African American women with the dual diagnoses of childhood sexual abuse and substance abuse and for future research are included. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Blacks](#)
[*Counseling](#)
[*Counselor Education](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Sexual Abuse](#)
[Dual Diagnosis](#)

Graduate Students
Human Females

Source: PsycINFO

5. A substance use disorder educational session: Influence on nurse anesthesia care providers' addiction attitudes and perceived self- efficacy to recognize chemical impairment.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/10-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

Author(s): Cohen, Ferne M

Institution: Drexel U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Substance use disorders (SUDs) are a leading occupational hazard in the anesthesia profession which must be identified early to prevent practitioner and patient harm. Nurse anesthesia care providers (NACPs) play a critical role in identifying impaired colleagues, but negative attitudes and weak self-efficacy to recognize suspicious behavior can impede early identification and intervention. Research indicates that education promotes favorable addiction attitudes and increases confidence to recognize impairment. The purpose of this mixed methods study consisting of single group pre-test post-test design with a case study qualitative approach was to explore the influence of a SUDs educational session on NACPs' addiction attitudes and perceived self-efficacy to recognize chemical impairment. The conceptual framework was a blend of three streams of literature: (1) risk factors for SUDs and the impact on the anesthesia profession, (2) barriers which hinder identification and therapeutic intervention, (3) influence of education on addiction attitudes and perceived self-efficacy to recognize chemical impairment. Bandura's Self-Efficacy model and Rosenberg's Structural Theory of Attitude Dynamics provide the theoretical underpinnings to support this investigation. A 90 minute SUDs educational session was presented by the researcher and two experts in the field to NACPs attending a professional conference. Select socio-demographic data were collected to define this convenience population but no quantitative data was linked to the participants. The Addictions Belief Inventory (ABI) was used to measure a change in attitudes; a case study qualitative approach consisting of two online focus groups facilitated further examination of the influence of this intervention. Triangulated data analysis demonstrated the positive impact of the SUDs educational intervention on NACPs' addiction attitudes and confidence levels to recognize impaired behavior. Threats to validity include use of a pre-test post-test measure, a single group design and the potential bias introduced by the researcher who also presented the educational session. Future research is targeted towards assessing the influence of this intervention, presented at the anesthesia departmental level, on anesthesia care providers' attitudes and confidence to spot suspicious behavior. An actionable solution with a three step strategy to increase and evaluate the impact of an efficacious and easily implemented SUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Chemicals](#)
[*Hazards](#)
[*Nurses](#)
[*Propofol](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[School Based Intervention](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. The seven deadly sins as a pastoral diagnostic system.

Citation: Pastoral Psychology, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0031-2789;1573-6679 (Apr 24, 2014)

Author(s): Sullender, Scott

Abstract: This article presents the thesis that the schema of the Seven Deadly Sins was originally a pastoral diagnostic system that helped spiritual directors, monks, and priests, the psychotherapists of their day, to make differential diagnoses and prescribe treatment plans for the troubled faithful. This essay describes the work of Evagrius Ponticus, whose list of eight "evil thoughts" was one of the forerunners of the Seven Deadly Sins, and then goes on to describe the subsequent codification of the Seven Deadly Sins schema. The author speculates about what a fully developed diagnostic decision tree based on the Seven Deadly Sins with corresponding prescribed interventions might look like. The author then draws parallels to the recently released DSM-5, in particular to personality disorders and addictions. Finally, this essay offers a brief case to illustrate the differences in how a particular clinical entity might be viewed through the lenses of the DSM-5 and the Seven Deadly Sins. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

7. The circadian timing system in ethanol consumption and dependence.

Citation: Behavioral Neuroscience, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0735-7044;1939-0084 (Apr 28, 2014)

Author(s): Damaggio, Amanda S; Gorman, Michael R

Abstract: The use of alcohol is an important part of the daily lives of many individuals that may be experienced as a single nightly drink with a meal or a debilitating pattern of intoxication. The circadian timing system imposes a daily temporal order throughout the brain and body. Ethanol, with its complex and broad pharmacology, can thereby alter circadian physiology at multiple levels of organization. Here, we review data from animal models demonstrating that (a) perturbations of the circadian timing system are often, but not necessarily, reflected in altered drinking behaviors or ethanol response; (2) alcohol can act to alter the circadian entrainment and pacemaking functions of the suprachiasmatic nuclei; and (c) the temporal patterning of alcohol exposure and withdrawal in a circadian context can influence processes related to addiction development, particularly increased voluntary alcohol consumption and development of physical dependence as reflected in the physiological withdrawal reaction. New data are presented to show that the withdrawal reaction elicited after long-duration alcohol vapor sessions is significantly modulated according to the time of day that it is initiated. Further application of chronobiological principles to alcohol research should enhance mechanistic understanding and suggest potential therapeutic approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

8. Reconsolidation of human memory: Brain mechanisms and clinical relevance.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0006-3223 (Mar 15, 2014)

Author(s): Schwabe, Lars; Nader, Karim; Pruessner, Jens C

Abstract: The processes of memory formation and storage are complex and highly dynamic. Once memories are consolidated, they are not necessarily fixed but can be changed long after storage. In particular, seemingly stable memories may re-enter an unstable state when they are retrieved, from which they must be re-stabilized during a process known as reconsolidation. During reconsolidation, memories are susceptible to modifications again, thus providing an opportunity to update seemingly stable memories. While initial

demonstrations of memory reconsolidation came mainly from animal studies, evidence for reconsolidation in humans is now accumulating as well. Here, we review recent advances in our understanding of human memory reconsolidation. After a summary of findings on the reconsolidation of human fear and episodic memory, we focus particularly on recent neuroimaging data that provide first insights into how reconsolidation processes are implemented in the human brain. Finally, we discuss the implications of memory modifications during reconsolidation for the treatment of mental disorders such as posttraumatic stress disorder and drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

9. Cue configuration effects in acquisition and extinction of a cocaine-induced place preference.

Citation: Behavioral Neuroscience, April 2014, vol./is. 128/2(217-227), 0735-7044;1939-0084 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Hitchcock, Leah N; Cunningham, Christopher L; Lattal, K. Matthew

Correspondence Address: Hitchcock, Leah N.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, L470 Oregon Health & Science University, 3181 Southwest Sam Jackson Road, Portland, OR, US, 97239, hitchcol@ohsu.edu

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

Language: English

Abstract: A pervasive finding in animal models of substance abuse is that associations form quickly between contexts and drugs of abuse, such as cocaine. Studies of conditioned place preference (CPP) demonstrate that animals approach cues previously paired with cocaine. This is a commonly used preparation, but the configuration of the CPP apparatus differs across laboratories. Two common apparatus configurations for CPP are one compartment (in which the animal has access to the entire apparatus and spatial cues are irrelevant) or two compartments (in which access is restricted to one half of the apparatus and spatial cues are relevant). We compared the effects of acquisition and extinction of cocaine-induced CPP as a function of configuration. During CPP acquisition, C57BL/6J mice received cocaine paired with one tactile floor (conditioned stimulus; CS+) and saline paired with the other (CS-). CS+ and CS- trials occurred on alternate days in one of three configurations: one-compartment (exposure to the entire apparatus during CS+ or CS-), two-compartment consistent position (exposure to CS+ or CS- in adjacent, spatially distinct compartments), or two-compartment alternating position (exposure to CS+ or CS- in adjacent compartments that alternated spatial locations across days). A stronger preference for the CS+ floor occurred in two- versus one-compartment groups, with the strongest preference observed when cocaine was paired with alternating chamber positions. In contrast, greater loss of preference occurred after extinction in a one-compartment procedure, regardless of one- or two-compartment acquisition history. These findings suggest that a two-compartment configuration facilitated acquisition but attenuated extinction of a cocaine-induced CPP. The use of different CPP configurations may distinguish the underlying substrates and relevant cues for acquisition and extinction processes in cocaine abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)

*Cocaine
 *Drug Abuse
 *Extinction (Learning)
 *Spatial Learning
 Animal Learning
 Mice

Source: PsycINFO

10. Predictors of mental health court graduation.

Citation: Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, May 2014, vol./is. 20/2(191-199), 1076-8971;1939-1528 (May 2014)

Author(s): Aldige Hiday, Virginia; Ray, Bradley; Wales, Heathcote W

Correspondence Address: Aldige Hiday, Virginia: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, North Carolina State University, 344 1911 Building, Campus Box 8107, Raleigh, NC, US, 27695-8107, ginnie_aldige@ncsu.edu

Institution: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, US; School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis, IN, US; Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, DC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Mental health courts (MHCs), nontraditional problem-solving courts designed to address underlying causes of offending rather than apportion guilt and punishment, have been reported to reduce offending among persons with mental illness and consequently have been spreading. Graduation from a MHC has been found to be a major predictor of reduced recidivism; yet few studies have examined factors affecting MHC graduation. This study examines what participants brought to MHC, their processing in MHC, and their behaviors during MHC. It found that noncompliant participant behaviors during MHC had the strongest impact on graduation, increasing the odds of failure to graduate and reducing, if not eliminating, the direct effects on completion of the risk factors participants brought into court. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Adjudication
 *Mental Health
 Drug Abuse
 Mental Disorders

Source: PsycINFO

11. Intimate partner violence against female sex workers in Mombasa, Kenya.

Citation: Culture, Health & Sexuality, March 2014, vol./is. 16/3(217-230), 1369-1058;1464-5351 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Pack, Allison P; L'Engle, Kelly; Mwarogo, Peter; Kingola, Nzioki

Correspondence Address: Pack, Allison P., apack@fhi360.org

Institution: FHI 360, Durham, NC, US; FHI 360, Durham, NC, US; FHI 360, Nairobi, Kenya; Center for Reproductive Health, Mombasa, Kenya

Language: English

Abstract: Female sex workers are known to be at risk of intimate partner violence (IPV) from numerous sources including clients, pimps, boyfriends and husbands. Better understanding the factors associated with IPV in this population will enhance prevention efforts. This work examines baseline survey data collected as part of a randomised controlled trial for an alcohol-harm reduction intervention. The study sample included

619 sex workers. IPV was common in this sample, with 78.7% of women reporting any IPV in the last 30 days. Multivariate logistic regression results indicated that supporting one to two other people, experiencing child abuse, witnessing mother abuse, and greater alcohol consumption were risk factors for IPV in our sample. Women who frequented Population, Health and Integrated Assistance (APHIA) II drop-in centres located along transport corridors were also at greater risk of recent IPV, as compared with those who frequented other drop-in centres. Only one protective effect was identified in this study: condom use at last sex with a non-paying partner was associated with less recent IPV. Health programmes for women sex workers in Mombasa and elsewhere need to expand beyond HIV prevention—they need to incorporate information on violence prevention and treatment referrals, as well as information on alcohol harm reduction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Prostitution](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Altered social and non-social decision-making in recreational and dependent cocaine users.

Citation: Psychological Medicine, April 2014, vol./is. 44/5(1015-1028), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Hulka, L. M; Eisenegger, C; Preller, K. H; Vonmoos, M; Jenni, D; Bendrick, K; Baumgartner, M. R; Seifritz, E; Quednow, B. B

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Economics, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany; Institute of Legal Medicine, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Maladaptive decision-making is assumed to be a core feature of cocaine addiction. Indeed, numerous studies have reported deficits in non-social decision-making tasks and reward-related impulsivity in dependent cocaine users. However, social decision-making has not been examined in cocaine users yet. Moreover, it is unknown if even recreational and non-dependent cocaine use is linked to decision-making deficits. Therefore, we investigated whether recreational and dependent cocaine users exhibit alterations in social and non-social decision-making. Method: The performance of healthy controls (n = 68), recreational cocaine users (n = 68) and dependent cocaine users (n = 30) in classical decision-making paradigms (Iowa Gambling Task, Delay Discounting) and in social interaction paradigms (Distribution Game, Dictator Game) was assessed. Results: Decisions in the social interaction tasks of both cocaine user groups were more

self-serving compared with controls as cocaine users preferred higher monetary payoffs for themselves. In the Iowa Gambling Task, only dependent cocaine users were more likely to choose disadvantageous card decks, reflecting worse decision-making. They were also more likely to choose immediate smaller rewards over larger delayed rewards in the Delay Discounting task. Conclusions: Our results imply that both recreational and dependent cocaine users are more concerned with their own monetary gain when interacting with another person. Furthermore, primarily dependent cocaine users are less foresighted and more impulsive regarding immediate reward. Overall, social interaction deficits are already present in recreational users, while non-social decision-making deficits occur predominantly in dependent cocaine users. Thus, social interaction training and cognitive remediation strategies may improve treatment success and quality of life in cocaine dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Recreation](#)
[Social Cognition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

13. Perspectives on children's experiences in families with parental substance misuse and child protection interventions.

Citation: Children and Youth Services Review, March 2014, vol./is. 38/(66-74), 0190-7409 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): O'Connor, Louise; Forrester, Donald; Holland, Sally; Williams, Annie

Correspondence Address: O'Connor, Louise, louise.oconnor@rhul.ac.uk

Institution: Department of Social Work, Royal Holloway, University of London, London, United Kingdom; Tilda Goldberg Centre, University of Bedfordshire, BDF, United Kingdom; School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom; School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: This paper presents data from a Welsh mixed methods study of a service for families whose children were at risk of entering out-of-home-care due to parental substance misuse (out-of-home care is referred to as Local Authority Care in the UK). Three sources of data are drawn on to focus on the experiences of children and young people: interviews with a small number of young people, interviews with parents where they discussed their children's experiences and measures of child and family functioning. The inclusion of qualitative data from two generations of families illustrates the complex interwoven nature of children's and parents' experiences. Analysis suggests that key messages for practitioners are the need to engage with substance using families in ways that avoid unhelpful binaries focusing on either the child's or the adult's needs. Children and young people may benefit from brief interventions during a period of crisis and longer term interventions which address cumulative effects and attachment complexities and promote sources of resilience. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Welfare](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Early Experience](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Parents](#)
[Family](#)
[Resilience \(Psychological\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Substance use disorders in forensic psychiatric patients.

Citation: International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 37/2(155-159), 0160-2527 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): van der Kraan, Jolien; Verkes, Robbert Jan; Goethals, Kris; Vissers, Annelies; Brazil, Inti; Bulten, Erik

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Institution: Pompestichting Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Radboud University, Nijmegen Medical Centre, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Department of Psychiatry, Nijmegen, Netherlands; University Forensic Centre, Antwerp University Hospital, Antwerp, Belgium; Pompestichting Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Pompestichting Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: There is a lack of detailed information on the role of substance use disorders (SUD) as a substantial factor in offences and treatment in forensic psychiatric patients. The aim of this study was to get a better understanding of these specifics. Clinical records of 193 male patients admitted to a Dutch forensic psychiatric hospital were scrutinized on anamnestic, diagnostic and risk assessment data. One of the central findings was that the prevalence of SUDs was high. Patients with an SUD had a more extensive criminal history, unstable and deviant lifestyle and higher risk of violent behavior than patients without a substance use disorder. No differences were found in duration of treatment, aggressive incidents and leave. Another important finding was that a distinction could be made between patients with substance use as a primary criminogenic risk factor and patients with substance use as a secondary risk factor. Although substance use is identified as a general risk factor, this study supports the idea of sub categorization of patients with an SUD and emphasizes the need for a different treatment approach. Further study is needed to identify specific treatment approaches, based on more differentiated profiles of these patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Psychiatric Patients](#)
[Forensic Psychiatry](#)
[Risk Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Explanations for violent behaviour-An interview study among forensic in-patients.

Citation: International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 37/2(142-148), 0160-2527 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Radovic, Susanna; Hoglund, Pontus

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Institution: Centre for Ethics, Law and Mental Health, University of Gothenburg, Goteborg, Sweden; Institute of Clinical Sciences, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: The alleged relation between mental disorder and violent criminal behaviour has been investigated mainly from an epidemiological perspective. Population-based registry studies have shown that violence occurs more frequently among people with mental disorders, like schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, compared with control subjects, but that the increased risk is largely mediated by drug abuse and socio-economic deprivation. The aim of this study was to explore how patients who have committed violent or sexual crimes and have been sentenced to forensic psychiatric care by a Swedish court of law construed their criminal actions in terms of causes. Forty-six participants from six different Swedish forensic psychiatric clinics were included in the study. A semi-structured interview study was conducted and the data was analysed using a thematic analysis. A large group of the participants did not believe that the mental disorder played any role in the criminal events. Contributing causes that were mentioned were drug abuse and social factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Violent Crime](#)
[Deprivation](#)
[Forensic Psychiatry](#)
[Hospitalized Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Drug dreams: Clinical and research implications of dreams about drugs in drug-addicted patients.

Citation: Drug dreams: Clinical and research implications of dreams about drugs in drug-addicted patients., 2014 (2014)

Author(s): Colace, Claudio

Institution: Operational Unit of Psychology, National Health Service, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) "Drug dreams", or the dreams in which drug-addicted patients use or attempt to use the drugs they are addicted to, are a well-documented clinical phenomenon in various forms of drug addiction. Various authors have highlighted their clinical, prognostic, and therapeutic usefulness, since they provide information about the patients' "drug craving", their ability to cope with it, and their motivation to stay clean and sober. However, the study of drug dreams also reveals several implications for general dream research and theory, especially with respect to the recent neuropsychology of dreaming, the emotional adaptive theories of dreams, and the classical Freudian theory of dreams. This book provides a systematic and comprehensive discussion on drug dreams by considering the various perspectives involved (such as therapy in drug addiction, neurobiology of drug craving, affective neuroscience, dream research) and suggesting future clinical applications for therapists (counsellors, psychotherapists, clinicians) in charge of treating drug-addicted patients, as well as input for dream researchers. The book draws on the author's clinical and research experience on drug dreams amongst heroin-addicted patients, as well as on the scientific literature in this field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Craving](#)
[*Dream Analysis](#)
[*Dreaming](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Neuropsychology](#)
[Dream Content](#)
[Experimentation](#)
[Neurosciences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Relationship between craving for methamphetamine and personality characteristics among patients in methadone maintenance treatment program.

Citation: Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology, 2014, vol./is. 19/3(177-186), 1735-4315 (Fal, 2014)

Author(s): Oraki, Mohammad; Mokri, Azarakhsh; Ziabari, Seyed Majid Kiaei

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Institution: University of Payam-e-Noor, Tehran, Iran; Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; University of Payam-e-Noor, Tehran, Iran

Language: Farsi (Iranian)

Abstract: Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between craving for methamphetamine and personality characteristics of patients under methadone maintenance treatment (MMT). Method: Eighty patients under MMT were chosen from Iranian National Centers for Addiction Study, Aftab Society, Aftab-e-Mehrvarzi, and a private infirmary and thereafter answered to Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) and Desires for Drug Questionnaire (DDQ). Data analysis was done by one-sample t-test and Pearson correlation coefficient. Results: The results showed that the subjects obtained higher than the norm scores in novelty seeking and harm avoidance and lower than the norm scores in reward dependence, self-directedness, cooperativeness and self-transcendence. Furthermore, craving for methamphetamine had a positive correlation with novelty seeking ($p < 0.002$), but negative correlation with cooperativeness ($p < 0.001$). Conclusion: Through recognizing personality traits and the amount of craving for drug in patient on MMT, it is possible to predict whether they stay in or leave the treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[Craving](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Relationships between reward sensitivity, risk-taking and family history of alcoholism during an interactive competitive fMRI task.

Citation: PLoS ONE, February 2014, vol./is. 9/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 4, 2014)

Author(s): Yarosh, Haley L; Hyatt, Christopher J; Meda, Shashwath A; Jiantonio-Kelly, Rachel; Potenza, Marc N; Assaf, Michal; Pearlson, Godfrey D

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Institution: Olin Neuropsychiatry Research Center, Institute of Living, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, CT, US; Olin Neuropsychiatry Research Center, Institute of Living, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, CT, US; Olin Neuropsychiatry Research Center, Institute of Living, Hartford

Hospital, Hartford, CT, US; Olin Neuropsychiatry Research Center, Institute of Living, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Olin Neuropsychiatry Research Center, Institute of Living, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, CT, US; Olin Neuropsychiatry Research Center, Institute of Living, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, CT, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Individuals with a positive family history for alcoholism (FHP) have shown differences from family-history-negative (FHN) individuals in the neural correlates of reward processing. FHP, compared to FHN individuals, demonstrate relatively diminished ventral striatal activation during anticipation of monetary rewards, and the degree of ventral striatal activation shows an inverse correlation with specific impulsivity measures in alcohol-dependent individuals. Rewards in socially interactive contexts relate importantly to addictive propensities, yet have not been examined with respect to how their neural underpinnings relate to impulsivity-related measures. Here we describe impulsivity measures in FHN and FHP individuals as they relate to a socially interactive functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) task. **Methods:** Forty FHP and 29 FHN subjects without histories of Axis-I disorders completed a socially interactive Domino task during functional magnetic resonance imaging and completed self-report and behavioral impulsivity-related assessments. **Results:** FHP compared to FHN individuals showed higher scores ($p = .004$) on one impulsivity-related factor relating to both compulsivity (Padua Inventory) and reward/punishment sensitivity (Sensitivity to Punishment/Sensitivity to Reward Questionnaire). Multiple regression analysis within a reward-related network revealed a correlation between risk-taking (involving another impulsivity-related factor, the Balloon Analog Risk Task (BART)) and right ventral striatum activation under reward > punishment contrast ($p < 0.05$ FWE corrected) in the social task. **Conclusions:** Behavioral risk-taking scores may be more closely associated with neural correlates of reward responsiveness in socially interactive contexts than are FH status or impulsivity-related self-report measures. These findings suggest that risk-taking assessments be examined further in socially interactive settings relevant to addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcoholism
 *Rewards
 *Risk Taking
 *Family History
 *Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *ProQuest* in *PLoS One*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *PLoS ONE*

19. An increase in tobacco craving is associated with enhanced medial prefrontal cortex network coupling.**Citation:**

PLoS ONE, February 2014, vol./is. 9/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 5, 2014)

Author(s):

Janes, Amy C; Farmer, Stacey; Frederick, Blaise deB; Nickerson, Lisa D; Lukas, Scott E

Correspondence Address:Janes, Amy C., ajanes@mclean.harvard.edu**Institution:**

McLean Imaging Center, McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Belmont, MA, US;
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Language:

English

Abstract:

Craving is a key aspect of drug dependence that is thought to motivate continued drug use. Numerous brain regions have been associated with craving, suggesting that craving is mediated by a distributed brain network. Whether an increase in subjective craving is

associated with enhanced interactions among brain regions was evaluated using resting state functional magnetic imaging (fMRI) in nicotine dependent participants. We focused on craving-related changes in the orbital and medial prefrontal cortex (OMPFC) network, which also included the subgenual anterior cingulate cortex (sgACC) extending into the ventral striatum. Brain regions in the OMPFC network are not only implicated in addiction and reward, but, due to their rich anatomic interconnections, may serve as the site of integration across craving-related brain regions. Subjective craving and resting state fMRI were evaluated twice with an ~1 hour delay between the scans. Cigarette craving was significantly increased at the end, relative to the beginning of the scan session. Enhanced craving was associated with heightened coupling between the OMPFC network and other cortical, limbic, striatal, and visceromotor brain regions that are both anatomically interconnected with the OMPFC, and have been implicated in addiction and craving. This is the first demonstration confirming that an increase in craving is associated with enhanced brain region interactions, which may play a role in the experience of craving. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.; HOLDER: Janes et al.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

20. Suicidal behaviour and related risk factors among school-aged youth in the Republic of Benin.

Citation: PLoS ONE, February 2014, vol./is. 9/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 5, 2014)

Author(s): Randall, Jason R; Doku, David; Wilson, Michael L; Peltzer, Karl

Correspondence Address: Randall, Jason R., jason.randall@peercorpstrust.org

Institution: Centre for Injury Prevention and Community Safety (CIPCS), PeerCorps Trust Fund, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Department of Population and Health, University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana; Centre for Injury Prevention and Community Safety (CIPCS), PeerCorps Trust Fund, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Research on factors associated with suicidal ideation and suicide attempts has been conducted largely in developed countries. Research on West African countries in particular is lacking. Methods: Data were obtained from the Global School-based Health Survey conducted in Benin in 2009. This was a cross-sectional study of three grades, spanning Junior and Senior High, which sampled a total of 2,690 adolescents. Data on the occurrence of demographic, psycho-social and socio-environmental risk factors were tested using multinomial logistic regression for their association with suicidal ideation and suicide attempts. Results: The survey indicated that 23.2% had thought about suicide and 28.3% had made a suicide attempt in the previous year. Anxiety, loneliness, being bullied, alcohol misuse, illicit drug use, and lack of parental support were independently related to the ideation outcomes, suicidal ideation without planning and suicidal ideation with planning. Multinomial regression analysis, using one suicide attempt and multiple suicide attempts as outcomes, revealed that female sex, anxiety, loneliness, being physically attacked, and illicit drug use were associated these outcomes. Discussion: The

prevalence of suicide attempts reported in the survey is relatively high. It is possible that there are cultural factors that could explain this finding. Our research indicates that many factors are related to the occurrence of suicidal ideation and suicide attempts among youth in Benin. Illicit drug use and violence in particular are associated with a high rate of suicide attempts in Benin. Measures to address these issues may reduce the risk of self-inflicted violence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.;
HOLDER: Randall et al.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Risk Factors](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Loneliness](#)
[Physical Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

21. Genetic variants in nicotine addiction and alcohol metabolism genes, oral cancer risk and the propensity to smoke and drink alcohol: A replication study in India.

Citation: PLoS ONE, February 2014, vol./is. 9/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 5, 2014)

Author(s): Anantharaman, Devasena; Chabrier, Amelie; Gaborieau, Valerie; Franceschi, Silvia; Herrero, Rolando; Rajkumar, Thangarajan; Samant, Tanuja; Mahimkar, Manoj B; Brennan, Paul; McKay, James D

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Institution: Genetic Epidemiology Group, International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France; Genetic Cancer Susceptibility Group, International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France; Genetic Epidemiology Group, International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France; Infections and Cancer Epidemiology Group, International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France; Prevention and Implementation Group, International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France; Department of Molecular Oncology, Cancer Institute, Chennai, India; Mahimkar Lab, Advanced Center for Treatment Research and Education in Cancer, Tata Memorial Center, Navi Mumbai, India; Mahimkar Lab, Advanced Center for Treatment Research and Education in Cancer, Tata Memorial Center, Navi Mumbai, India; Genetic Epidemiology Group, International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France; Genetic Cancer Susceptibility Group, International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Genetic variants in nicotinic acetylcholine receptor and alcohol metabolism genes have been associated with propensity to smoke tobacco and drink alcohol, respectively, and also implicated in genetic susceptibility to head and neck cancer. In addition to smoking and alcohol, tobacco chewing is an important oral cancer risk factor in India. It is not known if these genetic variants influence propensity or oral cancer susceptibility in the context of this distinct etiology. Methods: We examined 639 oral and pharyngeal cancer cases and 791 controls from two case-control studies conducted in India. We investigated six variants known to influence nicotine addiction or alcohol metabolism, including rs16969968 (CHRNA5), rs578776 (CHRNA3), rs1229984 (ADH1B), rs698 (ADH1C), rs1573496 (ADH7), and rs4767364 (ALDH2). Results: The CHRN variants were associated with the number of chewing events per day, including in those who chewed tobacco but never smoked ($P = 0.003$, $P = 0.01$ for rs16969968 and

rs578776 respectively). Presence of the variant allele contributed to approximately 13% difference in chewing frequency compared to non-carriers. While no association was observed between rs16969968 and oral cancer risk (OR = 1.01, 95% CI = 0.83- 1.22), rs578776 was modestly associated with a 16% decreased risk of oral cancer (OR = 0.84, 95% CI = 0.72- 0.98). There was little evidence for association between polymorphisms in genes encoding alcohol metabolism and oral cancer in this population. Conclusion: The association between rs16969968 and number of chewing events implies that the effect on smoking propensity conferred by this gene variant extends to the use of smokeless tobacco. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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HOLDER: Anantharaman et al.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Neoplasms](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Genes](#)
[Metabolism](#)
[Nicotine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

22. Prevalence and risk factors of Internet addiction in high school students.

Citation: European Journal of Public Health, February 2014, vol./is. 24/1(15-20), 1101-1262;1464-360X (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Sasmaz, Tayyar; Oner, Seva; Kurt, A. Oner; Yapici, Gulcin; Yazici, Aylin Ertekin; Bugdayci, Resul; Sis, Mustafa

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Department of Public Health, Mersin University, School of Medicine, Mersin, Turkey

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: In this study, the prevalence and risk factors of Internet addiction in high school students was investigated. Material and Method: This cross-sectional study was performed in the Mersin Province in 2012. The study sample consisted of students attending high school in the central district of Mersin. The data were summarized by descriptive statistics and compared by a binary logistic regression. Results: Our study population included 1156 students, among whom 609 (52.7%) were male. The mean age of the students was 16.1+ 0.9 years. Seventy-nine percent of the students had a computer at home, and 64.0% had a home Internet connection. In this study, 175 (15.1%) students were defined as Internet addicts. Whereas the addiction rate was 9.3% in girls, it was 20.4% in boys (P < 0.001). In this study, Internet addiction was found to have an independent relationship with gender, grade level, having a hobby, duration of daily computer use, depression and negative self-perception. Conclusion: According to our study results, the prevalence of Internet addiction was high among high school students.

We recommend preventing Internet addiction among adolescents by building a healthy living environment around them, controlling the computer and Internet use, promoting book reading and providing treatment to those with a psychological problem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the European Public Health Association. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Epidemiology](#)
[*High School Students](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [European Journal of Public Health](#)

23. The body on stage in drug addiction.

Original Title: O corpo E(n)cena na toxicomania.

Citation: Revista Portuguesa de Psicanalise, July 2013, vol./is. 33/2(105-123), 0873-9129 (Jul-Dec 2013)

Author(s): Tomas, Maria Angelica

Correspondence Address: Tomas, Maria Angelica, Av. Joao Cesar de Oliveira, n. 2959. Bairro, Novo Eldorado, Minas Gerais, Contagem, Brazil, liberty_angel@hotmail.com.br

Institution: Universidad de Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: This paper is a psychoanalytic study on drug addiction, in which this pathology is understood as a unique mode of mental functioning, according to the research of the relationship that the addict person has with his body. What he seems to seek with the drug use is to dope the psychic apparatus, to stage the body, and not having to deal with the unconscious, in an attempt to protect himself against anxiety and depression. This mode of mental functioning found in drug addicted people makes us wonder if is effective a psychoanalytic care for addictions. This care is a challenge because presents us a subject alienated from his own desire, enchained to the urgency to satisfaction. These are some issues studied in this paper, based on a brief literature review. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Pathology](#)
[*Psychoanalysis](#)
[*Toxicomania](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Sexual addiction and (un)human encounter.

Original Title: Adicao sexual e (des)encontro humano.

Citation: Revista Portuguesa de Psicanalise, July 2013, vol./is. 33/2(77-85), 0873-9129 (Jul-Dec 2013)

Author(s): Pires, Sandra

Correspondence Address: Pires, Sandra, sandra.b.pires@gmail.com

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: In this theoretical-oriented clinical work, a brief discussion about the movie Shame (2011) of Steve McQueen is the starting point for a reflection around one of nowadays behavioral addictive disorders, sexual addiction, which has gained expressiveness in

contemporary clinical practice. This movie reflects the suffering and psychic functioning of people for whom sex is not a form of human encounter, but dehumanization of others and themselves, to just and only reduce children's fears related to a traumatic and confusing history in childhood that any libidinal contact tends to reactivate. Several psychoanalysts, such as Robert Stoller (1985) and Joyce McDougall (1998), has helped to humanize these pathological behaviors, understanding these neosexualities expressed in unusual itineraries as forms of psychic survival of these individuals because it would combat acute states of anxiety while, at the same time, safeguard the subjective sense of identity. The analytic intervention in these cases involves the systematic analysis of dominant anguish but raises specific technical problems analyzed in this work, namely the need for a clinical attitude of constant firmness with the most psychopathic part of the personality as well as an extreme sensitivity and tact with the desperate and paranoid part that easily feels humiliated and destroyed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychoanalysis](#)
[*Psychoanalytic Theory](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[Psychoanalysts](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. The ACTION-American Pain Society Pain Taxonomy (AAPT): An evidence-based and multidimensional approach to classifying chronic pain conditions.

Citation: The Journal of Pain, March 2014, vol./is. 15/3(241-249), 1526-5900 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Fillingim, Roger B; Bruehl, Stephen; Dworkin, Robert H; Dworkin, Samuel F; Loeser, John D; Turk, Dennis C; Widerstrom-Noga, Eva; Arnold, Lesley; Bennett, Robert; Edwards, Robert R; Freeman, Roy; Gewandter, Jennifer; Hertz, Sharon; Hochberg, Marc; Krane, Elliot; Mantyh, Patrick W; Markman, John; Neogi, Tuhina; Ohrbach, Richard; Paice, Judith A; Porreca, Frank; Rappaport, Bob A; Smith, Shannon M; Smith, Thomas J; Sullivan, Mark D; Verne, G. Nicholas; Wasan, Ajay D; Wessellmann, Ursula

Correspondence Address: Fillingim, Roger B.: University of Florida, College of Dentistry, UF Pain Research and Intervention Center of Excellence, Clinical and Translational Research Building (CTRB), Room 3216, 2004 Mowry Road, PO Box 100404, Gainesville, FL, US, 32610-0404, rfilling@ufl.edu

Institution: Pain Research and Intervention Center of Excellence, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Anesthesiology, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, TN, US; Department of Neurology, Center for Human Experimental Therapeutics, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, School of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Department of Neurological Surgery, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Department of Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine, Miami Project to Cure Paralysis, Miami, FL, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, US; Fibromyalgia Research Unit, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Brigham & Women's Hospital, Chestnut Hill, MA, US; Department of Neurology, Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, MA, US; Department of Anesthesiology, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, NY, US; Food and Drug Administration, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Silver Spring, MD, US; Department of Medicine, Division of Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Anesthesiology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, US; Department of Pharmacology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, US; University of Rochester Medical Center, School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, NY, US; Clinical Epidemiology Unit, Boston, MA, US; Department of Oral Diagnostic Sciences, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US; Cancer Pain Program, Division of Hematology-Oncology, Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Pharmacology, University

of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, US; Food and Drug Administration, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Silver Spring, MD, US; Department of Anesthesiology, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, NY, US; Department of Oncology, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Department of Medicine, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX, US; Department of Anesthesiology and Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Anesthesiology and Neurology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Current approaches to classification of chronic pain conditions suffer from the absence of a systematically implemented and evidence-based taxonomy. Moreover, existing diagnostic approaches typically fail to incorporate available knowledge regarding the biopsychosocial mechanisms contributing to pain conditions. To address these gaps, the Analgesic, Anesthetic, and Addiction Clinical Trial Translations Innovations Opportunities and Networks (ACTTION) public-private partnership with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the American Pain Society (APS) have joined together to develop an evidence-based chronic pain classification system called the ACTTION-APS Pain Taxonomy. This paper describes the outcome of an ACTTION-APS consensus meeting, at which experts agreed on a structure for this new taxonomy of chronic pain conditions. Several major issues around which discussion revolved are presented and summarized, and the structure of the taxonomy is presented. ACTTION-APS Pain Taxonomy will include the following dimensions: 1) core diagnostic criteria; 2) common features; 3) common medical comorbidities; 4) neurobiological, psychosocial, and functional consequences; and 5) putative neurobiological and psychosocial mechanisms, risk factors, and protective factors. In coming months, expert working groups will apply this taxonomy to clusters of chronic pain conditions, thereby developing a set of diagnostic criteria that have been consistently and systematically implemented across nearly all common chronic pain conditions. It is anticipated that the availability of this evidence-based and mechanistic approach to pain classification will be of substantial benefit to chronic pain research and treatment. Perspective: The ACTTION-APS Pain Taxonomy is an evidence-based chronic pain classification system designed to classify chronic pain along the following dimensions: 1) core diagnostic criteria; 2) common features; 3) common medical comorbidities; 4) neurobiological, psychosocial, and functional consequences; and 5) putative neurobiological and psychosocial mechanisms, risk factors, and protective factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: The American Pain Society; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Chronic Pain
 *Medical Diagnosis
 *Pain Management
 *Risk Factors
 *Taxonomies
 Neurobiology
 Psychosocial Factors

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Pain***26. Psychological predictors of addictive social networking sites use: The case of Serbia.****Citation:**

Computers in Human Behavior, March 2014, vol./is. 32/(229-234), 0747-5632 (Mar 2014)

Author(s):

Milosevic-Dordevic, Jasna S; Zezelj, Iris L

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Institution: Faculty for Media and Communications, Singidunum University, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro; Faculty of Philosophy, Psychology Department, Belgrade University, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro

Language: English

Abstract: The popularity of social networking sites (SNS) changed to a great extent not only media environment, but also everyday life activities of modern humans. Despite their obvious benefits in terms of communication, there is evidence of addictive tendencies in SNS use. The study examined psychological and socio-demographic predictors of these addictive tendencies in Serbian SNS users drawn from a representative sample (N = 2014), having in mind that Serbia has Facebook penetration rate over European average. Results indicate a low incidence of self-reported addictive tendencies, with some individual differences worth addressing. We developed and tested exhaustive model that included three sets of predictors (socio-demographic, psychological and exposure to traditional media), as well as restrictive models that systematically excluded group by group. Path analysis revealed that psychological traits were stronger predictors than socio-demographic ones: people with lower self-esteem, lower general self-efficacy and higher introversion were more likely to report addictive SNS use. Although our results in general support the so called "social compensation hypothesis", it can be due to the focus on addictive tendencies instead of other indicators of SNS use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Prediction](#)
[*Computer Mediated Communication](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[Psychodynamics](#)
[Sociocultural Factors](#)
[Online Social Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. Problematic internet use in terms of gender, attachment styles and subjective well-being in university students.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, March 2014, vol./is. 32/(61-66), 0747-5632 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Odaci, Hatice; Cikrikci, Ozkan

Correspondence Address: Odaci, Hatice: Karadeniz Technical University, Fatih Faculty of Education, Department of Science Education, Sogutlu, Trabzon, Turkey, 61335, eodaci@gmail.com

Institution: Karadeniz Technical University, Fatih Faculty of Education, Department of Science Education, Trabzon, Turkey; Artvin Coruh University, Faculty of Education, Department of Science Education, Artvin, Turkey

Language: English

Abstract: The aim of this study was to investigate problematic internet use in terms of gender, attachment styles and subjective well-being. This study based on a relational screening model and using a cross-sectional research protocol was conducted with 380 university students from various departments in the Karadeniz Technical University and Artvin Coruh University faculties of education in Turkey. The Problematic Internet Use Scale, The Relationship Scale, Subjective Well-Being Scale and Personal Information Form were used in the study. Data were analyzed using the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient, two-way ANOVA, the Bonferroni test and multiple regression analysis. Results revealed significant correlations among problematic internet use, attachment styles and subjective well-being. Problematic internet use correlated positively with a dismissing attachment style and a preoccupied attachment style. Results from multiple regression analysis showed that gender, subjective well-being and dismissing and preoccupied attachment styles accounted for 19% of total problematic internet use variance. Gender, subjective well-being, and a dismissing attachment style made a

significant distinctive contribution to the model. Problematic internet use differed significantly according to gender and attachment styles. Results revealed significant correlations among problematic internet use, attachment styles and subjective well-being. Problematic internet use differed significantly according to gender and attachment styles. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: International Computer & Instructional Technologies Symposium (ICITS2012). 6th. Oct, 2012. Gaziantep. Turkey. This study was presented as oral presentation at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[Behavior Problems](#)
[College Students](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Impact of alcohol use on inhibitory control (and vice versa) during adolescence and young adulthood: A review.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2014, vol./is. 49/2(173-181), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar-Apr 2014)

Author(s): Lopez-Caneda, E; Holguin, S. Rodriguez; Cadaveira, F; Corral, M; Doallo, S

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Adolescence is usually the time when individuals first drink alcohol and this has been associated with relatively weak or immature inhibitory control. This review examines the changes on brain development and inhibitory function that take place during adolescence and youth as well as the relationship between inhibitory control and alcohol use at this early age. Methods: Narrative review of the chief studies related to (a) the development of inhibitory control during adolescence, (b) the deficits in the inhibitory ability in alcohol use disorders and (c) the effects of acute alcohol intake and binge drinking on inhibitory control in adolescents and young adults. Results: Inhibitory control processes are developing during adolescence and youth. Poor inhibitory functions may predispose the individual to alcohol misuse. Likewise, acute and binge alcohol drinking may impair the inhibitory control and compromise the ability to prevent or stop behaviour related to alcohol use. Conclusion: Poor inhibitory control can be both the cause and the consequence of excessive alcohol use. Adolescence and young adulthood may be a particularly vulnerable period due to (a) the weak or immature inhibitory functioning typical of this stage may contribute to the inability of the individual to control alcohol use and (b) alcohol consumption per se may alter or interrupt the proper development of inhibitory control leading to a reduced ability to regulate alcohol intake. Further longitudinal research is needed to evaluate the interaction between inhibitory control dysfunction and alcohol use in both situations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

29. Why adolescents are at risk of misusing alcohol and gambling.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2014, vol./is. 49/2(165-172), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar-Apr 2014)
Author(s): Noel, Xavier
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Institution: Psychological Medicine Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine, UniversitE Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Brussels, Germany
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: The aim of the study was to explore the reasons for alcohol misuse and other risk-taking behaviours in adolescence. Methods: Narrative review. Results: Vulnerable adolescents make suboptimal addictive-related choices in the period of initiation of alcohol use and gambling, which is also a period of cognitive and brain development, and in health behaviours. Hyperactive response to rewards as well as possibly hypoactive responses to punishments combined with weaknesses in the abilities to regulate strong impulses results in greater risk of alcohol and gambling misuse. Conclusion: Abnormal patterns of alcohol consumption (e.g. binge drinking) could dramatically reinforce this disequilibrium by enhancing salience for alcohol and associated information and compromising self-regulatory processes. There are some preventive and therapeutic cognitive training strategies that can strengthen willpower in adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Gambling](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

30. Adolescents' use of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs in relation to prenatal alcohol exposure: Modifications by gender and ethnicity.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2014, vol./is. 49/2(143-153), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar-Apr 2014)
Author(s): Pfinder, Manuela; Liebig, Stefan; Feldmann, Reinhold
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Institution: Bielefeld Graduate School in History and Sociology, Faculty of Sociology, University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany; Sonderforschungsbereich (SFB 882) "From

Heterogeneities to Inequalities", Faculty of Sociology, University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany; Department of Pediatrics, University Hospital Munster, Munster, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The study aimed to investigate (a) the association between low to moderate prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) and the use of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs in adolescence and (b) whether the associations are modified by gender and ethnicity. Methods: The subjects of the study were 5922 children and adolescents, aged from 11 to 17 years, enrolled in the cross-sectional German Health Interview and Examination Survey for Children and Adolescents (the KiGGS study). Information on PAE is based on parental self-report questionnaires. Use of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs was assessed through self-report questionnaires for adolescents. Results: Low to moderate PAE was associated with an increased risk of drinking alcohol (adjusted odds ratio (OR) 1.73, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.34, 2.18) and also of illicit drug use (adjusted OR 1.62, 95% CI 1.23, 2.14). The associations between PAE and the use of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs differed according to gender and ethnicity. Gender-stratified analyses resulted in adverse effects of PAE on drinking alcohol, smoking and illicit drug use in females; however, in German males, the associations disappeared. Stronger associations between PAE and the outcome measures were found in non-Germans. Conclusions: Our findings indicate that low to moderate levels of maternal alcohol intake during pregnancy are a risk factor for use of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs by the offspring, with stronger associations in females and non-Germans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[Ethnic Identity](#)
[Prenatal Exposure](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

31. Genetic and environmental interplay in risky drinking in adolescents: A literature review.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2014, vol./is. 49/2(138-142), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar-Apr 2014)

Author(s): Guerrini, Irene; Quadri, Giorgia; Thomson, Allan D

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Institution: Bexley Substance Misuse Service, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom; UCL Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Mental Health Sciences Unit, Faculty of Brain Science, London, United Kingdom; UCL Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Mental Health Sciences Unit, Faculty of Brain Science, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The aim of the study was to review recent research on the interplay between genes, environment and epigenetic factors in risky drinking in adolescents and the impact of neurobiological determinants on early alcohol-related cognitive deficits in young people. Methods: Narrative review. Results: There is consensus that the brain and the behaviour are shaped during development by the combined effects of genes, childhood experiences, environment and hormonal variations. Epigenetic factors seem to play a role in linking the expression of genes with stress and external experiences during brain maturation and

development. Evidence on the interaction between genes and environmental factors illustrates that, in adolescence, external factors play a more important role than genetic factors on the risk of developing alcohol problems later on in life. Conclusions: Adolescence is a crucial stage of brain development; intervening early and applying certain prevention programmes may halt the progression of alcohol misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

32. Contribution of time of drinking onset and family history of alcohol problems in alcohol and drug use behaviors in Argentinean college students.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2014, vol./is. 49/2(128-137), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar-Apr 2014)

Author(s): Pilatti, Angelina; Caneto, Florencia; Garimaldi, Javier Alejandro; del Valle Vera, Belen; Pautassi, Ricardo Marcos

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Institution: Laboratorio de Psicología, Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Córdoba, Argentina; Laboratorio de Psicología, Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Córdoba, Argentina; Laboratorio de Psicología, Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Córdoba, Argentina; Laboratorio de Psicología, Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Córdoba, Argentina; Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), Córdoba, Argentina

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The aim of the study was to analyze independent and potential interactive effects of age at drinking onset and family history of alcohol abuse on subsequent patterns of alcohol drinking, alcohol-related problems and substance use. Methods: Participants were college students (60.3% females, mean age = 20.27 + 2.54 years) from the city of Córdoba, Argentina. Several measures were used to assess alcohol, tobacco and drug use. The Spanish version of the Brief Young Adult Alcohol Consequences Questionnaire was used to assess alcohol-related problems. Factorial analyses of variance, or its non-parametric equivalent, were performed to explore differences in substance use behaviors and alcohol-related problems in subjects with early or late drinking onset and with or without family history of alcohol abuse. Chi-square tests were conducted to analyze the association between these two risk factors and categorical measures of alcohol, tobacco and drug use. Results: Early onset of drinking was associated with amount of consumption of alcohol including up to hazardous levels, as well as tobacco and drug use. However, the frequency of alcohol problems and frequency of episodes of alcohol intoxication were only related to age of onset in those with a positive family history of alcohol problems. Conclusion: Delaying drinking debut is particularly important in the prevention of future alcohol problems in those adolescents who have a family history of such problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Family History](#)
[Time](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

33. Introduction.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2014, vol./is. 49/2(125), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar-Apr 2014)

Author(s): Gilmore, Sir Ian

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Institution: University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: This article presents an introduction to the current issue of Alcohol and Alcoholism. The issue mainly focuses on evidence-based policies of the government in the context of harm reduction to individuals, families, communities and societies from the adverse effects of consuming alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[Communities](#)
[Family Members](#)
[Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

34. Association of higher-risk alcohol consumption with injecting paraphernalia sharing behaviours in intravenous drug users.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2014, vol./is. 40/2(137-142), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Wang, Mei; Shen, Jiucheng; Deng, Yuan; Liu, Xianling; Li, Jianhua; Wolff, Kim; Finch, Emily

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol use is common among injecting drug users. The coexistence of alcohol consumption and injecting risk behaviour has the potential to increase harms among intravenous drug users (IDUs). Objective: This study aimed to determine whether the level of alcohol use is a risk factor for injecting paraphernalia sharing behaviours. Methods: A total of 637 treatment-seeking IDUs were assessed for injecting paraphernalia sharing behaviours and drinking risk level as defined by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Multivariate analyses were performed to identify alcohol risk factors associated with injecting paraphernalia sharing behaviours. Results: After adjusting for the effects of ethnicity, employment and drug used, the odds ratio of higher risk drinking for injecting paraphernalia sharing behaviours was 1.92 (95% CI 1.31-2.83). Conclusion: Higher-risk drinking in IDUs is associated with higher rates of injecting paraphernalia sharing behaviours. It is important to take alcohol use into account when evaluating these patients for treatment and designing intervention strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The](#)

35. A validation study of the English version of the AIQoL 9 to measure quality of life.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2014, vol./is. 40/2(131-136), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Zubaran, Carlos; Zolfaghari, Elham; Foresti, Katia; Emerson, Jonathan; Sud, Rishi; Surjadi, Justin

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Institution: School of Medicine, University of Western Sydney, NSW, Australia; School of Psychology, University of Western Sydney, NSW, Australia; Department of Psychiatry, Westmead Hospital, Western Sydney Local Health District, NSW, Australia; School of Medicine, University of Western Sydney, NSW, Australia; School of Medicine, University of Western Sydney, NSW, Australia; School of Medicine, University of Western Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Quality of life (QoL) is an important clinical and research outcome within the drug and alcohol abuse context. The AIQoL 9 is a specific questionnaire designed to assess health- and non-health-related consequences of alcoholism. The English version of the AIQoL 9 has not been validated using a larger sample. Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the psychometric properties of the English version of AIQoL 9 in a sample of treatment-seeking individuals in Australia. Methods: A sample of 138 participants from inpatient and outpatient treatments facilities completed the AIQoL 9 test and the World Health Organisation Quality of Life Assessment-BREF (WHOQOL-BREF). The study's investigative parameters included the demographic characteristics of the sample, internal structure, and convergent validity. Furthermore, correlations between the AIQoL 9 scale scores and the scores obtained from the WHOQOL-BREF test were investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation analyses. Results: The English version of the AIQoL 9 attained a significant Cronbach's alpha of 0.825. The mean score obtained in the test was 21.92 (SD = 6.79). Using Varimax rotation, the AIQoL 9 yielded one principal factor that had accounted for 37.85% of variance. Convergent validity analysis demonstrated significant correlations ($p < 0.001$) between the AIQoL 9 scores and the scores of all four dimensions of the

WHOQOL-BREF questionnaire. Conclusion: The present study demonstrated that the English version of the AIQoL 9 constitutes a valid and reliable research instrument for evaluating quality of life among alcohol-dependent individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[*Questionnaires](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Foreign Language Translation](#)
[Psychometrics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

36. Outcomes for older trauma patients in the emergency department screening positive for alcohol, cocaine, or marijuana use.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2014, vol./is. 40/2(118-124), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Lank, Patrick M; Crandall, Marie L

Correspondence Address: Lank, Patrick M.: Department of Emergency Medicine, Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine, 211 E. Ontario St, Suite 300, Chicago, IL, US, 60611, patrick.lank@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Emergency Medicine, Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Surgery, Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Substance use among older adults is an increasing concern, with the prevalence of substance use in older populations expected to double in the next decade. Drug and alcohol use is associated with trauma risk and outcomes, but little is known about the specific risk for older trauma patients. Objectives: To evaluate the association between drug and alcohol use and trauma outcomes among adults aged 55 years and older. Methods: This retrospective observational study included older adults from the Illinois Trauma Registry between 1999 and 2009. Exclusion criteria were age younger than 55 years or absent date of birth, ethanol level, or urine drug screen (UDS). Alcohol intoxication was defined as ethanol level greater than 80 mg/dL. UDS was used to screen cocaine and marijuana use. Analyses, for both the alcohol and the marijuana/cocaine groups, compared outcomes for patients with negative vs. positive screens. Results: 21 320 patients were included in the alcohol analysis and 17 077 in the drug analysis. Compared to non-intoxicated patients, alcohol-intoxicated patients had significantly ($p < 0.001$) lower in-hospital mortality, decreased ICU admission, decreased intubation rate, and shorter hospital length of stay. Patients screening positive for cocaine or marijuana had significantly longer lengths of stay with increased ICU admission compared with those who screened negative. Conclusion: Among older trauma patients, this study shows significant associations with multiple trauma outcomes, including one between elevated ethanol concentrations and improved outcomes. Future research into the causes of these findings could inform the care of older trauma patients and aid in prevention of injuries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Emergency Services](#)

*Geriatric Patients
 *Trauma
 *Treatment Outcomes
 Alcohol Abuse
 Cocaine
 Drug Usage Screening
 Hospitalized Patients
 Marijuana Usage

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

37. Binge drinking by gender and race/ethnicity among California adults, 2007/2009.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2014, vol./is. 40/2(95-102), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Banta, Jim E; Mukaire, Pamela E; Haviland, Mark G

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: The opioid antagonist naltrexone, combined with cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), has proven efficacious for patients with alcohol dependence, but studies examining how this treatment works in a naturalistic treatment setting are lacking. Objectives: This study examined predictors of the outcome of targeted naltrexone and CBT in a real-life outpatient setting. Participants were 315 patients who attended a treatment program providing CBT combined with the targeted use of naltrexone. Methods: Mixture models for estimating developmental trajectories were used to examine change in patients' alcohol consumption and symptoms of alcohol craving from treatment entry until the end of the treatment (20 weeks) or dropout. Predictors of treatment outcome were examined with analyses of multinomial logistic regression. Minimal exclusion criteria were applied to enhance the generalizability of the findings. Results: Regular drinking pattern, having no history of previous treatments, and high-risk alcohol consumption level before the treatment were associated with less change in alcohol use during the treatment. The patients with low-risk alcohol consumption level before the treatment had the most rapid reduction in alcohol craving. Patients who drank more alcohol during the treatment had lower adherence with naltrexone. Conclusion: Medication non-adherence is a major barrier to naltrexone's effectiveness in a real-life treatment setting. Patients with more severe alcohol problems may need more intensive treatment for achieving better treatment outcome in real-world treatment settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Binge Drinking
 *Cognitive Behavior Therapy
 *Naltrexone
 Human Sex Differences
 Racial and Ethnic Differences

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

38. Why clinicians do not implement integrated treatment for comorbid substance use disorder and posttraumatic stress disorder: A qualitative study.

- Citation:** European Journal of Psychotraumatology, February 2014, vol./is. 5/, 2000-8066 (Feb 5, 2014)
- Author(s):** Gielen, Nele; Krumeich, Anja; Havermans, Remco C; Smeets, Feikje; Jansen, Anita
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Healthcare providers working in addiction facilities do not often implement integrated treatment of comorbid substance use disorder (SUD) and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) while there is empirical evidence to do so. Objective: This study aims to get insight into the views of clinicians with regard to the diagnosis and treatment of PTSD in SUD patients. Method: A qualitative research method was chosen. Fourteen treatment staff members of different wards of an addiction care facility were interviewed by an independent interviewer. Results: Despite acknowledging adverse consequences of trauma exposure on SUD, severe underdiagnosis of PTSD was mentioned and treatment of PTSD during SUD treatment was not supported. Obstacles related to the underestimation of PTSD among SUD patients and to the perceptions of SUD clinicians concerning the treatment of comorbid SUD/PTSD were reported. Conclusions: It is concluded that SUD facilities should train their clinicians to enable them to provide for integrated treatment of SUD/PTSD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Unported (CC-BY 4.0) License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), allowing third parties to copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format, and to remix, transform, and build upon the material, for any purpose, even commercially, under the condition that appropriate credit is given, that a link to the license is provided, and that you indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use.; HOLDER: Nele Gielen et al.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** *Clinicians
*Drug Abuse
*Health Personnel Attitudes
*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
*Treatment
Comorbidity
- Source:** PsycINFO

39. A spicy kind of high: A profile of synthetic cannabinoid users.

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(199-205), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Stogner, John M; Miller, Bryan L
- Correspondence Address:** Stogner, John M.: Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 9201 University City Blvd, Charlotte, NC, US, 28223-0001, stogner@email.unc.edu

Institution: Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, US; Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia Southern University, Statesboro, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Over the last 6 years, numerous products have been made available and marketed as "legal highs." Many of these products contain compounds similar to those within cannabis and function to create a high comparable to that of smoking marijuana. Though governments have regulated these psychoactive compounds, variants are still sold. At this point, little is known about the characteristics of users of synthetic cannabinoids. Design and Participants: A self-report survey instrument was administered to 2349 university students at a large institute in the State of Georgia. Respondents reported on their lifetime, last-year, and last-month synthetic cannabinoid use and demographic characteristics. Results: Males, Whites and Hispanics, users of other substances, and those from more affluent families were significantly more likely to report having used a synthetic cannabinoid. In addition, those that self-identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) were twice as likely to have used synthetic cannabinoids. Conclusions: This research is among the first to detail characteristics of synthetic cannabinoid users in a large random sample. It appears that use of synthetic cannabinoids (synthetic marijuana analogs) continued after initial bans and that use is concentrated in affluent White and Hispanic males and in the LGBT community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[Student Characteristics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Journal of Substance Use](#)

40. Mindfulness deficits in a sample of substance abuse treatment seeking adults: A descriptive investigation.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(194-198), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Shorey, Ryan C; Brasfield, Hope; Anderson, Scott; Stuart, Gregory L

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Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, US; Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, US; Cornerstone of Recovery, Louisville, TN, US; Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Mindfulness is increasingly being recognized as an important correlate of mental health, and is inversely correlated with substance use. To date, preliminary research suggests that mindfulness-based interventions may be effective for the treatment of substance use disorders. However, there is a notable lack of research on deficits in mindfulness among individuals who seek residential substance abuse treatment, including whether they report lower levels of mindfulness relative to healthy controls. Thus, the current study examined differences in mindfulness between a sample of adult substance abusers who sought residential treatment (N = 107) and normative data on mindfulness from healthy adults. Results demonstrated that the substance abusers reported less mindfulness relative to the normative data, including lower levels of mindful curiosity and decentering, with effect sizes differences between groups falling into the large range. No differences were evident in mindfulness between men and women patients or between individuals with an alcohol or drug diagnosis. These results provide evidence that substance abusers seeking

treatment may have lower levels of mindfulness relative to healthy adults, supporting the use of mindfulness-based interventions with this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Mindfulness Intervention](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Residential Care Institutions](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

41. Preparation for alcohol detoxification group programme. Service users' evaluation of individual sessions.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(184-187), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)
Author(s): Kouimtsidis, Christos; Kolli, Sangeetha
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Institution: Surrey and Borders Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom; Hertfordshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, Hemel Hempstead, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: There is limited evidence to guide clinicians on how to prepare alcohol-dependent clients for detoxification. This paper briefly reports the evaluation of the Preparation for Alcohol Detoxification group programme sessions by service users. Methods: Clients attending the programme provided feedback using a specially developed form containing closed and free text questions. Results: One hundred and thirty three forms were analysed out of 166 received. Completion rate per session varied from 46 to 100%. The majority of clients were positive or partly positive for all sessions. Clients felt welcome to participate in all sessions. For the sessions "understanding addiction" and "relapse prevention" clients were rather neutral, indicating a need to change session content or focus. Conclusion: Clients felt able to participate actively despite the structured nature of the sessions. The positive response might be related to the therapeutic approach taken by group facilitators, inviting clients to engage in active exploration of their difficulties and practise of potential solutions, achieving a balance between didactic and experiential style. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Clients](#)
[*Detoxification](#)
[*Rehabilitation Counseling](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Clinicians](#)
[Relapse Prevention](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

42. Catatonia due to surreptitious administration of disulfiram: A case report.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(181-183), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Dixit, Vikash; Karia, Sagar; Kalra, Gurvinder

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Language: English

Abstract: Disulfiram is an aversive agent used as an alcohol deterrent in the treatment of alcohol dependence. Disulfiram causes many side effects including catatonia. We present a case report of catatonia that developed when disulfiram was administered to a patient without his knowledge. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Catatonia](#)
[*Disulfiram](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Drug Administration Methods](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

43. Characteristics and consequences of prescription drug misuse among university students in the United Kingdom.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(156-163), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Holloway, Katy. R; Bennett, Trevor. H; Parry, Odette; Gorden, Caroline

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Institution: Centre for Criminology, University of Glamorgan, Pontypridd, United Kingdom; Centre for Criminology, University of Glamorgan, Pontypridd, United Kingdom; Glyndwr University, Wrexham, United Kingdom; Glyndwr University, Wrexham, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Prescription drug misuse is associated with various problems relating to physical health, psychological disorders, social relationships, as well as broader societal and economic problems. Research in the United States has shown that university students are a high-risk group for involvement in prescription drug misuse. There has been almost no research on prescription drug misuse among university students outside of the United States. Methods: The study was based on an online survey of students currently registered at a university in north Wales. Respondents completed a structured questionnaire covering topics relating to the characteristics and consequences of prescription drug misuse. The analysis was based on those students reporting prescription drug misuse. Results: The most common medications misused were prescribed pain relievers, tranquillisers and sedatives. The main motives for misuse were to obtain the therapeutic benefits of the drug, recreational purposes and mood enhancement. The main problems associated with prescription drug misuse were addiction, physiological and psychological disorders and relationships. Conclusion: The study revealed a wide range of problems experienced by students who misuse prescription drugs. More could be done to tackle prescription drug misuse among students through campus-based drug prevention programmes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *College Students
 *Drug Abuse
 *Prescription Drugs
 Drug Abuse Prevention
 Mental Disorders
 Physical Health
 Social Interaction
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

44. Social anxiety and communal living: The influence of social anxiety on men and women in substance abuse recovery homes.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(152-155), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)
Author(s): Boddapati, Samanta; Hunter, Bronwyn A; Jason, Leonard A; Ferrari, Joseph R
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Institution: Department of Counseling, Educational Psychology & Special Education, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, US; Department of Psychology, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychology, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychology, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US
Language: English
Abstract: Few studies examined the relationship between substance use and social anxiety among individuals who are in substance abuse recovery. This study examined social anxiety as a predictor of substance use among a sample of adults randomised to a sober-living home (n = 75) versus usual aftercare (n = 75). It was expected that high levels of social anxiety would reduce the length of stay in the sober-living home and negatively influence participation in self-help groups. Results suggested that social anxiety was a significant predictor of relapse at one time point and decreased the likelihood for remaining in a sober-living house for 6 months or more. No significant relationship between social anxiety and participation in self-help groups were found. Implications for further research and substance abuse treatment are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Group Homes
 *Recovery (Disorders)
 *Sobriety
 *Social Anxiety
 Community Services
 Self Help Techniques
 Treatment Duration
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

45. Concordance of self-reported drug use and saliva drug tests in a sample of emergency department patients.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(147-151), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Macdonald, Scott; Cherpitel, Cheryl J; Stockwell, Tim; Martin, Gina; Ishiguro, Sonya; Vallance, Kate; Brubacher, Jeff

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Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to assess the concordance of self-reports of cannabis, cocaine and amphetamines usage, with a saliva point-of-collection drug test, the DrugWipe 5+, in an emergency department (ED) setting. Methods: A random sample of people admitted to either of two emergency departments at hospitals in British Columbia, Canada were asked to participate in an interview on their substance use and provide a saliva test for the detection of drugs. Analyses: Concordance of self-reports and drug tests were calculated. Prior to DrugWipe 5+, sensitivity and specificity estimates were compared against a gold standard of mass spectrometry and chromatography (MS/GC). This was used as a basis to assess the truthfulness of self-reports for each drug. Results: Of the 1584 patients approached, 1190 agreed to participate, which is a response rate of 75.1%. For cannabis, among those who acknowledged use, only 21.1% had a positive test and 2.1% of those who reported no use had a positive test. For cocaine and amphetamines respectively, 50.0% and 57.1% tested positive among those reporting use, while 2.1% and 1.3%, respectively, reported no use and tested positive. Self-reports of cannabis and amphetamines use appear more truthful than self-reports of cocaine use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drug Usage Screening](#)
[*Emergency Services](#)
[*Saliva](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[Amphetamine](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Cocaine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Journal of Substance Use](#)

46. Intervening to identify and reduce drug use and sexual HIV risk patterns among men who have sex with men in three provinces in South Africa.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(141-146), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Williams, Petal Petersen; Carney, Tara; Pluddemann, Andreas; Parry, Charles D. H

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Institution: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Tygerberg, South Africa; Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Tygerberg, South Africa; Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Tygerberg, South Africa; Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Tygerberg, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: Formative work to inform interventions aimed at addressing drug and sexual risk behaviours among men who have sex with men (MSM) in South Africa highlighted the need to target drug-using MSM with prevention interventions addressing both sexual and drug-related HIV risk. From 2007, in collaboration with two local NGOs, intervention activities were rolled out to vulnerable drug-using MSM. Over the first two years, 3475 drug-using MSM were reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention and addresses drug risk behaviours and 745 among them were tested for HIV and received their results and 239 of them were referred from HCT to other services. Additionally, 66 individuals were trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention services and 15 were trained in HCT. Twelve new targeted condom and lubrication services and 7 new HCT outlets were established. MSM reported a variety of high-risk activities including not using condoms for anal sex, having sex while under the influence of alcohol or drugs and sharing needles (among injection drug users). However, MSM were willing to develop risk reduction strategies. Year one and two of the intervention has demonstrated the willingness of the NGOs to broaden their service delivery, improved integration of drug treatment, HIV intervention and other services, and has shown positive results across a number of risk behaviours among MSM. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

47. A qualitative exploration of relations and interactions between people who are homeless and use drugs and staff in homeless hostel accommodation.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(134-140), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Stevenson, Caral

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Institution: Department of Psychology, Social Work and Public Health, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This article explores relations and interactions between hostel staff and people who are homeless, use drugs (PHUD) and stay in hostels and shelters. Methods: Data collection took place in six areas of South Central England. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 40 participants who were staying or had recently stayed in an emergency hostel or shelter. Recordings were professionally transcribed and coded and analysed using Framework. Results: Despite there being some positive experiences, generally PHUD had negative experiences of living in hostels. Poor treatment, not listening, lack of privacy, infantilization and unprofessionalism emerged as key themes and impeded the development of social capital. Conclusions: Hostel staff are not always assigned a therapeutic role. However evidence from the current study suggests that care and consideration may go a long way in aiding homeless drug users' progression in hostel settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Shelters](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
[Experiences \(Events\)](#)
[Social Capital](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Journal of Substance Use](#)

48. Vulnerable young people and alcohol use: A qualitative exploration.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(112-117), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Clement, Clare; Thirlaway, Kathryn; Smith, Alyson; Williams, Jackie

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Evidence suggests vulnerable young people are at a greater risk of alcohol engagement and have higher levels of substance misuse. However, research exploring alcohol use within populations of vulnerable young people is limited. Aims: The aim of the study was to explore young people's attitudes to alcohol, seeking to gain insights into drinking practices within a group of educationally marginalised, and therefore vulnerable young people and their support staff. Methods: The views on alcohol use of 13 young people were explored through focus groups whilst the views of seven support staff were explored using semi-structured interviews. Findings: From an analysis based on grounded theory, a central theme of difficult lives appeared to mediate alcohol use in young people who are educationally marginalised. Young people appeared disengaged from parental/guardian support and placed an importance on social networks in facilitating social and peer support with the aim of gaining protection and a sense of escape. Conclusion: Educationally marginalised young people appear predisposed to an increased risk of engagement with alcohol. In their need for protection and support from daily hardships and isolation, they place greater importance of social membership, which in turn can increase the likelihood of engagement with alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Marginalization](#)
[Grounded Theory](#)
[Social Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Journal of Substance Use](#)

49. Taking the Pissoir-A novel and reliable way of knowing what drugs are being used in nightclubs.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(103-107), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Archer, J. R. H; Dargan, P. I; Hudson, S; Davies, S; Puchnarewicz, M; Kicman, A. T; Ramsey, J; Measham, F; Wood, M; Johnston, A; Wood, D. M

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: The epidemiology on recreational drug use is based on self-reported user surveys. The scope of this is limited as users are often not aware of exactly what drug(s) they are using. Waste water (sewage plant) analysis has been used to identify "regional" recreational drug use but is limited by a lack of understanding of the metabolism and stability of novel recreational drugs. Aims: The feasibility of collecting pooled urine samples from a sub-population attending a night-club using a portal urinal to confirm the classical and novel recreational drugs being used. Design and Methods: Urine samples were collected from a nightclub over one weekend for analysis by various chromatographic techniques involving mass spectrometry. Results: Classical recreational drugs and novel psychoactive substance, including mephedrone, 3-trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine and 2-aminoindane were found. Parent drug/metabolites were also detected for amphetamine, cocaine, ketamine, MDMA, mephedrone and 3-trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine. Conclusion: Anonymous pooled urine samples from within a nightclub can be used to confirm the actual drugs being used by some individuals within this sub-population. Metabolite detection indicates drugs were being used and not simply discarded into the urinal. This methodology could be used to monitor recreational drug trend in other environments, e.g. schools, geographical regions/areas and compare drug use over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage Screening](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Urinalysis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Journal of Substance Use](#)

50. Effects of the Phramongkutklao model on alcohol-dependent patient: A randomized controlled trial.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(81-88), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Daengthoen, Laddawan; Saengcharnchai, Pichai; Yingwiwattanapong, Jatsada; Perngparn, Usaney

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Language: English

Abstract: This study was conducted to investigate the effects of Phramongkutklao (PMK) model at Department of Psychiatry and Neurology, Phramongkutklao Hospital. A randomized trial, assigned into the usual care (n = 53) or PMK model (n = 47) group. One hundred alcohol-dependent patients were assessed by using the 4th Diagnostic and Statistic Manual of Mental Disorder (DSM-IV) to diagnose alcohol dependence and Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) to determine the level of alcohol addiction. There were significant differences between usual care and PMK model groups on reducing or abstaining from alcohol consumption at 6-month follow-ups ($p < 0.01$). The participants in the PMK model group showed a total moderate quality of life, which was better than those in the usual care group after 6 months. According to the comparison of readiness to change outcome, the results showed a change to reduce or abstain from alcohol consumption in the PMK model group; in contrast, in the usual care group there was no change. The three situations positive, negative and craving drinking demonstrated significant in self-efficacy in the PMK model group. To conclude, the intensive inpatient rehabilitation (PMK model) intervention was more effective than usual care. Accordingly, this study was done in the setting at an inpatient psychiatric department; therefore, it could be generalized to any other similar areas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Journal of Substance Use](#)

51. Adolescents misusing prescription drugs: Who's the riskiest users of them all?

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(68-74), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Milner, Lauren A; Ham, Lindsay S; Zamboanga, Byron L

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Language: English

Abstract: Early age of onset of alcohol use or prescription drug misuse (PDM) is associated with later alcohol or prescription drug-related substance use disorders. While the prevalence of PDM among youth continues to increase at an alarming rate, relatively little research attention has been given to the study of adolescent PDM. The present study examined differences in risky behaviors (hazardous drinking and externalizing symptoms) and impulsivity among adolescents (N = 111) who reported current PDM and underage alcohol use (i.e. PDM and alcohol use in past 30 days; n = 37), current underage alcohol use only (i.e. past-30-day alcohol use but no PDM in past 30 days; n = 37) and those who reported no alcohol or drug use in past 30 days (n = 37). Findings indicated that adolescents who reported current PDM also reported highest levels of hazardous alcohol use and impulsivity compared to adolescents in the current alcohol-only and current non-user groups. Adolescents who reported current PDM also reported higher levels of externalizing symptoms than did non-current using adolescents. Overall, the results of the

present study suggest that adolescents who misuse prescription drugs could be at high risk for involvement in other types of problem behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Underage Drinking](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

52. Stakeholder views on pharmacist prescribing in addiction services in NHS Lanarkshire.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(56-67), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)
Author(s): Hill, Duncan R; Conroy, Stephen; Brown, Rachael C; Burt, George A; Campbell, Derna
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Institution: NHS Lanarkshire Drugs and Alcohol Services, Motherwell, Scotland; NHS Lanarkshire Drugs and Alcohol Services, Motherwell, Scotland; Strathclyde Institute of Pharmacy and Biomedical Sciences, Strathclyde University, Glasgow, Scotland; Strathclyde Institute of Pharmacy and Biomedical Sciences, Strathclyde University, Glasgow, Scotland; Strathclyde Institute of Pharmacy and Biomedical Sciences, Strathclyde University, Glasgow, Scotland
Language: English
Abstract: NHS Lanarkshire has been at the forefront in using non-medical prescribers since its inception in 2004. NHS Lanarkshire offers several non-medical prescribers clinics and plans to employ a full-time pharmacist within the redesigned "Community Prescribing Service". The use of pharmacist prescribers is an integral part of addiction services in NHS Lanarkshire's adoption of the Scottish Government's policy, and offers an alternative way for patients to complete their journey to recovery. Although embracing the concept of non-medical and pharmacist prescribers, there has, to date, been no analysis of the efficacy or acceptability of this amongst the stakeholders and service users, this article sets out to establish the initial stages of this and form the basis of further research. We show that pharmacist prescribers are now seen as an integral part of NHS Lanarkshire's addiction services. Not only is this seen as effective, it is also the preferred option for many service users, encouraging them to maintain their journey along the path to recovery. The pharmacists themselves see their value to the service and the patients. Although the medical prescribers have more reservations, none are to be convinced about the benefits to patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Pharmacists](#)
[*Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)
[Prescription Privileges](#)
[Stakeholder](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

53. Use and diversion of illicit methadone—Under what circumstances does it occur, and potential risks associated with continued use of other substances.

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(48-55), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Duffy, Paul; Mackridge, Adam John
- Correspondence Address:** Duffy, Paul: Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, 2nd Floor, Henry Cotton Building, 15-21 Webster Street, Liverpool, United Kingdom, L3 2ET, p.duffy1@ljmu.ac.uk
- Institution:** Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom; School of Pharmacy and Biomolecular Sciences, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Concerns about prescribed methadone diversion are ongoing. This research investigated motivations for methadone diversion and continued use of street-sourced substances. Methods: Questionnaires completed with 886 past year users of methadone recruited in and out of prescribing agencies. Topics covered included current prescribing, obtaining/providing methadone, reasons for using illicit methadone and other substance use. Results: Missing appointments (prescription pick-up or reviews) were the most common reasons for use of diverted methadone but the most common course of action in these circumstances was to use other street-sourced substances. Topping up dosage levels was also a common reason for obtaining illicit methadone. The most common reason diverting methadone was to "help another substance user out". Concurrent and simultaneous use of a variety of substances whilst prescribed methadone was common. Conclusion: Reasons for using diverted methadone are primarily related to service use and provision. Treatment services will need to consider their role in reducing demand for diverted methadone. Unlike previous work the diversion of prescribed methadone appears to be most often motivated by altruism. Simultaneous and concurrent polysubstance use increases health risks, and with the extent of these risks not fully understood, individuals are "gambling" with their usage patterns. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Prescription Drugs](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

54. Examining the relationship between self-control and adolescent TC treatment completion.

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(25-37), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Abdel-Salam, Sami
- Correspondence Address:** Abdel-Salam, Sami: Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware, 257 E. Main Street, Newark, DE, US, 19716, salam@udel.edu
- Institution:** Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** A type of treatment intervention that is widely regarded in terms of treating adolescents with issues of substance use is the therapeutic community (TC). Despite their effectiveness, empirical studies of drug treatment are mostly atheoretical, even though

treatment programming is based on theory. In this study, an attempt was made to apply concepts related to Gottfredson and Hirschi's General Theory of Crime to predict treatment completion. Using data collected as part of the Drug Abuse Treatment Outcomes Studies Adolescents (DATOS-A), a multisite prospective study of adolescent drug abuse treatment effectiveness, this study examined whether characteristics associated with low self-control predicted treatment completion. The primary finding was that motivation for treatment was significantly related to treatment completion. Although the characteristics associated with low self-control did not predict treatment completion in the hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) models that included the demographics and risk and protective factors, there were several significant bivariate relationships between pretreatment behaviors and the characteristics associated with low self-control. Because of these relationships, it is important that TC practitioners are aware of how these characteristics might interplay with treatment completion and how TC strategies may help the adolescent to overcome them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Self Control
 *Therapeutic Community
 *Treatment Compliance
 Protective Factors
 Treatment Outcomes
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

55. Childhood abuse and cannabis use among adolescents with mental health needs in Ontario, Canada.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(18-24), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)
Author(s): Baiden, Philip; Stewart, Shannon L; den Dunnen, Wendy
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Institution: Child and Parent Resource Institute, London, ON, Canada; Child and Parent Resource Institute, London, ON, Canada; School of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this study was to examine the association between childhood abuse (emotional, physical and sexual abuse) and cannabis use among adolescents with mental health needs. Methods: Data on 3681 adolescent in-patients, 12-18 years old, were obtained from the Resident Assessment Instrument for Mental Health (RAI-MH). Using logistic regression, we estimated the odds of using cannabis by adolescents who experienced childhood abuse after controlling for age, gender, Aboriginal origin, problems with addiction, history of criminal justice involvement and symptoms of depression and mania. Results: There were 1844 adolescents, representing 50.1%, who reported using cannabis within the last 12 months. Controlling for demographic and patient characteristics, we found that cannabis use in the past year was strongly associated with childhood sexual and physical abuse. Compared to non-abused females, females who experienced sexual and physical abuse were more likely to have used cannabis. For males, the experience of physical abuse was marginally associated with cannabis use. Conclusion: The current data demonstrate the strong association between childhood sexual and physical abuse and cannabis use with a particularly strong association for females. Efforts aimed at treating cannabis use in adolescents who present with mental health needs should also consider their abuse histories. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Child Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Psychological Needs](#)
 Emotional Abuse
 Physical Abuse
 Sexual Abuse

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

56. Public perceptions of food addiction: A comparison with alcohol and tobacco.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, March 2014, vol./is. 19/1-2(1-6), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): DePierre, Jenny A; Puhl, Rebecca M; Luedicke, Joerg

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: As science has begun to provide support for food's addictive properties, food addiction has gained increased attention from academics, health care professionals and mainstream media as a contributor to obesity. To date, no research has examined public perceptions of this condition, which may affect attitudes towards food addiction and obesity as well as beliefs about "addictive" food products. Methods: Using a survey methodology in a national sample of 570 adults, this study compared perceptions of food addiction to smoking and alcoholism, assessing beliefs about its etiology and whether it was perceived to be a disease or a result of individual choices. Results: Food addiction was perceived to be more of a disease than smoking and to be caused by individual choices to a greater extent than alcoholism. Conclusions: These results indicate that food addiction is vulnerable to stigmatization and may be perceived as a behavioural rather than a substance addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholic Beverages](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Public Opinion](#)
 Alcohols
 Etiology
 Tobacco Smoking

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

57. Review of Treating women with substance use disorders during pregnancy. A comprehensive approach to caring for mother and child.

Citation: Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, March 2014, vol./is. 129/3(238-239), 0001-690X;1600-0447 (Mar 2014)

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Institution: Unit for Psychiatric Research, Aalborg Psychiatric Hospital, Aalborg University Hospital, Aalborg, Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Treating Women with Substance Use Disorders During Pregnancy. A Comprehensive Approach to Caring for Mother and Child* by Hendree E. Jones and Karol Kaltenbach (see record 2013-09919-000). The book helps clinicians and caregivers by presenting the current evidence in a context where the patient and her problems are at the very center. It adds important clinical knowledge, useful for the less experienced clinicians not commonly faced with the task of treating this patient group. The book aims at providing the first-ever in-depth comprehensive and evidence-based overview of the treatment of women with substance abuse while they are pregnant. The language in which the information is provided is clear and concise. Throughout the book, several tables and lists for the making, optimizing, monitoring or discovering relapses in treatment programs for the individual patient are presented. Much of the specific information of legal issues as well as social services is applicable to a clinician or caregiver working in US and cases discussed, is only within an American context. Despite of these small disadvantages, the book is very well suited for clinicians and caregivers working with patient who are substance users during pregnancy. If done so, the book will increase the knowledge of most readers and add to the clinical skills, even for clinicians and caregivers not practicing in the US. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons A/S; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Caregivers](#)
[Clinicians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica](#)

58. Factors associated with acceptability of circumcision among male drug users in western China: A cross-sectional study.

Citation: International Journal of STD & AIDS, July 2013, vol./is. 24/7(541-547), 0956-4624;1758-1052 (Jul 2013)

Author(s): Huang, J; Jiang, J; Abdullah, A. S; Yang, X; Wei, B; Deng, W; Qin, B; Upur, H; Zhong, C; Wang, Q; Wang, Q; Ruan, Y; Zou, Y; Ye, L; Xie, P; Wei, F; Xu, N; Liang, H

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School of Public Health, Guangxi Medical University, Nanning, China; School of Public Health, Guangxi Medical University, Nanning, China

- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study is aimed to investigate whether male circumcision (MC) is feasible among IDUs in China. 1304 drug users who attended methadone maintenance therapy clinics in Guangxi, Chongqing and Xinjiang were selected for participation by using convenience sampling, and completed a self-administered questionnaire. The factors associated with the acceptability of MC were examined via multiple logistic regression models. 45.2% (589/1304) of the participants reported an acceptance of MC. Many of the participants who were initially not willing to accept MC (715/1304) had changed their mind when they were informed that MC would reduce the risk of HIV and STDs (43.4%; 310/715), that MC is associated with few surgery-related complications (23.1%; 165/715), that the surgical procedure could be arranged free of charge (20.1%, 144/715). In the multivariate analysis, higher acceptability of MC was associated with knowledge of the hazards of phimosis (OR = 2.22), the presence of phimosis (OR = 14.87), and knowledge that MC can prevent AIDS and STDs (OR = 1.49); while lower acceptability was associated with residing in Chongqing province (OR = 0.41) and an educational level of junior (OR = 0.64) and senior high (OR = 0.63) school. The MC policy targeting IDUs in China should take into account these factors associated with MC acceptability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Circumcision](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Chinese Cultural Groups](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Human Males](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [International Journal of STD and AIDS](#)

59. Social media generation in urban China: A study of social media use and addiction among adolescents.

- Citation:** Social media generation in urban China: A study of social media use and addiction among adolescents., 2014, 2196-3134;2196-3142 (2014)
- Author(s):** Huang, Hanyun
- Institution:** School of Journalism and Communication, Xiamen University, Xiamen, China
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the cover) Social media such as instant messaging (IM), social networking sites (SNS), blogs, and microblogs are an integral part of adolescents' lives in China. Anecdotal evidence reported in the news has suggested that the increasing popularity of social media could make adolescents more vulnerable to being addicted. This exploratory study proposes the concept of "social media addiction" and examines (a) whether social media addiction exists among adolescents in urban China and, if so, who the addicts are, what their symptoms are, and to what extent they are addicted; (b) whether sociopsychological traits (e.g., need for affiliation, impression management, narcissism, and leisure boredom) can predict social media addiction among adolescents; (c) what gratifications are obtained by adolescents from their use of social media and whether these gratifications can predict social media addiction; and (d) to what degree social media addiction influences adolescents' academic performance and social capital. This study employed quantitative questionnaire surveys among adolescents as the main research method, supplemented by qualitative pre-survey focus groups among adolescents and post-survey in-depth interviews among parents and teachers. Questionnaire surveys were conducted based on a multi-stage cluster sampling of seven middle schools in five urban Chinese cities: Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Xiamen. The final sample consisted of 1,549 adolescents, of whom 90% had used social media. Using

Young's classic definition of Internet addiction, 15.6% of participants were classified as social media addicts. The addicted adolescents were often self-absorbed, bored with their leisure time, and good at using manipulation through social media for impression management. Addicts experienced four major social media addiction symptoms: preoccupation, adverse consequences, alleviation of negative emotions, and loss of interest in social activities. The seven social media gratifications identified in this study can be categorized into social, information, and entertainment gratifications. Among these, entertainment gratifications had the most power to predict social media addiction, while information gratifications were the least likely to lead to addiction. Furthermore, these gratifications were found to be powerful mediators between the adolescents' sociopsychological traits and social media addiction. Finally, the results also indicated that social media addiction and its symptoms had a significant negative impact on adolescents academic performance and social capital. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Middle Schools](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[*Social Media](#)
[Academic Achievement](#)
[Social Capital](#)
[Online Social Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Assessing TLI as a predictor of treatment seeking for SUD among youth transitioning to young adulthood.

Citation: Advances in psychology research (Vol. 98)., 2013(85-94), 1532-723X (2013)

Author(s): Cornelius, Jack R; Kirisci, Levent

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Institution: Center for Education and Drug Abuse Research (CEDAR), University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Center for Education and Drug Abuse Research (CEDAR), University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Background: To date, few studies have been conducted evaluating predictors of treatment seeking for substance use disorders as persons make the transition from preadolescence (a period of very low substance use) to young adulthood (a period of peak substance use). The few studies of this area which have been conducted to date have generally been limited by their use of a cross-sectional rather than a longitudinal study design. We have conducted a longitudinal etiology study (CEDAR) to assess whether an index of behavioral under control called the Transmissible Liability Index (TLI) measured during preadolescence serves as a predictor of the development of substance use disorders (SUD) and of treatment utilization during young adulthood. Our recent work has focuses on subjects with cannabis use disorders (CUD), since CUD are the most common SUD. In recent analyses, we found that TLI serves as a predictor of the development of cannabis use disorder (CUD) among young adults (Kirisci et al., 2009). In the current study, we hypothesized that TLI as assessed during preadolescence would predict treatment seeking a decade later when the subjects were young adults. Method: The 375 participants in this study were initially recruited when they were 10-12 years of age. TLI status was determined at baseline, and subsequent assessments were conducted at 12-14, 16, 19, and 22 years of age. Variables examined included TLI as well as demographic variables. Path analyses were conducted. Results: Of the 375 subjects recruited at age 10-12, 92 subjects (24.5%) were diagnosed with a CUD by the age of 22. TLI as assessed during pre-adolescence (at age 10 to 12) was found to be associated with substance-related treatment during young adulthood (age 19 and at age 22). Conclusions:

These findings confirmed our hypothesis that TLI assessed during preadolescent years serves as a predictor of treatment at age 19 and at age 22. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Health Care Utilization
 *Health Care Seeking Behavior
 *Life Changes
Source: PsycINFO

61. Relationship power as a mediator of intimate partner violence and mental health issues among incarcerated, substance-using women.

Citation: International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, March 2014, vol./is. 58/3(303-319), 0306-624X;1552-6933 (Mar 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine perceived relationship power as a mediator of the relationship between intimate partner violence (IPV) and mental health issues among incarcerated women with a history of substance use. Cross-sectional data from 304 women as part of the Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies (CJ-DATS) were used to evaluate this hypothesis. Regression analyses examined the mediation relationship of perceived relationship power in the association between a history of IPV and mental health issues. Results supported the hypothesis, suggesting that perceived relationship power helps to explain the association between IPV and mental health issues. Implications of the findings for the provision of services to address the needs of these women are discussed, including assessment of perceived relationship power and focusing counseling interventions on women's experiences with power in intimate relationships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Intimate Partner Violence
 *Mental Disorders
 *Mental Health
 *Prisoners
 *Interpersonal Relationships
 Drug Abuse
 Female Criminals
 Human Females
 Incarceration
 Interpersonal Control

Source: PsycINFO

62. The relationship between problematic Internet use, God attachment, and psychological functioning among adults at a Christian university.

Citation: Mental Health, Religion & Culture, March 2014, vol./is. 17/3(239-251), 1367-4676;1469-9737 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Knabb, Joshua J; Pelletier, Joseph

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Institution: California Baptist University, Riverside, CA, US; School of Behavioral Sciences, California Baptist University, Riverside, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: In the present study, we utilised structural equation modelling (SEM) to investigate the relationship between God attachment and problematic Internet use, mediated by emotional distress. Findings supported the proposed hypothesis that anxious God attachment (i.e., anxiety about God's abandonment) predicts both problematic Internet use (i.e., obsessing about the Internet, neglecting tasks and relationships due to the Internet, struggling to control Internet use) and psychological distress (i.e., depression, anxiety, stress, worry). In addition, weak-to-moderate correlations emerged between depression, anxiety, stress, and worry and problematic Internet use. Further research is needed to generalise and replicate these preliminary results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*God Concepts](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[College Students](#)
[Distress](#)
[Emotional Disturbances](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Pain, psychological symptoms and prescription drug misuse in HIV: A literature review.

Citation: Pain management yearbook 2012., 2013(131-141) (2013)

Author(s): Tsao, Jennie C. I; Plankey, Michael W; Young, Mary A

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: Pediatric Pain Program, Department of Pediatrics, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US; Pediatric Pain Program, Department of Pediatrics, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US; Pediatric Pain Program, Department of Pediatrics, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Pain is a common problem among persons living with HIV. In this population, pain often co-occurs with psychological symptoms, as well as illicit drug abuse. Recently, the misuse of prescription drugs, including the misuse of opioid medications for pain relief, has emerged as a significant public health problem. The purpose of this article is to review the literature on the associations among pain, illicit drug use, and symptoms of depression and anxiety in the misuse of prescription medications in HIV disease. Results and conclusions: Although relatively little attention has centered on the management of pain, psychological symptoms and other distressing, yet treatable symptoms in HIV, the fact that drug abuse behaviors now constitute a primary risk factor for HIV infection requires a shift in focus for clinicians and researchers alike. There is currently little agreement regarding the medical provision of opioids to persons with a history of illicit drug use. Thus, additional research is required to ensure adequate treatment of pain and psychological symptoms in persons living with

HIV while minimizing the risk of prescription drug misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Pain Management](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Consumption and community: The subcultural contexts of disparate marijuana practices in jam band and hip-hop scenes.

Citation: Deviant Behavior, May 2014, vol./is. 35/5(347-363), 0163-9625;1521-0456 (May 2014)

Author(s): Pawson, Mark; Kelly, Brian C

Correspondence Address: Kelly, Brian C.: Department of Sociology, Purdue University, 700 W State St., West Lafayette, IN, US, 47907, bckelly@purdue.edu

Institution: Department of Sociology, City University of New York, Graduate Center, New York, NY, US; Department of Sociology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, US

Language: English

Abstract: The use of marijuana has become a normative illicit practice within many youth subcultures. As such it remains important to identify how subcultures shape the nuances of their respective participants' marijuana consumption practices and how these practices shape social interaction patterns. This research highlights how different subcultural contexts influence interaction rituals surrounding marijuana consumption. Findings are based on twelve months of ethnographic fieldwork within the hip-hop and jam band scenes. We assess how the symbolic systems framing subcultural norms and values influence marijuana consumption practices and how these in turn reinforce the subcultural system. We examine the implications these practices have for producing varied levels of consumption and providing different experiences of community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Social Interaction](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[Values](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Prevalence of internet addiction and its association with stressful life events and psychological symptoms among adolescent internet users.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2014, vol./is. 39/3(744-747), 0306-4603 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Tang, Jie; Yu, Yizhen; Du, Yukai; Ma, Ying; Zhang, Dongying; Wang, Jiaji

Correspondence Address: Tang, Jie: School of Public Health, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangdong, Guangzhou, China, gytanjie@163.com

Institution: School of Public Health, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou, China; Department of Child, Adolescence & Woman Health Care, School of Public Health, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science & Technology, Wuhan, China; Department of Child, Adolescence & Woman Health Care, School of Public Health, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science & Technology, Wuhan, China; Women and Children's Medical Center, Guangzhou, China; School of Public Health, Guangzhou

Medical University, Guangzhou, China; School of Public Health, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou, China

Language:

English

Abstract:

Internet addiction (IA) among adolescents is a serious public health problem around the world. However, there have been few studies that examine the association between IA and stressful life events and psychological symptoms among Chinese adolescent internet users. We examined the association between IA and stressful life events and psychological symptoms among a random sample of school students who were internet users (N = 755) in Wuhan, China. Internet addiction, stressful life events, coping style and psychological symptoms were measured by self-rated scales. The prevalence rate of internet addiction was 6.0% among adolescent internet users. Logistic regression analyses indicated that stressors from interpersonal problem and school related problem and anxiety symptoms were significantly associated with IA after controlling for demographic characteristics. Analyses examining the coping style with the IA revealed that negative coping style may mediate the effects of stressful life events to increase the risk of IA. However, no significant interaction of stressful life events and psychological symptoms was found. These findings of the current study indicate a high prevalence of internet addiction among Chinese adolescent internet users and highlight the importance of stressors from interpersonal problem and school related problem as a risk factor for IA which mainly mediated through negative coping style. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Epidemiology
 *Internet Addiction
 *Psychiatric Symptoms
 *Stress
 Coping Behavior
 Life Experiences
 Internet Usage

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

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

66. Gender-based measurement invariance of the Substance Use Risk Profile Scale.**Citation:**

Addictive Behaviors, March 2014, vol./is. 39/3(690-694), 0306-4603 (Mar 2014)

Author(s):

Memetovic, Jasmina; Ratner, Pamela A; Richardson, Christopher G

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School of Population and Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; School of Population and Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; School of Population and Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language:

English

Abstract:

Gender may influence the psychometric properties of psychological and affect-related measures. The American Psychological Association has made recommendations to conduct tests of group-level measurement invariance (MI) before comparing scores between groups. Gender-based measurement invariance has been examined in many well-known psycho-social scales such as the CES-D and the Big Five Inventory. The Substance Use Risk Profile is a 23-item scale measuring affective- and personality-related traits known to increase risk for substance use, with 4 dimensions: anxiety sensitivity, hopelessness, sensation seeking and impulsivity. Despite similarities in the constructs assessed by the SURPS, the CES-D and the Big Five Inventory, gender-based

measurement invariance of the SURPS has not yet been published. Multi-group confirmatory factor analysis was used to assess the measurement invariance of the four dimensions of the SURPS across gender. MI was conducted with M-Plus 6.2 using a 2-step analysis for ordinal variables suggested by Muthen and Muthen, and model fit was assessed using the comparative fit index (CFI) criteria recommended by Cheung and Rensvold. A single group confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was also conducted. The sample was composed of 1352 adolescents (56% female, mean age of 14 years) participating in the BC Adolescent Substance Use Survey, an online survey capturing substance use and psychosocial trends in secondary students across British Columbia, Canada. Measurement invariance across gender was demonstrated for the SURPS (CFI = 0.003), and the single group CFA supported a four-dimensional structure for the SURPS items (CFI = 0.92, RMSEA = 0.061, 95% CI = 0.058-0.065). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Profiles \(Measurement\)](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Factor Analysis](#)
[Factor Structure](#)
[Personality Measures](#)
[Psychometrics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

67. Patterns of drug and alcohol use associated with lifetime sexual revictimization and current posttraumatic stress disorder among three national samples of adolescent, college, and household-residing women.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2014, vol./is. 39/3(684-689), 0306-4603 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Walsh, Kate; Resnick, Heidi S; Danielson, Carla Kmett; McCauley, Jenna L; Saunders, Benjamin E; Kilpatrick, Dean G

Correspondence Address: Walsh, Kate: Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, 722 West 168th Street, New York, NY, US, 10032, klw2153@musc.edu

Institution: Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Sexual revictimization (experiencing 2 or more rapes) is prevalent and associated with increased risk for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use. However, no national epidemiologic studies have established the prevalence or relative odds of a range of types of substance use as a function of sexual victimization history and PTSD status. Using three national female samples, the current study examined associations between sexual revictimization, PTSD, and past-year substance use. Participants were 1763 adolescent girls, 2000 college women, and 3001 household-residing women. Rape history, PTSD, and use of alcohol, marijuana, other illicit drugs, and non-medical prescription drugs were assessed via structured telephone interviews of U.S. households and colleges in 2005-2006. Chi-square and logistic regression were used to estimate the prevalence and odds of past-year substance use. Relative to single and non-victims: Revictimized adolescents and household-residing women reported more other illicit and

non-medical prescription drug use; revictimized college women reported more other illicit drug use. Past 6-month PTSD was associated with increased odds of drug use for adolescents, non-medical prescription drug use for college women, and all substance use for household-residing women. Revictimization and PTSD were associated with more deviant substance use patterns across samples, which may reflect self-medication with substances. Findings also could be a function of high-risk environment or common underlying mechanisms. Screening and early intervention in pediatric, primary care, and college clinics may prevent subsequent rape, PTSD, and more severe substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Rape](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Patient History](#)
[Sex Offenses](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

68. Integrated cognitive behavioral therapy for cannabis use and anxiety disorders: Rationale and development.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2014, vol./is. 39/3(495-496), 0306-4603 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Buckner, Julia D; Zvolensky, Michael J; Schmidt, Norman B; Carroll, Kathleen M; Schatschneider, Chris; Crapanzano, Kathleen

Correspondence Address: Buckner, Julia D.: Department of Psychology, Louisiana State University, 236 Audubon Hall, Baton Rouge, LA, US, 70803, jbuckner@lsu.edu

Institution: Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, US; University of Houston, Houston, TX, US; Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US; Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US; Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, Baton Rouge, LA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The primary aim of the Cannabis REduction and Anxiety Treatment Enhancement (CREATE) project is to compare motivation enhancement therapy (MET) combined with cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) to Anxiety and Cannabis Cessation Treatment (ACCT). ACCT integrates MET-CBT with FSET to simultaneously treat CUD and anxiety disorders. MET-CBT and ACCT will be compared on cannabis use, use-related problems, cannabis use to manage NA, quality of life, and remission of CUD and anxiety disorders. A secondary aim is to identify putative mechanisms (e.g., cannabis use motives, False Safety Behaviors use) by which treatment improves outcomes. Prospective participants will undergo a prescreening (assessing cannabis use, anxiety, motivation to quit cannabis and reduce anxiety, and other inclusion/exclusion criteria) and will be brought in for a baseline clinical interview if they appear eligible. If ACCT is effective, CREATE could begin to change the treatment landscape by providing an empirically supported treatment for dually diagnosed patients and as a model for future work aimed at improving treatment for other dually diagnosed patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)

*Marijuana Usage
 *Motivational Interviewing
 Drug Abuse
 Drug Rehabilitation

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Addictive Behaviors*

69. Gender differences of mental health consumers accessing integrated primary and behavioral care.

Citation: Psychology, Health & Medicine, March 2014, vol./is. 19/2(146-152), 1354-8506;1465-3966 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Gleason, H; Hobart, M; Bradley, L; Landers, J; Langenfeld, S; Tonelli, M; Kolodziej, M

Correspondence Address: Gleason, H., Hillary.Gleason@umassmed.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, UMass Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, UMass Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Community Healthlink, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, UMass Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, UMass Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, UMass Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, UMass Medical School, Worcester, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Persons with severe mental illness and addiction are at higher risk for early morbidity and mortality than the general population, and are less likely to receive primary care and preventive health services. Primary and behavioral integrated care programs aim to reduce these health disparities by providing comprehensive health and wellness services. Gender in particular may play a significant role in individuals' engagement and outcomes in such programs. Hence, this study examines the salient characteristics of behavioral health consumers accessing an integrated care program at a large community mental health center. Baseline gender differences in consumer demographics, substance use, psychological distress and functioning, physical health indicators, and risk factors for serious medical conditions are examined. Our results demonstrate that key gender differences exist and may warrant distinct treatment needs for men and women receiving integrated care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Conference. Oct, 2012. These data were presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Health Care Utilization
 *Human Sex Differences
 *Integrated Services
 *Mental Health
 *Primary Health Care
 Consumer Behavior
 Health Care Psychology

Source: PsycINFO

70. Psychological well-being in the Gulf States: The new Arabia Felix.

Citation: Psychological well-being in the Gulf States: The new Arabia Felix., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Thomas, Justin

Institution: Zayed University, United Arab Emirates

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Few regions on earth have witnessed such rapid social change as the Arabian Gulf States (Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, UAE, Kuwait and Oman). Wealth

from oil and gas has radically transformed the landscapes, lifestyles and human relationships across these nations. Transformation, however, is seldom painless, and numerous psychosocial challenges have followed the triumphal progress. The psychological implications of the region's meteoric modernization have not received sustained -examination until now. Tensions between traditional ways of life, rooted in cultural and Islamic values, and the influx of foreign lifestyles are implicated in the rise of common psychological problems such as depression, addiction and eating disorders. Psychological Well-Being in the Gulf States examines these Issues, providing an in-depth exploration of the psychological consequences of transition. This important work also looks at how the region's traditional cultural values may foster resilience against psychological problems, and how these values have a vital role to play in developing effective therapies and culturally grounded prevention strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Disorders](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Social Change](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[Lifestyle](#)
[Modernization](#)
[Sociocultural Factors](#)
[Socioeconomic Status](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Acute, but not repeated, administration of the neurotensin NTS1 receptor agonist PD149163 decreases conditioned footshock-induced ultrasonic vocalizations in rats.

Citation: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 49/(78-84), 0278-5846 (Mar 3, 2014)

Author(s): Prus, Adam J; Hillhouse, Todd M; LaCrosse, Amber L

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Institution: Psychology Department, Northern Michigan University, Marquette, MI, US; Department of Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; School of Psychology, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US

Language: English

Abstract: Neurotensin is an endogenous neuropeptide that has significant interactions with monoamine neurotransmitter systems. To date, neurotensin NTS1 receptor agonists, such as PD149163, have been primarily evaluated for the treatment for schizophrenia, drug addiction, and pain. Recently, PD149163 was found to attenuate fear-potentiated startle in rats, an experimental procedure used for screening anxiolytic drugs. The present study sought to assess these findings through testing PD149163 in a conditioned footshock-induced ultrasonic vocalization (USV) model. Conditioning was conducted in male Wistar rats using chambers equipped with shock grid floors and an ultrasonic vocalization detector. PD149163 and the 5-HT1A receptor partial agonist buspirone produced a statistically significant reduction of 22 kHz USV counts. The typical antipsychotic haloperidol also reduced 22 kHz USV counts, but did so at cataleptic doses. Ten days of repeated administration of PD149163 abolished the inhibitory effects of PD149163 on 22 kHz USVs. These findings further support an anxiolytic profile for PD149163. However, tolerance to these effects may limit the utility of these drugs for the treatment of anxiety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Vocalizations](#)
[*Buspirone](#)

*Drugs
 *Neurotensin
 Rats
 Ultrasound

Source: PsycINFO

72. Dynorphin/KOP and nociceptin/NOP gene expression and epigenetic changes by cocaine in rat striatum and nucleus accumbens.

Citation: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 49/(36-46), 0278-5846 (Mar 3, 2014)

Author(s): Caputi, Francesca Felicia; Di Benedetto, Manuela; Carretta, Donatella; del Carmen Candia, Sussy Bastias; D'Addario, Claudio; Cavina, Chiara; Candeletti, Sanzio; Romualdi, Patrizia

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Institution: Department of Pharmacy and Biotechnologies, Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy; Department of Pharmacy and Biotechnologies, Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy; Department of Pharmacy and Biotechnologies, Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy; Department of Pharmacy and Biotechnologies, Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy; Department of Pharmacy and Biotechnologies, Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy; Department of Pharmacy and Biotechnologies, Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy; Department of Pharmacy and Biotechnologies, Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy; Department of Pharmacy and Biotechnologies, Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy; Department of Pharmacy and Biotechnologies, Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy; Department of Pharmacy and Biotechnologies, Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Cocaine induces neurochemical changes of endogenous prodynorphin-kappa opioid receptor (pDYN-KOP) and pronociceptin/orphaninFQ-nociceptin receptor (pN/OFQ-NOP) systems. Both systems play an important role in rewarding mechanisms and addictive stimulus processing by modulating drug-induced dopaminergic activation in the mesocortico-limbic brain areas. They are also involved in regulating stress mechanisms related to addiction. The aim of this study was to investigate possible changes of gene expression of the dynorphinergic and nociceptinergic system components in the nucleus accumbens (NA) and in medial and lateral caudate putamen (mCPu and lCPu, respectively) of rats, following chronic subcutaneous infusion of cocaine. In addition, the epigenetic histone modifications H3K4me3 and H3K27me3 (an activating and a repressive marker, respectively) at the promoter level of the pDYN, KOP, pN/OFQ and NOP genes were investigated. Results showed that cocaine induced pDYN gene expression up-regulation in the NA and lCPu, and its down-regulation in the mCPu, whereas KOP mRNA levels were unchanged. Moreover, cocaine exposure decreased pN/OFQ gene expression in the NA and lCPu, while NOP mRNA levels appeared significantly increased in the NA and decreased in the lCPu. Specific changes of the H3K4me3 and H3K27me3 levels were found at pDYN, pN/OFQ, and NOP gene promoter, consistent with the observed gene expression alterations. The present findings contribute to better define the role of endogenous pDYN-KOP and pN/OFQ-NOP systems in neuroplasticity mechanisms following chronic cocaine treatment. The epigenetic histone modifications underlying the gene expression changes likely mediate the effects of cocaine on transcriptional regulation of specific gene promoters that result in long-lasting drug-induced plasticity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
 *Genes

*Nucleus Accumbens
 *Striatum
 *Epigenetics
 Dynorphins
 Pain Perception
 Rats

Source: PsycINFO

73. Multimodal treatment of acute psychiatric illness: A guide for hospital diversion.

Citation: Multimodal treatment of acute psychiatric illness: A guide for hospital diversion., 2014 (2014)

Author(s): Simpson, Justin M; Moriarty, Glendon L

Institution: Private Clinical Practice, White Plains, NY, US; School of Psychology and Counseling, Regent University, Virginia Beach, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) The Multimodal treatment of acute psychiatric illness involves a set of integrated, systematic interventions that stabilize individuals with severe mental illness and help them avoid unnecessary psychiatric hospitalization. This volume focuses on those suffering from schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, severe anxiety, and substance dependence, and provides individual practitioners and professional teams with the tools for responding to crisis and delivering acute care. The authors bolster the text with real-world case examples, helpful diagrams, and printable worksheets. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: *Mental Disorders
 *Multimodal Treatment Approach
 Anxiety
 Bipolar Disorder
 Drug Abuse
 Major Depression
 Psychiatric Hospitalization
 Schizoaffective Disorder
 Schizophrenia

Source: PsycINFO

74. Learning solution-focused therapy: An illustrated guide.

Citation: Learning solution-focused therapy: An illustrated guide., 2014 (2014)

Author(s): Lutz, Anne Bodmer

Institution: Institute for Solution-Focused Therapy, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Solution-focused therapy is an evidence-based practice that focuses on creating conversations that build solutions, rather than solve problems. Learning Solution-Focused Therapy: An Illustrated Guide teaches readers how to practice and become competent in conducting solution-focused therapy-an area of growing interest as the emphasis on brief therapy increases. The author's conversational writing style makes the techniques and tenets accessible and interesting to a wide variety of clinicians. Organized to show how a solution-focused interview is conducted, the book presents the basic model and goes on to apply this model in psychopharmacology, addiction, supervision, and consultation. Critical to the book's learning strategy is the generous use of case illustrations and online video demonstrations that are detailed, rich, and instructive. Each chapter combines readings, solution-focused questions, cases, exercises, and videos, which together present a comprehensive course in this therapeutic modality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book
Subject Headings: [*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Learning Strategies](#)
[*Solution Focused Therapy](#)
 Clinicians
 Psychopharmacology
Source: PsycINFO

75. How is alcohol consumption affected if we account for under-reporting? A hypothetical scenario.

Citation: European Journal of Public Health, December 2013, vol./is. 23/6(1076-1081), 1101-1262;1464-360X (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Boniface, Sadie; Shelton, Nicola

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Institution: UCL, Department of Epidemiology & Public Health, London, United Kingdom; UCL, Department of Epidemiology & Public Health, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background: This study predicts the implications of under-reporting of alcohol consumption in England for alcohol consumption above Government drinking thresholds. Methods: Two nationally representative samples of private households in England were used: General LiFestyle survey (GLF) and Health Survey for England (HSE) 2008. Participants were 9608 adults with self-reported alcohol consumption on heaviest drinking day in the last week (HSE) and 12 490 adults with self-reported average weekly alcohol consumption (GLF). Alcohol consumption in both surveys was revised to account for under-reporting in three hypothetical scenarios. The prevalence of drinking more than UK Government guidelines of 21/14 (men/women) alcohol units a week, and 4/3 units per day, and the prevalence of binge drinking (> 8/6 units) were investigated using logistic regression. Results: Among drinkers, mean weekly alcohol intake increases to 20.8 units and mean alcohol intake on heaviest drinking day in the last week increases to 10.6 units. Over one-third of adults are drinking above weekly guidelines and over three-quarters drank above daily limits on their heaviest drinking day in the last week. The revision changes some of the significant predictors of drinking above thresholds. In the revised scenario, women have similar odds to men of binge drinking and higher odds of drinking more than daily limits, compared with lower odds in the original survey. Conclusion: Revising alcohol consumption assuming equal under-reporting across the population does not have an equal effect on the proportion of adults drinking above weekly or daily thresholds. It is crucial that further research explores the population distribution of under-reporting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the European Public Health Association. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
 Government Policy Making
 Thresholds

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [European Journal of Public Health](#)

76. Association of depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation with high-risk behaviors among men who inject drugs in Delhi, India.

- Citation:** JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, December 2013, vol./is. 64/5(502-510), 1525-4135;1077-9450 (Dec 15, 2013)
- Author(s):** Armstrong, Gregory; Jorm, Anthony F; Samson, Luke; Joubert, Lynette; Nuken, Amenla; Singh, Shalini; Kermode, Michelle
- Correspondence Address:** Armstrong, Gregory: Nossal Institute for Global Health, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne, Level 4, Alan Gilbert Building, 161 Barry St, Carlton, VIC, Australia, 3010, g.armstrong@unimelb.edu.au
- Institution:** Nossal Institute for Global Health, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne, Carlton, VIC, Australia; Population Mental Health Group, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne, Carlton, VIC, Australia; Society for Service to Urban Poverty, Delhi, India; Department of Social Work, Melbourne School of Health Sciences, University of Melbourne, Carlton, VIC, Australia; Nossal Institute for Global Health, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne, Carlton, VIC, Australia; Society for Service to Urban Poverty, Delhi, India; Nossal Institute for Global Health, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne, Carlton, VIC, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Sharing of needles and syringes and unprotected sex remain a common practice among people who inject drugs (PWID) in India and are important drivers of new HIV infections. Whether engagement in risk behaviors among PWID is associated with symptoms of common mental disorders in India is unknown. Methods: We analyzed the data collected in April and May of 2012 from a community-based sample of 420 PWID in Delhi using time location sampling. Self-report symptom scales were used to measure the severity of symptoms of depression (Patient Health Questionnaire 9) and anxiety (Generalized Anxiety Disorder scale 2) within the preceding 2 weeks. We assessed the presence of suicidal thoughts within the past 12 months. Results: PWID with severe depressive symptoms and those with suicidal thoughts were 4 and 2 times more likely to share needles/syringes, respectively. PWID experiencing suicidal thoughts had 82% more female sexual partners and were 5 times more likely to have had unprotected sex at last sex with a paid female partner. Conversely, symptoms of anxiety were associated with a 30% decrease in the likelihood of needle/syringe sharing and a 70% decrease in the likelihood of unprotected sex at last sex with a paid female partner. Conclusions: We found a high prevalence of symptoms of depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation among men who inject drugs in Delhi and that depression and suicidal ideation are independently positively associated with HIV risk behaviors, whereas anxiety is associated with a reduction in such behaviors. Ameliorating mental health problems among PWID in India may aid in reducing HIV infections. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Needle Sharing](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Ovid* in [JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes](#)

77. Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs Conference 2013: Abstracts.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, November 2013, vol./is. 32/Suppl 1(2-74), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a collection of abstracts from the Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs Conference, 2013. The focus of these abstracts is on the prevalence of drug and alcohol use disorder and their treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Drug and Alcohol Review-Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Measurement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Drug and Alcohol Review*

78. Group activities for families in recovery.

Citation: Group activities for families in recovery., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Zimmerman, Joan; Winek, Jon L

Institution: Appalachian State University, NC, US; Appalachian State University, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Group Activities for Families in Recovery offers therapists a wealth of activities designed to help families struggling with addiction address problem areas of functioning, and ultimately shift from dysfunctional patterns to healthy living. Written by expert practitioners in family-oriented substance abuse treatment programs, this text focuses on group therapy as a key component to treatment. Beginning with a brief overview of the issues involved in working from a systemic family therapy perspective of addiction, the text presents practical guidelines for working with families in groups and discusses how to best utilize the activities in the book. The collection of 30 group activities are suitable for a variety of substance abuse treatment groups. The activities are divided into seven sections covering the key issues of: Family Structure, Family Identity, Sober Fun, Toward Health, Anger Management, Healthy Communication, Parenting. The activities are varied and include topics presented through expressive arts (drawing, writing, acting), game-playing, problem-solving, enactments, worksheets, and role-playing. The activities can be used individually, incorporated into another program, or stand alone as a 16-week (or longer) program. They can also be adapted for use in groups where children are present or for adult-family groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Problem Solving](#)
[Treatment Guidelines](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Recidivism and desistance in young offenders: Criminal trajectory analysis from self-reported offenses, substance use and professional judgment.

Original Title: Reincidencia y desistimiento en adolescentes infractores: analisis de trayectorias delictivas a partir de autorreporte de delitos, consumo de sustancias y juicio profesional.

Citation: Universitas Psychologica, October 2012, vol./is. 11/4(1209-1255), 1657-9267;2011-2777 (Oct-Dec 2012)

Author(s): Perez-Luco, Ricardo; Lagos, Leonardo; Baez, Carolina

Correspondence Address: Perez-Luco, Ricardo, perez-luco@ufro.cl

Institution: Universidad de La Frontera, Temuco, Chile; Universidad de La Frontera, Temuco, Chile; Universidad de La Frontera, Temuco, Chile

Language: Spanish

Abstract: We analyzed responses of 239 male adolescents convicted of various crimes and offenses, grouped into six trajectories defined psychological characteristics, risks and problem behavior. The self-reporting of crimes is obtained with the "EDA" scale, problematic abuse with the "DEP-ADO" grid, risks and resources with "IRNC" inventory and the "FERR" grid, from official crime the court records. The purpose was to characterize differentially criminal trajectories, retrospectively, analyzing the relationship between self-reported crime volume, substance abuse, accumulation of risk factors and resources and penalties. The results show different trends for trajectories with diverse potential recidivism and desistance, independent of the penalty executed. We discuss basing the need for differentiated intervention programs criminal trajectories. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[Crime](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Judgment](#)
[Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. American Society for Pain Management Nursing position statement: Pain management in patients with substance use disorders.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, October 2012, vol./is. 23/3(210-222), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Oliver, June; Coggins, Candace; Compton, Peggy; Hagan, Susan; Matteliano, Deborah; Stanton, Marsha; St. Marie, Barbara; Strobbe, Stephen; Turner, Helen N

Correspondence Address: St. Marie, Barbara: Pain and Palliative Care, Fairview Ridges Hospital, Burnsville, MN, US, 55337, bstmaril@fairview.org

Institution: Swedish Covenant Hospital, Chicago, IL, US; Hospice Care of the Low Country and Coastal Pain, Bluffton, SC, US; UCLA School of Nursing, Los Angeles, CA, US; James A. Haley Veterans Administration Medical Center, Tampa, FL, US; Matteliano Pain Rehabilitation Center, Buffalo, NY, US; HorizonPharma, Deerfield, IL, US; Fairview Ridges Hospital, Burnsville, MN, US; University of Michigan Addiction Treatment Services, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Doernbecher Children's Hospital, Portland, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: The American Society for Pain Management Nursing (ASPMN) has updated its position statement on managing pain in patients with substance use disorders. This position statement is endorsed by the International Nurses Society on Addictions (IntNSA) and includes clinical practice recommendations based on current evidence. It is the position of ASPMN and IntNSA that every patient with pain, including those with substance use

disorders, has the right to be treated with dignity, respect, and high-quality pain assessment and management. Failure to identify and treat the concurrent conditions of pain and substance use disorders will compromise the ability to treat either condition effectively. Barriers to caring for these patients include stigmatization, misconceptions, and limited access to providers skilled in these two categories of disorders. Topics addressed in this position statement include the scope of substance use and related disorders, conceptual models of addiction, ethical considerations, addiction risk stratification, and clinical recommendations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Nursing](#)
[*Pain Management](#)
[*Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in [Journal of addictions nursing \(Online\)](#)

81. Are the dental health needs of adults with illegal drug dependence being met by current service provision in the United Kingdom? A literature review.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, October 2012, vol./is. 23/3(191-199), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Hewson, Victoria; Wray, Jane

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Institution: Faculty of Health and Social Care, University of Hull, Hull, United Kingdom; Faculty of Health and Social Care, University of Hull, Hull, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: This literature review outlines the current issues and debates relating to the dental health of adults with drug dependence. The dental health of adults with illegal drug dependence (IDD) continues to be under debate throughout dental practice, and the most appropriate model of care suitable to meet the high complex needs of this client group remains uncertain. The study aims to review and critically analyze available research relating to the oral health effects of illegal drug misuse and the dental health needs and status of adults with drug dependence. Second, it aims to identify and critically evaluate current models of dental service/care delivery, including relevant best practice guidance and potential barriers to dental access for adults with IDD. The available literature pertaining to dental health and adults with drug dependence are systematically reviewed and critically analyzed and evaluated in order to execute a rigorous investigation. The oral effects along with general medical complications associated with IDD are increasingly being recognized. There are substantive negative effects of IDD on oral health, particularly for those with opioid dependence; therefore, these clients have high complex dental needs and low use of dental services. Adults with drug dependence comprise a group with special dental needs and therefore need greater access to dental care than most people due to their high level of need. A high awareness of the implications for oral health care for adults with drug dependence is essential. Dental professionals have a key role in supporting the rehabilitation of these patients from potentially severe or fatal addictions. There is a distinct lack of national policy and guidance relating specifically to adults with drug dependence, and therefore, problems persist. Key findings and recommendations are presented to enhance the development of dental services for adults with IDD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Best Practices](#)
[Dental Treatment](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in *Journal of addictions nursing (Online)*

82. The employment of nurses in publicly funded substance abuse treatment programs.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, October 2012, vol./is. 23/3(174-180), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Oct 2012)
Author(s): Knudsen, Hannah K; Abraham, Amanda J
Correspondence Address: Knudsen, Hannah K.: Department of Behavioral Science, University of Kentucky, 141 Medical Behavioral Science Building, Lexington, KY, US, 40536-0086, hannah.knudsen@uky.edu
Institution: Department of Behavioral Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Little is known about the organizational and environmental factors associated with the employment of nurses in substance abuse treatment programs. Using data collected from the administrators of 250 publicly funded substance abuse treatment programs, this study examined the organizational and environmental correlates of nurse employment in these settings. Negative binomial regression models indicated that the number of nurses employed by treatment programs was positively associated with government ownership, location within a healthcare setting, and the availability of detoxification services. Outpatient-only programs employed fewer nurses than programs with inpatient/residential services. Two environmental factors were associated with nurse employment. Programs that more strongly endorsed a scale of financial barriers employed significantly fewer nurses, whereas programs indicating that funding from state contracts could be used to pay for healthcare providers employed significantly more nurses. These findings suggest that organizational decisions about employing nurses may reflect both the characteristics of the program and the funding environment. Future research should continue to examine the employment of nurses in substance abuse treatment settings, particularly given the shifting environment due to the implementation of healthcare reform. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Employment Status](#)
[*Nurses](#)
[*Organizational Characteristics](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in *Journal of addictions nursing (Online)*

83. An examination of stress, coping, and adaptation in nurses in a recovery and monitoring program.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, October 2012, vol./is. 23/3(159-166), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Oct 2012)
Author(s): Bowen, Marie Katherine; Taylor, Kathleen P; Marcus-Aiyeku, Ulanda; Krause-Parello, Cheryl A
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Institution: College of Natural and Applied Health Sciences, School of Nursing, Kean University, Union, NJ, US; College of Natural and Applied Health Sciences, School of Nursing, Kean University, Union, NJ, US; College of Natural and Applied Health Sciences, School of Nursing, Kean University, Union, NJ, US; College of Natural and Applied Health Sciences, School of Nursing, Kean University, Union, NJ, US

Language: English

Abstract: Addiction rates in nurses are higher than in the general population. The relationship between stress, coping, and adaptation in nurses (N = 82) enrolled in a recovery and monitoring program in the state of New Jersey was examined. Social support, a variable tested as a mediator of this relationship, was also examined. Participants completed the Perceived Stress Scale, Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, and Psychological General Well-Being Index. Negative relationships were found between stress and social support and stress and well-being, and a positive relationship was found between social support and well-being (all ps < .05). The direct relationship between stress and well-being was decreased in the presence of social support. The findings of this research suggest that, to assist nurses, an increased awareness of stress and its injurious effects on overall well-being must be identified so proactive measures can be implemented to prevent potential untoward consequences. Ultimately, methods to strengthen social support and social networks will enhance the probability of sustained recovery, relapse prevention, and safe reentry into nursing practice. Implications for behavioral health providers and health care practitioners are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Coping Behavior
*Monitoring
*Nurses
*Social Support
*Stress

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in *Journal of addictions nursing (Online)*

84. We need to pay attention to substance use among homeless youth.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, October 2012, vol./is. 23/3(149-151), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Dang, Michelle T

Correspondence Address: Dang, Michelle T.: School of Nursing, California State University, Sacramento, CA, US, 95819, dang@csus.edu

Institution: School of Nursing, California State University, Sacramento, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial discusses substance use among homeless youth. Homeless youth represent one of the most vulnerable and underserved populations and have been referred to as society's forgotten children. Perhaps one of the most defining characteristic of youth homelessness is the high use of both legal and illegal substances. Cross-sectional and longitudinal studies with homeless youth reveal that substance use and abuse is a significant issue with this population and warrants further investigation for effective interventions from prevention to targeted treatment. In a study comparing drug use among three nationally representative samples of homeless and nonhomeless youth, it was found that the use of marijuana and other hard drugs such as cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine was across the board substantially higher among homeless youth. Despite the high rates of substance use among homeless youth, studies have found that homeless youth are not receiving the treatment that they need, even when the youth themselves recognize the need for addiction treatment. While it is clear that substance use

among homeless youth is a serious social issue that should garner our attention, it is less evident how we go about curbing this problem and help these young people transition into more positive developmental trajectories. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in *Journal of addictions nursing (Online)*

85. Setting priorities for mental health research in Brazil.

Citation: Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria, December 2012, vol./is. 34/4(434-439), 1516-4446;1809-452X (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Gregorio, Guilherme; Tomlinson, Mark; Gerolin, Jeronimo; Kieling, Christian; Moreira, Hugo Cogo; Razzouk, Denise; de Jesus Mari, Jair

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department of Psychology, Stellenbosch University, Matieland, South Africa; Department of Psychiatry, UNIFESP, Brazil; Department of Psychiatry, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department of Psychiatry, UNIFESP, Brazil; Department of Psychiatry, UNIFESP, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The main aim of this study is to review the agenda for research priorities of mental health in Brazil. Methodology: The first step was to gather 28 experts (22 researchers, five policy makers, and the coordinator) representing all mental health fields from different geographical areas of the country. Participants were asked to list what they considered to be the most relevant mental health research questions for the country to address in the next 10 years. Seventeen participants answered this question; after redundancies were excluded, a total of 110 responses were collected. As the second step, participants were asked to rank which questions were the 35 most significant. The final step was to score 15 items for each of the 35 selected questions to determine whether it would be a) answerable, b) effective, c) deliverable, d) equitable, and e) effective at reducing the burden of mental health. The ten highest ranked questions were then selected. Results: There were four questions addressing primary care with respect to a) the effectiveness of interventions, b) "matrix support", c) comparisons of different models of stepped care, and d) interventions to enhance identification and treatment of common mental disorders at the Family Health Program. The other questions were related to the evaluation of mental health services for adults and children/adolescents to clarify barriers to treatment in primary care, drug addiction, and severe mental disorders; to investigate the cost-benefit relationship of anti-psychotics; to design interventions to decrease alcohol consumption; and to apply new technologies (telemedicine) for education and supervision of non-specialists. Conclusion: This priority-setting research exercise highlighted a need for implementing investments at the primarycare level, particularly in the family health program; the urgent need to evaluate services; and policies to improve equity by increasing accessibility to services and testing interventions to reduce barriers for seeking mental health treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
[*Treatment Barriers](#)
 Experimentation
 Family
 Public Health
Source: PsycINFO

86. Psychosocial and clinical predictors of retention in outpatient alcoholism treatment.

Citation: Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria, December 2012, vol./is. 34/4(413-421), 1516-4446;1809-452X (Dec 2012)
Author(s): Filho, Joao Maria Correa; Baltieri, Danilo Antonio
Correspondence Address: Baltieri, Danilo Antonio, Avenida Angelica, no. 2100, Conjunto 13, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP: 01228-200, dbaltieri@uol.com.br
Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department of Psychiatry, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Language: English
Abstract: Objective: One of the factors associated with low rates of compliance in the treatment for alcoholism seems to be the intensity of craving for alcohol. This study aimed to evaluate the associations between alcohol craving and biopsychosocial addiction model-related variables and to verify whether these variables could predict treatment retention. Methods: The sample consisted of 257 male alcoholics who were enrolled in two different pharmacological trials conducted at the Universidade de Sao Paulo in Brazil. Based on four factors measured at baseline - biological (age, race, and family alcoholism), psychiatric (depression symptoms), social (financial and marital status), and addiction (craving intensity, severity of alcohol dependence, smoking status, drinking history, preferential beverage, daily intake of alcohol before treatment) - direct logistic regression was performed to analyze these factors' influence on treatment retention after controlling for medication groups and AA attendance. Results: Increasing age, participation in Alcoholics Anonymous groups, and beer preference among drinkers were independently associated with higher treatment retention. Conversely, higher scores for depression increased dropout rates. Conclusion: Health services should identify the treatment practices and therapists that improve retention. Information about patients' characteristics linked to dropouts should be studied to render treatment programs more responsive and attractive, combining pharmacological agents with more intensive and diversified psychosocial interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Editora Ltda.; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
 Clinical Psychology
 Outpatients
 Retention
Source: PsycINFO

87. Sociodemographic and personal factors related to depressive symptomatology in the Mexican population aged 12 to 65.

Citation: Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria, December 2012, vol./is. 34/4(395-404), 1516-4446;1809-452X (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Bautista, Clara Fleiz; Velazquez, Jorge Villatoro; Mora Icaza, Maria Elena Medina; Lopez, Midiam Moreno; de Lourdes Gutierrez Lopez, Maria; Robles, Natania Oliva

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Institution: Direccion de Investigaciones Epidemiologicas y Psicosociales, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Mexico; Direccion de Investigaciones Epidemiologicas y Psicosociales, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Mexico; Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Mexico; Direccion de Investigaciones Epidemiologicas y Psicosociales, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Mexico; Direccion de Investigaciones Epidemiologicas y Psicosociales, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Mexico; Direccion de Investigaciones Epidemiologicas y Psicosociales, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Mexico; Direccion de Investigaciones Epidemiologicas y Psicosociales, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Mexico

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To describe the prevalence of depressive symptoms in the Mexican population, aged 12 to 65 years, by identifying the main related socio-demographic and personal factors. Methods: Data are drawn from the National Survey on Addictions 2008 (ENA 2008), a random, probabilistic, multistage study. A randomly selected sub-sample of 22,962 persons answered the section on depressive symptomatology, measured with the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). Results: The total prevalence for depressive symptomatology was 5.1%; the prevalence was 7.5% for women and 2.5% for men. For women, more evidence of depressive symptoms was seen in the central region, whereas for men, symptoms were homogeneous across the country. Factors related to the presence of depressive symptoms include being divorced (in women) or widowed (in men), having lower educational attainment, perceiving one's place of residence as unsafe, displaying alcohol abuse or dependence, being a regular drug consumer (in men) and having been sexually abused (males and females). Conclusions: The regional distribution of depressive symptomatology in women indicates the need for region-specific prevention programs that take into account the different social problems that affect women's emotional well-being. More research is also needed to support the early identification and intervention of men suffering from depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Focusing in clinical practice: The essence of change.

Citation: Focusing in clinical practice: The essence of change., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Cornell, Ann Weiser

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) "Focusing" is a particular process of attention that supports therapeutic change, a process that has been linked in more than 50 research studies with successful outcomes in psychotherapy. First developed by pioneering philosopher and psychotherapist Eugene Gendlin, Focusing quietly inspired much of the somatically oriented, mindfulness-based work being done today. Yet what makes Focusing a truly revolutionary approach to therapeutic change has been little understood-until now. Focusing is based on a radically different understanding of the body as inherently meaningful and implicitly wise. Mere intellectualizing or talking about problems can keep clients stuck in their old patterns of behavior. Focusing introduces the concept of the "felt

sense," a moment in process when there is a potential to experience more than is already known and to break through old, frozen, stuck patterns. Clients who see real change during the course of their therapy work are often those who can contact and stay with a felt sense-but how to help them do so is not obvious. Ann Weiser Cornell, who has been teaching Focusing to clinicians for more than 30 years, shows how to help clients get felt senses and nurture them when they appear, how to work with clients who have difficulty feeling in the body, how to facilitate a "felt shift," how to support clients who experience dysregulating emotional states, and much more. Beginning with a clear explanation of what makes Focusing so potentially transformative, she goes on to show how to effectively incorporate Focusing with other treatment modalities and use it to treat a range of client issues, notably trauma, addiction, and depression. Designed to be immediately applicable for working clinicians and filled with practical strategies, clinical examples, and vignettes, this book shows step by step how to bring Focusing into any kind of clinical practice. Cornell expertly demonstrates the Focusing process unfolding, moment by moment, in the therapy room, and illuminates its powerful capacity to support a client's growth and change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Attention](#)
[*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Clinicians](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Clients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. The difficult connection: The therapeutic relationship in sex offender treatment (2nd ed.).

Citation: The difficult connection: The therapeutic relationship in sex offender treatment (2nd ed.)., 2011 (2011)

Author(s): Blanchard, GERAL T

Correspondence Address: Blanchard, GERAL T., geralblanchard@yahoo.com

Language: English

Abstract: (from the preface) The difficult connection: The Therapeutic Relationship in Sex Offender Treatment is intended to be a clarion call to therapists, reminding them of the healing power of relationships. It is this powerful alliance upon which all counseling techniques depend. This book may also serve as a primer for helping professionals who are preparing to enter the often arduous and challenging field of sex abuser treatment and management. This short work devotes little attention to the details of conventional forms of treatment, such as the behavioral, cognitive, wellness, positive psychology, and medical models. A great deal has already been written about the many counseling modalities that advance the recovery process. I will not attempt to duplicate that material. Instead I want to discuss the importance of overcoming a few of the obstacles that impede relationship building with this specific client category-a group that evokes strong emotions in all of us. This book summons the reader back to some of the fundamental tenets of psychology, psychiatry, and criminology based in professionalism but also in common sense, everyday ethics, and morality; principles that apply to all types of clients, sex abusers included. This book also lends support to addictionologists, who have noted the frequency with which sexual addiction accompanies sexual crimes. We can no longer afford to disregard this powerful propellant in the age of cybersex simply because we have yet to agree on the proper terminology that should be used to describe it, or because it has yet to be included in the DSM. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[*Sex Offenses](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)

*Treatment
Criminology
Psychiatry
Psychology

Source: PsycINFO

90. Using intermediate phenotypes to bridge the gap between human and mouse genetics.

Citation: Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach., 2013(345-372) (2013)

Author(s): Parker, Clarissa C; Palmer, Abraham A

Institution: University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Genetic Influences on Addiction focuses on the use of intermediate phenotypes for the study of drug abuse. Intermediate phenotypes provide a promising approach to the genetic analysis of substance abuse disorders because they may reflect underlying biological processes that are fundamental to drug abuse disorders. In this chapter, we will specifically explore how intermediate phenotypes can be used as a stepping-stone to connect results obtained from studies using mouse models to human disease. There is substantial genetic, neuroanatomical, physiological, and behavioral conservation between humans and mice. Therefore, mouse models have the potential to provide insight into human disease. Because drug abuse is a uniquely human disorder, mouse models typically focus on individual sub-components of drug abuse. We have defined several of these sub-components in the chapter and will consider how both intermediate phenotypes and mouse models fit into this framework. The integration of intermediate phenotypes and mouse models can be bidirectional: intermediate phenotypes in mouse models may lead to the identification of risk genes that are present in humans, or human studies may identify genetic associations underlying intermediate phenotypes and subsequent experiments in mice may be employed to examine the underlying mechanisms. We will explore this dynamic interplay throughout this chapter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Genetics
*Phenotypes
Animal Models

Source: PsycINFO

91. Differential sensitivity to context: GABRG1 enhances the acquisition of prototypes that serve as intermediate phenotypes for substance use.

Citation: Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach., 2013(303-325) (2013)

Author(s): Simons, Ronald L; Lei, Man Kit; Beach, Steven R. H; Brody, Gene H; Philibert, Robert A; Gibbons, Frederick X; Gerrard, Meg

Institution: University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US; Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, US; Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In the past 15 years, a profusion of molecular genetic studies have investigated the association between various genetic polymorphisms and particular substances use disorders. Another approach to investigating the impact of genes on substance abuse involves testing models of gene x environment (G x E) interactions. A G x E framework can complement traditional main effect approaches by highlighting

different types of intermediate phenotypes. Whereas main effect studies focus upon underlying biological features in the gene-to-behavior pathways, G x E research often emphasize the mediating role of cognitive schemas, attitudes, and beliefs that facilitate or discourage the use of substances. This is particularly true of the differential susceptibility model of G X E that is tested in this chapter. In the following section, we contrast the diathesis-stress model that informs most G x E research, including substance abuse studies, with the differential susceptibility perspective. The latter framework posits that some people are predisposed by their genes to be more sensitive than others to environmental context. Thus those persons most vulnerable to adverse social environments are the same ones who reap the most benefit from environmental support. We go on to argue that GABRG1, a gene that has been linked to substance use, likely operates as a differential susceptibility gene. Based upon this idea, we test the idea that GABRG1 haplotypes interact with social environmental factors to foster cognitive schemas (intermediate phenotypes) that increase the use of alcohol and marijuana. Further, we expect that the pattern of this G x E interaction is consistent with the differential susceptibility perspective and mediates much of the effect of G X E on use of alcohol and marijuana. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Diathesis Stress Model](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*Social Environments](#)
[*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Cognitive Processes](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Genes](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Schema](#)

Source: PsycINFO

92. Epigenetic effects and intermediate phenotypes.

Citation: Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach., 2013(275-302) (2013)

Author(s): Beach, Steven R. H; Gerrard, Meg; Brody, Gene H; Simons, Ronald L; Kogan, Steven M; Gibbons, Frederick X; Philibert, Robert A

Institution: University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, US; University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, US; University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) An intermediate phenotype approach to understanding genetic causation of substance use disorders (SUDs) has many advantages, including helping to clarify mechanisms intervening between genes and disorders, substantially clarifying mediational pathways, and opening the way to the use of potentially powerful experimental approaches to better probe environmental influences on genetic effects. In the current chapter we suggest, however, that an intermediate phenotype approach is incomplete unless it is coupled with attention to the role of epigenetics. Epigenetic modification is a ubiquitous biological process that involves attaching or removing chemical groups at key genetic locations, literally "above the genome," a process we describe in more detail below. Epigenetic modifications of the genome are presumed to combine with genetics, learning history, and current stimulus and reinforcement environments to produce the broad behavioral intermediate phenotypes and substance use patterns of interest to intervention and prevention researchers. Accordingly, greater exploration of epigenetic processes is likely to be essential in order to develop more complete mechanistic models and to stimulate research on mechanisms of change. We

begin by providing a general, very brief overview of several common epigenetic change processes. We note the likely relevance of coregulation of intermediate phenotypes and provide an initial model, followed by a discussion of the evolutionary plausibility of epigenetic influence on intermediate phenotypes. We conclude with a brief discussion of recent findings, an overall organizing model for future research, and a brief discussion of methodological issues. Throughout, we note the rapid development and expansion of this area of research and focus particularly on the epigenetic change mechanism for which measurement is best developed at the current time: gene methylation. Given the fast-paced nature of research in epigenetics, enhanced measurement of several mechanisms of epigenetic regulation will become more available in the near future, and so it is important to note that the broad epigenetic framework we present is generalizable to all forms of epigenetic change. Central to the argument we develop below is the possibility that epigenetic change may result from several types of environmental exposures, including variation in parenting, and that stressful events in childhood, such as those deriving from actions of an attachment figure, are a likely source of epigenetic change. Finally, central to the model presented is the expectation that epigenetic processes exert their effect by influencing gene transcription and ultimately gene products, including changes in morphology and function, that is, we expect epigenetic influences to utilize the same mechanisms by which genotypic variation is assumed to influence intermediate phenotypes, creating a "biological interaction" between the impact of epigenetic change processes and the impact of genotypic variation on intermediate phenotypes and substance use outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*Epigenetics](#)
[*Genetic Transcription](#)
[Genes](#)
Source: PsycINFO

93. Intermediate phenotypes for alcohol use and alcohol dependence: Empirical findings and conceptual issues.

Citation: Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach., 2013(257-274) (2013)
Author(s): Windle, Michael
Institution: Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Over the past ten years or so, intermediate phenotypes and candidate endophenotypes have become prominent foci in the study of complex disorders, including alcohol and other substance use disorders and mental health disorders. This chapter focuses on four areas related to intermediate phenotypes for alcohol use and alcohol dependence. First, a brief historical perspective on alcohol disorders is provided to impart a conceptual lens for focusing on specific intermediate phenotypes for alcohol-related phenotypes. Second, alcohol disorders have been identified as heterogeneous (i.e., as multiple disorders rather than a single disorder), and conceptual approaches to the heterogeneity issue in alcohol studies are presented and related to the selection of intermediate phenotypes. Third, a brief selective review of intermediate phenotypes in alcohol studies is provided, including alcohol-specific (e.g., ALDH; intensity of response to alcohol) and alcohol-nonspecific (e.g., behavioral undercontrol or disinhibition) intermediate phenotypes. The identification of both specific and nonspecific intermediate phenotypes is important both in actuarial prediction models (i.e., statistical models for optimal prediction) and causal-explanatory models (i.e., statistical models that examine hypothesized causal relations among variables). Fourth, some current conceptual and methodological limitations of intermediate phenotype research for alcohol phenotypes are discussed and future directions suggested that incorporate developmental-temporal

dynamics and the gene-environment (GE) and gene-gene (GG) interplay as part of a more comprehensive conceptual model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Concept Formation](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Models](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Homogeneity of Variance](#)
[Statistics](#)
Source: PsycINFO

94. The role of genetics in addiction and the expectancy principle.

Citation: Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach., 2013(237-256) (2013)
Author(s): Goldman, Mark S; Reich, Richard R
Institution: University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US; University of South Florida, Sarasota-Manatee, Sarasota, FL, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Studies that connect specific gene variants with alcohol consumption have identified many candidate genes that may contribute to alcoholism. understanding of how phenotypes come to be depends on difficult-to-surmount issues of complexity. Therefore, researchers have tried to simplify their focus by examining observable characteristics less far downstream than the eventual phenotypes, characteristics that have been called endophenotypes and intermediate phenotypes. As measureable characteristics of an individual that have been shown to be related to genetic profiles, and that are as predictive of drinking patterns as any variables that have been researched, alcohol expectancies certainly could be cataloged in this manner. Measured explicitly or implicitly, alcohol expectancies reflect the anticipated effects of drinking along with their associated reward/aversion value. Anticipatory decision making favors rewards and avoids adversity. It is critical to recognize, however, that rewards are not limited to the satisfaction of basic biological needs but may include any outcomes that enhance evolutionary fitness. For example, jockeying for status in the social hierarchy is inherent to the motivational systems of social animals, because social status makes reproductive success more likely. The critical significance of social positioning has been underscored by the discovery of biological mechanisms of vicarious social learning such as mirror cells and brain regions that support mentalizing (taking the perspective of others). These discoveries provide mounting evidence that social information achieves privileged status in the brain. This chapter discusses the anticipatory influence at each step in the multi-layer process from genes to the decision to drink alcohol. Although we emphasize work from our laboratory that has emphasized one kind of "window" on these operations, it needs to be recognized that what brings all the lines of research on expectancy/anticipatory processing together is the recognition that expectancy is a principle that characterizes the operation of many specific neurobehavioral mechanisms that have functional commonalities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Expectations](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[Evolutionary Psychology](#)
[Genes](#)
[Neurobiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

95. Implicit cognition: An intermediate phenotype for addiction?

Citation: Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach., 2013(207-235) (2013)

Author(s): Wiers, Reinout W; Derks, Eske M; Gladwin, Thomas E

Institution: University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter we will introduce the topic of implicit cognition in relation to addiction and discuss our current knowledge regarding the question of whether implicit cognitive processes may be regarded as an intermediate phenotype ("endophenotype"). We discuss the scarce genetic research in relation to implicit cognition and addiction, as well as recent research, aimed at modifying implicit cognitive processes, which has shown promising first findings regarding congruent changes in addictive behaviors. This line of research may therefore eventually meet some of the promises of endophenotype research: while it is difficult to change genetic risk factors, it may be possible to change the intermediate processes and thus reduce the risk for relapse or onset of addiction. Before we set out to define implicit cognition as a potential endophenotype, it is important to briefly discuss the phenotype of interest: addiction or addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Cognition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

96. Using functional magnetic resonance imaging to develop intermediate phenotypes for substance use disorders.

Citation: Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach., 2013(189-206) (2013)

Author(s): Thayer, Rachel E; Hutchison, Kent E

Institution: University of Colorado, Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; University of Colorado, Boulder, Boulder, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter focuses on the application of functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to probing neural networks implicated in the development and maintenance of addiction in adolescent and adult populations and on how measures of these functional networks, in turn, may serve as intermediate phenotypes that link genetic variation with clinical phenotypes related to substance use disorders. In particular, the substance use disorders literature supports the importance of the incentive reward and executive control networks, both of which show particular promise in terms of generating translational phenotypes related to addiction. The chapter discusses specific fMRI tasks designed to probe relevant processes and regions of interest, followed by the importance of resting state fMRI, an emerging approach to examine network connectivity. Genetic associations with fMRI and functional connectivity are also briefly reviewed before conclusions and likely directions of future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)

*Genetics
 *Neural Networks
 *Phenotypes
 *Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging
 Drug Abuse
 External Rewards
 Executive Function

Source: PsycINFO

97. Enhancing addiction genetics via behavioral economic intermediate phenotypes.

Citation: Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach., 2013(157-187) (2013)

Author(s): MacKillop, James; Acker, John

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In the current chapter, we will review potential contributions from the field of behavioral economics to understanding genetic influences on addictive behavior. More specifically, we will discuss the potential for performance on behavioral economic decision-making tasks to serve as novel endophenotypes or intermediate phenotypes. Individual variation on these tasks could reflect an intervening mechanism that connects genetic variation with either etiological liability or other aspects of an addictive disorder. First, to provide context, we will review the behavioral economic theoretical perspective on addictive behavior, which integrates concepts from psychology and microeconomics to understand these forms of persistent over-consumption. Second, we will focus on one specific mechanism, delayed reward discounting, which is a behavioral economic index of impulsivity. Variation in discounting reflects a person's orientation toward smaller immediate rewards relative to larger delayed rewards, and impulsive discounting has been linked to diverse forms of addictive behavior. Moreover, impulsive discounting is also the behavioral economic variable that has been most extensively linked to genetic factors to date. As such, the findings in this area are important in their own right but also provide a model for how behavioral economic variables can be thought of as intermediate phenotypes. The next section of the chapter will review the findings for other behavioral economic phenotypes that have been linked to genetic factors or have promise in the future, such as the Iowa Gambling Task, a neuropsychological measure of reward decision making, and the Balloon Analogue Risk Task, a behavioral assay of risk sensitivity. These represent less well developed areas of the literature, but domains that have received some study, providing some intriguing initial findings and setting the stage for future work. The following section focuses on future candidates; including probability discounting and drug demand. These are behavioral economic indices that have received virtually no examination from a genetic perspective at this point but may nonetheless be useful as intermediate phenotypes. Last, the chapter concludes with a discussion of considerations, priorities, and future directions for applying behavioral economics to contribute to a greater understanding of addiction genetics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Genetics
 *Phenotypes
 *Behavioral Economics
 Decision Making
 Rewards
 Risk Perception

Source: PsycINFO

98. Developmental considerations in gene identification efforts.

Citation: Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach., 2013(141-156) (2013)

Author(s): Dick, Danielle M

Institution: Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The endophenotype concept has made a lasting and critical contribution by challenging the field of psychiatric genetics to move beyond binary clinical diagnostic affection status outcomes. A field that was once dominated by case-control studies has now expanded to appreciate the necessity of utilizing additional phenotypes in gene identification. It may seem strange to have a chapter on development in a book on intermediate phenotypes; after all, development is not a phenotype (or endophenotype or intermediate phenotype) per se. However, it is in the spirit of the endophenotype legacy's creating a heightened awareness of the importance of phenotype in gene identification that a chapter on developmental considerations is well-placed in this volume. Interestingly, the importance of developmental stage on defining phenotypes for gene identification still has not received widespread attention. This is particularly problematic in the field of addiction, where alcohol use or problems in a 13-year-old likely represents a very different thing (and associated etiological process) than alcohol use/problems in a 23-year-old individual, which may represent a different thing than alcohol use/problems in a 53-year-old individual. Twin studies have provided evidence of dramatic shifts in the importance of genetic influences on alcohol-related outcomes across time. In the era of rapid advances in statistical and molecular genetics, some have suggested that twin studies are no longer relevant. However, until we have identified all of the specific genes involved in the predispositions to psychiatric outcomes (a goal which we are still far from achieving), this study design remains the only way to study the overall genetic contribution to outcome. Further, the more sophisticated kinds of questions addressed by twin studies today, such as changes in the importance of genetic effects across time, moderation of genetic effects by specific environmental factors, and the degree of genetic overlap between disorders, can provide clues that can be useful in gene identification efforts. Accordingly, rather than ignoring twin studies as a thing of the past, it would behoove the fields of statistical and molecular genetics to take advantage of the twin literature as another method of directing and informing gene identification efforts (we need all the help we can get!). Here I review the developmental twin literature on substance use outcomes and provide evidence that these developmental considerations have implications for gene identification efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Developmental Stages](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*Twins](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Concept Formation](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

99. Subjective drug effects as intermediate phenotypes for substance abuse.

Citation: Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach., 2013(121-140) (2013)

Author(s): Mayo, Leah M; Palmer, Abraham A; de Wit, Harriet

Institution: University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter will discuss the use of drug-induced subjective effects in humans as an intermediate phenotype for substance abuse. We will first discuss the advantages to this approach, as well as the common methodology used for studies involving subjective drug effects. Next, we will review the current literature involving the use of subjective effects of caffeine, amphetamine, and nicotine as intermediate phenotypes. Finally, we will discuss the limitations of this methodology and the future directions this research may take. Although we focus here on subjective drug effects as intermediate phenotypes in the development of drug dependence, acute responses to drugs may also predict other end points related to nonproblem drug use or other psychiatric conditions. For example, subjective responses to drugs of abuse may predict future use of the drug without predicting either abuse or dependence. Also, subjective responses to drugs may serve as intermediate phenotypes for psychiatric or neurobiological conditions such as panic disorder, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), or depression. Alternatively, subjective drug effects may predict therapeutic responses to drugs used in the treatment of psychiatric disorders (e.g., stimulants for ADHD). Finally, to the extent that drugs of abuse act on specific endogenous neurotransmitter systems, they may shed light on individual differences in basic underlying neurobiological mechanisms. We will discuss some of these possibilities, but the thrust of this chapter is to examine the use of subjective drug effects as an intermediate phenotype for substance dependence and related disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*Subjectivity](#)
[Disorders](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Neurobiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

100. Subjective responses to alcohol as an endophenotype: Implications for alcoholism etiology and treatment development.

Citation: Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach., 2013(97-120) (2013)

Author(s): Ray, Lara A; Heilig, Markus

Institution: University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcoholism is a complex psychiatric disorder marked by the interplay between genetic and environmental risk and protective factors. A multitude of pathways may lead to a common outcome of heavy drinking resulting in the development of alcoholism. These intraindividual pathways of risk include poor impulse control and impulsive decision making, externalizing psychopathology, and alleviation of mood and/or anxiety symptoms. Understanding genetic and neurobiological underpinnings of individual differences in subjective responses to alcohol may identify individual susceptibility factors for alcoholism and inform the development of personalized treatments that can effectively target specific pathophysiological mechanisms that are related to the individual risk factors. To that end, the objective of this chapter is threefold. First, it will review the literature on subjective responses to alcohol with a focus on its application to alcoholism etiology and evaluate the evidence supporting the use of subjective responses as an endophenotype. Second, it will discuss the application of this phenotype to treatment development, including pharmacogenetics. Third, it will discuss conceptual and methodological issues associated with the application of endophenotypes, such as subjective responses to alcohol, to translational science in addiction. Specifically, we will discuss issues of endophenotype specificity across psychiatric disorders and

improvements in statistical power afforded by endophenotype-driven approaches.
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Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*Subjectivity](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Methodology](#)
[Pharmacokinetics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. Nicotine metabolism as an intermediate phenotype.

Citation: Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach., 2013(65-95)
(2013)

Author(s): Chenoweth, Meghan J; Tyndale, Rachel F

Institution: University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses nicotine addiction and nicotine metabolism as an intermediate phenotype to understanding its underlying causes. Nicotine addiction is a complex, multi factorial neuropsychiatric disorder with numerous genetic and environmental risk factors contributing to its etiology. The utility of an intermediate phenotype approach to aid our understanding of the causal pathways underpinning genetic susceptibility to nicotine addiction is evident. As an intermediate phenotype, the rate of nicotine metabolism has a strong genetic component and varies widely between individuals, influencing a number of smoking-related behaviors including cigarette consumption, dependence, and the ability to stop smoking. Moreover, variation in nicotine metabolism contributes to the risk among smokers for a variety of illnesses, such as lung cancer, cardiovascular disease, abdominal obesity, and diabetes. Future studies investigating the individual and combined impact of variation in CYP2A6 and genes encoding other putative targets involved in nicotine pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics may reveal additional pharmacologically relevant intermediate phenotypes and gene interactions that may offer new insights into the complexities of nicotine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Metabolism](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*Pharmacokinetics](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

102. Differential metabolism of alcohol as an intermediate phenotype of risk for alcohol use disorders: Alcohol and aldehyde dehydrogenase variants.

Citation: Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach., 2013(41-63)
(2013)

Author(s): Wall, Tamara L; Luczak, Susan E; Orłowska, Daria; Pandika, Danielle

Institution: University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses gene variation and differential metabolism of alcohol and its relationship to alcoholism. Twin studies, comprised predominantly of participants of European Caucasian ancestry, have established major roles for both genetics and environment in the etiology of alcohol dependence. The familial pattern indicates it is a non-Mendelian disorder involving multiple genes, each accounting for only a small proportion of the variation in risk, as well as complex gene-gene and gene-environment interactions. With the completion of the human genome sequence, there has been significant progress demonstrating associations between candidate genes and alcohol dependence, with a growing list of replicable results. The ADH (alcohol dehydrogenase) and ALDH (aldehyde dehydrogenase) genes are the key genes of the primary alcohol metabolism pathway. Alcohol is first oxidized into acetaldehyde by the ADH enzymes, and acetaldehyde is subsequently oxidized into acetate by the ALDH enzymes. There are multiple ADH and ALDH enzymes that are encoded by different genes. Based on gene variants, the enzymes encoded differ in the rate at which they metabolize alcohol or acetaldehyde or in the levels at which they are produced. Associations between ADH and ALDH gene variants are among the strongest and most consistent gene associations that have been found for alcohol dependence (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Dehydrogenases](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Metabolism](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

103. Electrophysiological intermediate phenotypes for the detection of genetic influences on alcoholism.

Citation: Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach., 2013(19-39) (2013)

Author(s): Enoch, Mary-Anne

Institution: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses the phenotype approach for detecting genetic linkages to alcoholism. Electrophysiological phenotypes, including resting electroencephalogram (EEG) power, event-related potential (ERP) amplitude, event-related oscillation (ERO) power, EEG coherence, and functional connectivity within EEG frequency bands, are stable traits that are moderately to highly heritable. These phenotypes are relevant to psychiatric diseases, including alcoholism, a heterogeneous disorder. Moreover, these phenotypes appear to be predictors for disease vulnerability since they are also found in alcohol-naive biological children of alcoholics. Therefore, these electrophysiological phenotypes have the required characteristics of intermediate phenotypes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Electroencephalography](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

104. An intermediate phenotype approach to addiction genetics.

Citation: Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach., 2013(1-18) (2013)

Author(s): MacKillop, James [Ed]; Munafo, Marcus R [Ed]

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The goal of this volume is to contribute to the understanding of addiction genetics by reviewing the insights that can be gleaned using an intermediate phenotype approach. This strategy has its roots in the endophenotype approach, which originated from investigations into the genetics of schizophrenia, a domain which has had remarkably parallel challenges for those of addiction genetics. An endophenotype approach seeks to move the focus away from diagnosis as a phenotype and toward more focal, reliable, and mechanistically informative phenotypes that are established risk factors for the disorder in question. These intermediary processes are theorized to be more closely related to specific forms of genetic variation and also to be the inherited mechanisms by which those variants confer risk. The endophenotype approach has been increasingly elaborated into what is referred to as an intermediate phenotype approach, reflecting broadening of focus to all genetically informative phenotypes. There are potentially important semantic distinctions between these terms, discussed later in this chapter, but the fundamental premise is that distal genetic influences on addiction may be best understood by clarifying their influence on more discrete mechanistic phenotypes. In this first chapter, we will review the fundamental concepts of an intermediate phenotype approach. We will provide a precis of the general evidence for substantial genetic influences on drug addiction (a full review could itself take up the entire volume), review the definitions of endophenotypes and intermediate phenotypes, discuss what these approaches can offer, and, in a concluding section, review reasons for caution that remain important. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach.

Citation: Genetic influences on addiction: An intermediate phenotype approach., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): MacKillop, James [Ed]; Munafo, Marcus R [Ed]

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) Although there is scientific consensus that genetic factors play a substantial role in an individual's vulnerability to drug or alcohol addiction, specific genetic variables linked to risk or resilience remain elusive. Understanding how genetic factors contribute to addiction may require focusing on intermediary mechanisms, or intermediate phenotypes, that connect genetic variation and risk for addiction. Genetic Influences on Addiction: An Intermediate Phenotype Approach offers a comprehensive review of this mechanistic-centered approach and of the most promising intermediate phenotypes identified in empirical research. The contributors first consider the most established findings in the field, including variability in drug metabolism, brain electrophysiological profiles, and subjective reactions to direct drug effects; they go on to review highly promising areas such as expectancies, attentional processing, and behavioral economic variables; and finally, they investigate more exploratory approaches, including the differential susceptibility hypothesis and epigenetic modifications. Taken together, the chapters offer a macro level testing of the hypothesis that these alternative,

mechanistic phenotypes can advance the understanding of genetic influences on addiction. The book will be of interest to researchers and practitioners in a range of disciplines, including behavioral genetics, psychology, pharmacology, neuroscience, and sociology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

106. Substance abuse and suicide in athletes.

Citation: Suicide in professional and amateur athletes: Incidence, risk factors, and prevention., 2013(74-84) (2013)

Author(s): Lamis, Dorian A; Baum, Antonia L; Lester, David

Correspondence Address: Lamis, Dorian A., dalamis@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US; George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Chevy Chase, MD, US; Richard Stockton College of New Jersey, Galloway, NJ, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Athletes have unique pressures. Their careers are often condensed into a few short years, with the risk of injury threatening to take away their livelihood. An injured athlete is under pressure to recover in order to maintain his identity and professional career. Narcotics may be prescribed (and abused) for pain in the context of a need to return to play as soon as possible. Former NFL quarterback Brett Favre is an example of this. The intensity of focus required to succeed in sports, usually from a young age, often means that other areas of development are neglected, such as important coping skills being underdeveloped. One might be more prone to turn to substances and to more impulsive and self-destructive behaviors. The aggression on the field, arguably necessary, can become dangerous when turned toward the self. Joiner (2005) proposed in his Interpersonal-Psychological Theory of Suicide (IPT) that in order for individuals to die by suicide, they have to have acquired the capability to do so through repeated exposure to painful and provocative experiences. Such repeated exposures result in habituation to physiological pain and a diminished fear of death, in turn enabling an individual to follow through with the inherently frightening and painful experience of a suicide attempt with a high rate of lethality (Anestis, Bagge, Tull, & Joiner, 2011; Van Orden, Witte, Gordon, Bender, & Joiner, 2008). Athletes involved in contact sports such as football and ice hockey may be more susceptible to engaging in suicidal behaviors due to their exposure to pain and fearlessness. There are some sports in which the use and abuse of substances is firmly entrenched in the culture of the sport. Heavy drinking is the rule, rather than the exception, for example, among rugby players (Baum, 2005). Performance-enhancing drugs are used by athletes at all levels of competition. Many of these drugs are susceptible to abuse and dependence, including stimulants and anabolic steroids (Kanayama, Cohane, Weiss, & Pope, 2003). Those abusing anabolic steroids may cycle into a manic state followed by a crash into depression, which can then lead to suicidal ideation and behavior (see Chapter 7). Moreover, athletes suffering from CTE may be susceptible to substance abuse due to lack of judgment and impulsivity (see Chapter 4). The convergence of these elements places athletes at risk for suicide. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Athletes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Suicide](#)

Source: PsycINFO

107. The politicization of intimacy in the experience of women who use drugs.

Original Title: A emergencia da politizacao da intimidade na experiencia de mulheres usuarias de drogas.

Citation: Estudos de Psicologia, May 2012, vol./is. 17/2(305-312), 1413-294X;1678-4669 (May-Aug 2012)

Author(s): Prado, Marco Aurelio Maximo; de Queiroz, Isabela Saraiva

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Institution: Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil; Pontificia Universidade Catolica de Minas, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Based on conceptual frameworks from the feminist intellectual field, this article discusses the moral and sexist foundations of the treatment model of alcohol and drug abuse known as the therapeutic community. From the analysis of the experience of a group of women in treatment at an open public service (CAPS-AD), we suggest the creation of a space for the politicization of the intimacy of the women who use drugs. Finally, we show that, beyond the drug abuse treatment, the work with these women increased the questioning of their gender condition, through the group discussion about the relations of subordination and oppression to which they are submitted and the increased awareness of the situation of vulnerability and insufficiency historically assigned to them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychology of Women](#)
[*Public Service Announcements](#)
[Morality](#)
[Oppression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

108. Toward an integral model of addiction: By means of integral methodological pluralism as a metatheoretical and integrative conceptual framework.

Citation: Journal of Integral Theory and Practice, September 2012, vol./is. 7/3(1-24), 1944-5083;1944-5091 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): du Plessis, Guy Pierre

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Institution: Drakenstein Addiction Recovery Center, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: This article introduces and briefly outlines some orienting generalizations of an integrally informed model of addiction. I argue that by applying Integral Theory as a metatheoretical and transdisciplinary framework, we may be able to arrive at a comprehensive integrative model of addiction that honors all the existing single-factor etiopathogenic models as well as the integrative and dynamic models. In order to examine any part of reality, one must employ a particular methodology. Integral Methodological Pluralism (IMP) acknowledges that there are at least eight methodological families we can use to study any phenomenon. In this article, I use IMP to sketch the outline of a comprehensive and integrative model of addiction. I will explore some of the most dominant explanatory models and theories of addiction derived from the sociopsychological and biomedical sciences, and point out how each model's theory is

enacted by a particular methodology as represented by one or more of the eight zones of IMP. Finally, I propose that an Integral Model of Addiction has the potential to integrate all existing evidence-based explanatory models of addiction into a truly integrative, coherent, and comprehensive conceptual framework and metatheory of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Concept Formation](#)
[*Medical Sciences](#)
[*Models](#)
[Home Environment](#)
[Psychological Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

109. Welcoming all erotic parts: Our reactions to the sexual and using polarities to enhance erotic excitement.

Citation: Internal family systems therapy: New dimensions., 2013(166-185) (2013)

Author(s): Rosenberg, Lawrence G

Institution: Cambridge Health Alliance, Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the introduction) This chapter is an invitation to welcome erotic parts-ours and our clients'-along with the parts who are activated in reaction to the erotic. The chapter goes on to explore other kinds of parts who are typically reactive to the erotic: those whose beliefs are so blended with cultural messages that they are barely detectable, those who manage emotional reactions through inhibitions and addictions and those who are caught up in erotically charged attraction to clients. The standard internal family systems (IFS) approach to polarities involves healing the wounds of exiles whose pain motivates polarized protectors. This chapter posits an alternate view that the dialectical tension of some polarities is inherent and essential to human nature so that one cannot exist without the other, as with differentiation and integration. Finally, the common struggle between lusty and romantic desires is illustrated in a case vignette at the end of the chapter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Dialectics](#)
[*Eroticism](#)
[*Family Systems Theory](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

110. Treating pornography addiction with IFS.

Citation: Internal family systems therapy: New dimensions., 2013(159-165) (2013)

Author(s): Wonder, Nancy

Institution: Center for Self Leadership, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The key to Internal Family Systems (IFS) work with pornography addiction is for the therapist, and eventually the client, to hold Self-energy while exploring the client's central polarity: the part who loves porn and the part who hates the client for looking at porn. Traditional sexual addiction therapy sides with the managers" who try to shame the client out of using porn to self-soothe. In contrast, IFS offers both therapist and client a way to care about the parts who love porn as well as the parts who hate the client for being weak and embarrassing. Right from the start with Herb, the author was curious and nonjudgmental about the part who looked at pornography. When the porn part explained to us that it longed for the comfort of pornographic pictures.

Herb's critical, shaming managers immediately surfaced. The beginning of an addiction therapy always revolves around this polarity between firefighters and shaming managers. It is crucial not to side with the managers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Pornography](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Family Systems Theory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

111. Embodying the internal family.

Citation: Internal family systems therapy: New dimensions., 2013(90-106) (2013)

Author(s): McConnell, Susan

Institution: Center for Self Leadership (CSL), IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the introduction) Somatic IFS (internal family systems) is based on my understanding of how parts, their burdens and the Self are embodied. It is compatible with the findings of trauma research that our thoughts, emotions and beliefs all have somatic components. Combining the standard IFS protocol with the methods of body psychotherapy, bodywork and movement therapies, Somatic IFS can be used with the full range of issues typically seen in psychotherapy. This chapter presents the concept of embodied self and describes the five tools of Somatic IFS and then illustrates their application to cases involving addiction, complex trauma and chronic illness, as well as body image and sexual orientation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Family Systems Theory](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Body Image](#)
[Chronic Illness](#)
[Sexual Orientation](#)
[Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

112. The impact of computed tomography screening for lung cancer on smoking behaviors: A teachable moment?

Citation: Cancer Nursing, November 2012, vol./is. 35/6(466-475), 0162-220X (Nov-Dec 2012)

Author(s): Poghosyan, Hermine; Sheldon, Lisa Kennedy; Cooley, Mary E

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Institution: College of Nursing and Health Sciences, University of Massachusetts, Boston, MA, US;
 College of Nursing and Health Sciences, University of Massachusetts, Boston, MA, US;
 Phyllis F. Cantor Center for Research in Nursing and Patient Care Services, Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Helical computed tomography (CT) has emerged as a potential screening test for lung cancer. An important component of care surrounding the use of this technology is the impact of screening on decisions surrounding smoking cessation.

Objective: The aim of this article was to conduct an integrative review of literature on the impact of lung cancer screening with CT on smoking behaviors of current smokers.

Methods: Ganong's [Res Nurs Health. 1987;10(1):1Y11] guidelines were used to conduct this integrative review. Computerized databases were used to identify relevant articles. Data were extracted from the studies, and then content analysis was used to synthesize the findings.

Results: Nine studies were identified and reviewed. The quit rate among participants ranged from 6.6% to 42% after screening. Among current smokers, smoking abstinence was associated with older age, worse pulmonary function, and having multiple abnormal CT findings. Motivation to quit smoking, within the next 30 days, ranged from 14% to 35% among smokers. Factors associated with increased motivation were older age, lower nicotine addiction, fewer lung cancer symptoms, higher self-efficacy, and acknowledgment of the advantages of quitting smoking.

Conclusions: Participants undergoing lung cancer screening had increased motivation to quit smoking. Computed tomographic screening for lung cancer appears to be a teachable moment to address smoking cessation.

Implications for Practice: Screening for lung cancer is only one step to fight lung cancer. Incorporating smoking cessation interventions along with the use of technology is necessary to fight this deadly disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cancer Screening](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Neoplasms](#)
[*Tomography](#)
[Lung](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in [Cancer Nursing](#)

113. CAMTEA: The team-based off-label prescribing system set up by the physicians specialized in addiction in the Nord-Pas de Calais Region, France.

Original Title: CAMTEA: Le dispositif collegial de prescription hors AMM des addictologues du Nord-Pas de Calais.

Citation: Alcoolologie et Addictologie, December 2012, vol./is. 34/4(313-321), 1620-4522 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Rolland, Benjamin; Deheul, Sylvie; Guardia, Dewi; Danel, Thierry; Desmarais, M. Pierre; Bordet, Regis; Cottencin, Olivier; CAMTEA

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Corporate/Institutional Author: CAMTEA

Institution: Service d'Addictologie, CHRU de Lille, Hopital Calmette, Lille, France; Service de Pharmacovigilance, CHRU de Lille, Departement de Pharmacologie Medicale (EA 1046), Universite Lille Nord de France, Lille, France; Service d'Addictologie, CHRU de Lille, Laboratoire Neurosciences et Pathologies (EA 5447), Universite Lille Nord de France, Lille, France; Service d'Addictologie, CHRU de Lille, Departement Pharmaeologie Medicale (EA 1046), Universite Lille Nord de France, Federation de Recherche en Sante Mentale du Nord-Pas de Calais, Lille, France; Service de Pharmacovigilance, CHRU de Lille, Departement de Pharmacologie Medicale (EA 1046), Universite Lille Nord de France, Lille, France; Service d'Addictologie, CHRU de Lille, Laboratoire Neurosciences et Pathologies (EA 5447), Universite Lille Nord de France, Lille, France

Language: French

Abstract: Off-label prescribing (OLP) is frequent in medicine. OLP that could fit with good medical practice requires several specific skills. Firstly, it requires being familiar with the legal

subtleties that are related to OLP. Secondly, it requires a perfect knowledge of the literature on which OLP is based. Lastly, it requires delivering sufficient supervision to the patient, as data about tolerance are often insufficient. All these requirements are time-consuming, which explains that many physicians limit their personal practice of OLP. Setting up team-based OLP, however, allows to assign tasks better, according to every one's skills, and to draft prescription and supervision protocols collectively, whose team-based nature better establishes the legitimacy. CAMTEA is a team-based system set up by a group of physicians specialized in addiction from several centers in Nord-Pas de Calais, and pharmacovigilance physicians. CAM-TEA allows performing supervised OLP in the field of addiction medicine, thus enhancing exchanges between physicians and improving supervision of patients and detection and report of adverse events that may result from OLP. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Knowledge Level](#)
[*Physicians](#)
[*Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

114. Guy Debord and alcohol: "The persistent obstinacy of a lifetime."

Original Title: Guy Debord et l'alcool: "La fidele obstination de toute une vie."

Citation: Alcoolologie et Addictologie, December 2012, vol./is. 34/4(299-302), 1620-4522 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Trespeuch-Berthelot, Anna

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Institution: Lycee Frederic Mistral, Fresnes, France

Language: French

Abstract: Guy Debord committed suicide on 30 November 1994, overwhelmed by the suffering caused by his disease, alcoholic Polyneuropathy. Alcohol constituted his interface with the world since adolescence. How can this addictive lifestyle be interpreted in the light of his criticism of show business? (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Lifestyle](#)
[*Suffering](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[*Guillain-Barre Syndrome](#)
[Writers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

115. What addiction models and treatments are used by addiction medicine physicians in France?

Original Title: Quels modles des addictions et de leurs traitements: Chez les professionnels des centres de soins en France?

Citation: Alcoolologie et Addictologie, December 2012, vol./is. 34/4(289-298), 1620-4522 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Simmat-Durand, Laurence; Toutain, Stephanie

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Language: French

Abstract: Setting: In France, as in other countries, although several studies have evaluated opinions on substance and non-substance addictions in the general population, surveys among professionals in this field remain rare. Data show that the moral model, which attributes the responsibility of the addiction and resolution of the problem to the individual, remains predominant. Methodology: a quantitative survey conducted in 2010 among healthcare professionals in 1,087 addiction medicine centres collected 505 interpretable questionnaires. Results: addiction is considered by one half of professionals to be a form of personal distress. Healthcare professionals considered the risk of dependence to be high for tobacco (89%), illicit drugs other than cannabis (88%) and psychotropic drugs (80%), while only 36% considered the risk of dependence to be high for cannabis and 33% for Internet. The possibility of cure without treatment was globally considered to be low or even non-existent for illicit drugs or alcohol, for 42% and 34% of professionals, respectively. The responsibility for dependence was essentially attributed to the individual, especially by female healthcare professionals, social workers, physicians (usually older), living in non-urban zones. Discussion and conclusion: this survey tested Brickman's models concerning the responsibilities for addictions and their treatment. The moral model predominates for substance and non-substance addictions. Only psychotropic drug addiction was perceived as a community responsibility, both in relation to its causes and its treatment, and was therefore based on a medical model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Distress](#)
[*Physicians](#)
[*Responsibility](#)
[*Social Workers](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

116. Risk reduction: Perceptions of addiction medicine professionals in Montreal.

Original Title: La reduction des risques: Perceptions d'intervenants en addictologie a Montreal.

Citation: Alcoologie et Addictologie, December 2012, vol./is. 34/4(281-288), 1620-4522 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Acier, M. Didier

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Institution: Faculte de Psychologie, Universite de Nantes, Nantes, France

Language: French

Abstract: Objective: this study proposes an assessment of application of risk reduction (RR) practices in the public healthcare management of addictions in Montreal (Canada). Methods: based on four focus groups conducted with practitioners and administrators of various ages and experience, this qualitative study assessed the use, progress and efficacy of RR in the public Institutional setting. All groups were digitally recorded and analysed using NVivo 8.0. Results: the participants reported a multitude of RR semantic concepts and practices. They reported that RR relieved clinicians from need to achieve the sole objective of abstinence, allowing a broader range of interventions involving all aspects of the patient's life and no longer exclusively the subject's substance use. However, they emphasized the difficulty of group RR practices and its controversial efficacy. Discussion:

three consensual elements emerged: semantic confusion concerning the concept of RR due to the heterogeneity of substance users; facilitation of management; ethical questions by healthcare workers with respect to prohibition. A clear and consensual concept of RR must be proposed and Its psychosocial impact and its Impact on the clinician's work must be identified. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Public Health Services](#)
[Clinicians](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

117. Self-initiated cessation of cannabis use: A qualitative study.

Original Title: Les arrêts spontanés de la consommation de cannabis: Une étude qualitative.

Citation: Alcoolologie et Addictologie, December 2012, vol./is. 34/4(273-280), 1620-4522 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Chauchard, Mme Emeline; Chabrol, Henri

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Institution: Laboratoire Octogone, CERPP Pavillon de la Recherche, Université de Toulouse-Le Mirail, Toulouse, France; Laboratoire Octogone, CERPP Pavillon de la Recherche, Université de Toulouse-Le Mirail, Toulouse, France

Language: French

Abstract: Context: the present research aims at Investigating self-initiated cessation of cannabis use. Method: 23 semi-directive Interviews were conducted among young adults, having abstained from cannabis for at least 30 days. Results: the negative effects of cannabis use were stated as the main factor Influencing self-initiated cannabis cessation. These results indicate the importance of cognitive assessment during change. The main strategies mentioned were changes of environment, new activities, and changes of life style. Finally, over half the participants resumed cannabis use but in a more moderated and controlled fashion. Discussion: this study underlines different aspects of marijuana cessation, self-change, relapse and abstinence. Cognitive evaluation and decisional balance are fundamental In the change process. Coping and adjustment strategies are essential, and could be developed In prevention and therapeutic programs. Finally, relapses are frequent, cannabis cessation has not always abstinence as an objective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Cognitive Assessment](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Lifestyle](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

118. Tobacco addiction in general population in Benin.

Original Title: Le tabagisme en population générale au Bénin.

Citation: Alcoolologie et Addictologie, December 2012, vol./is. 34/4(265-272), 1620-4522 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Nubukpo, Philippe; Gbary, Akpa R; Ouendo, Edgard-Marius; Kounouhehoua, Nasser; Segnon, Judith; Laqueille, Xavier; Houinato, Dismand S

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Language: French

Abstract: Introduction: tobacco use is a preventable risk factor of non communicable diseases. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of tobacco use in Benin (West Africa). Methods: this cross-sectional, descriptive and analytic study using STEPwise approach was performed from July to August 2008 across the 12 departments of Benin. A cluster sampling method was used to select 6,904 people aged 25-64 years having lived in Benin for at least six months. Data was processed by software EpiData and analysed by Stata 9.1 through X2 and stepwise multivariate logistic regression taking into account the sampling design. Results: tobacco use prevalence was 17.1% [IC95% :15.9-8.3]. The prevalence of smoked tobacco use was 9.5% [IC95%:8.6-10.5]. Old age, male gender, Yom ethnicity, living in rural setting, low educational level and department were significantly associated with tobacco use. Conclusion: this study stresses the importance of tobacco use in Benin. Setting up activities to promote health will help reduce consequences of this factor on morbidity and mortality in Benin. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Morbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

119. Encouraging student access to and use of pastoral care services in schools.

Citation: Australian Journal of Guidance and Counselling, December 2012, vol./is. 22/2(227-248), 1037-2911;1839-2520 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Cardoso, Patricia; Thomas, Laura; Johnston, Robyn; Cross, Donna

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Language: English

Abstract: School-based health services (SBHS) including pastoral care can play a pivotal role in addressing adolescent health and wellbeing; including their tobacco and other drug use. To maximise the benefits of these services, they need to be accessible, useful for, and acceptable to students. This formative, qualitative study involved 12 focus groups within nine lower socio-economic Western Australian Government secondary schools. The purpose was to identify student (n = 59) perceptions of the availability and usefulness of SBHS (and other identified caring staff) to reduce students' harm associated with tobacco

and other drug use. The findings suggest students were aware of the SBHS available to them, but considered them less useful if staff were regularly unavailable; presented a 'don't care' attitude; held solely disciplinary roles; and were based in an area of the school unfamiliar to the student. Services were considered useful when staff members built rapport with students; took time to listen; followed-up with students and displayed a general concern for the student's wellbeing. Interestingly, students acknowledged trusting health teachers more than SBHS staff for tobacco information and support. These findings have important implications for school counsellors and other school health/pastoral care staff who want to increase the likelihood of students approaching and using school support services to reduce harm associated with tobacco and other harmful drug (OHD) use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Encouragement](#)
[*Pastoral Counseling](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[*Student Characteristics](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Health Promotion](#)
[High Schools](#)
[Well Being](#)

Source: PsycINFO

120. Physical activity motivating games: Be active and get your own reward.

Citation: ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction, December 2012, vol./is. 19/4(1-14), 1073-0516 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Berkovsky, Shlomo; Freyne, Jill; Coombe, Mac

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Institution: CSIRO, Marsfield, NSW, Australia; CSIRO, Marsfield, NSW, Australia; CSIRO, Hobart, TAS, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: People's daily lives have become increasingly sedentary, with extended periods of time being spent in front of a host of electronic screens for learning, work, and entertainment. We present research into the use of an adaptive persuasive technology, which introduces bursts of physical activity into a traditionally sedentary activity: computer game playing. Our game design approach leverages the playfulness and addictive nature of computer games to motivate players to engage in mild physical activity. The design allows players to gain virtual in-game rewards in return for performing real physical activity captured by sensory devices. This article presents a two-stage analysis of the activity-motivating game design approach applied to a prototype game. Initially, we detail the overall acceptance of active games discovered when trialing the technology with 135 young players. Results showed that players performed more activity without negatively affecting their perceived enjoyment of the playing experience. The analysis did discover, however, a lack of balance between the amounts of physical activity carried out by players with various gaming skills, which prompted a subsequent investigation into adaptive techniques for balancing the amount of physical activity performed by players. An evaluation of additional 90 players showed that adaptive techniques successfully overcame the gaining skills dependence and achieved more balanced activity levels. Overall, this work positions activity-motivating games as an approach that can potentially change the way players interact with computer games and lead to healthier lifestyles. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: ACM; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Human Computer Interaction](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Physical Activity](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[Technology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

121. Helping couples deal with addictions.

Citation: Cognitive and rational-emotive behavior therapy with couples: Theory and practice., 2012(169-189) (2012)

Author(s): Bishop, F. Michler

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Institution: Albert Ellis Institute, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter highlights that REBT and CBT provide an extremely effective combination of treatment approaches for helping couples in which one or both partners are struggling with addiction. Working with these couples is challenging because the motivation to change often waxes and wanes. During the past 30 years, a wide variety of evidence-based approaches have been developed for the treatment of addictive disorders which can be easily integrated into standard REBT/CBT work. They offer clients and therapists a menu of treatment options and greatly increase the likelihood that one or both members of the couple can become better at managing their addictions. Many couples even those in which there is no addiction -are often grappling with complex, interacting problems. The two people may differ significantly in terms of their ability to manage their thoughts, feelings and behaviors, and they also may have diverged over time in terms of their goals and values. A cognitive behavioral therapist, however, can work in a multiplicity of ways in six distinct domains: cognitive, emotive, behavioral, interpersonal, spiritual/existential, and nutritional/medical. The work may be challenging, but ultimately, can help people live more enjoyable lives together. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Couples](#)
[*Couples Therapy](#)
[*Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

122. The cultural economy approach to studying chronic disease risks, with application to illicit drug use.

Citation: When culture impacts health: Global lessons for effective health research., 2013(297-307) (2013)

Author(s): Dixon, Jane; Banwell, Cathy

Institution: National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health (NCEPH), Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, Australia; National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health (NCEPH), Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This paper addresses the roles of cultural and economic factors in the generation and transmission of disease. We argue that because consumption is based in culture as much as in economics, a method that can examine both fields simultaneously is required. The cultural economy approach provides a constructive way to address the

availability and acceptability of what people eat, smoke, how they travel, and what they do for fun, and whose interests are being advanced from the uptake of a commodity or practice. It invites researchers to name and question "who" and "what" are responsible for the diseases of modernity. The approach we outline above has the capacity to contribute to the "epidemiology of ideas", which concerns itself with the ways in which discourses and values circulate and encourage, or inhibit, health-related behaviors. By revealing the complexities and interlinking processes behind a popular practice, researchers and policy makers may be better informed in making judgments about interventions or the "high leverage" aspects of the trend, and also in identifying the actors who will be supportive or resistant to such interventions. It also surfaces a number of possibilities regarding causation and associations, to better equip the epidemiologist or economist to include all the pertinent variables in their statistical models. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)
[Chronic Illness](#)
[Culture \(Anthropological\)](#)
[Etiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

123. Context and environment: The value of considering lay epidemiology.

Citation: When culture impacts health: Global lessons for effective health research., 2013(85-93) (2013)

Author(s): Olsen, Anna; Banwell, Cathy

Institution: University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health (NCEPH), Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter we explore the popular culture of hepatitis C viral (HCV) infection among the Australian subpopulation most affected-people who inject drugs-and discuss the interface between lay perspectives and official messages about the risks of contracting this disease and the harms associated with chronic infection. In particular, we elucidate the value of what is often referred to as "lay knowledge" and how it can be integrated into scientific knowledge to improve health care and health promotion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Infectious Disorders](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Chronicity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Injections](#)

Source: PsycINFO

124. Decision making in cannabis users.

Original Title: Toma de decisiones en consumidores de cannabis.

Citation: Adicciones, 2012, vol./is. 24/2(161-172), 0214-4840 (2012)

Author(s): Alameda Bailen, Jose Ramon; Quesada, Susana Paino; Mogedas Valladares, Ana Isabel

Correspondence Address: Alameda Bailen, Jose Ramon: Universidad de Huelva, Facultad de Ciencias de la Educacion, Area de Psicologia Basica, Avda. de las Fuerzas Armadas, S/N. Campus de El Carmen, Huelva, Spain, 21071, alameda@uhu.es

Institution: Universidad de Huelva, Huelva, Spain; Universidad de Huelva, Huelva, Spain; Universidad de Huelva, Huelva, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: Several neuropsychological studies have shown that chronic cannabis users have cognitive impairments, including decision-making process. Therefore, this study aims to evaluate the process, through the somatic marker hypothesis in a sample of 41 cannabis users compared with a control group of equal size, and to analyze the influence of age, sex, education level, age of onset and amount of daily consumption. In order to do that, the software "Cartas" (similar to the Iowa Gambling Task), was used, implementing its two versions: normal and reverse. The results show significant differences between cannabis users and control group in the normal and reverse task execution. By block analysis, the control group obtained higher scores in the normal task execution, however, in the reverse task, the differences between groups are present in the initial task execution but not final task execution. None of the analyzed variables (age, sex) are significantly related to task performance. These results suggest the existence of alterations in the decision making process of consumers cannabis, which may relate to the difficulty in generating somatic markers, and not for insensitivity punishments insensitivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Experiment Controls](#)

Source: PsycINFO

125. Life skills and drug use among Mexican adolescent students.

Original Title: Habilidades para la vida y consumo de drogas en adolescentes escolarizados mexicanos.

Citation: Adicciones, 2012, vol./is. 24/2(153-160), 0214-4840 (2012)

Author(s): De La Barrera, Citlalli Perez

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Institution: Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico, Mexico

Language: Spanish

Abstract: A cross-sectional study was carried out with the purpose of validating seven life skills scales reported in the literature as related to drug-abuse prevention, and which identify differences between these skills among non-user adolescent students and users of alcohol, tobacco, cannabis and inhalants. The sample was made up of 425 adolescents, 196 (46.1%) male and 229 (53.9%) female. These participants were randomly selected from a private high school in the state of Morelos, and their mean age was 15.8 years, with a standard deviation of 1.97. To measure skills we used the scales validated in this survey, while patterns of drug use were measured with a scale based on the National Addiction Survey (2008) indicators. Results showed that students who did not use alcohol, tobacco, cannabis or inhalants scored higher in skills of empathy, future orientation and peer pressure resistance, compared to those who had used these substances in the last month. On the basis of these findings it would seem necessary to develop drug-abuse prevention programs for high school students based on a life skills training approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)

*Drug Usage
*Skill Learning
Social Skills

Source: PsycINFO

126. Mobile phone abuse or addiction. A review of the literature.

Original Title: Adiccion o abuso del telefono movil. Revision de la literatura.

Citation: Adicciones, 2012, vol./is. 24/2(139-152), 0214-4840 (2012)

Author(s): Perez, Eduardo J. Pedrero; Monje, Maria Teresa Rodriguez; de Leon, Jose Maria Ruiz Sanchez

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Institution: Centro de Atencion a Drogodependientes San Blas (CAD 4), Instituto de Adicciones, Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Madrid, Spain; CS Ma Angeles Lopez Gomez, Gerencia de Atencion Primaria de Madrid, Madrid, Spain; Dpto. Psicologia Basica II (Procesos Cognitivos), Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The mobile phone is a relatively new technological tool, versatile and accessible, and very attractive, especially for young people, but whose use involves a risk of abuse and addictive behavior. In recent years there has been increasing interest in this problem, especially in view of the fact that it involves an increasingly younger population. The aim of this paper is to review the current state of scientific knowledge about cell phone addiction/abuse. To this end, a search was carried out in international databases, using the descriptors "mobile phone", "cellular telephones", "addiction" and "abuse", and focusing on prevalence studies, diagnostic tests, associations with psychological variables and gender differences. There is a conceptual vagueness about the concepts of abuse and addiction in relation to mobile phones, and wide disparity in the adoption of diagnostic criteria; moreover, there are numerous instruments for the assessment of these concepts. As a result, the estimated prevalence ranges from 0-38%, depending on the scale used and the characteristics of the population studied. Surprisingly, self-attribution of cell phone addiction exceeds the prevalence estimated in the studies themselves. The personality trait most consistently associated with addiction is low self-esteem, though extraversion is associated with more intense use. Women with low self-esteem are the most vulnerable group, and the most commonly associated psychopathological symptom was depression. In short, while the evidence suggests a problem in relation to mobile phone use, the vagueness of the cell phone addiction concept and the poor quality of the studies make it difficult to generalize the results. It is necessary to define and unify criteria with a view to carrying out quality studies that permit appropriate comparisons. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
*Cellular Phones
Behavioral Assessment
Tool Use

Source: PsycINFO

127. Opiate dependence type II or antisocial: Cloninger's psychobiological model and its usefulness in addictions.

Original Title: Dependencia de opiaceos tipo II o antisocial: Utilidad del modelo psicobiologico de Cloninger en adicciones.

Citation: Adicciones, 2012, vol./is. 24/2(131-138), 0214-4840 (2012)

Author(s): Benito, Ana; Haro, Gonzalo; Orengo, Teresa; Gonzalez, Marisa; Fornes, Teresa; Mateu, Cesar

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Institution: Unidad de Salud Mental, Hospital Pla, Alicante, Spain; Programa Patologia Dual Grave, Hospital Provincial, Castellon, Spain; Unidad de Conductas Adictivas "Grao", Valencia, Spain; Unidad de Conductas Adictivas "Grao", Valencia, Spain; Clinica del Sistema Nervioso Central, Valencia, Spain; Grupo de Investigacion TXP, Comunidad Valenciana, Valencia, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The aim was to analyze the relationship between Cloninger's dimensions and Personality Disorders (PD) (with DSM-IV criteria) in opiate dependents. The study was Cross-sectional. The sampling of 196 patients with opiate dependence was consecutive. All were receiving treatment in an inpatient detoxification unit. Cloninger's Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI), International Personality Disorders Examination (IPDE) and a Substance Use Questionnaire were used. Character's dimensions as Self-directness and Cooperation were related with PD when scored low. Opposite to Cloninger descriptions, high scores of Self-transcendence were related with presence of PD. Related to temperamental dimensions, cluster A was related with low scores of Reward Dependence (RD) and cluster C with high scores of Harm Avoidance (HA). Otherwise, in cluster B, while Borderline PD had high scores of Novelty Seeking (as high HA), the Antisocial PD only were related to low scores of RD. RD dimension seems useful to differ from presence or absence of Antisocial PD, also when alcohol consumption is considered. Cloninger's Model of Personality is useful in drug dependents for the definition of the different PD, as well as for probable PD's aggregation. This model also helps to create subtypes in opiate dependents as the antisocial or type II. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)
[Antisocial Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

128. Spanish adaptation of the "Mobile Phone Problem Use Scale" for adolescent population.

Original Title: Adaptacion espanola del "Mobile Phone Problem Use Scale" para poblacion adolescente.

Citation: Adicciones, 2012, vol./is. 24/2(123-130), 0214-4840 (2012)

Author(s): Lopez-Fernandez, Olatz; Honrubia-Serrano, Ma Luisa; Freixa-Blanxart, Montserrat

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Institution: Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad De Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad De Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad De Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: Problematic use of the mobile telephone is an emerging phenomenon in our society, and one which particularly affects the teenage population. Knowledge from research on the problematic use of this technology is necessary, since such use can give rise to a behavioural pattern with addictive characteristics. There are hardly any scales for measuring possible problematic use of mobile phones, and none at all adapted exclusively for the Spanish adolescent population. The scale most widely used internationally is the Mobile Phone Problem Use Scale (MPPUS). The aim of the present study is to adapt the MPPUS for use with Spanish adolescents. The Spanish version of the questionnaire was administered to a sample of 1132 adolescents aged 12 to 18. Reliability and factorial validity were comparable to those obtained in adult population, so that the measure of problematic mobile phone use in Spanish teenagers is one-dimensional. A prevalence of

14.8% of problematic users was detected. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[*Cellular Phones](#)

Source: PsycINFO

129. Risk factors for relapse in drug-dependent patients after hospital detoxification.

Original Title: Factores de riesgo de recaída en pacientes drogodependientes tras desintoxicación hospitalaria.

Citation: Adicciones, 2012, vol./is. 24/2(115-122), 0214-4840 (2012)

Author(s): Grau-Lopez, Lara; Roncero, Carlos; Daigre, Constanza; Gonzalvo, Begona; Bachiller, Diana; Rodriguez-Cintas, Laia; Egido, Angel; Casas, Miquel

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Language: Spanish

Abstract: This work describes the profile of patients with relapse after hospital detoxification at six months of outpatient follow-up. An observational and prospective study was carried out in patients with substance-dependence disorder who were in the Detoxification Unit of the Vall d'Hebron University Hospital (Barcelona) between June 2009 and October 2010. Demographic, clinical, diagnostic and therapeutic variables were assessed. The criterion for relapse was a return to use of the substance that had led to hospitalization, and relapse was assessed by means of anamnesis, breathalyzer and/or urine analysis. Study variables were compared between patients who relapsed and those who did not. Of the 165 patients included, 108 patients finished the study (75% males, age 37.7 + 9.5 years). A total of 72.2% had relapsed at the 6-month follow-up. Profile of patients who relapsed was: hospitalized for heroin detoxification (91.7% vs 8.3%, $p = .038$), polyconsumers (71.4% vs 32%, $p = .05$), high substance use in the hours prior to admission as a "farewell" (61.5% vs 39.5%, $p = .04$), patients with comorbidity (44.9% vs 23.3%, $p = .04$) and patients with affective disorders (19.5% vs 3.2%, $p = .005$). Detoxification from opiates and use in the hours prior to admission were associated independently with relapse at 6 months. There is a high percentage of relapses after hospital detoxification. Patients most likely to relapse are those dependent on opiates and those with compulsive use immediately prior to hospitalization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Detoxification](#)

Source: PsycINFO

130. Impulsivity and compulsivity in cocaine dependent individuals.

Original Title: Impulsividad y compulsividad en individuos dependientes de cocaína.

Citation: Adicciones, 2012, vol./is. 24/2(105-113), 0214-4840 (2012)

Author(s): Fernandez-Serrano, Maria Jose; Peraleslopez, Jose Cesar; Moreno-Lopez, Laura; Santos-Ruiz, Ana; Perez-Garcia, Miguel; Verdejogarcia, Antonio

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Language: Spanish

Abstract: A recent theoretical approach describes addiction as a dynamic behavioural change process on the impulsivity-compulsivity axis. However, on the basis of current evidence, it is still difficult to establish a selective association between the course of addiction and individual transition along this axis. The aim of this study is to categorize each of the individuals in a sample of cocaine-dependent patients (CDI) as mainly impulsive or mainly compulsive, on the basis of their performance in neuropsychological inhibition and perseveration tests, and to test the association between the assigned category and their scores in trait impulsivity, and severity of cocaine addiction (measured by means of self-report assessment tools). A total of 42 CDI and 65 healthy control individuals (HCI) were assessed using the UPPS-P Scale (to explore trait impulsivity), the Stroop and Go/No Go (to assess response inhibition), and Revised-Strategy Application and Probabilistic Reversal tests (to assess response perseveration). Forty-five per cent of the CDIs were classified as compulsive, and this subgroup scored significantly higher than the impulsive group on the UPPS-P dimensions of lack of perseverance and lack of premeditation. A substantial proportion of CDIs can be classified as compulsive. No differences between compulsive and impulsive CDIs were found with regard to severity of exposure to cocaine; however, patients classified as compulsive by means of neuropsychological tasks are less perseverative in the pursuit of long-term objectives and more prone to make under-meditated decisions, as shown by trait impulsivity assessment questionnaires. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Behavior Change](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Individual Differences](#)
[Response Inhibition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

131. Advances in the development of biologics to treat drug addictions and overdose.

Citation: Adicciones, 2012, vol./is. 24/2(95-103), 0214-4840 (2012)

Author(s): Montoya, Ivan D

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Institution: Division of Pharmacotherapies and Medical Consequences of Drug Abuse, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Drug addictions are complex disorders that require multiple approaches, including the use of pharmacotherapies. Currently, these therapies are based on "small" molecules or chemicals that penetrate the blood-brain barrier, reach the brain, and produce their effects on neurotransmitter systems. Unfortunately, they often do not have the desired efficacy or may cause undesirable side effects, especially at the central nervous system (CNS) level. A novel approach is the use of biologics to treat drug addictions. Biologics are usually complex and "large" molecules, which do not cross the blood-brain barrier and, thus, have no CNS effects. In principle, it appears that the efficacy of biologics to treat drug addiction is by preventing the access of the drug of abuse to the brain, preventing the activation of brain reward systems, and eventually producing the extinction of addiction. Biologic therapeutics includes immunotherapies, such as vaccines or antibodies, as well as enzymes. New products as well as new and more efficient methods of production, are offering vast opportunities to advance the discovery and development of biologics to treat addictions as well as drug overdose. These products include new vaccines with greater specificity and ability to produce antibodies, new methods and techniques to produce vaccines and antibodies, as well as new enzymes with high efficiency to metabolize cocaine. The purpose of the article is to provide a general overview of the development of biologics for the treatment of drug addictions and overdose. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Overdoses](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Brain](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

132. Nicotine and animal models: What does the environmental enrichment paradigm tell us?

Original Title: Nicotina y modelos animales: ¿que nos aporta el paradigma de enriquecimiento ambiental?

Citation: Adicciones, 2012, vol./is. 24/2(87-94), 0214-4840 (2012)

Author(s): Mesa-Gresa, Patricia; Perez-Martinez, Asuncion; Redoulat-Iborra, Rosa

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Institution: Departamento de Psicobiología, Facultad de Psicología, Universitat de Valencia, Valencia, Spain; Departamento de Psicobiología, Facultad de Psicología, Universitat de Valencia, Valencia, Spain; Departamento de Psicobiología, Facultad de Psicología, Universitat de Valencia, Valencia, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The Environmental Enrichment (EE) paradigm is a housing condition which aims to provide physical, cognitive and sensorial stimulation to rodents. Animals are housed in larger cages containing inanimate objects such as tunnels, toys and running wheels. The main aim of the current work is to tackle the arguments which suggest that EE may diminish vulnerability to developing addiction to nicotine and other drugs of abuse and to review recent experimental studies performed in relation to this subject. We discuss the major changes induced by EE at physical, neurobiological and behavioral levels and review the results of recent studies which indicate that EE promotes both neurochemical (potentiation of the increase in dopamine release induced by nicotine in the brain cortex) and behavioral changes (increased ability to discriminate the presence of reward and decreased impulsivity), thus supporting the hypothesis put forward. In light of these

results, EE can be proposed as a model for the study of vulnerability to addiction to different drugs of abuse, including cocaine and nicotine, though further studies are needed in order to establish the neurobiological implications of the effects of exposure to enriched environments and their possible relationship with changes in brain reward systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Housing](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Environmental Attitudes](#)
[Rodents](#)

Source: PsycINFO

133. Sexual orientation and substance use among adolescents and young adults.

Citation: American Journal of Public Health, June 2012, vol./is. 102/6(1168-1176), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Brewster, Karin L; Tillman, Kathryn Harker

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Institution: Center for Demography and Population Health, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US; Center for Demography and Population Health, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: We examined interrelationships among the 3 dimensions of sexual orientation-self-identity, sexual attraction, and sexual experience-and their associations with substance use among adolescents and young adults. Methods: To estimate total and net associations of sexual identity, attraction, and experience with use of tobacco, drugs, and alcohol, we applied logistic regression to cross-sectional data from the National Survey of Family Growth Cycle 6. Results: We found a lack of concordance among the different dimensions of sexual orientation. More youths reported same-gender sexual attraction and same-gender sexual experiences than identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual. Estimates of substance use prevalence differed significantly by gender and across dimensions of sexual orientation. Sexual experience was the most consistent predictor of substance use. Women and men with no sexual experience had the lowest odds of all forms of substance use; those reporting sexual experience with partners of both genders had the highest odds. Conclusions: Our findings indicate that sexual identity was less strongly associated with substance use than sexual experience and attraction were, pointing to the need for more nuanced indicators of sexual orientation in public health studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Sexual Orientation](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Sexual Attraction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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