

# Search Results

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## Search History

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

**1. Meth, fear and government: A case study of political pressure and public policy-making in British Columbia.**

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- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
- Author(s):** Carter, Connie I
- Institution:** U Victoria, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Between 2003 and 2007, concerns about the illegal drug crystal methamphetamine (meth) increased dramatically in British Columbia despite research data that indicated usage rates were low among the general youth and adult populations. This dissertation draws on the insights of social constructionist theories that challenge the assumption that social problems are the natural outcome of 'society's ills,' and explores the claims-making activities including public policy, that construct a 'social problem' like meth. This project draws on semi-structured interviews with members of citizen groups, policy-makers in the B.C. provincial government, representatives from health authorities and community-based services. It also includes textual analysis of key public policy and other documents. My analysis explores the narratives of illicit drug use that emerged from this data. The findings indicate that public policy officials and citizen groups held different perspectives about what kind of problem meth posed, as well as about the appropriate programs and policies government should use to respond to this drug. To problematize meth, citizen group members drew on long-standing emotionally driven claims informed by law enforcement and media, to shape meth as a uniquely addictive and dangerous agent with the potential to ensnare innocent victims from all walks of life. Public policy officials, on the other hand, insisted that governmental responses to meth must be similar to other prohibited substances, and should be evidence-based to avoid the influence of politics. These evidence-based responses, however, were shaped by values-based frameworks emerging from the marriage between neo-liberal ideas about governing and what Foucault calls 'governmentality'. The twin pressures of public outrage, and this marriage of ideologies, shaped a hybrid of governmental approaches to the meth 'problem' that illustrated the complex and contradictory forces at work inside state institutions and between state institutions and nongovernmental actors. Citizen groups pressured government using claims that bypassed scientific 'evidence' about drug use, in favour of frightening assertions about the need to protect children from the supposedly uniquely dangerous effects of this drug. These claims were used to gain support from politicians, resulting in new funding and program initiatives such as the Crystal Meth Secretariat that took as axiomatic a criminalized approach to drug use that excluded harm reduction measures. These claims depended upon and highlighted law enforcement and media based claims about meth and illicit drug use. But in neither case did official government responses, or crystal meth groups scrutinize or challenge the health and social inequities that shape illicit drug use. Rather both governmental and citizen group responses focused on change at the individual level eschewing sociological insights about the social conditions that shape illicit drug use and its harms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Government](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[Fear](#)  
[Government Policy Making](#)  
[Methamphetamine](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**2. Labor market outcomes of individuals in recovery from addiction to alcohol.**

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- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

**Author(s):** Aldridge, Arnie Paul

**Institution:** U North Carolina at Chapel Hill, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The majority of the cost burden of Alcohol Use Disorders (AUDs) is due to alcohol's adverse impact on the labor market in the form of lost wages for those not employed and decreased productivity for those employed. In this study, I develop a model of employment, drinking, and treatment-seeking that is based on an economic model of individual behavior. The model is estimated using longitudinal data on individuals from COMBINE, a National Institute of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse and Drug Abuse (NIAAA) randomized control trial of two pharmacotherapies and a cognitive behavioral intervention for dependence. The first aim of this study is to estimate the causal effects of AUD outcomes on employment over a three-year period following the COMBINE trial. The second aim is to estimate the effects of employment outcomes on subsequent drinking. The third aim is to evaluate the role of ongoing therapy for AUDs. To this end, I develop a dynamic model that attempts to control for time varying and permanent individual heterogeneity and uses an identification strategy to reduce any bias from the endogenous relationships across these outcomes. Within this framework, I also evaluate several policy experiments related to the price of consumption goods and treatment as well as policies around treatment dosage. The results indicate that drinking behavior during treatment (in this case, the COMBINE trial) have large and lasting effects on subsequent drinking, though the effects stabilize over the long term. Full time employment over 90% of the period leads to a slight increase in problem drinking. A ten percent increase in gasoline prices leads to a 3.6 percentage points increase in the probability of abstinence ( $p=.003$ ). A simulated experiment of doubling the prescription period for pharmacotherapy has an unequivocally positive effect on drinking outcomes. Here, abstinence increases by 4.6 percentage points ( $p<.001$ ) and problem drinking >50% of the period (PDH) decreased by 2.6 pp ( $p=.005$ ). These results improve our understanding of how trials for treatment of alcohol use disorders can be evaluated, particularly to understand how changes in alcohol consumption translate into employment outcomes and then used to inform policy decisions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Productivity](#)  
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[Labor Market](#)  
[Salaries](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### **3. The effect of personal values, organizational values, and person-organization fit on ethical behaviors and organizational commitment outcomes among substance abuse counselors: A preliminary investigation.**

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

**Author(s):** Thomas, Tammara Petrill

**Institution:** U Iowa, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Numerous research studies have concluded that values drive perceptions, responses to situations, judgments, interactions among people, and behaviors. In addition, studies have found that congruence or agreement between individual values and organizational values can increase job satisfaction and commitment. Minimal research has explored the concept of value congruence between substance abuse counselors and their treatment settings, and its impact on perceived ethical work behaviors and organizational commitment. This study explored how the extent of fit between individual and organizational values impacts

ethical work behaviors and organizational commitment of substance abuse counselors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Counselors](#)  
[\\*Judgment](#)  
[\\*Personal Values](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Organizational Commitment](#)  
[Organizations](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 4. Empowerment and effectiveness: A mixed methods study of coalition building within a statewide substance abuse prevention context.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

**Author(s):** Powell, Kristen Gilmore

**Institution:** Rutgers The State U New Jersey - New Brunswick, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study contributes to the literature by testing a conceptual model of the relationships between empowering organizational characteristics and individual empowerment and their impact on perceived effectiveness within coalitions implementing a substance abuse prevention framework. Excessive drinking among adolescents and young adults is a significant problem in the United States and contributes to a wide range of costly consequences, including motor vehicle crashes, suicide, interpersonal violence, and alcohol poisoning (SAMSHA, 2012). In addition to excessive drinking, an estimated 22.5 million Americans aged 12 or older, (8.7 percent), reported current use of illicit drugs in 2011, with marijuana use on the rise and the current most commonly used illicit drug (SAMHSA, 2012). The U.S. Department of Justice (2011a) estimated the economic cost of illicit drug use to society for 2007 was more than \$193 billion. The present study adopted a mixed methods convergent parallel design, (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011) which included analysis of secondary quantitative and qualitative data that were collected in 2011 for the evaluation of the adoption of the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) in New Jersey. Participants were drawn from a purposeful, non-random sample of staff and members within eleven New Jersey coalitions implementing the SPF (n = 138 survey participants; n = 20 interview participants). Using organizational and individual empowerment theories within the conceptual framework, the present study examined psychological empowerment and empowering organizational characteristics and their impacts on perceived effectiveness within coalitions. This study included descriptive, path, and qualitative analyses. The path model showed a good fit to the data with the hypothesized pathways. Psychological empowerment and sense of community had direct, positive effects on perceived effectiveness. Direct effects of organizational characteristics on perceived effectiveness were found as well as indirect effects through their relationships to sense of community and psychological empowerment. Previous research on individual empowerment and organizational empowerment has not included the relationship to self-reported effectiveness. Practical implications include developing coalition training on the SPF with emphasis on organizational characteristics that foster members' empowerment, increase coalition effectiveness, and improve positive community impact. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Empowerment](#)  
[\\*Testing](#)  
[Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[Organizational Characteristics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 5. The role of impulsivity in dropout from treatment for cigarette smoking.

- Citation:** Comprehensive Psychiatry, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0010-440X (Jun 12, 2014)
- Author(s):** Lopez-Torrecillas, F; Nieto-Ruiz, A; Velasco-Ortuno, S; Lara-Fernandez, M; Lopez-Quirantes, E.M; Castillo-Fernandez, E
- Abstract:** Impulsivity is a variable that has been associated with drug use. This study analyzes impulsivity from two different paradigms, one considering it as a trait and the other based on its behavioral correlates, such as disinhibition and impulsive decision-making in the treatment prognosis (maintain abstinence, relapse and dropout) of smokers after outpatient treatment. The participants in the study were 113 smokers who requested treatment for nicotine addiction. They were assigned to three groups according to whether or not they remained abstinent one month after beginning treatment; thus, group 1 was abstinent, group 2 had relapsed, and group 3 had dropped out of treatment. The participants filled out the Semi-structured Interview for Smokers, the Fargerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence, the Temperament and Character Inventory-Revised (TCI-R) and the Delay Discounting Task (DDT). The Delay Discounting variable presents lower scores in the dropout group than in the relapse and abstinent groups, with the highest scores in the relapse group. Differences were also found on the Harm Avoidance (HA) variable, with lower scores in the dropout group compared to the relapse group. The importance of these results lies in the consideration of the smoker's personality profile in order to prevent both dropout and relapse. (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 [Comprehensive Psychiatry](#)  
Available from *ProQuest* in [Comprehensive Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

## 6. Effects of Baclofen and Naltrexone, Alone and in Combination, on the Consumption of Palatable Food in Male Rats.

- Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Jul 28, 2014)
- Author(s):** Avena, Nicole M; Bocarsly, Miriam E; Murray, Susan; Gold, Mark S
- Abstract:** Excess consumption of palatable food has been shown to affect reward-related brain regions, and pharmaceutical treatments for drug addiction may also be effective in treating overeating of such foods. The GABA-B agonist baclofen and opioid antagonist naltrexone have both been used to treat addiction, and have been shown to suppress intake of certain foods. The combination of these drugs has shown to be more effective in reducing alcohol consumption than either drug alone. The present study assessed the effects of naltrexone and baclofen, alone and in combination, on intake of foods comprised of various macronutrients. Male Sprague-Dawley rats were given 12-hr daily access to chow and a fat emulsion, sugar-fat emulsion, or a sugar solution for 21 days. Rats were then administered (intraperitoneal) baclofen-naltrexone combinations (0.1 mg/kg naltrexone and 1.0 mg/kg baclofen, 1.0 mg/kg naltrexone and 1.8 mg/kg baclofen), and naltrexone (0.1, 1.0 mg/kg) and baclofen (1.0, 1.8 mg/kg) alone. The high dose of the baclofen-naltrexone combination reduced palatable food intake in both the fat and sugar-fat groups compared with vehicle, without affecting chow consumption in these groups. Naltrexone showed little significant effects on intake of either palatable food or chow. Baclofen also reduced palatable food intake in the fat and fat-sugar groups, but differences were only noted between the low and high dose. The combination of baclofen and naltrexone may be a useful tool in selectively targeting the consumption of high-fat

and sugar- and fat-rich foods. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**7. Subchronic administration of atomoxetine causes an enduring reduction in context-induced relapse to cocaine seeking without affecting impulsive decision making.**

**Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 23, 2014)

**Author(s):** Broos, Nienke; Loonstra, Rhianne; Mourik, Yvar; Schetters, Dustin; Schoffelmeer, Anton N. M; Pattij, Tommy; De Vries, Taco J

**Abstract:** Abstract Previous work has established a robust relationship between impulsivity and addiction, and revealed that impulsive decision making predisposes the vulnerability to cocaine-seeking behavior in rats. An important next step is to assess whether elevated relapse vulnerability can be treated via the reduction of impulsive decision making. Therefore, this study explored whether subchronic atomoxetine treatment can reduce relapse vulnerability by reducing impulsive decision making. Rats were trained in the delayed reward task and were subjected to 3 weeks of cocaine self-administration. Following drug self-administration, animals were divided to different experimental groups and received the noradrenaline transporter inhibitor and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder drug atomoxetine or vehicle subchronically for 20 days. On days 1 and 10 after treatment cessation, a context-induced reinstatement test was performed. Throughout the entire experiment, changes in impulsive decision making were continuously monitored. Subchronic treatment with atomoxetine reduced context-induced reinstatement both 1 and 10 days after treatment cessation, only in animals receiving no extinction training. Interestingly, neither subchronic nor acute atomoxetine treatments affected impulsive decision making. Our data indicate that the enduring reduction in relapse sensitivity by atomoxetine occurred independent of a reduction in impulsive decision making. Nonetheless, repeated atomoxetine administration seems a promising pharmacotherapeutical strategy to prevent relapse to cocaine seeking in abstinent drug-dependent subjects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

**8. The galanin receptor agonist, galnon, attenuates cocaine-induced reinstatement and dopamine overflow in the frontal cortex.**

**Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 23, 2014)

**Author(s):** Ogbonmwan, Yvonne E; Sciolino, Natale R; Groves-Chapman, Jessica L; Freeman, Kimberly G; Schroeder, Jason P; Edwards, Gaylen L; Holmes, Philip V; Weinshenker, David

**Abstract:** Abstract Relapse represents one of the most significant problems in the long-term treatment of drug addiction. Cocaine blocks plasma membrane monoamine transporters and increases dopamine (DA) overflow in the brain, and DA is critical for the motivational and primary reinforcing effects of the drug as well as cocaine-primed reinstatement of cocaine seeking in rats, a model of relapse. Thus, modulators of the DA system may be effective for the treatment of cocaine dependence. The endogenous neuropeptide galanin inhibits DA transmission, and both galanin and the synthetic galanin

receptor agonist, galnon, interfere with some rewarding properties of cocaine. The purpose of this study was to further assess the effects of galnon on cocaine-induced behaviors and neurochemistry in rats. We found that galnon attenuated cocaine-induced motor activity, reinstatement and DA overflow in the frontal cortex at a dose that did not reduce baseline motor activity, stable self-administration of cocaine, baseline extracellular DA levels or cocaine-induced DA overflow in the nucleus accumbens (NAc). Similar to cocaine, galnon had no effect on stable food self-administration but reduced food-primed reinstatement. These results indicate that galnon can diminish cocaine-induced hyperactivity and relapse-like behavior, possibly in part by modulating DA transmission in the frontal cortex. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:**  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

### 9. Craving to quit: Psychological models and neurobiological mechanisms of mindfulness training as treatment for addictions.

**Citation:** Translational Issues in Psychological Science, August 2014, vol./is. 1/S(70-90), 2332-2136;2332-2179 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Brewer, Judson A; Elwafi, Hani M; Davis, Jake H

**Correspondence Address:** Brewer, Judson A.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, 300 George Street, Suite 901, New Haven, CT, US, 06511, judson.brewer@yale.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Philosophy, City University of New York, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This reprinted article originally appeared in *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 2013, Vol 27(2), 366-379. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-13670-001.) Humans suffer heavily from substance use disorders and other addictions. Despite much effort that has been put into understanding the mechanisms of the addictive process, treatment strategies have remained suboptimal over the past several decades. Mindfulness training, which is based on ancient Buddhist models of human suffering, has recently shown preliminary efficacy in treating addictions. These early models show remarkable similarity to current models of the addictive process, especially in their overlap with operant conditioning (positive and negative reinforcement). Further, they may provide explanatory power for the mechanisms of mindfulness training, including its effects on core addictive elements, such as craving, and the underlying neurobiological processes that may be active therein. In this review, using smoking as an example, we will highlight similarities between ancient and modern views of the addictive process, review studies of mindfulness training for addictions and their effects on craving and other components of this process, and discuss recent neuroimaging findings that may inform our understanding of the neural mechanisms of mindfulness training. (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:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Operant Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Mindfulness Models](#)

[Neuroimaging](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 10. Association between ovarian hormones and smoking behavior in women.

- Citation:** Translational Issues in Psychological Science, August 2014, vol./is. 1/S(47-57), 2332-2136;2332-2179 (Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Schiller, Crystal Edler; Saladin, Michael E; Gray, Kevin M; Hartwell, Karen J; Carpenter, Matthew J
- Correspondence Address:** Schiller, Crystal Edler: Department of Psychiatry, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, CB#7175, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27599, crystal\_schiller@med.unc.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, SC, US; Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, SC, US; Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, SC, US; Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, SC, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This reprinted article originally appeared in *Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology*, 2012, Vol 20(4), 251-257. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-10761-001.) Studies examining the association between menstrual cycle phases and smoking behavior in women have yielded mixed results. The purpose of this study was to elucidate the associations between ovarian hormones and smoking by directly measuring ovarian hormone levels and obtaining a laboratory assessment of smoking behaviors. Four hypotheses were tested: Increased smoking will be associated with (1) low absolute levels of estradiol and progesterone; (2) decreasing (i.e., dynamic changes in) estradiol and progesterone; (3) lower ratios of progesterone to estradiol; and (4) higher ratios of estradiol to progesterone. Female smokers (>10 cigarettes/day) with regular menstrual cycles were recruited as part of a larger, ongoing study examining the influence of ovarian hormones on smoking cessation treatment. Participants completed 2 study visits, including a 1-hr ad lib smoking topography session, which provided a detailed assessment of smoking behavior. Both the change in hormone levels over time and the relative ratios of ovarian hormones were associated with smoking behavior, but each to a limited extent. Decreases in estradiol ( $r = -.21$ ,  $p = .048$ ) and decreases in progesterone ( $r = -.23$ ,  $p = .03$ ) were associated with increased puff intensity. Lower ratios of progesterone to estradiol were associated with a greater number of puffs ( $r = -.26$ ,  $p = .01$ ) and weight of cigarettes smoked ( $r = -.29$ ,  $p = .005$ ). The best predictors of smoking behavior were the ratio of progesterone to estradiol ( $z = -2.7$ ,  $p = .004$ ) and the change in estradiol and progesterone over time ( $z = -2.1$ ,  $p = .02$ ). This pattern of results may help to explain inconsistent findings in previous studies and suggest potential mechanisms by which hormones influence nicotine addiction. (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:** [\\*Estradiol](#)  
[\\*Estrogens](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Progesterone](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Hormones](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Menstrual Cycle](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**11. A cognitive-behavioral model of internet gaming disorder: Theoretical underpinnings and clinical implications.**

- Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric Research, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0022-3956 (Jul 17, 2014)
- Author(s):** Dong, Guangheng; Potenza, Marc N
- Abstract:** Cognitive contributions to the behaviors observed in substance and non-substance addictions have been investigated and characterized. Based on models of drug addictions and the extant literature on Internet gaming disorder (IGD), we propose a cognitive-behavioral model for conceptualizing IGD. The model focuses on three domains and their roles in addictive behaviors. The three domains include motivational drives related to reward-seeking and stress-reduction, behavioral control relating to executive inhibition, and decision-making that involves weighing the pros and cons of engaging in motivated behaviors. Based on this model, we propose how behavioral therapies might target these domains in the treatment of IGD. (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 [Journal of Psychiatric Research](#)

**12. PARENTING AND DRUG ADDICTION:: A Psychodynamic Proposal Based on a Multifactorial Perspective.**

- Citation:** Psychoanalytic Psychology, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0736-9735;1939-1331 (Jul 28, 2014)
- Author(s):** Barrocas, Joao; Vieira-Santos, Salome; Paixao, Rui
- Abstract:** There is unequivocal evidence supporting the negative consequences of parental drug addiction with multiple risks and/or significant harm for children. However, it is clear that substance abuse is not the only determining factor in the parental behavior of individuals with drug addiction problems. This article addresses the need for comprehensive approaches to guide research and clinical intervention for parents with drug addiction problems. The authors propose a psychodynamic approach that emphasizes how the relationship between specific individual and relational factors can explain the fragile parenting qualities of such parents. First, a general literature review on the impact of parental drug addiction on children is presented, clarifying its multifactorial characteristics and identifying risk and protective factors. Then, the authors discuss the problems associated with a lack of mentalizing abilities (e.g., mentalized affectivity) and its relationships with drug-addicted parents' parenting dimensions, arguing that even when drug use is restrained/controlled, these problems impair the psychic and relational dynamics underlying the development of parenting, limiting reflective parental functioning and putting the quality of the parent-child relationship at risk. Finally, implications are discussed for clinical intervention based on the development of parenting skills by means of an integrated approach that includes, among other individual and relational factors, working on mentalizing abilities, on the reorganization of personal identity, on drug-addicted parents' identification with their children and their own caregivers, and on maximizing the presence and effects of protective factors in the parent-child relationship and the broader context. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

**13. Using conditioned suppression to investigate compulsive drug seeking in rats.**

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jul 8, 2014)

- Author(s):** Limpens, Jules H.W; Schut, Evelien H.S; Voorn, Pieter; Vanderschuren, Louk J.M.J
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Persistent drug seeking despite harmful consequences is a defining characteristic of addiction. Recent preclinical studies have demonstrated the occurrence of this hallmark feature of addictive behaviour in rodents. For example, it has been shown that the ability of an aversive conditioned stimulus (CS) to suppress cocaine seeking was diminished after an extended self-administration history. The present study aimed to optimize the experimental conditions to examine conditioned suppression of sucrose and cocaine seeking in rats, and its dependence on the longevity of self-administration experience. METHODS: We investigated whether conditioned suppression depends on the intensity and quantity of footshocks during conditioning. In addition, the effects of CS omission, extinction and reconditioning were investigated, as well as the influence of the CS interval sequence on conditioned suppression. We also compared conditioned suppression after a limited and extended sucrose or cocaine self-administration history. RESULTS: We found that conditioned suppression depended on the intensity rather than the quantity of footshocks, whereby a higher footshock intensity was necessary to induce suppression of cocaine seeking compared to sucrose seeking. Conditioned suppression was most pronounced when the test started with presentation of the aversive CS, and conditioned suppression could be extinguished and reacquired. In addition, conditioned suppression of cocaine, but not sucrose seeking was reduced after extended self-administration experience. CONCLUSIONS: These data provide a detailed analysis of conditioned suppression of cocaine and sucrose seeking. Importantly, we confirm the usefulness of conditioned suppression to study persistent drug seeking after prolonged drug self-administration. (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 [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)
- 14. Association between vntr polymorphism in promoter region of prodynorphin (pdyn) gene and heroin dependence.**
- Citation:** Psychiatry Research, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Jul 5, 2014)
- Author(s):** Saify, Khyber; Saadat, Iraj; Saadat, Mostafa
- Abstract:** Within the core promoter region of prodynorphin (PDYN), a 68-bp sequence was found to occur as a polymorphism element, either singular or as tandemly repeated two, three or four times. We report the sequence of a novel allele (5-repeats). Our study revealed the existence of an ancestral nucleotide (A) at 29th position of the VNTR in human. In total, 442 heroin addicts and 799 controls were included in this study. The present findings revealed a male-limited association between VNTR polymorphism and heroin dependence risk. (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 [Psychiatry Research](#)
- 15. Social housing conditions influence morphine dependence and the extinction of morphine place preference in adolescent mice.**
- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jul 8, 2014)
- Author(s):** Bates, M.L. Shawn; Emery, Michael A; Wellman, Paul J; Eitan, Shoshana
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Adolescent opioid abuse is on the rise, and current treatments are not effective in reducing rates of relapse. Our previous studies demonstrated that social housing conditions alter the acquisition rate of morphine conditioned place preference

(CPP) in adolescent mice. Specifically, the acquisition rate of morphine CPP is slower in morphine-treated animals housed with drug-naive animals. Thus, here we tested the effect of social housing conditions on the development of morphine dependence and the extinction rate of an acquired morphine CPP. **METHODS:** Adolescent male mice were group-housed in one of two housing conditions. They were injected for 6 days (PND 28-33) with 20mg/kg morphine. Morphine only mice are animals where all four mice in the cage received morphine. Morphine cage-mate mice are morphine-injected animals housed with drug-naive animals. Mice were individually tested for spontaneous withdrawal signs by quantifying jumping behavior 4, 8, 24, and 48h after the final morphine injection. Then, mice were conditioned to acquire morphine CPP and were tested for the rate of extinction. **RESULTS:** Morphine cage-mates express less jumping behavior during morphine withdrawal as compared to morphine only mice. As expected, morphine cage-mate animals acquired morphine CPP more slowly than the morphine only animals. Additionally, morphine cage-mates extinguished morphine CPP more readily than morphine only mice. **CONCLUSIONS:** Social housing conditions modulate morphine dependence and the extinction rate of morphine CPP. Extinction testing is relevant to human addiction because rehabilitations like extinction therapy may be used to aid human addicts in maintaining abstinence from drug use. (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 [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

#### 16. Monetary delay discounting in gambling and cocaine dependence with personality comorbidities.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Jun 14, 2014)

**Author(s):** Albein-Urios, Natalia; Martinez-Gonzalez, Jose M; Lozano, Oscar; Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio

**Abstract:** **BACKGROUND:** Cocaine addiction and pathological gambling are commonly associated with steeper (impulsive) discounting of delayed rewards, which promotes ongoing drug and gambling behaviors. However, it is yet unclear whether impulsive delay discounting is a stable trait in cocaine and gambling disorders during abstinence, and whether it is significantly impacted by dysfunctional personality beliefs. **METHODS:** The aim of this study was to compare the delay discounting rates of four groups: 47 cocaine users with comorbid personality disorders, 41 cocaine users without psychiatric comorbidities, 28 pathological gamblers without psychiatric comorbidities, and 36 healthy comparison individuals. We also examined the association between dysfunctional personality beliefs and delay discounting rates. Participants completed the Kirby Delay Discounting Questionnaire and the Beck Personality Belief Questionnaire as part of a larger battery. **RESULTS:** We used non-parametric tests to compare discounting rates between the groups, and bivariate correlation analyses to examine the association between beliefs and discounting rates within each of the groups. We found that discounting rates were significantly higher in individuals with disordered gambling compared to controls. Specifically in cocaine users with Cluster B personality disorders, higher discounting rates were associated with the intensity of "dependent" dysfunctional beliefs (e.g., "I am needy and weak"). **CONCLUSIONS:** Pain is a significant persisting problem for one in three cancer survivors, requiring ongoing assessment, even months later. We conclude that impulsive delay discounting is increased in gambling relative to controls and linked to personality beliefs in cocaine users with Cluster B personality disorders. (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 [Addictive Behaviors](#)

**17. French validation of the 7-item Game Addiction Scale for adolescents.**

- Citation:** European Review of Applied Psychology / Revue Europeenne de Psychologie Appliquee, July 2014, vol./is. 64/4(161-168), 1162-9088 (Jul 2014)
- Author(s):** Gaetan, S; Bonnet, A; Brejard, V; Cury, F
- Correspondence Address:** Gaetan, S.: Faculte des Sciences du Sport, Aix-Marseille Universite, ISM, UMR-CNRS 7287, 163, Avenue de Luminy, case 910, Marseille, France, 13288, cedex 09, [sogaetan@gmail.com](mailto:sogaetan@gmail.com)
- Institution:** Faculte des Sciences du Sport, Aix-Marseille Universite, ISM, UMR-CNRS 7287, Marseille, France; Aix-Marseille Universite, LPCLS, EA 3278, Marseille, France; Aix-Marseille Universite, LPCLS, EA 3278, Marseille, France; Faculte des Sciences du Sport, Aix-Marseille Universite, ISM, UMR-CNRS 7287, Marseille, France
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction: The Game Addiction Scale (GAS: Lemmens, Valkenburg, & Peter, 2008, 2009) is a short instrument (7-item) for evaluating video game playing by adolescents. Objective: The aim of the current research was to investigate the psychometric properties of a French version of the 7-item Game Addiction Scale for adolescents. Method: Two studies were conducted with two samples of French adolescents between the ages of 10 and 18 (study 1: n =159; study 2: n =306). First, we examined the factor structure and internal consistency. Second, we added a concurrent validity analysis with estimation of the daily time spent playing video games and an assessment of depression and anxiety. Results: In both studies, the factor analysis revealed a one-factor structure that had good psychometric properties and fit the data well. The analysis also confirmed good internal consistency of the scale. Correlation analysis in the second study showed that the GAS score had significant positive relationships with the time spent playing video games, depression, anxiety, and the fact of being a boy, thereby supporting the concurrent validity of the scale. Conclusion: This French version of the GAS seems to be a reliable tool for identifying and assessing problematic use of video games. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Rating Scales](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)  
[Test Validity](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**18. Miles Giffard-The man who killed his parents.**

- Citation:** The Mind of the murderer., 1957(170-189) (1957)
- Author(s):** Neustatter, W. Lindsay
- Institution:** Royal Northern Hospital, England
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) The case of Miles Giffard forcibly illustrates the problems that arise in regard to psychopathy. The term psychopath is now widely known, but it is very hard to find an exact definition. For ordinary purposes it is enough to say that psychopaths are constitutionally unstable individuals, and their main characteristic is an inability to profit from experience. Neither rewards nor punishment nor treatment can get them to change their ways. There are two main groups: the inadequates and the aggressive types. The former are often intelligent, charming, plausible and feckless; they can utilize their charm with advantage, and do so to further their own ends; hence they may become confidence tricksters, pathological liars, forgers, and drug addicts, and so forth. The aggressive

psychopaths are, on the other hand, subject to outbursts of explosive behaviour; they are impetuous and sometimes violent. Their outbursts may be spontaneous, but are usually over-reactions to a situation which would cause a normal person to be irritated, but would not lead to a complete lack of self-control. Giffard was convicted of murdering his father. He actually killed both his parents by hitting them over the head, and then tipped their bodies over a cliff. On the face of it, it seemed a dreadful crime. Legally, Giffard was found to be sane, and yet there are aspects about the case which make it a striking example of whether it is right to regard an apparently sane, but thoroughly unstable individual as fully responsible for his acts. This will be discussed at the end of the chapter. For the reader to have an understanding of the problem, it is necessary to trace Miles Giffard's history (which is also discussed in this chapter). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)  
[\\*Homicide](#)  
[\\*Parents](#)  
[\\*Psychopathy](#)  
[Crime](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 19. The role of dentate gyrus neurogenesis in neuropsychiatric disorders.

**Citation:** Neural Plasticity, May 2013, vol./is. 2013/, 0792-8483;1687-5443 (May 15, 2013)

**Author(s):** Garcia-Fuster, M. Julia; Rhodes, Justin S; Mandyam, Chitra D

**Correspondence Address:** Mandyam, Chitra D.: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, cmandyam@scripps.edu

**Institution:** University Research Institute on Health Sciences (IUNICS), University of the Balearic Islands, Palma de Mallorca, Spain; Department of Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign, IL, US; Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This editorial provides an overview of the special issue of Neural Plasticity. The special issue reviews the most recent developments in dentate gyrus (DG) neurogenesis with regard to neuropsychiatric disorders. few laboratories worldwide have contributed to this special issue, and their contributions have showcased the current efforts in understanding the functional significance of DG neurogenesis in depression, psychosis, and addiction. Additionally, a promising therapeutic strategy for treating radiation therapy disorders is reviewed. The review and research articles in this special issue indicate that DG neurogenesis can be conceptualized as a form of plasticity and that the alterations in DG neurogenesis can predict a spectrum of disorders associated with the hippocampus. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: M. Julia Garcia-Fuster et al.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Nervous System Disorders](#)  
[\\*Scientific Communication](#)  
[\\*Neurogenesis](#)  
[\\*Fusiform Gyrus](#)  
[Animal Models](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 20. The role of general and occupational stress in the relationship between workaholism and work-family/family-work conflicts.

- Citation:** International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health, June 2013, vol./is. 26/3(383-393), 1232-1087;1896-494X (Jun 2013)
- Author(s):** Hauk, Mateusz; Chodkiewicz, Jan
- Correspondence Address:** Hauk, Mateusz: Institute of Psychology, University of Lodz, Smugowa 10/12, Lodz, Poland, 91-433, mateusz.hauk@poczta.onet.pl
- Institution:** Institute of Psychology, University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland; Institute of Psychology, University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction: The purpose of this study was to analyze the role of general and occupational stress in the relationship between workaholism (recognized in two ways: as addiction and as behavioral tendency) and the intensity of work-family and family-work conflict. Materials and Methods: The study included 178 working people. The survey was conducted at three stages-half a year before a holiday, right after the holiday and half a year after the holiday. The Excessive Work Involvement Scale (SZAP) by Golinska for the measurement of workaholism recognized as addiction; The Scale of Workaholism as Behavioral Tendencies (SWBT) by Mudrack and Naughton as adapted by Dudek et al for the measurement of workaholism as behavioral tendency; the Perceived Stress Scale by Cohen et al., as adapted by Juczynski for the measurement of general stress; the Scale of Occupational Stress by Stanton in the adaptation of Dudek and Hauk for measurement of occupational stress; the Scale of Work-Family Conflict WFC/FWC by Netemeyer et al. with the Polish adaptation of A.M. Zalewska. Workaholism was measured once-before a holiday, the explained and intervening variables (the level of conflicts and stress, respectively) were measured at three stages. To test the mediating role of general and occupational stress, hierarchical regression analysis as well as the method of bootstrapping were applied. Results and Conclusions: Our results indicate that general stress is an important mediator of the relationship between workaholism recognized as an addiction and work-family conflicts. Occupational stress turned out to be the only mediator in the relationship between workaholism (recognized as an addiction) and the work-family conflict, noted exclusively in the first stage of the study. Both general and occupational stress were not significant mediators in the relationship between workaholism recognized as a behavioral tendency and the conflicts described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine, Lodz, Poland
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Family Work Relationship](#)  
[\\*Occupational Stress](#)  
[\\*Workaholism](#)  
[Mediation](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental 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 *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.  
Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

## 21. "Nonmedical" prescription opioid use in North America: A call for priority action.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, December 2013, vol./is. 8/, 1747-597X (Dec 1, 2013)

**Author(s):** Voon, Pauline; Kerr, Thomas

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

**Institution:** British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Nearly four years after the United States Congress heralded a "decade of pain control and research", chronic pain remains a mounting public health concern worldwide. The escalating prevalence of chronic pain in recent years has been paralleled by a rise in prescription opioid availability, misuse, and associated human and social costs. However, national monitoring surveys in the U.S. and Canada currently fail to differentiate between prescription opioid misuse for the purposes of euphoria versus pain or withdrawal management. Furthermore, there is a lack of evidence-based guidelines for pain management among high-risk individuals, and a glaring lack of education for practitioners in the areas of pain and addiction medicine. Herein we propose multiple avenues for intervention and research in order to mitigate the individual, social and structural problems related to undertreated pain and prescription opioid misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Chronic Pain](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#) Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

## 22. The breakdown of Eros in the sexual addictions.

**Original Title:** Colapso de Eros nas adiccoes sexuais.

**Citation:** Tempo Psicanalitico, 2013, vol./is. 45/2(383-400), 0101-4838 (2013)

**Author(s):** Netto, Ney Klier Padilha; Cardoso, Marta Rezende

**Correspondence Address:** Netto, Ney Klier Padilha, neynetto@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Brazil; Universidade de Paris VII, Paris, France

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** The aim of this paper is to analyze a particular mode of addiction, the sexual compulsion, and define this pathology by examining the factors involved in its genesis. In sexual addictions, the recourse to acting out monopolizes the field of possible answers for the discharge of the drive force. It follows then the repetition, the automation of a circuit that reduces the possibilities of a creative path towards sexuality. Sexual enjoyment searched many times a day in such imperative and irremediable way is related to a process situated "beyond the pleasure principle". We try to analyze what could be the basis of such destructive and deadly imperative to obtain sexual pleasure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Compulsions  
\*Pathology  
\*Pleasure  
\*Sexual Addiction  
\*Sexuality

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 23. A positive association between anxiety disorders and cannabis use or cannabis use disorders in the general population- A meta-analysis of 31 studies.

**Citation:** BMC Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 14/, 1471-244X (May 10, 2014)

**Author(s):** Kedzior, Karina Karolina; Laeber, Lisa Tabata

**Correspondence Address:** Kedzior, Karina Karolina: School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Jacobs University Bremen, Campus Ring 1, Bremen, Germany, 28759, kkedzior@graduate.uwa.edu.au

**Institution:** School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen, Germany; School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The aim of the current study was to investigate the association between anxiety and cannabis use/ cannabis use disorders in the general population. Methods: A total of N = 267 studies were identified from a systematic literature search (any time-March 2013) of Medline and PsycINFO databases, and a hand search. The results of 31 studies (with prospective cohort or cross-sectional designs using non-institutionalised cases) were analysed using a random-effects meta-analysis with the inverse variance weights. Lifetime or past 12-month cannabis use, anxiety symptoms, and cannabis use disorders (CUD; dependence and/or abuse/harmful use) were classified according to DSM/ICD criteria or scores on standardised scales. Results: There was a small positive association between anxiety and either cannabis use (OR = 1.24, 95% CI: 1.06-1.45, p = .006; N = 15 studies) or CUD (OR = 1.68, 95% CI: 1.23-2.31, p = .001; N = 13 studies), and between comorbid anxiety + depression and cannabis use (OR = 1.68, 95% CI: 1.17-2.40, p = .004; N = 5 studies). The positive associations between anxiety and cannabis use (or CUD) were present in subgroups of studies with ORs adjusted for possible confounders (substance use, psychiatric illness, demographics) and in studies with clinical diagnoses of anxiety. Cannabis use at baseline was significantly associated with anxiety at follow-up in N = 5 studies adjusted for confounders (OR = 1.28, 95% CI: 1.06-1.54, p = .01). The opposite relationship was investigated in only one study. There was little evidence for publication bias. Conclusion: Anxiety is positively associated with cannabis use or CUD in cohorts drawn from some 112,000 non-institutionalised members of the general population of 10 countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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original work is properly credited.; HOLDER: Kedzior and Laeber; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [BMC Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.  
 Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [BMC Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.  
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [BMC Psychiatry](#)  
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in [BMC Psychiatry](#)  
 Available from *ProQuest* in [BMC Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 24. Test-retest reliability of a self-administered Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) in primary care patients.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, July 2014, vol./is. 47/1(93-101), 0740-5472 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** McNeely, Jennifer; Strauss, Shiela M; Wright, Shana; Rotrosen, John; Khan, Rubina; Lee, Joshua D; Gourevitch, Marc N

**Correspondence Address:** McNeely, Jennifer: Department of Population Health, Division of General Internal Medicine, New York University School of Medicine, 550 1st Avenue, VZ30, 6th Floor, New York, NY, US, 10016, jennifer.mcneely@nyumc.org

**Institution:** Department of Population Health, Division of General Internal Medicine, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; New York University, College of Nursing, New York, NY, US; Department of Population Health, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Population Health, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Population Health, Division of General Internal Medicine, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Population Health, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The time required to conduct drug and alcohol screening has been a major barrier to its implementation in mainstream healthcare settings. Because patient self-administered tools are potentially more efficient, we translated the Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) into an audio guided computer assisted self interview (ACASI) format. This study reports on the test-retest reliability of the ACASI ASSIST in an adult primary care population. Adult primary care patients completed the ACASI ASSIST, in English or Spanish, twice within a 1-4 week period. Among the 101 participants, there were no significant differences between test administrations in detecting moderate to high risk use for tobacco, alcohol, or any other drug class. Substance risk scores from the two administrations had excellent concordance (90-98%) and high correlation (ICC 0.90-0.97) for tobacco, alcohol, and drugs. The ACASI ASSIST has good test-retest reliability, and warrants additional study to evaluate its validity for detecting unhealthy substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Primary Health Care](#)  
[\\*Screening Tests](#)  
[\\*Test Reliability](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Involvement](#)  
[Screening](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

### 25. Continued drug use during methadone treatment in China: A retrospective analysis of 19,026 service users.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, July 2014, vol./is. 47/1(86-92), 0740-5472 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Sullivan, Sheena G; Wu, Zunyou; Cao, Xiaobin; Liu, Enwu; Detels, Roger; National Methadone Maintenance Treatment Working Group

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**Corporate/Institutional Author:** National Methadone Maintenance Treatment Working Group

**Institution:** National Center for AIDS/STD Control and Prevention, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing, China; National Center for AIDS/STD Control and Prevention, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing, China; National Center for AIDS/STD Control and Prevention, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing, China; National Center for AIDS/STD Control and Prevention, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing, China; Department of Epidemiology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examined nation-wide data from China to assess client outcomes after 6-months of methadone treatment. Data on 19,026 clients enrolled between April 2008 and March 2010 were reviewed for changes in HIV-risk behaviours and emergence of new HIV cases. Multivariable logistic regression was used to identify factors associated with illicit drug use while in MMT. Clients reported reduced drug use and related risk behaviours and improved social functioning. There were 24 newly-identified cases of HIV. Continued drug use was associated with low attendance (OR = 5.98, 95% CI = 4.69-7.63), frequently seeing drug using friends (OR = 3.72 for daily vs. never, 95% CI = 3.18-4.34) and having a difficult family relationship (OR = 2.03 for difficult vs. good, 95% CI = 1.63-2.52). Methadone dose was not associated with continued drug use while in treatment. The Chinese MMT programme appears to be having a positive influence on those clients who remain in treatment, but needs to explore strategies to increase accessibility. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Pharmacology](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Methadone](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

**26. Does group cognitive-behavioral therapy module type moderate depression symptom changes in substance abuse treatment clients?**

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, July 2014, vol./is. 47/1(78-85), 0740-5472 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Paddock, Susan M; Hunter, Sarah B; Leininger, Thomas J

**Correspondence Address:** Paddock, Susan M.: RAND Corporation, 1776Main Street, Santa Monica, CA, US, 90401, paddock@rand.org

**Institution:** RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US; RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US; Duke University, Durham, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Little is known about the effect of group therapy treatment modules on symptom change during treatment and on outcomes post-treatment. Secondary analyses of depressive symptoms collected from two group therapy studies conducted in substance use treatment settings were examined (n = 132 and n = 44). Change in PHQ-9 scores was modeled using longitudinal growth modeling combined with random effects modeling of session effects, with time-in-treatment interacted with module theme to test moderation. In both studies, depressive symptoms significantly decreased during the active treatment phase. Symptom reductions were not significantly moderated by module theme in the larger study. However, the smaller pilot study's results suggest that future examination of module effects is warranted, given the data are compatible with differential reductions in reported symptoms being associated with attending people-themed module sessions versus thoughts-themed sessions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** College on Problems of Drug Dependence. Jun, 2013. San Diego. CA, US. A preliminary version of the research findings was presented in a poster session at the aforementioned conference.

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Group Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

**27. The association between social stressors and drug use/hazardous drinking among former prison inmates.**

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, July 2014, vol./is. 47/1(41-49), 0740-5472 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Calcaterra, Susan L; Beaty, Brenda; Mueller, Shane R; Min, Sung-Joon; Binswanger, Ingrid A

**Correspondence Address:** Calcaterra, Susan L.: Denver Health, Department of Hospital Medicine, c/o Cynthia Whalen, 660 Bannock St.MC 4000, Denver, CO, US, 80204, susan.calcaterra@dhha.org

**Institution:** Division of General Internal Medicine, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, CO, US; Colorado Health Outcomes Program, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO, US; Division of General Internal Medicine, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, CO, US; Division of Health Care Policy and Research, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, CO, US; Division of General Internal Medicine, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, CO, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Social stressors are associated with relapse to substance use among people receiving addiction treatment and people with substance use risk behaviors. The relationship between social stressors and drug use/hazardous drinking in former prisoners has not been studied. We interviewed former prisoners at baseline, 1 to 3 weeks post prison release, and follow up, between 2 and 9 months following the baseline interview. Social stressors were characterized by unemployment, homelessness, unstable housing, problems with family, friends, and/or significant others, being single, or major symptoms of depression. Associations between baseline social stressors and follow-up drug use and hazardous drinking were analyzed using multivariable logistic regression. Problems with family, friends, and/or significant others were associated with reported drug use (AOR 3.01, 95% CI 1.18-7.67) and hazardous drinking (AOR 2.69, 95% CI 1.05-6.87) post release. Further research may determine whether interventions and policies targeting social stressors can reduce relapse among former inmates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Institutional Release](#)  
[\\*Prisoners](#)  
[\\*Social Stress](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Unemployment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

## 28. Substance abuse treatment in persons with HIV/AIDS: Challenges in managing triple diagnosis.

**Citation:** Behavioral Medicine, April 2014, vol./is. 40/2(43-52), 0896-4289 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Durvasula, Ramani; Miller, Theodore R

**Correspondence Address:** Durvasula, Ramani: California State University, Los Angeles, CA, US, rdurvas@calstatela.edu

**Institution:** California State University, Los Angeles, CA, US; California State University, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Clinical management of HIV must account for the "triple diagnosis" of HIV, psychiatric diagnosis, and substance use disorders and requires integrated treatment services that focus beyond just mitigation of substance use and psychiatric and medical symptoms but also address other health behaviors. Because clinical management of HIV/AIDS has shifted significantly with the advent of highly active antiretroviral therapies (HAART) in the mid 1990s, a literature review focusing on literature published since 2000, and using relevant key words was conducted using a wide range of literature search databases. This literature review was complemented by studies to expand on specific treatment modalities for which there was a dearth of literature addressing HIV infected cohorts and to provide discussion of issues around substance abuse treatment as an HIV prevention tool. Existing models of substance abuse treatment including cognitive behavioral therapy and motivational interviewing have proven to be useful for enhancing adherence and reducing substance use in outpatient populations, while methadone maintenance and directly observed treatment have been useful with specific subgroups of users. Contextualization of services heightens the likelihood of successful outcomes and relapse prevention. (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:** \*AIDS  
\*Cognitive Therapy  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Drug Rehabilitation  
\*HIV  
Clinics  
Health Behavior  
Management  
Motivational Interviewing  
Treatment

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 29. Disulfiram efficacy in the treatment of alcohol dependence: A meta-analysis.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, February 2014, vol./is. 9/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 10, 2014)

**Author(s):** Skinner, Marilyn D; Lahmek, Pierre; Pham, Heloise; Aubin, Henri-Jean

**Correspondence Address:** Skinner, Marilyn D., marilyn.skinner@erx.aphp.fr

**Institution:** Centre de Traitement des Addictions, Hopital Emile Roux, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris, Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale U669, Paris, France; Centre de Traitement des Addictions, Hopital Emile Roux, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris, Limeil-Brevannes, France; Centre Medical Marmottan Paris, Paris, France; Centre d'Enseignement, de Recherche et de Traitement des Addictions, Hopital Paul Brousse, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris, Universite Paris-Sud, Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale, U669, Villejuif, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Despite its success with compliant or supervised patients, disulfiram has been a controversial medication in the treatment of alcoholism. Often, study designs did not recognize a pivotal factor in disulfiram research, the importance of an open-label design. Our objectives are: (1) to analyze the efficacy and safety of disulfiram in RCTs in supporting abstinence and (2) to compare blind versus open-label studies, hypothesizing that blinded studies would show no difference between disulfiram and control groups because the threat would be evenly spread across all groups. Methods and Findings: We searched PubMed, EMBASE and the Cochrane Central Register for RCTs on disulfiram use with alcoholics in comparison to any alcoholic control group. The primary outcome was defined by the authors of each trial. Additional analyses included: blind vs. open-label, with or without supervision, cocaine study or not, and type of control. Overall, the 22 included studies showed a higher success rate of disulfiram compared to controls Hedges'g = .58 (95%CI = .35-.82). When comparing blind and open-label RCTs, only open-label trials showed a significant superiority over controls g = .70 (95%CI = .46-.93). RCTs with blind designs showed no efficacy of disulfiram compared to controls. Disulfiram was also more effective than the control condition when compared to naltrexone g = .77, 95%CI = .52-1.02, to acamprosate g = .76, 95%CI = .04-1.48, and to the no disulfiram groups g = .43, 95%CI = .17-.69. Limits include: (1) a population of 89% male subjects and (2) a high but unavoidable heterogeneity of the studies with a substantial I-square in most subgroups of studies. Conclusions: Blinded studies were incapable of distinguishing a difference between treatment groups and thus are incompatible with disulfiram research. Based on results with open-label studies, disulfiram is a safe and efficacious treatment compared to other abstinence supportive pharmacological treatments or to no disulfiram in supervised studies for problems of alcohol abuse or dependence. (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: Skinner et al.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Disulfiram](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Pharmacology](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)  
[Acamprosate](#)

**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*

### 30. Internet and psychopathology: New forms of communication and their connection to several psychopathological signs.

**Original Title:** Internet y psicopatología: Las nuevas formas de comunicación y su relación con diferentes índices de psicopatología.

**Citation:** *Clinica y Salud*, 2002, vol./is. 13/3(235-256), 1130-5274 (2002)

**Author(s):** Poch, Ferran Vinas; Ferrer, Jaume Juan; Hoz, Esperanza Villar; Caparros, Beatriz Caparros; Guerra, Isabel Perez; Canals, Montserrat Cornella

**Correspondence Address:** Poch, Ferran Vinas, ferran.vinas@udg.es

**Institution:** Departamento de Psicología, Universidad de Girona, Girona, Spain; Departamento de Pedagogía, Universidad de Girona, Girona, Spain

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** Some studies suggest the possibility that Internet could be a source of behavioural disturbances. Among the various applications likely to become addictive, those based on new forms of technology-mediated communication (i.e., chat) stand out, allowing user's interaction with many people in real time. This study intends to learn about the extent to which Internet is used among university students together with the users' chat profile, and finally to know whether or not an overuse of Internet is related to higher levels of pathology. A sample of 1,277 undergraduate students voluntarily participated in the study. Beside self-reporting about their use of Internet -i.e., how often they connected, how long they kept connected, and the type of web sites they visited, they were requested to complete BHS, BDI and SCL-90-R forms. Results show a statistical relation between a more frequent use of Internet, mainly chat, and several psychopathological signs, like depression, anxiety and sleep disturbances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Electronic Communication](#)  
[\\*Information Technology](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Psychopathology](#)  
[Anxiety](#)  
[Sleep Deprivation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 31. Food addiction as a causal model of obesity. Effects on stigma, blame, and perceived psychopathology.

**Citation:** *Appetite*, June 2014, vol./is. 77/(79-84), 0195-6663 (Jun 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Latner, Janet D; Puhl, Rebecca M; Murakami, Jessica M; O'Brien, Kerry S

**Correspondence Address:** Latner, Janet D., jlatner@hawaii.edu

**Institution:** Psychology Department, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI, US; Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US; Psychology Department, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI, US; Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The present study examined the impact of the food-addiction model of obesity on weight stigma directed at obese people. Participants (n = 625) were randomly assigned to four experimental conditions. They were asked to read either a food-addiction explanatory model of obesity or a nonaddiction model, and subsequently read a vignette describing a target person who met the characteristics of one of these models and was either obese or of normal weight. Questionnaires assessed participants' stigmatization and blame of targets and their attribution of psychopathology toward targets. Additional questionnaires assessed stigma and blame directed toward obese people generally, and personal fear of fat. A manipulation check revealed that the food-addiction experimental condition did significantly increase belief in the food-addiction model. Significant main effects for addiction showed that the food-addiction model produced less stigma, less blame, and lower perceived psychopathology attributed to the target described in vignettes, regardless of the target's weight. The food-addiction model also produced less blame toward obese people in general and less fear of fat. The present findings suggest that presenting obesity as an addiction does not increase weight bias and could even be helpful in reducing the widespread prejudice against obese people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Obesity](#)  
[\\*Stigma](#)  
[\\*Body Fat](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Food](#)  
[Weight Control](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Appetite](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date  
Available from *Elsevier* in [Appetite](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

### 32. What are young adults smoking in their hookahs? A latent class analysis of substances smoked.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, July 2014, vol./is. 39/7(1191-1196), 0306-4603 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Sutfin, Erin L; Song, Eunyoung Y; Reboussin, Beth A; Wolfson, Mark

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**Institution:** Department of Social Sciences and Health Policy, Division of Public Health Sciences, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, US; Department of Social Sciences and Health Policy, Division of Public Health Sciences, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, US; Department of Biostatistical Sciences, Division of Public Health Sciences, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, US; Department of Social Sciences and Health Policy, Division of Public Health Sciences, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Hookah smoking continues to be a popular form of tobacco use, especially among college students. Although hookahs are commonly used to smoke tobacco, anecdotal evidence suggests other substances, including herbal shisha, marijuana and hashish may be used. However, little is known about the variety of substances smoked in

hookahs, or correlates associated with different substances smoked. Methods: In fall 2010, 3447 students from 8 colleges in N.C. completed an online survey. Results: 44% of students reported ever smoking tobacco from a hookah. Of those ever users, 90% reported smoking flavored tobacco in a hookah, 45% marijuana, 37% herbal (non-tobacco) shisha, and 18% hashish. Latent class analysis revealed two distinct classes. The most prevalent class (77%) primarily smoked flavored tobacco, with minimal use of herbal shisha and marijuana and virtually no use of hashish. The second class (23%) primarily smoked marijuana, hashish and flavored tobacco with moderate use of herbal shisha. Logistic regression analysis adjusting for clustering within schools revealed that males, illicit drug users, daily, nondaily and former cigarette smokers and those whose mothers had higher levels of education were significantly more likely to be in the second class compared to the first. Conclusions: Rates of lifetime use of hookah were high in our sample of college students. While the majority of hookah users smoked tobacco in hookahs, they also smoked other substances, notably marijuana and herbal shisha. Prevention efforts should recognize that students are using hookahs to smoke a variety of substances. (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:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Hashish](#)  
[Marijuana](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 33. Trends in medical use, diversion, and nonmedical use of prescription medications among college students from 2003 to 2013: Connecting the dots.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, July 2014, vol./is. 39/7(1176-1182), 0306-4603 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** McCabe, Sean Esteban; West, Brady T; Teter, Christian J; Boyd, Carol J

**Correspondence Address:** McCabe, Sean Esteban: Institute for Research on Women and Gender, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 204 S. State St., Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109-1290, plus@umich.edu

**Institution:** Institute for Research on Women and Gender, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; College of Pharmacy, University of New England, Portland, ME, US; Institute for Research on Women and Gender, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: To examine trends in the lifetime and past-year prevalence of medical use, diversion, and nonmedical use of four prescription medication classes (i.e., sedative/anxiety, opioid, sleeping, and stimulant) among college students between 2003 and 2013; and to identify demographic and background characteristics associated with trends in past-year nonmedical use of prescription medications. Methods: A self-administered, cross-sectional Web survey was conducted in 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013 at a large public four-year university in the Midwest United States. Results: Approximately one in every five individuals reported nonmedical use of at least one prescription medication class in their lifetime. The past-year prevalence of medical use, diversion and nonmedical use of prescription stimulants increased significantly between 2003 and 2013 while the past-year prevalence of medical use, diversion and nonmedical use of prescription opioids decreased significantly over this same time period. The odds of past-year nonmedical use of each prescription medication class were generally greater among males, Whites, members of social fraternities and sororities, and those with a lifetime history of medical use of prescription medications or a past-year history of being approached to divert their prescription medications. Conclusions: The

present study represents the first investigation to demonstrate that trends in medical use of controlled medications parallel changes in diversion and nonmedical use of the same medication class among college students. The findings reinforce the importance of continued monitoring of prescription medication use at colleges to help guide prevention and intervention efforts. (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:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Trends](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 34. Children's exposure to parental conflict after father's treatment for alcoholism.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, July 2014, vol./is. 39/7(1168-1171), 0306-4603 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Rounsaville, Daniel; O'Farrell, Timothy J; Andreas, Jasmina Burdzovic; Murphy, Christopher M; Murphy, Marie M

**Correspondence Address:** O'Farrell, Timothy J.: VA Boston Healthcare System, Harvard Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, VAMC, 116B1, 940 Belmont Street, Brockton, MA, US, 02301, timothy\_ofarrell@hms.harvard.edu

**Institution:** VA Boston Healthcare System, Harvard Medical School, Brockton, MA, US; VA Boston Healthcare System, Harvard Medical School, Brockton, MA, US; Department of Community Health, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD, US; VA Boston Healthcare System, Harvard Medical School, Brockton, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: This study investigated children of alcoholics' (COAs) exposure to inter-parental conflict before and after their fathers received alcohol treatment and compared exposure levels to a community comparison sample. Method: This study included 67 couples with a treatment-seeking male alcoholic partner and children aged 4-16. The alcoholic fathers and their relationship partners provided data at baseline and at six and twelve month follow-ups. A community comparison sample of 78 couples with children in the target age range completed similar longitudinal assessments. It was hypothesized that treatment of paternal alcoholism would be associated with a decrease in COAs' exposure to conflict, and that among remitted patients exposure to conflict would decrease to the level found in the community sample. Results: Prior to the father's alcohol treatment, the children of the treatment sample were exposed to significantly more conflict between their parents than in the community comparison sample. After the fathers received alcohol treatment, COAs' exposure to conflict significantly decreased at both the six and twelve month follow-ups compared to baseline. Children of remitted alcoholics did not differ significantly in levels of exposure to conflict at six months follow-up compared to the community sample as predicted. However, at twelvemonths remitted alcoholics reported significantly more exposure to conflict compared to the community sample. Conclusions: Decreased child exposure to parental conflict is a benefit associated with the father's treatment for alcoholism, and it may lead to improvements in COAs' functioning after parental treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Children of Alcoholics](#)

[\\*Family Conflict](#)  
[\\*Fathers](#)

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

### 35. Development of a self-report format of ASSIST with university students.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, July 2014, vol./is. 39/7(1152-1158), 0306-4603 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Gomm Barreto, Heloisa Arruda; de Oliveira Christoff, Adriana; Boerngen-Lacerda, Roseli

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) is a reliable and valid tool to early detection in the harmful and hazardous drug use in primary care settings when administered by interview in the general population. As the risk of substance related problems in university students is high, it is necessary to have screening instruments that can be used beyond the health care settings. Thus, we compared a self-report adaptation of ASSIST with the validated interview format in a convenience sample of university students. A counter-balance design was chosen with students alternating between the interview and the self-report formats. Both formats were completed by all students (n = 170) over 30 days. The scores for total involvement, tobacco, alcohol, cannabis and cocaine obtained from the two formats demonstrated good intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC > 0.60). The agreement assessed by kappa between questions of the two formats was considered moderate for tobacco (0.76) and cannabis (0.69) and discrete for alcohol (0.47). The consistency of the self-report questionnaire was also good to moderate (Cronbach's alpha of 0.90 for tobacco, 0.71 for alcohol, 0.86 for cannabis and 0.89 for cocaine) and showed acceptable sensitivity (66.7-100%) and specificity (83.5-97.1%) for tobacco, alcohol, cannabis and cocaine when compared to the ASSIST interview format (gold standard). The findings suggest that self-report version is as acceptable as the interview and that the scores on the two formats are comparable. However, the participants reported more motivation for change behavior and more concern about substance use when they were interviewed. (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:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Screening Tests](#)  
[\\*Test Construction](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Involvement](#)  
[Self Report](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)  
[Test Validity](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

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

**36. Smoking, nicotine dependence and nicotine intake by socio-economic status and marital status.**

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, July 2014, vol./is. 39/7(1145-1151), 0306-4603 (Jul 2014)
- Author(s):** Pennanen, Marjaana; Broms, Ulla; Korhonen, Tellervo; Haukkala, Ari; Partonen, Timo; Tuulio-Henriksson, Annamari; Laatikainen, Tiina; Patja, Kristiina; Kaprio, Jaakko
- Correspondence Address:** Kaprio, Jaakko: Hjelt Institute, Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki, P.O. Box 41, Mannerheimintie 172, Helsinki, Finland, 00014, jaakko.kaprio@helsinki.fi
- Institution:** Hjelt Institute, Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; Hjelt Institute, Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; Hjelt Institute, Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; Department of Social Research, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland; Hjelt Institute, Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction: Low socio-economic status (SES) is strongly related to smoking, but studies examining the association of SES with nicotine dependence (ND) are scarce. The aim of this study was to examine the associations of SES and marital status with smoking, multiple measures of ND, and cotinine as a nicotine intake biomarker. Methods: The sample comprised 1746 ever smokers, sampled from the National FINRISK 2007 Study, who had completed a tobacco specific questionnaire in addition to the standard clinical examination. The Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND), the Heaviness of Smoking Index (HSI), the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS), and the Hooked On Nicotine Checklist (HONC) were assessed, while plasma cotinine was measured as a biomarker of nicotine exposure in daily smokers. Univariate and multivariate associations were assessed by linear regression and multinomial logistic regression. Results: In multivariate models, lower education was associated with higher FTND and HSI, income with HSI, and occupation with HSI (men only), FTND, HONC and NDSS scores. Lower education was related to higher cotinine levels among daily smokers, although the association diminished slightly after adjusting for daily smoking amount. Living without a spouse was associated with daily smoking and higher ND. Conclusion: In this cross-sectional study low SES was linked with higher ND among current smokers, while low SES was associated with higher cotinine levels among daily smokers. Living alone was linked with higher ND. Longitudinal studies are warranted to further explore these associations. As lower SES smokers are more addicted they may need more targeted cessation services to succeed in quitting smoking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Marital Status](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Socioeconomic Status](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

**37. Spicing up the military: Use and effects of synthetic cannabis in substance abusing army personnel.**

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, July 2014, vol./is. 39/7(1139-1144), 0306-4603 (Jul 2014)
- Author(s):** Walker, Denise; Neighbors, Clayton; Walton, Thomas; Pierce, Adam; Mbilinyi, Lyungai; Kaysen, Debra; Roffman, Roger

**Correspondence Address:** Walker, Denise: University of Washington, School of Social Work, 909 NE 43rd St, Suite 304, Seattle, WA, US, 98105, ddwalker@uw.edu

**Institution:** University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; University of Houston, Houston, TX, US; University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Synthetic cannabis (SC) use has been increasing within the United States. Due to difficulties with its detection through standard testing, it may be an attractive substance of abuse for military personnel. However, few studies have examined the consequences of its use in this population, including evidence for its potential for abuse and dependence. Participants included 368 active-duty Army personnel who expressed interest in participating in a "check-up" around their alcohol or substance use, of whom 294 (80%) met DSM-IV criteria for substance abuse or dependence (including alcohol, illicit drugs, and prescription medications) and were not engaged in substance abuse treatment. Forty-one participants (11%) reported using SC in the last 90 days. Of those, 27 listed SC as their drug of choice. There were no significant differences in race, ethnicity, deployment history, or religion between SC users and others. Users of SC were generally younger and had less education and income than those who used only alcohol. Among SC users, 12% met criteria for drug abuse and 68% for dependence. Participants perceived SC use to be significantly more prevalent among military personnel than among civilians. Results suggest that SC is prevalent among substance-using soldiers and that DSM-IV criteria for abuse and dependence apply to SC. In addition, results highlight the importance of assessing and treating SC use among active-duty military personnel. (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:** [\\*Army Personnel](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 38. Sense of coherence and substance use: Examining mutual influences.

**Citation:** Personality and Individual Differences, July 2014, vol./is. 64/(52-57), 0191-8869 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Grevenstein, Dennis; Bluemke, Matthias; Nagy, Ede; Wippermann, Christina E. M; Kroeninger-Jungaberle, Henrik

**Correspondence Address:** Grevenstein, Dennis: Institute of Medical Psychology, Centre for Psychosocial Medicine, University Hospital Heidelberg, Bergheimer Str. 20, Heidelberg, Germany, 69115, dennis.grevenstein@med.uni-heidelberg.de

**Institution:** Institute of Medical Psychology, Centre for Psychosocial Medicine, University Hospital Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany; Psychological Institute, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany; Institute of Medical Psychology, Centre for Psychosocial Medicine, University Hospital Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany; Institute of Medical Psychology, Centre for Psychosocial Medicine, University Hospital Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany; Institute of Medical Psychology, Centre for Psychosocial Medicine, University Hospital Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Sense of coherence (SOC) is conceptualized as a mutable orientation to life, but has often been found a stable attribute of individual differences. While several studies have documented the relationship between SOC and substance use, nothing is known about mutual influences between both variables over time in adolescence. The present study

examines whether changes in SOC predict changes in substance use, or whether changes in substance use predict changes in SOC. A longitudinal cross-lagged panel design was used to inspect SOC and self-reported frequency of substance use of tobacco, alcohol, and cannabis over the course of ten years. Participants were 318 German adolescents aged 14-15 at the beginning of the study. Structural equation modeling indicated a single significant negative path from SOC to later cannabis use as well as one significant positive path from cannabis use to SOC. Despite a general association-high SOC corresponds to less substance use-SOC overall develops independently from substance use. (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:** [\\*Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Individual Differences](#)  
[\\*Self Report](#)  
[\\*Sense of Coherence](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Structural Equation Modeling](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Underage Drinking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. Poor health, strain, and substance use.

**Citation:** Deviant Behavior, August 2014, vol./is. 35/8(654-667), 0163-9625;1521-0456 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Ford, Jason A

**Correspondence Address:** Ford, Jason A.: Department of Sociology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US, 32816-1360, Jason.Ford@ucf.edu

**Institution:** Department of Sociology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Agnew's general strain theory is widely recognized as one of the most prominent explanations of crime and deviance. Recently, scholars have conceptualized poor health as a type of strain that is related to both offending and substance use. The current research builds on this by examining data from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health and focuses on adult respondents. An index of poor health that included eighteen different diseases or conditions that were diagnosed by a doctor in the past year and a more general measure of overall health were created to measure health strain. Results from logistic regression models showed that health strain increased risk of psychological distress and that psychological distress significantly increased the risk of various types of substance use. These findings add to the growing literature on the relationship between poor health and crime/deviance and suggest that more research is needed. (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:** [\\*Crime](#)  
[\\*Criminology](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health](#)  
[\\*Psychological Stress](#)  
[Criminal Behavior](#)  
[Criminals](#)  
[Distress](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**40. The AVI-R2: An inventory for a differentiated diagnosis of alcohol problems.**

- Citation:** Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 68/4(266-269), 0803-9488;1502-4725 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Wennberg, Peter; Bergman, Hans; Berglund, Mats
- Correspondence Address:** Wennberg, Peter: Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, SE-10691, Peter.wennberg@sorad.su.se
- Institution:** Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden; Centre for Dependency Disorders, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Clinical Sciences-Lund, Lund University, Lund, Sweden
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Often in clinical practice, a diagnosis of alcohol dependence or abuse does not provide enough information to establish an adequate treatment plan. Hence, multidimensional instruments have been constructed better to describe the extent and character of a patient's alcohol problem. The purpose of the current article is to present the AVI-R2, a self-report test that provides a standardized and differentiated description of an ongoing drinking problem. The instrument includes 81 items categorized into 16 primary scales that were further summarized into four secondary scales: alcohol dependence, psychological benefits, relational complications and multiple dependence. The article provides reference values and psychometric properties of the Swedish version of the test. Data were based on 270 alcoholic patients recruited from the Centre for Dependency Disorders in Stockholm. Except for one primary scale (social complications due to drinking), the psychometric properties of the test were satisfactory. Recommendations on when and how the test can be used were also provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Clinical Practice](#)  
[\\*Differential Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Self Report](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Nordic Journal of Psychiatry](#)

**41. Uses and misuses of treatments for ADHD. The second Birgit Olsson lecture.**

- Citation:** Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 68/4(236-242), 0803-9488;1502-4725 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Taylor, Eric
- Correspondence Address:** Taylor, Eric: King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom, eric.taylor@kcl.ac.uk
- Institution:** King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Medication in attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is so controversial that in some countries many children go untreated, while in others the prevalence of medication has become very high, and possibly even higher than the rate of ADHD. Aims: This lecture addresses the reasons for overuse and the obstacles to adequate use. Methods: Clinical and scientific literature is reviewed, with emphasis on published meta-analyses and national guidelines. Results and conclusions: The lecture suggests that overuse is associated with economic forces affecting prescribers, while underuse may come about in some European countries because we have overestimated the hazards of drugs, overestimated the value of non-pharmaceutical interventions or

underestimated the severity of disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity  
 \*Drug Therapy  
 \*Drug Usage  
 \*Treatment  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*

#### 42. Suicidal behaviors among adolescents in juvenile detention: Role of adverse life experiences.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, February 2014, vol./is. 9/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 24, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Bhatta, Madhav P; Jefferis, Eric; Kavadas, Angela; Alemagno, Sonia A; Shaffer-King, Peggy  
**Correspondence Address:** Bhatta, Madhav P., mbhatta@kent.edu  
**Institution:** Department of Biostatistics, Environmental Health Sciences and Epidemiology, College of Public Health, Kent State University, Kent, OH, US; Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, College of Public Health, Kent State University, Kent, OH, US; Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, College of Public Health, Kent State University, Kent, OH, US; Department of Health Policy and Management, College of Public Health, Kent State University, Kent, OH, US; Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, College of Public Health, Kent State University, Kent, OH, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Purpose: The purpose of this study was to assess the influence of multiple adverse life experiences (sexual abuse, homelessness, running away, and substance abuse in the family) on suicide ideation and suicide attempt among adolescents at an urban juvenile detention facility in the United States. Materials and Methods: The study sample included a total of 3,156 adolescents processed at a juvenile detention facility in an urban area in Ohio between 2003 and 2007. The participants, interacting anonymously with a voice enabled computer, self-administered a questionnaire with 100 items related to health risk behaviors. Results: Overall 19.0% reported ever having thought about suicide (suicide ideation) and 11.9% reported ever having attempted suicide (suicide attempt). In the multivariable logistic regression analysis those reporting sexual abuse (Odds Ratio = 2.75; 95% confidence interval = 2.08-3.63) and homelessness (1.51; 1.17-1.94) were associated with increased odds of suicide ideation, while sexual abuse (3.01; 2.22-4.08), homelessness (1.49; 1.12-1.98), and running away from home (1.38; 1.06-1.81) were associated with increased odds of a suicide attempt. Those experiencing all four adverse events were 7.81 times more likely (2.41-25.37) to report having ever attempted suicide than those who experienced none of the adverse events. Conclusions: Considering the high prevalence of adverse life experiences and their association with suicidal behaviors in detained adolescents, these factors should not only be included in the suicide screening tools at the intake and during detention, but should also be used for the intervention programming for suicide prevention. (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: Bhatta et al.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Incarceration  
 \*Juvenile Delinquency  
 \*Sexual Abuse

\*Suicidal Ideation  
 Attempted Suicide  
 Life Experiences  
 Suicide  
 Victimization

**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*

#### 43. Adenosine (A)2A receptor modulation of nicotine-induced locomotor sensitization. A pharmacological and transgenic approach.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, June 2014, vol./is. 81/(318-326), 0028-3908 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Jastrzebska, Joanna; Nowak, Ewa; Smaga, Irena; Bystrowska, Beata; Frankowska, Malgorzata; Bader, Michael; Filip, Malgorzata; Fuxe, Kjell

**Correspondence Address:** Filip, Malgorzata: Laboratory of Drug Addiction Pharmacology, Institute of Pharmacology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Smetna 12, Krakow, Poland, PL 31-343, filip@if-pan.krakow.pl

**Institution:** Laboratory of Drug Addiction Pharmacology, Institute of Pharmacology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland; Laboratory of Drug Addiction Pharmacology, Institute of Pharmacology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland; Department of Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland; Department of Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland; Laboratory of Drug Addiction Pharmacology, Institute of Pharmacology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland; Max-Delbruck-Center for Molecular Medicine, Berlin, Germany; Laboratory of Drug Addiction Pharmacology, Institute of Pharmacology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland; Department of Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Preclinical evidence indicates an important role of adenosine (A)2A receptors in drug addiction while their therapeutic relevance is still a matter of debate. We examined the influence of the A2A receptor agonist CGS 21680 and the antagonist KW 6002 on nicotine sensitization and conditioned locomotor activity in adult (8-week old) male Sprague-Dawley rats (WT). Moreover, behavioral responses to nicotine were studied in rats overexpressing A2A receptors under the control of the neuronal specific enolase (NSE) promoter. Changes in the levels of dopamine, glutamate and -aminobutyric acid in wild type (WT) and NSEA2A rats were determined with using LC-MS. KW 6002 significantly enhanced expression of nicotine sensitization and conditioned locomotion, while CGS 21680 reduced all these effects in WT rats. A reduction of the expression of nicotine-evoked conditioned locomotor activity was also observed in the NSEA2A animals. The transgenic rats displayed a reduced basal tissue level of glutamate in the prefrontal cortex and hippocampus while dopamine basal levels in the nucleus accumbens were raised. Chronic nicotine treatment caused a significant reduction in the glutamate tissue level in the dorsal and ventral striatum, prefrontal cortex and cerebellum in wild type rats. In NSEA2A animals the same drug treatment instead produced a rise of glutamate levels in the hippocampus and dorsal striatum. Taken together, A2A receptor signaling in the rat brain can counteract locomotor sensitization and conditioned locomotion to nicotine which are related to nicotine reward-learning. It is suggested that treatment with A2A receptor agonists can help counteract the abuse actions of nicotine. (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:** \*Adenosine  
 \*Nicotine

\*Sensitization

Rats

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 44. Modulation of HCN channels in lateral septum by nicotine.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, June 2014, vol./is. 81/(274-282), 0028-3908 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Kodirov, Sodikdjon A; Wehrmeister, Michael; Colom, Luis V

**Correspondence Address:** Kodirov, Sodikdjon A.: Department of Molecular Physiology & Biophysics, University of Iowa, 51 Newton Road, 5-611 BSB, Iowa City, IA, US, 52252, Sodikdjon-Kodirov@uiowa.edu

**Institution:** Center for Biomedical Studies, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Texas at Brownsville, Brownsville, IA, US; Center for Biomedical Studies, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Texas at Brownsville, Brownsville, IA, US; Center for Biomedical Studies, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Texas at Brownsville, Brownsville, IA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The effects of addictive drugs most commonly occur via interactions with target receptors. The same is true of nicotine and its multiple receptors in a variety of cell types. However, there are also side effects for given substances that can dramatically change cellular, tissue, organ, and organism functions. In this study, we present evidence that nicotine possesses such properties, and modulates neuronal excitability. We recorded whole-cell voltages and currents in neurons situated in the dorsal portion of the lateral septum in acute coronal brain slices of adult rats. Our experiments in the lateral septum revealed that nicotine directly affects HCN-hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide gated nonselective cation channels. We demonstrate that nicotine effects persist despite the concurrent application of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors' antagonists-mecamylamine, methyllycaconitine, and dihydro--erythroidine. These results are novel in regard to HCN channels in the septum, in general, and in their sensitivity to nicotine, in particular. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Nicotine  
\*Nucleotides  
\*Septal Nuclei

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 45. Involvement of GABAB receptors in biochemical alterations induced by anxiety-related responses to nicotine in mice: Genetic and pharmacological approaches.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, June 2014, vol./is. 81/(31-41), 0028-3908 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Varani, Andres P; Pedron, Valeria T; Bettler, Bernhard; Balerio, Graciela N

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**Institution:** Instituto de Investigaciones Farmacologicas, CONICET, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Instituto de Investigaciones Farmacologicas, CONICET, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Department of Biomedicine, Institute of Physiology, University of Basel, Basel,

Switzerland; Instituto de Investigaciones Farmacologicas (CONICET), Buenos Aires, Argentina

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Previous studies from our laboratory showed that anxiety-related responses induced by nicotine (NIC), measured by the elevated plus maze, were abolished by 2-OH-saclofen (GABAB receptor antagonist) (1 mg/kg; ip) or the lack of GABAB receptors (GABAB1 knockout mice). Based on these behavioral data, the aims of the present study were: 1) to evaluate the possible neurochemical changes (dopamine, DA, serotonin, 5-HT, 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetic acid, DOPAC, 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid, 5-HIAA and noradrenaline, NA) and the c-Fos expression induced by the anxiolytic (0.05 mg/kg) or anxiogenic (0.8 mg/kg) doses of NIC in the dorsal raphe (DRN) and lateral septal (LSN) nucleus; 2) to study the possible involvement of GABAB receptors on the neurochemical alterations and c-Fos expression induced by NIC (0.05 and 0.8 mg/kg), using both pharmacological (2-OH-saclofen) and genetic (mice GABAB1 knockout) approaches. The results revealed that in wild-type mice, NIC (0.05 mg/kg) increased the concentration of 5-HT and 5-HIAA ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the DRN, and NIC (0.8 mg/kg) increased the levels of 5-HT ( $p < 0.01$ ) and NA ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the LSN. Additionally, 2-OH-saclofen pretreatment (1 mg/kg, ip) or the lack of GABAB receptors abolished these neurochemical changes induced by NIC ( $p < 0.01$ ,  $p < 0.05$ , respectively). On the other hand, NIC 0.05 and 0.8 mg/kg increased ( $p < 0.01$ ) the c-Fos expression in the DRN and LSN respectively, in wild-type mice. In addition, 2-OH-saclofen pretreatment (1 mg/kg, ip) or the lack of GABAB receptors prevented the c-Fos alterations induced by NIC ( $p < 0.01$ ). In summary, both approaches show that GABAB receptors would participate in the modulation of anxiolytic- and anxiogenic-like responses induced by NIC, suggesting the potential therapeutic target of these receptors for the tobacco addiction treatment. (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:**

\*Anxiety  
\*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid  
\*Nicotine  
\*Pharmacology  
Mice

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**

Available from *Elsevier* in *Neuropharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date  
Available from *Elsevier* in *Neuropharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

**46. Review of Drugs.****Citation:**

Journal of Social Work, May 2014, vol./is. 14/3(336), 1468-0173;1741-296X (May 2014)

**Author(s):**

Barrie, Ken

**Institution:**

University of the West of Scotland, Scotland

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Reviews the book, *Drugs* by Richard Hammersley and Phil Dalgarno (2012). This short book is part of a series on policy and practice in social care. It explores the "drug problem" in Scotland, and responses to it, from around 1980 to date. During this period the drug problem was defined predominantly as opioid drug injecting, whilst the authors emphasize that drug use, and problems, are much more varied. Influences which drive drug use and problems are analyzed, including a cultural enthusiasm for inebriation and intoxication, traditionally and currently featuring alcohol. The authors also explore social factors such as deprivation and inequality. Despite the Scottish focus the book is not parochial. For the future the book looks to the use of evidence, as a replacement for the morality approach which underpins perceptions of drug users and public policy, focusing on the causes of drug problems in society, rather than knee jerk reactions to the newest

problem drug. The book is written in a succinct and engaging style, providing a critical introduction to key themes, and should be read by interested individuals, including those employed in the media. It should be of interest to students of social and health sciences, including academics who need to update or incorporate drug issues into program design and teaching. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Government Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Social Services](#)  
[Society](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. Support utilization by partners of self-identified sex addicts.

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**Citation:** Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy, July 2014, vol./is. 40/4(339-348), 0092-623X;1521-0715 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Pollard, Sara E; Hook, Joshua N; Corley, M. Deborah; Schneider, Jennifer P

**Correspondence Address:** Hook, Joshua N.: University of North Texas, Department of Psychology, 1155 Union Circle #311280, Denton, TX, US, 76203, joshua.hook@unt.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of North Texas, Denton, TX, US; Department of Psychology, University of North Texas, Denton, TX, US; Sante Center for Healing, Argyle, TX, US; Arizona Community Physicians, Tucson, AZ, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This online survey examined the support resources used by partners of sex addicts. Partners (N = 92) answered questions about which sources of support they found most useful, relationship functioning, and demographic and background variables. Partners rated therapists, spirituality, support groups, and friends as most useful; and the mate, their children, and their other family members as least useful. Participants indicated that they used intrapersonal religious/spiritual activities (e.g., prayer and meditation) more than interpersonal religious/spiritual activities (e.g., religious services and support groups). Older partners sought more religious/spiritual support, and more educated partners rated therapy as more useful. Rating the mate as useful was most strongly associated with positive relationship outcomes. The authors conclude with recommendations for working with partners of sex addicts. (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:** [\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Sexual Addiction](#)  
[\\*Social Support](#)  
[\\*Sexual Partners](#)  
[Spirituality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. Methodological review of treatments for nonparaphilic hypersexual behavior.

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**Citation:** Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy, July 2014, vol./is. 40/4(294-308), 0092-623X;1521-0715 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Hook, Joshua N; Reid, Rory C; Penberthy, J. Kim; Davis, Don E; Jennings, David J

**Correspondence Address:** Hook, Joshua N.: Department of Psychology, University of North Texas, 1155 Union Circle #311280, Denton, TX, US, 76203, joshua.hook@unt.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of North Texas, Denton, TX, US; Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, US; Department of Counseling and Psychological Services, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US; School of Psychology and Counseling, Regent University, Virginia Beach, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Research on nonparaphilic hypersexual behavior has increased in recent years. In the present article, the authors conducted a methodological review of empirical studies that evaluated a treatment for nonparaphilic hypersexual behavior. The authors reviewed several characteristics of the extant studies, including the participants, research designs, treatments evaluated, assessment of nonparaphilic hypersexual behavior, and outcomes. Despite several attempts to explore treatments aimed at attenuating the symptoms of nonparaphilic hypersexual behavior, the findings from this review indicate that much of the outcome research in the field contains significant methodological limitations. The authors conclude by offering recommendations to enhance future outcome research among investigators working with hypersexual populations. (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:** [\\*Hypersexuality](#)  
[\\*Sex Therapy](#)  
[\\*Sexual Addiction](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**49. "SALOME gave my dignity back": The role of randomized heroin trials in transforming lives in the Downtown Eastside of Vancouver, Canada.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Qualitative Studies on Health and Well-being, March 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1748-2623;1748-2631 (Mar 13, 2014)

**Author(s):** Jozaghi, Ehsan

**Correspondence Address:** Jozaghi, Ehsan: School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, 8888 University Drive, Burnaby, BC, Canada, V5A 1S6, eja2@sfu.ca

**Institution:** School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Although numerous studies on heroin-assisted treatment (HAT) have been published in leading international journals, little attention has been given to HAT's clients, their stories, and what constitutes the most influential factor in the treatment process. The present study investigates the role of HAT in transforming the lives of injection drug users (IDUs) in Vancouver, Canada. This study is qualitative focusing on 16 in-depth interviews with patients from the randomized trials of HAT. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and analyzed thematically using NVivo 10 software. The findings revealed a positive change in many respects: the randomized trials reduce criminal activity, sex work, and illicit drug use. In addition, the trials improved the health and social functioning of its clients, with some participants acquiring work or volunteer positions. Many of the participants have been able to reconnect with their family members, which was not possible before the program. Furthermore, the relationship between the staff and patients at the project appears to have transformed the behavior of participants. Attending HAT in Vancouver has been particularly effective in creating a unique microenvironment where IDUs who have attended HAT have been able to form a collective identity advocating for their rights. The result of this research points to the need for continuation of the project beyond the current study, leading toward a permanent program. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Clinical Trials](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [International Journal of Qualitative Studies on Health and Well-being](#)

#### 50. Relationship between human development and drug use: Human development index and drug use.

**Citation:** Salud Mental, January 2014, vol./is. 37/1(35-39), 0185-3325 (Jan-Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Silva, Fernando Salazar; Villatoro Velazquez, Jorge Ameth; Oliva Robles, Natania Froylan; Hynes, Marya; de Marco, Maria

**Correspondence Address:** Silva, Fernando Salazar: Facultad de Salud Publica y Administracion, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Av. Honorio Delgado 430, Limo, Peru, 31, fernando.salazar.s@upch.pe

**Institution:** Universidad Peruana Coyetono Heredia, Limo, Peru; Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Mexico; Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Mexico; Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, Mexico; Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, Mexico

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Human Development Index is currently considered a reference indicator to account for the social and economic situation experienced by countries. Method: This study was conducted using the database from the study "Guiding Elements for Public Policies on Drugs in the Subregion -First Comparative Study on Drug Use and Associated Factors in Population of 15 to 64 years", held in Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Argentina. Target was urban population, from both sexes and of 12 to 65 years. Samples were stratified, three-staged and probabilistic. Sample sizes were theoretical with the inclusion of a non-response rate. Results: Prevalence of drug consumption during last year and last month prior to the survey is higher in countries with high HDI compared with medium HDI countries. Lifetime prevalence of alcohol consumption is higher in countries with medium HDI compared with those with high HDI. There is less consumption in lifetime prevalence of legal drugs of countries with higher human development index and an equal rate of cigarette consumption. Discussion: High development index implies that the inhabitants of a country have a long and healthy life, more access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. Population with a favorable view on these indicators are not only exposed, but they are also active drug users. The higher the index of human development is, the higher the drug consumption rates are, which indicate that although the human development index can reflect material or economic improvements, it is not necessarily traduced in the human value of the people or society and does not assure quality of life or well-being. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Human Development Economics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**51. Men who have sex with men: Health risks, methamphetamine use, and approaches to preventive care.**

**Citation:** Journal of Men's Health, March 2013, vol./is. 10/1(8-13), 1875-6867;1875-6859 (Mar 2013)

**Author(s):** Espejo, Jay B

**Correspondence Address:** Espejo, Jay B.: Department of Family Medicine, University of California, 1920 Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica, CA, US, 90404, jayespejomdmph@gmail.com

**Institution:** Department of Family Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Men who have sex with men (MSM) is a term that refers to all males who engage in sexual activity with other men. Risky sexual behaviors among MSM lead to disproportionately high prevalence rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Research has also shown that, compared to other men, MSM are at an increased risk for many mental health conditions, and at increased risk for substance abuse. This paper examines the links in MSM between substance abuse, specifically the psychostimulant drug, methamphetamine, risky sexual behaviors and approaches to preventive and primary care, as illustrated by a case study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Prevention](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[Same Sex Intercourse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**52. Sleep Architecture for cocaine addicts during chronic abstinence.**

**Original Title:** Arquitectura de sueno en dependientes de la cocaína en abstinencia crónica.

**Citation:** Psicología Iberoamericana, July 2013, vol./is. 21/2(48-59), 1405-0943 (Jul-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Lopez, Claudia Orantes; Guerrero, Fructuoso Ayala; Ubach, Milagros Mendez; Tena, Roberto Oropeza; Garcia, Francisco L. Juarez

**Institution:** Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México; Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México; Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatría Ramón de la Fuente Muniz, México; Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo, México; Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatría Ramón de la Fuente Muniz, México

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** During abstinence, cocaine users experience sleeping problems for at least three weeks depending on the frequency, amount and length of their habit. Relatively little information exists on the types of sleep during long periods of abstinence from cocaine, since there are no reports after three months of abstinence. The objective of the study was to study the effects on sleep on cocaine addicts during chronic abstinence, from the third to the sixth month. During their abstinence period, ten cocaine addicts were given polysomnographies, by sex, age and body mass index (BMI), and paired with 10 non-users. The results show alterations in sleep architecture, a reduction in sleep latency, and the amount of REM sleep. Additionally, there was a significant increase in the length of the N1 phase and sleep efficiency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abstinence](#)  
[\\*REM Sleep](#)  
[Habits](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 53. Isolating the delay component of impulsive choice in adolescent rats.

**Citation:** *Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience*, January 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5145 (Jan 27, 2014)

**Author(s):** McClure, Jesse; Podos, Jeffrey; Richardson, Heather N

**Correspondence Address:** Richardson, Heather N.: Psychology Department, University of Massachusetts, Tobin Hall, 135 Hicks Way, Amherst, MA, US, 10003, hrichardson@cns.umass.edu

**Institution:** Neuroscience and Behavior Program, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, MA, US; Biology Department, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, MA, US; Psychology Department, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Impulsive choice—the preference for small immediate rewards over larger delayed rewards—has been linked to various psychological conditions ranging from behavioral disorders to addiction. These links highlight the critical need to dissect the various components of this multifaceted behavioral trait. Delay discounting tasks allow researchers to study an important factor of this behavior: how the subjective value of a reward changes over a delay period. However, existing methods of delay discounting include a confound of different reward sizes within the procedure. Here we present a new approach of using a single constant reward size to assess delay discounting. A complementary approach could hold delay constant and assess the utility of changing quantities of a reward. Isolating these behavioral components can advance our ability to explore the behavioral complexity of impulsive choice. We present in detail the methods for isolating delay, and further capitalize on this method by pairing it with a standard peak interval task to test whether individual variation in delay discounting can be explained by differences in perception of time in male and female adolescent rats. We find that rats that were more precise in discriminating time intervals were also less impulsive in their choice. Our data suggest that differences in timing and delay discounting are not causally related, but instead are more likely influenced by a common factor. Further, the mean-level change in our measure between post-natal day 28 and 42 suggests this test may be capturing a developmental change in this factor. In summary, this new method of isolating individual components of impulsive choice (delay or quantity) can be efficiently applied in either adolescent or adult animal models and may help elucidate the mechanisms underlying impulsivity and its links to psychological disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Choice Behavior](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Delay Discounting](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience](#)

### 54. Not competent and not restorable: Now what?

**Citation:** Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law, March 2014, vol./is. 42/1(113-115), 1093-6793 (Mar 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Sirken, Remy A; Dike, Charles

**Institution:** Law and Psychiatry Division, Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Law and Psychiatry Division, Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article discusses that individuals found not competent and not restorable pose a significant challenge to the criminal justice system. Their inability to stand trial places them in legal limbo and can create an uncomfortable position for prosecutors, judges, and the community at large. The vexing question is, should these individuals, by virtue of their being not restorable to competency, be absolved of all their charges and released into the community, or should there be another mechanism to hold them accountable? This case illustrates that struggle. In Connecticut, charges involving death or serious injury have a statutory provision for judges to require periodic competency evaluation of defendants found unrestorable until the statute of limitations for the offense(s) expires. Should defendants be found to have regained competency at any of these assessments, their charges could be reinstated and the trial recommenced. However, the statute is silent with regard to individuals found unrestorable on less severe charges. In such situations, the judges may order the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services to apply for civil commitment in a psychiatric hospital. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Behavior](#)  
[\\*Criminal Justice](#)  
[\\*Forensic Psychology](#)  
[\\*Individual Differences](#)  
[Virtue](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law Online](#)

#### 55. Predictors of detention among juveniles referred for a court clinic forensic evaluation.

**Citation:** Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law, March 2014, vol./is. 42/1(56-65), 1093-6793 (Mar 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Tolou-Shams, Marina; Rizzo, Christie J; Conrad, Selby M; Johnson, Sarah; Oliveira, Cassandra; Brown, Larry K

**Correspondence Address:** Tolou-Shams, Marina: Hasbro Children's Research Center, One Hoppin Street, Suite 204, Providence, RI, US, 02903, mtoloushams@lifespan.org

**Institution:** Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Bradley Hasbro Children's Research Center, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, RI, US; Bouve College of Health Sciences Graduate School, Northeastern University, Boston, MA, US; MCPHS University, Worcester, MA, US; Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Juvenile offenders have disproportionately high rates of psychiatric and substance use disorders relative to their nonoffending counterparts. Less is known about the impact of psychiatric and substance use disorders on repeat juvenile justice involvement among juveniles specifically referred for forensic mental health evaluations. We describe the demographic, psychiatric, and legal history background of 404 juveniles who underwent a court clinic forensic mental health evaluation, and we examine the association between these factors and detention rates of 20 percent over a 12-month postevaluation period.

After accounting for known predictors of reoffending, such as prior offense history and externalizing disorders, dual diagnosis (i.e., co-occurring psychiatric and substance use disorders) remained a salient predictor of future detention. Consistent with prior literature on juvenile offending, substance use may greatly enhance the likelihood of subsequent detention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adjudication](#)  
[\\*Evaluation](#)  
[\\*Forensic Evaluation](#)  
[\\*Juvenile Justice](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Psychiatry](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law Online*

#### 56. VTA GABA neurons modulate specific learning behaviors through the control of dopamine and cholinergic systems.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, January 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5153 (Jan 22, 2014)

**Author(s):** Creed, Meaghan C; Ntamati, Niels R; Tan, Kelly R

**Correspondence Address:** Tan, Kelly R.: Department of Basic Neurosciences, University of Geneva, 1 rue Michel Servet, Geneva, Switzerland, CH 1211, kelly.tan@unige.ch

**Institution:** Department of Basic Neurosciences, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland;  
 Department of Basic Neurosciences, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland;  
 Department of Basic Neurosciences, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The mesolimbic reward system is primarily comprised of the ventral tegmental area (VTA) and the nucleus accumbens (NAc) as well as their afferent and efferent connections. This circuitry is essential for learning about stimuli associated with motivationally-relevant outcomes. Moreover, addictive drugs affect and remodel this system, which may underlie their addictive properties. In addition to dopamine (DA) neurons, the VTA also contains approximately 30% -aminobutyric acid (GABA) neurons. The task of signaling both rewarding and aversive events from the VTA to the NAc has mostly been ascribed to DA neurons and the role of GABA neurons has been largely neglected until recently. GABA neurons provide local inhibition of DA neurons and also long-range inhibition of projection regions, including the NAc. Here we review studies using a combination of in vivo and ex vivo electrophysiology, pharmacogenetic and optogenetic manipulations that have characterized the functional neuroanatomy of inhibitory circuits in the mesolimbic system, and describe how GABA neurons of the VTA regulate reward and aversion-related learning. We also discuss pharmacogenetic manipulation of this system with benzodiazepines (BDZs), a class of addictive drugs, which act directly on GABA receptors located on GABA neurons of the VTA. The results gathered with each of these approaches suggest that VTA GABA neurons bi-directionally modulate activity of local DA neurons, underlying reward or aversion at the behavioral level. Conversely, long-range GABA projections from the VTA to the NAc selectively target cholinergic interneurons (CINs) to pause their firing and temporarily reduce cholinergic tone in the NAc, which modulates associative learning. Further characterization of inhibitory circuit function within and beyond the VTA is needed in order to fully understand the function of the mesolimbic system under normal and pathological conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Creed, Ntamati and Tan; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Dopamine  
 \*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid  
 \*Nucleus Accumbens  
 \*Tegmentum  
 \*Interneurons  
 Benzodiazepines  
 Pharmacology  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*

### 57. Drug and sexual HIV risk behaviours related to knowledge of HIV serostatus among injection drug users in Houston, Texas.

**Citation:** International Journal of STD & AIDS, February 2014, vol./is. 25/2(89-95), 0956-4624;1758-1052 (Feb 2014)  
**Author(s):** Noor, Syed W. B; Ross, Michael W; Lai, Dejian; Risser, Jan M  
**Correspondence Address:** Noor, Syed W. B., WBOB-300, 1300 2nd St South, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55454, snoor@umn.edu  
**Institution:** Division of Epidemiology and Community Health, University of Minnesota School of Public Health, Minneapolis, MN, US; Division of Health Promotion and Behavioral Sciences, University of Texas School of Public Health, Houston, TX, US; Division of Biostatistics, University of Texas School of Public Health, Houston, TX, US; Division of Epidemiology, Human Genetics and Environmental Sciences, University of Texas School of Public Health, Houston, TX, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This study examines the association between drug and sexual HIV risk behaviours and knowledge of HIV serostatus among a sample of injection drug users, recruited into the 2009 National HIV Behavioral Surveillance project. We calculated prevalence ratios and associated 95% confidence intervals of reporting a given risk behaviour comparing injection drug users unaware of their serostatus and HIV-negative to HIV-positive injection drug users. Of 523 participants, 21% were unaware of their HIV serostatus. The three groups were not different from each other in terms of drug use behaviours; however, injection drug users unaware of their HIV serostatus were 33% more likely to report having more than three sexual partners in the past 12 months and 45% more likely to report having unprotected sex compared to HIV-positive injection drug users. We observed markedly higher prevalence of sexual risk behaviours among injection drug users unaware of their serostatus, but drug-use risk behaviours were similar across the groups. (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:** \*AIDS Prevention  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Health Knowledge  
 \*Intravenous Drug Usage  
 \*Sexual Risk Taking  
 HIV  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *International Journal of STD and AIDS*

**58. Addiction to mobile text messaging applications is nothing to "lol" about.**

- Citation:** The Social Science Journal, March 2014, vol./is. 51/1(57-69), 0362-3319 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Sultan, Abdullah J
- Correspondence Address:** Sultan, Abdullah J.: Department of Management and Marketing, Kuwait University, P.O. Box 5486, Safat, Kuwait, 13055, asultan@cba.edu.kw
- Institution:** Department of Management and Marketing, Kuwait University, Safat, Kuwait
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The recent use of mobile text messaging applications, such as Blackberry Messenger (BBM) and WhatsApp, has increased greatly throughout the world. Unfortunately, this advanced technology is not without problems. In this study, the researcher argues that BBM and WhatsApp may generate noticeable improvements in consumer's lives but may simultaneously cause serious social and personal problems, including addiction to these applications. Amazingly, this topic has received little if any attention from consumer behaviorists, who need to understand the psychological factors that affect BBM and WhatsApp consumers. Hence, the current research examines two personality traits-extraversion and social anxiety-that influence consumer attitudes toward these applications. The results of a survey from 552 BBM and WhatsApp consumers in Kuwait indicate that the interaction effect of extraversion and social anxiety is significantly related to consumer attitudes toward BBM and WhatsApp. Furthermore, addiction to these applications plays a mediating role in the examined effect. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Western Social Science Association; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Extraversion](#)  
[\\*Social Anxiety](#)  
[\\*Computer Mediated Communication](#)  
[\\*Social Media](#)  
[Consumer Attitudes](#)  
[Consumer Behavior](#)  
[Messages](#)  
[Telephone Systems](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**59. Productive addicts and harm reduction: How work reduces crime-But not drug use.**

- Citation:** Social Problems, February 2014, vol./is. 61/1(105-130), 0037-7791;1533-8533 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Uggen, Christopher; Shannon, Sarah K. S
- Correspondence Address:** Uggen, Christopher: University of Minnesota, 267 19th Avenue South #909, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55455, uggen001@umn.edu
- Institution:** University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** From the Works Progress Administration of the New Deal to the Job Corps of the Great Society era, employment programs have been advanced to fight poverty and social disorder. In today's context of stubborn unemployment and neoliberal policy change, supported work programs are once more on the policy agenda. This article asks whether work reduces crime and drug use among heavy substance users. And, if so, whether it is the income from the job that makes a difference, or something else. Using the nation's largest randomized job experiment, we first estimate the treatment effects of a basic work opportunity and then partition these effects into their economic and extra-economic

components, using a logit decomposition technique generalized to event history analysis. We then interview young adults leaving drug treatment to learn whether and how they combine work with active substance use, elaborating the experiment's implications. Although supported employment fails to reduce cocaine or heroin use, we find clear experimental evidence that a basic work opportunity reduces predatory economic crime, consistent with classic criminological theory and contemporary models of harm reduction. The rate of robbery and burglary arrests fell by approximately 46 percent for the work treatment group relative to the control group, with income accounting for a significant share of the effect. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for the Study of Social Problems, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Crime](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Employment Status](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[Crime Prevention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 60. Marijuana use and health in primary care.

**Citation:** Journal of General Internal Medicine, February 2014, vol./is. 29/2(282), 0884-8734;1525-1497 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Fuster, Daniel; Samet, Jeffrey H; Saitz, Richard

**Correspondence Address:** Fuster, Daniel: Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Section of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, Boston Medical Center, 801 Massachusetts Avenue, 2nd floor (Room #2022C), Boston, MA, US, 02118-2335, Daniel.Fuster@bmc.org

**Institution:** Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Section of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Section of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Section of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reply by the current author to the comments made by Okafor Chukwuemeka (see record 2014-04617-009) on the original article (see record 2014-00632-027). The commentators agree that their sample might not be generalizable to all marijuana users. However, the commentators believe that a sample identified by screening in primary care is important, given that prior studies have focused on other selected samples, like patients receiving treatment for addiction. The authors believe that a study using a comparison group of primary care patients that do not use drugs is needed. In spite of the fact that the interpretation of results with a reference category of "no drug use" would be easier, the absence of any dose response clearly reduces the likelihood that a causal association exists between frequency of marijuana use and the outcomes of interest. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of General Internal Medicine; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Emergency Services](#)  
[\\*Health Care Utilization](#)  
[\\*Marijuana Usage](#)  
[\\*Primary Health Care](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 61. Obesity status of middle school students in Xiangtan and its relationship with Internet addiction.

**Citation:** Obesity, February 2014, vol./is. 22/2(482-487), 1930-7381;1930-739X (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Li, Menglong; Deng, Yunlong; Ren, Yujia; Guo, Shaodan; He, Xiaoqin

**Correspondence Address:** Deng, Yunlong, 48548047@qq.com

**Institution:** Third Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, China; Third Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, China; Nursing College of Xiangtan, Xiangtan, China; Third Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, China; Third Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To investigate the state of middle school students' obesity in Xiangtan, China and to study the influence of Internet addiction on obesity. Subjects: 1,150 junior and senior middle school students in Xiangtan, China. Design and Methods: The research subjects were select randomly for the study. The height and body weight of human body were measured and the obesity state was judged according to BMI value and the Working Group on Obesity in China (WGOC) standard. The questionnaire for the survey of middle school students' basic situation was designed and a survey of the respondents' personal information and the contributory factors to obesity was conducted. The Middle School Students' Internet Addiction Diagnosis Scale was adopted for measuring and judging the Internet addiction of the research subjects. Results: (1) The total detection rate of obesity was 23.57%. (2) The overall detection rate of Internet addiction was 21.23%. (3) The detection rate of obesity in middle school students with Internet addiction (32.92%) was significantly higher than that without Internet addiction (21.06%). Logistic regression showed that Internet addiction was an independent risk factor of obesity. Conclusion: Internet addiction is related to obesity of middle school students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Obesity Society; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Middle School Students](#)  
[\\*Obesity](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 62. Empirical examination of a Venn diagram heuristic for understanding the relationship between addiction, psychiatric comorbidity and trauma.

**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, January 2014, vol./is. 7/1(84-91), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Rojas, Julio I; Brand, Michael; Li, Ji

**Correspondence Address:** Rojas, Julio I., julio-rojas@ouhsc.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, OUHSC College of Medicine, Oklahoma City, OK, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, OUHSC College of Medicine, Oklahoma City, OK, US; Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, College of Public Health, Oklahoma City, OK, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Addiction, psychiatric comorbidity and trauma are common among patients and associated with a more complex course and poorer prognosis. The lack of a framework for understanding these chronic, complex conditions creates difficulties for clinicians and patients. A Venn diagram heuristic was previously proposed to conceptualize the relationship between addiction, psychiatric illness and trauma ([Rojas, J. I. (2012). A Venn diagram heuristic for working with co-occurring disorders and trauma. *Mental Health and Substance Use, iFirst Article*, 1-10. doi:10.1080/17523281.2012.712050]). We were interested in examining the relationship between addiction, psychiatric illness and trauma via retrospective chart reviews among the participants evaluated in our outpatient program for impaired professionals. The current study sought to empirically examine the Venn diagram heuristic by using objective psychological test results from the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI). Specifically, we sought to determine the degree to which addiction, psychiatric illness and trauma contributed to global distress. Using the PAI-Alcohol and PAI-Drug Scales to represent addiction, the PAI-Depression and Anxiety Scales to represent psychiatric illness, the PAI-Anxiety-related Disorder-Traumatic Stress subscale to represent trauma and the PAI-Stress scale as an indicator global distress, we were able to determine that approximately 40% of the variance in global distress can be explained by addiction, psychiatric illness and trauma. However, most of the 40% is accounted for by the shared relationship between psychiatric illness and trauma (18%), and psychiatric illness (12%). Implications for diagnosis and treatment are proposed. (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:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Heuristic Modeling](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[Psychodiagnostic Typologies](#)  
[Clinical Models](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 63. Early maladaptive schemas in a sample of airline pilots seeking residential substance use treatment: An initial investigation.

**Citation:** *Mental Health and Substance Use*, January 2014, vol./is. 7/1(73-83), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Jan 2014)

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

**Correspondence Address:** Shorey, Ryan C., rshorey@utk.edu

**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:** Recent research has begun to examine the early maladaptive schemas of substance abusers, as it is believed that targeting these core beliefs in treatment may result in improved substance use outcomes. One special population that has received scant attention in the research literature, despite high levels of substance use, is airline pilots. The current study examined the early maladaptive schemas of a sample of airline pilots (n = 64) who were seeking residential treatment for alcohol dependence and whether they differed in early maladaptive schemas from non-pilot substance abusers who were also seeking residential treatment for alcohol dependence (n = 45). Pre-existing medical records from patients of a residential substance abuse treatment facility were reviewed for the current study. Of the 18 early maladaptive schemas, results demonstrated that pilots scored higher than non-pilots on the early maladaptive schema of unrelenting standards (high internalized standards of behavior), whereas non-pilots scored higher on insufficient

self-control (low frustration tolerance and self-control). Early maladaptive schemas may be a relevant treatment target for substance abuse treatment seeking pilots and non-pilots. (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:** \*Aircraft Pilots  
 \*Alcohol Rehabilitation  
 \*Alcoholism  
 \*Health Care Seeking Behavior  
 \*Residential Care Institutions  
 Adaptability (Personality)  
 Schema  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 64. Predictors of service use of patients with co-morbid mental health and substance use disorders across seven European sites.

**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, January 2014, vol./is. 7/1(31-58), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Baldacchino, A; Merinder, L.B; Neufeind, J; Gervin, M; Lack, C; Meder, J; Sieroslowski, J; Greacen, T; Hyldager, E; Clancy, C; Sorsa, M; Laijarvi, H; Charzynska, K; Baeck-Moller, K

**Correspondence Address:** Baldacchino, A., a.baldacchino@dundee.ac.uk

**Institution:** Centre for Addiction Research and Education Scotland (CARES), Division of Neuroscience, Medical Research Institute, University of Dundee, Dundee, Scotland; Department of Psychiatry, Riskov, Aarhus, Denmark; School of Medicine, University of St. Andrews, Fife, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, Cambridge University, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, Cambridge University, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Institute of Psychiatry & Neurology, Warsaw, Poland; Department of Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Institute of Psychiatry & Neurology, Warsaw, Poland; Laboratoire de Recherche de l'EPS Maison-Blanche, Paris, France; Department of Psychiatry, Riskov, Aarhus, Denmark; Department of Mental Health, Middlesex University, London, United Kingdom; Department of Nursing Science, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland; Department of Nursing Science, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland; Department of Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Institute of Psychiatry & Neurology, Warsaw, Poland; Department of Psychiatry, Riskov, Aarhus, Denmark

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to identify factors which predict service use over time in patients with co-morbid mental health and substance use disorders (dual diagnosis). Three hundred and fifty-two patients with dual diagnosis were recruited from acute psychiatric inpatient units at seven European sites. At baseline and 9 months follow-up, socio-demographic and clinical information, as well as information concerning the use of treatment services was collected. Predictors for use of psychiatric and substance misuse services at follow-up were studied using multinomial logistic regression models. At follow-up, patients with dual diagnosis used psychiatric services significantly more than substance use services. The main predictor of service use at follow-up is influenced by the study site and not by psychopathology. More networking and signposting are needed especially for substance misuse services. Service provision and planning can improve access of vulnerable populations even when psychopathology improves. (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:** \*Comorbidity  
 \*Drug Abuse

\*Dual Diagnosis  
 \*Health Care Utilization  
 \*Mental Disorders

**Source:** PsycINFO

**65. Mental health and drug and alcohol comorbidity in young people of refugee background: A review of the literature.**

**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, January 2014, vol./is. 7/1(19-30), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Posselt, Miriam; Galletly, Cherrie; de Crespigny, Charlotte; Procter, Nicholas

**Correspondence Address:** Posselt, Miriam, miriam.posselt@adelaide.edu.au

**Institution:** University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia; University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia; University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia; University of South Australia, Adelaide, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This review describes the existing knowledge concerning mental health (MH) and drug and alcohol problems in young people of refugee background. We explore the extent to which comorbid MH and alcohol and other drug (AOD) conditions (comorbidity) are likely to be experienced by young people of refugee background and investigate what is known about engaging and supporting young refugees with comorbidity in health services. Much of the literature suggests that young refugees are at a high risk of developing MH and AOD disorders. While it has been established that significant barriers to service engagement and service provision exist for young people of refugee background with one disorder, we suggest the risk may be higher for those experiencing comorbidity as they not only face cultural and linguistic barriers but are also often required to effectively navigate two different service sectors. Directions for future research are discussed. (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:** \*Alcohol Abuse  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Health Care Utilization  
 \*Mental Health  
 \*Refugees  
 Comorbidity

**Source:** PsycINFO

**66. Culture, identity and the embodiment of illicit drug use in Nepal.**

**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, January 2014, vol./is. 7/1(5-18), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Jha, Chandra Kant; Plummer, David

**Correspondence Address:** Jha, Chandra Kant, chandrakjha@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Everest Integrated Development Society (EIDS), Saptari, Nepal; School of Public Health, Tropical Medicine & Rehabilitation Sciences, James Cook University, Townsville, QLD, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study explores the lived experiences of people who use illegal drugs in Nepal and how those experiences relate to culture, identity and the uptake of drugs. A phenomenological approach was used to explore the meanings associated with illicit drugs. The study revealed that the meanings that people associate with their use of drugs are deeply rooted in their sense of 'self', their construction of 'identity' and their sense of

belonging in relation to peers. These factors play an important role in the way young people are introduced to drugs and their decisions to continue using them. These deeply embedded meanings are tied to social expectations. Rather than being a new feature of Nepali society, cultural, religious, traditional and social contexts are often congruent with initiating and maintaining drug use. Although a range of psychosocial factors provides influential avenues into drug use, reciprocal support systems are not readily available to help users to quit. Peer groups and networks play a central role in constructing meanings around drug use, for learning the fairly complex 'art' of usage and for maintaining and transmitting drug using practices and traditions. There also seems to be a lack of recognition of the serious consequences of illicit drug use. The findings of this study provide clues for better approaches to prevention. (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:** [\\*Culture \(Anthropological\)](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Self Concept](#)  
[\\*Social Identity](#)  
[\\*Sociocultural Factors](#)  
[Illegal Drug Distribution](#)  
[Drugs](#)  
[Meaning](#)  
[Phenomenology](#)  
[Society](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 67. Considering discontinuation of drug use as a potentially traumatizing event.

**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, January 2014, vol./is. 7/1(1-4), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Williams, Izaak L

**Correspondence Address:** Williams, Izaak L., izaakw@hawaii.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Hawai'i, Honolulu, HI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** As a trauma-informed clinician working with substance use disorder (SUD) patients I find it highly interesting that the trauma-informed care curriculum says virtually nothing about discontinuation of drug use qualifying as a potentially traumatizing event. The idea that patients who have been emotionally attached to their drug of choice might generate feelings leading to symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) after "giving up" their drug of choice is a phenomenon that the clinical literature has paid little attention to. For SUD patients to understand that that is the potential source and cause of their emotional, psychological, physiological, and behavioral symptoms, can in turn help them make sense of why they feel the way they do. Such an approach to trauma-informed care in the venue of SUD treatment can help clients see the relevance of that approach in the absence of their experiencing a classically recognized trauma event. This letter attempts to provoke dialog among trauma-informed clinicians that spurs consideration for the comparison of DSM-5 criteria for PTSD and drug-loss-induced PTSD-like symptoms among patients in SUD treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)

[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Sobriety](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**68. Influences on substance use cessation during pregnancy: An exploratory study of women on probation and parole.**

**Citation:** Criminal Justice Studies: A Critical Journal of Crime, Law & Society, January 2014, vol./is. 27/1(96-113), 1478-601X;1478-6028 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Stone, Rebecca J; Morash, Merry

**Correspondence Address:** Stone, Rebecca J.: School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, 655 Auditorium Rd, Room 560 Baker Hall, East Lansing, MI, US, 48824, stonere3@msu.edu

**Institution:** School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, US; School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Research suggests that a lack of family support, low self-efficacy, mental illness, and life stressors increase the likelihood of women using illicit substances during their pregnancies. These risk factors often characterize the lives of women on probation and parole. The current study uses data from a larger study of women on supervision to explore the risk and protective factors of substance use during pregnancy. Results highlight the importance of self-efficacy, mental health treatment, and family support; and suggest avenues for intervention to improve maternal and infant health outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Parole](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Probation](#)  
[Protective Factors](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**69. The effects of treatment exposure on prison misconduct for female prisoners with substance use, mental health, and co-occurring disorders.**

**Citation:** Criminal Justice Studies: A Critical Journal of Crime, Law & Society, January 2014, vol./is. 27/1(43-62), 1478-601X;1478-6028 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Houser, Kimberly A; Blasko, Brandy L; Belenko, Steven

**Correspondence Address:** Houser, Kimberly A.: Department of Criminal Justice, Kutztown University, 365 Old Main, Kutztown, PA, US, 19530, houser@kutztown.edu

**Institution:** Department of Criminal Justice, Kutztown University, Kutztown, PA, US; George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, US; Department of Criminal Justice, Temple University, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Inmates with mental health and co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders present difficult challenges for correctional institutions and treatment providers. The complex nature of co-occurring disorders further exacerbates these difficulties and is associated with poor treatment compliance and increased likelihood of engaging in institutional misconduct. The current study examines whether exposure to prison-based treatment reduces involvement in prison misconduct among a sample of female prison inmates controlling for disorder types (i.e. mental health disorder only, substance use disorder only, and co-occurring mental and substance use disorders). Findings revealed that with exposure of more than 181 days of treatment, the odds of misconduct involvement among females with co-occurring disorders more than doubled compared to

receiving no treatment. This finding is at odds with treatment retention literature that suggests that a minimum period of time in treatment is needed to affect post-treatment success. Possible explanations for these findings and policy implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology. 2012. Chicago. IL, US. A preliminary version of this paper was presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Behavior Problems](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mentally Ill Offenders](#)  
[Criminal Rehabilitation](#)  
[Criminology](#)  
[Female Criminals](#)  
[Prisoners](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 70. Effectively addressing addiction requires changing the language of addiction.

**Citation:** Journal of Public Health Policy, February 2014, vol./is. 35/1(60-64), 0197-5897;1745-655X (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Richter, Linda; Foster, Susan E

**Correspondence Address:** Richter, Linda: CASA Columbia, New York, NY, US, 10017, lrichter@casacolumbia.org

**Institution:** Policy Research and Analysis Division, CASA Columbia, New York, NY, US; Policy Research and Analysis Division, CASA Columbia, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Public knowledge and attitudes about addiction are largely inconsistent with scientific evidence. The gap between the facts and public and professional perceptions is due in part to the language used to describe the disease and those who have it. A key step in modifying public attitudes and improving how health professionals and policymakers address addiction is to better align the language of addiction with the scientific evidence. Unless we clarify the language, those with the disease will continue to experience the stigma associated with it and attempts to deliver comprehensive and effective evidence-based prevention, treatment, and disease management will be profoundly compromised. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Disease Management](#)  
[Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[Language](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 71. Substance use and abuse in rural America.

**Citation:** Rural public health: Best practices and preventive models., 2014(95-114) (2014)

**Author(s):** Lenardson, Jennifer D; Hartley, David; Gale, John A; Pearson, Karen B

**Institution:** Maine Rural Health Research Center, University of Southern Maine, Portland, ME, US; Maine Rural Health Research Center, University of Southern Maine, Portland, ME, US;

Maine Rural Health Research Center, University of Southern Maine, Portland, ME, US;  
Maine Rural Health Research Center, University of Southern Maine, Portland, ME, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

(from the chapter) The prevalence of substance abuse among rural youth and young adults emphasizes the importance of developing intervention programs that target rural communities, particularly communities in small and remote areas. Substance abuse prevention generally targets alcohol and tobacco as initiation substances and is attentive to youth in order to stop substance use early or ideally before it begins. Prevention efforts are intended to address social influences that put youth at risk and provide social skills to resist pressure to use substances, and target individuals as well as their environment. However, a culture of drinking tolerance in many rural communities has made community-based prevention a challenge. Few substance abuse treatment facilities operate in rural areas, particularly among the most remote rural communities. Where facilities exist, access to intensive services and the full range of professionally recommended services is limited. Travel distances for detox services are lengthy and access to specialty programs for patients for specific needs is incomplete. Treatment models should build on existing primary care and safety net providers and community resources and consider incorporating new technology approaches that could address distance and confidentiality issues. Despite the importance of continuing care and long-term support in abstinence following treatment, little research has examined the availability and role of these services in rural communities. Like other forms of substance abuse treatment, continued recovery services are likely in short supply and, where they exist, group arrangements in small communities may exacerbate confidentiality concerns. Continued financial support and additional research on the prevention and treatment needs of rural areas is essential to decreasing substance abuse in these areas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:**

Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:**

\*Drug Abuse  
\*Intervention  
\*Rural Environments

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**72. Beliefs and experimentation with electronic cigarettes: A prospective analysis among young adults.****Citation:**

American Journal of Preventive Medicine, February 2014, vol./is. 46/2(175-178), 0749-3797 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):**

Choi, Kelvin; Forster, Jean L

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Choi, Kelvin, 1300 South Second Street suite 300, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55454, choix137@umn.edu

**Institution:**

Division of Epidemiology and Community Health, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Division of Epidemiology and Community Health, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Background: Previous cross-sectional studies found that positive beliefs about electronic nicotine delivery systems (commonly known as electronic cigarettes or e-cigarettes) were associated with use of these products. However, the prospective association between these beliefs and subsequent use of e-cigarettes is unclear. Purpose: To identify the beliefs predicting subsequent use of e-cigarettes. Methods: A total of 1379 young adults (mean age = 24.1 years) from the Minnesota Adolescent Community Cohort who reported never using e-cigarettes at baseline (collected Oct 2010-Mar 2011) and completed follow-up data collection (during Oct 2011-Mar 2012) were included in this analysis. Participants' beliefs about e-cigarettes (potential as quit aids, harmfulness and addictiveness relative to cigarettes) were asked at baseline (yes/no). At follow-up, participants were asked if they had ever used e-cigarettes. Logistic regression models were used to assess the associations between beliefs about e-cigarettes and subsequent experimentation. Analysis was conducted in 2012. Results: At follow-up, 7.4% of the sample reported ever using

e-cigarettes (21.6% among baseline current smokers, 11.9% among baseline former smokers, and 2.9% among baseline nonsmokers). Participants who believed e-cigarettes can help people quit smoking and perceived e-cigarettes to be less harmful than cigarettes at baseline were more likely to report experimenting with e-cigarettes at follow-up ( $p < 0.05$ ). These associations did not differ by smoking status. Conclusions: Given that young adults are still developing their tobacco use behaviors, informing them about the lack of evidence to support e-cigarettes as quit aids and the unknown health risk of e-cigarettes may deter young adults from trying these products. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Inc.; HOLDER: American Journal of Preventive Medicine; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Positivism](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [American Journal of Preventive Medicine](#)

### 73. Substance use among elite adolescent athletes: Findings from the GOAL Study.

**Citation:** Scandinavian Journal of Medicine & Science in Sports, February 2014, vol./is. 24/1(250-258), 0905-7188;1600-0838 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Diehl, K; Thiel, A; Zipfel, S; Mayer, J; Schneider, S

**Correspondence Address:** Diehl, K.: Mannheim Institute of Public Health, Social and Preventive Medicine, Ludolf-Krehl-Strasse 7-11, Mannheim, Germany, D-68167, [katharina.diehl@medma.uni-heidelberg.de](mailto:katharina.diehl@medma.uni-heidelberg.de)

**Institution:** Mannheim Institute of Public Health, Social and Preventive Medicine, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany; Institute of Sport Science, Tubingen University, Tubingen, Germany; Department of Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy, University Hospital Tubingen, Tubingen, Germany; Institute of Sport Science, Tubingen University, Tubingen, Germany; Mannheim Institute of Public Health, Social and Preventive Medicine, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Elite athletes often find themselves in a dilemma between maintaining optimal health to be successful and accepting health risks by pushing their physical limits. For elite adolescent athletes, this dilemma becomes a trilemma as they are also confronted with developmental challenges typical for adolescence. As many adolescents encounter different substances during this critical period of development, we analyzed prevalence of substance use to identify determinants related to these behaviors and to compare the prevalences with nonelite athletes. Our main data were drawn from the German Young Olympic Athletes' Lifestyle and Health Management Study (GOAL Study) including 1138 elite adolescent athletes (14-18 years). For comparisons, the data were combined with data from the German Health Interview and Examination Survey for Children and Adolescents (KiGGS). Beside uni- and bivariate analyses, we conducted (conditional) logistic regression analyses. Eighty-six percent had consumed alcohol at least once. Binge drinking was performed by 24% during the last month. Alcohol consumption was positively associated with age, education, technical sports, lower squads, and attending boarding schools. Binge drinking was higher in males, older adolescents, and in technical sports. Smoking (3%) and marijuana use (3%) were less prevalent. Compared with nonelite athletes, they showed less risky behavior except for binge drinking. As we could identify risk groups, prevention and health promotion programs could be developed for this specific target group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Athletes](#)  
[\\*Binge Drinking](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Etiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports*

#### 74. Impulsive reactions to food-cues predict subsequent food craving.

**Citation:** Eating Behaviors, January 2014, vol./is. 15/1(99-105), 1471-0153 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Meule, Adrian; Lutz, Annika P.C; Vogeles, Claus; Kubler, Andrea

**Correspondence Address:** Meule, Adrian: Institute of Psychology, Department of Psychology I, University of Wurzburg, Marcusstr. 9-11, Wurzburg, Germany, 97070, adrian.meule@uni-wuerzburg.de

**Institution:** Institute of Psychology, Department of Psychology I, University of Wurzburg, Wurzburg, Germany; Research Unit INSIDE, Universite du Luxembourg, Walferdange, Luxembourg; Research Unit INSIDE, Universite du Luxembourg, Walferdange, Luxembourg; Institute of Psychology, Department of Psychology I, University of Wurzburg, Wurzburg, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Low inhibitory control has been associated with overeating and addictive behaviors. Inhibitory control can modulate cue-elicited craving in social or alcohol-dependent drinkers, and trait impulsivity may also play a role in food-cue reactivity. The current study investigated food-cue affected response inhibition and its relationship to food craving using a stop-signal task with pictures of food and neutral stimuli. Participants responded slower to food pictures as compared to neutral pictures. Reaction times in response to food pictures positively predicted scores on the Food Cravings Questionnaire-State (FCQ-S) after the task and particularly scores on its hunger subscale. Lower inhibitory performance in response to food pictures predicted higher FCQ-S scores and particularly those related to a desire for food and lack of control over consumption. Task performance was unrelated to current dieting or other measures of habitual eating behaviors. Results support models on interactive effects of top down inhibitory control processes and bottom-up hedonic signals in the self-regulation of eating behavior, such that low inhibitory control specifically in response to appetitive stimuli is associated with increased craving, which may ultimately result in overeating. (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:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Eating Behavior](#)  
[\\*Food](#)  
[\\*Self Regulation](#)  
[Response Inhibition](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 75. Medical specialists' views on the impact of reducing alcohol consumption on prognosis of, and risk of, hospital admission due to specific medical conditions: Results from a Delphi survey.

**Citation:** Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice, February 2014, vol./is. 20/1(100-110), 1356-1294;1365-2753 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Mdege, Noreen D; Raistrick, Duncan; Johnson, Graham

**Correspondence Address:** Mdege, Noreen D.: Department of Health Sciences, University of York, York, United Kingdom, YO10 5DD, noreen.mdege@york.ac.uk

**Institution:** Department of Health Sciences, University of York, York, United Kingdom; Leeds Addiction Unit, Leeds, United Kingdom; Emergency Department, St. James's University Hospital, Leeds, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale, aims and objectives: To find consensus, or lack thereof, on the impact of reducing alcohol consumption on prognosis and the risk of hospital admissions for a number of alcohol-attributable disorders. Methods: A modified two-round Delphi survey utilizing web-based questionnaires to collect quantitative and qualitative data was used. Alcohol treatment experts from cardiology, emergency medicine, gastroenterology and oncology in the United Kingdom were invited to participate. The main outcomes were median impact ratings (on a scale of 1-9) and consensus (unanimous, strong, moderate, weak or no consensus). Results: Of 192 experts invited to participate, 59 completed first questionnaires. The overall retention rate to the second questionnaires was about 51% (30/59). There was strong support that reducing alcohol consumption could result in improvement in prognosis for gastroenterology and emergency medicine patients; but uncertainty on the benefits for cardiology and oncology patients. Overall, the responses from the expert panel did not reflect the assumption that reducing alcohol consumption would result in benefits on hospital admissions for any of the specialties. The specialists viewed the severity of disorders as important when considering the impact of reducing alcohol consumption. Conclusions: The highest impact of treatment for problem drinking in hospitals is considered to be for alcohol-related disorders associated with gastroenterology and emergency medicine. At policy level, if targeted screening for alcohol problems by presenting disease or condition is the strategy of choice, it would be logical to implement screening and easily accessible interventions or addiction specialists within these areas where alcohol treatment is considered as having a high impact. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Hospital Admission](#)  
[\\*Prognosis](#)  
[Hospitalization](#)  
[Physical Disorders](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Surveys](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice*

#### 76. Environmental influences on familial resemblance for drug abuse in first-cousin pairs: A Swedish national study.

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine, January 2014, vol./is. 44/2(371-379), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Kendler, K. S.; Ohlsson, H; Sundquist, K; Sundquist, J

**Correspondence Address:** Kendler, K. S.: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, VCU, Box 980126, Richmond, VA, US, 23298-0126, kendler@vcu.edu

**Institution:** Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Using three independent methods, prior studies in Swedish sibling pairs indicate that environmental factors contribute substantially to familial aggregation for drug abuse (DA). Could we replicate these results in cousin pairs? Method: Using multiple Swedish public databases (1964-2011), we defined DA using medical, legal or pharmacy registry records and examined concordance in full cousin pairs as a function of age differences, younger-older relationships and geographical proximity while growing up. Results: Replicating prior results in siblings, cousin pairs were significantly more similar in their history of DA if they were (i) closer versus more distant in age and (ii) grew up in high versus low geographical proximity to one another. Furthermore, controlling for background factors, having an older cousin with DA conveys a greater risk for DA than having a younger drug-abusing cousin. The greater transmission of DA from older to younger versus younger to older cousin was more prominent in pairs who grew up close to one another. In age difference and geographical proximity analyses, effects were consistently strongest in male-male cousin pairs. In analyses of older -> younger versus younger -> older transmission, effects were stronger in male-male and male-female than in female-female or female-male relative pairs. Conclusions: In accord with prior results in siblings, environmental factors contribute substantially to the familial aggregation of DA in cousins and these effects are, in general, stronger in males than in females. (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:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Environmental Effects](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Family Members](#)  
[Primary Health Care](#)  
[Siblings](#)

**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.

#### 77. Lifetime prevalence and co-morbidity of externalizing disorders and depression in prospective assessment.

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine, January 2014, vol./is. 44/2(315-324), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Hamdi, N. R.; Iacono, W. G

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**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Epidemiological research is believed to underestimate the lifetime prevalence of mental illness due to recall failure and a lack of rapport between researchers and participants. Method: In this prospective study, we examined lifetime prevalence and co-morbidity rates of substance use disorders, antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) and major depressive disorder (MDD) in a representative, statewide Minnesota sample (n = 1252) assessed four times between the ages of 17 and 29 years with very low attrition. Results: Lifetime prevalence rates of all disorders more than doubled between the ages of 17 and 29 years in both men and women, and our prospective rates at the age of 29 years were consistently higher than rates from leading epidemiological surveys. Although there was some variation, the general trend was for lifetime co-morbidity to increase between the ages of 17 and 29 years, and this trend was significant for MDD-alcohol dependence, MDD-nicotine dependence, and ASPD-nicotine dependence. Conclusions: Overall, our results show that emerging adulthood is a high-risk period for the development of mental

illness, with increases in the lifetime prevalence and co-morbidity of mental disorders during this time. More than a quarter of individuals had met criteria for MDD and over a fifth had experienced alcohol dependence by the age of 29 years, indicating that mental illness is more common than is estimated in cross-sectional mental health surveys. These findings have important implications for the measurement of economic burden, resource allocation toward mental health services and research, advocacy organizations for the mentally ill, and etiological theories of mental disorders. (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:** [\\*Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Externalization](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Mental Health Services](#)

**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.

#### 78. Causal beliefs of the public and social acceptance of persons with mental illness: A comparative analysis of schizophrenia, depression and alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine, January 2014, vol./is. 44/2(303-314), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Jan 2014)

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: There is an ongoing debate whether biological illness explanations improve tolerance towards persons with mental illness or not. Several theoretical models have been proposed to predict the relationship between causal beliefs and social acceptance. This study uses path models to compare different theoretical predictions regarding attitudes towards persons with schizophrenia, depression and alcohol dependence. Method: In a representative population survey in Germany (n = 3642), we elicited agreement with belief in biogenetic causes, current stress and childhood adversities as causes of either disorder as described in an unlabelled case vignette. We further elicited potentially mediating attitudes related to different theories about the consequences of biogenetic causal beliefs (attribution theory: onset responsibility, offset responsibility; genetic essentialism: differentness, dangerousness; genetic optimism: treatability) and social acceptance. For each vignette condition, we calculated a multiple mediator path model containing all variables. Results: Biogenetic beliefs were associated with lower social acceptance in schizophrenia and depression, and with higher acceptance in alcohol dependence. In schizophrenia and depression, perceived differentness and dangerousness mediated the largest indirect effects, the consequences of biogenetic causal explanations thus being in accordance with the predictions of genetic essentialism. Psychosocial causal beliefs had differential effects: belief in current stress as a cause was associated with higher acceptance in schizophrenia, while belief in childhood adversities resulted in lower acceptance of a person with depression. Conclusions: Biological causal explanations seem beneficial in alcohol dependence, but harmful in schizophrenia and depression. The negative correlates of believing in childhood adversities as a cause of depression merit

further exploration. (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:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mental Illness \(Attitudes Toward\)](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[Attribution](#)  
[Public Opinion](#)  
[Social Acceptance](#)  
[Theories](#)

**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.

#### 79. Incidence and predictors of suicide attempts among primary-care patients with depressive disorders: A 5-year prospective study.

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine, January 2014, vol./is. 44/2(291-302), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Jan 2014)

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: No previous study has prospectively investigated incidence and risk factors for suicide attempts among primary care patients with depression. Method: In the Vantaa Primary Care Depression Study, a stratified random sample of 1119 patients was screened for depression, and Structured Clinical Interviews for DSM-IV used to diagnose Axis I and II disorders. A total of 137 patients were diagnosed with a DSM-IV depressive disorder. Altogether, 82% of patients completed the 5-year follow-up. Information on timing of suicide attempts, plus major depressive episodes (MDEs) and partial or full remission, or periods of substance abuse were examined with life charts. Incidence of suicide attempts and their stable and time-varying risk factors (phases of depression/substance abuse) were investigated using Cox proportional hazard and Poisson regression models. Results: During the follow-up there were 22 discrete suicide attempts by 14/134 (10.4%) patients. The incidence rates were 0, 5.8 and 107 during full or partial remission or MDEs, or 22.2 and 142 per 1000 patient-years during no or active substance abuse, respectively. In Cox models, current MDE (hazard ratio 33.5, 95% confidence interval 3.6-309.7) was the only significant independent risk factor. Primary care doctors were rarely aware of the suicide attempts. Conclusions: Of the primary care patients with depressive disorders, one-tenth attempted suicide in 5 years. However, risk of suicidal acts was almost exclusively confined to MDEs, with or without concurrent active substance abuse. Suicide prevention among primary care patients with depression should focus on active treatment of major depressive disorder and co-morbid substance use, and awareness of suicide risk. (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:** [\\*Attempted Suicide](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Primary Health Care](#)  
 Comorbidity  
 Risk Factors

**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.

**80. Tobacco habit: Historical, cultural, neurobiological, and genetic features of people's relationship with an addictive drug.**

**Citation:** Perspectives in Biology and Medicine, 2011, vol./is. 54/4(557-577), 0031-5982;1529-8795 (Aut, 2011)

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article reviews the cultural history of man's relationship with tobacco and the steps in the discovery of tobacco addiction. Nicotine dependence (ND) or nicotine addiction (NA), among other forms of drug addiction, continues to be a significant public health problem in the world, as it is associated with major severe diseases such as cardiovascular disease and cancer. Evidence for a genetic influence on smoking behavior and ND has prompted a search for susceptibility genes. Proof has recently accumulated that single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the genetic region encoding the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) subunits 5, 3, and 4 are associated with smoking and ND. In this review, we consider tobacco as the archetype of substance addiction and describe the evolution of the tobacco habit from elite users to lower socioeconomic abusers (by mass marketing and specific targeting of vulnerable groups by the tobacco industry) to exemplify detrimental behavior with major threats to public health. Finally, we discuss the reasons for the difficulty of quitting addictions/habits and highlight possible solutions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Johns Hopkins University Press; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
 Genetics  
 Sociocultural Factors

**Source:** PsycINFO

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