

Search Results

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Search History

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

1. Moderating effects of a craving intervention on the relation between negative mood and heavy drinking following treatment for alcohol dependence.

- Citation:** Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, February 2011, vol./is. 79/1(54-63), 0022-006X;1939-2117 (Feb 2011)
- Author(s):** Witkiewitz, Katie; Bowen, Sarah; Donovan, Dennis M
- Correspondence Address:** Witkiewitz, Katie: Department of Psychology, Washington State University- Vancouver, Vancouver, WA, US, 98686, katie.witkiewitz@wsu.edu
- Institution:** Witkiewitz, Katie: Department of Psychology, Washington State University- Vancouver, Vancouver, WA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: Negative affect is a significant predictor of alcohol relapse, and the relation between negative affect and drinking has been shown to be strongly mediated by alcohol craving. Thus, targeting craving during treatment could potentially attenuate the relation between negative affect and drinking. Method: The current study is a secondary analysis of data from the COMBINE study, a randomized clinical trial that combined pharmacotherapy with behavioral intervention in the treatment of alcohol dependence. Our goal in the current study was to examine whether a treatment module that targeted craving would predict changes in negative mood during the 16-week combined behavioral intervention (n = 776) and the relation among changes in mood, craving, and changes in heavy drinking during treatment and 1 year posttreatment. Results: Changes in negative mood were significantly associated with changes in heavy drinking during treatment ($f^2 = 0.78$). Participants (n = 432) who received the craving module had significantly fewer heavy drinking days during treatment (d = 0.31), and receiving the module moderated the relation between negative mood and heavy drinking during treatment ($f^2 = 0.92$) and 1 year posttreatment ($f^2 = 0.03$). Moderating effects of the craving module were mediated by changes in craving during treatment. Within-subject analyses indicated significant pre- to postmodule reductions in negative mood. Additionally, postmodule craving significantly mediated the association between negative mood and heavy drinking during treatment and at posttreatment. Conclusions: The craving module of the combined behavioral intervention may weaken the relation between negative affect and heavy drinking by fostering greater decreases in craving during treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[Behavior Therapy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

2. Physical health problems among patients seeking treatment for substance use disorders: A comparison of drug dependent and alcohol dependent patients.

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Use, February 2011, vol./is. 16/1(27-37), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Feb 2011)
- Author(s):** Keaney, Francis; Gossop, Michael; Dimech, Anthony; Guerrini, Irene; Butterworth, Michelle; Al-Hassani, Hayder; Morinan, Alun
- Correspondence Address:** Morinan, Alun: King's College, University of London, National Addiction Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, PO Box 048, 4, Windsor Walk, London, United Kingdom, SE5 8AF, alun.morinan@kcl.ac.uk

Institution: Keaney, Francis: King's College, University of London, National Addiction Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and aims: The present study compared the types and severity of physical health problems among patients with drug or alcohol dependence. Design and methods: A total of 252 patients from one inpatient and two outpatient units were interviewed. Data were collected at the start of treatment using a structured research protocol to assess nine health domains, and ratings were made by a medically qualified physician following physical examination of the patient. Results: Physical health problems were common--76% of the sample had at least one problem and 51% had two or more problems. Health problems were often serious and required treatment with the overall level of severity significantly higher ($p < .001$) in alcohol dependent patients and specifically for neurological, gastrointestinal and liver, and dermatological problems. Among alcohol dependent patients, both quantity of drinking prior to treatment and age ($p < .001$) were associated with increased physical morbidity. For drug dependent patients, injection of drugs ($p < .001$) and homelessness ($p = .037$) were associated with poorer physical health. For both groups physical health was poorer among those treated in inpatient than in outpatient settings ($p < .001$). Discussion and Conclusions: The high prevalence of physical health problems among patients who are dependent on alcohol or other drugs emphasizes the importance of a thorough health screening at admission to treatment with provision for, or referral to, appropriate treatment for any problems identified. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[Patients](#)
[Physical Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. Explicating an evidence-based, theoretically informed, mobile technology-based system to improve outcomes for people in recovery for alcohol dependence.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2011, vol./is. 46/1(96-111), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Gustafson, David H; Shaw, Bret R; Isham, Andrew; Baker, Timothy; Boyle, Michael G; Levy, Michael

Correspondence Address: Shaw, Bret R.: Department of Life Sciences Communication, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 316 Hiram Smith Hall, 1545 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI, US, 53706, brshaw@wise.edu

Institution: Gustafson, David H.: Network for the Improvement of Addiction Treatment, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Post-treatment relapse to uncontrolled alcohol use is common. Currently available communication technology can use existing models for relapse prevention to cost-effectively improve long-term relapse prevention. This paper describes: (1) research-based elements of alcohol consumption-related relapse prevention and how they can be encompassed in self-determination theory (SDT) and Marlatt's cognitive behavioral relapse prevention model, (2) how technology could help address the needs of people seeking recovery, (3) a technology-based prototype, organized around sexual transmitted disease and Marlatt's model, and (4) how we are testing a system based on the

ideas in this article and related ethical and operational considerations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[*Technology Communication](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. A review of computer-based interventions used in the assessment, treatment, and research of drug addiction.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2011, vol./is. 46/1(4-9), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Bickel, Warren K; Christensen, Darren R; Marsch, Lisa A

Correspondence Address: Bickel, Warren K.: Center for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, 4301 West Markham Street, Slot #843, Little Rock, AR, US, 72205, WBickel@uams.edu

Institution: Bickel, Warren K.: Center for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Computer-based interventions are cost-efficient methods that may result in greater access to drug addiction treatment. We review recent findings from our laboratory where computer-based interventions have produced outcomes that are comparable to therapist-delivered interventions. We also examine how computer-based interventions targeting substance abuse disorders relate to cognitive functioning. This review will suggest that not only are computer-based interventions cost-efficient and accessible but that they are also effective methods for the motivation, engagement, and treatment of drug-dependent individuals. Moreover, computer-based interventions are compatible with a recently proposed biological mechanism implicated as the basis for drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Assisted Instruction](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[Computers](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Measurement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Smoking-related cue-induced brain activation in adolescent light smokers.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, January 2011, vol./is. 48/1(7-12), 1054-139X (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Rubinstein, Mark L; Luks, Tracy L; Moscicki, Anna-Barbara; Dryden, Wendy; Rait, Michelle A; Simpson, Gregory V

Correspondence Address: Rubinstein, Mark L.: Division of Adolescent Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, University of California, San Francisco, 3333 California Street, Suite 245, San Francisco, CA, US, 94118, rubinsteinm@peds.ucsf.edu

Institution: Rubinstein, Mark L.: Division of Adolescent Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US

Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>Purpose: To examine using functional magnetic resonance imaging whether adolescents with low levels of nicotine exposure (light smokers) display neural activation in areas shown to be involved with addiction in response to smoking-related stimuli.</p> <p>Design/Setting/Participants: A total of 12 adolescent light smokers (aged 13-17, who smoked 1-5 cigarettes per day) and 12 nonsmokers (ages 13-17, never smoked a cigarette) from the San Francisco Bay Area underwent functional magnetic resonance imaging scanning. During scanning, the adolescents were shown photographic blocks of smoking and control cues. Smoking cues comprised pictures of individuals smoking cigarettes and smoking-related objects such as lighters and ashtrays. Neutral cues comprised images of everyday objects and individuals engaged in daily activities. Findings: For smokers, smoking cues elicited greater activation than neutral cues in the mesolimbic reward circuit (left anterior cingulate: $t = 7.04$, $p < .001$; right hippocampus: $t = 6.37$, $p < .001$). We found activation from smoking cues versus neutral cues within both the left and right frontal medial orbital regions ($t = 5.09$, $p < .001$ and $t = 3.94$, $p = .001$, respectively). Nonsmokers showed no significant difference in activation between smoking-related cues and neutral cues. Conclusion: Our finding that smoking cues produced activation in adolescent light smokers in brain regions, similar to that seen in adult and teenage heavy smokers, suggests that adolescents exhibit heightened reactivity to smoking cues even at low levels of smoking. This article adds to the existing published data by suggesting that nicotine dependence may begin with exposure to low levels of nicotine, thus underscoring the need for early intervention among adolescent smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)</p>
Country of Publication:	STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	<p>*Brain</p> <p>*Cues</p> <p>*Nicotine</p> <p>*Tobacco Smoking</p> <p>*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging</p> <p>Addiction</p>
Source:	PsycINFO

6. Who are you going to believe? Adolescents and nicotine addiction.

Citation:	Journal of Adolescent Health, January 2011, vol./is. 48/1(1-2), 1054-139X (Jan 2011)
Author(s):	DiFranza, Joseph R
Institution:	DiFranza, Joseph R.: Department of Family Medicine and Community Health, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>Comments on an article by Mark L. Rubinstein et al. (see record 2010-26607-004). The brain areas that are activated in heavy smokers by images of smoking are the same as those activated in drug addicts by cues for cocaine and opiates. Rubinstein et al. reported that smoking cues activated the left anterior cingulate gyrus, the same brain structure that is activated when addicts crave cocaine or opiates. Moreover, they found that adolescents self-rated strength of addiction correlated highly with neural activation in this area. Subjective, self-rated assessments of addiction in adolescents obtained before the experiment correlated highly with neural activation in a brain region involved in drug addiction. The ability of adolescents' self-assessment of addiction strength to predict the magnitude of neural activation in response to smoking cues helps to establish the validity of these self-reports. The data from Rubinstein et al. are exciting because they show that smokers know their own brains. Clinicians who are taught that patients are the experts on their own symptoms should not find it hard to accept that smokers know the symptoms of nicotine addiction better than anyone else. However, this contradicts current psychiatric thinking. The idea that smokers cannot assess their own addiction reflects the belief that</p>

nicotine addiction is whatever the professionals decide it will be, and unless smokers have educated themselves regarding current psychiatric thinking, they would have no way of knowing whether they are addicted or not. The study performed by Rubinstein et al. suggests that smokers are the best judge of their own addiction, and their judgment should be relied on over theoretical constructs of nicotine addiction in future biological research. The data presented in this study indicate that even very light adolescent smokers provide biologically valid assessments of their own level of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Direct and modifying influences of selected risk factors on children's pre-adoption functioning and post-adoption adjustment.

Citation: Children and Youth Services Review, February 2011, vol./is. 33/2(291-300), 0190-7409 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Goldman, Gerri DeLong; Ryan, Scott D

Correspondence Address: Goldman, Gerri DeLong, 4422 De Len Drive, Panama City, FL, US, 32404, ggold999@comcast.net

Institution: Goldman, Gerri DeLong: College of Social Work, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Child adoption outcomes are influenced by child's behavior and parents' expectations (Haugaard & Hazan, 2003). Pre-adoption risk factors, such as prenatal alcohol, tobacco and/or other drug (ATOD) exposure, male sex, sexual abuse, and multiple out-of-home placements have been linked to increased externalizing (acting out) behaviors that are difficult to manage and are most closely associated with adoption disruption (Barth, 1991, 2001 Rosenthal & Groze, 1991; Smith & Howard, 1999). However, adoption researchers have found that positive outcomes (fewer externalizing behaviors) are possible for children who have been exposed to pre-adoption risk factors, suggesting that adoptive families provide protective environments that allow healing (Barth, 1991, 1993; Barth & Brooks, 2000). The current study sought to increase understanding of the influence of these pre-adoption risk factors on adoption outcome with attention to the influence of prenatal alcohol, tobacco, and/or other drug (ATOD) exposure. Results indicated that pre-adoption functioning was significantly influenced by prenatal ATOD exposure, but post-adoption adjustment was not. Structural equation modeling then was used to analyze both the direct and moderating influences of the identified risk factors on the relationship between the child's pre-adoption functioning and post-adoption adjustment. Negative influences of the risk factors on the child's externalizing behavior, individually and additively, in both direct effects and moderation analyses, were not found, with one exception. The only model to have a statistically significant effect was the moderation analysis containing the interaction of all four risk factors. Child development, child welfare, addiction professionals, and adoptive families will find this information to be of value in their quest to facilitate successful adoptions and growth of healthy children and families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adjustment](#)
[*Adoption \(Child\)](#)
[*Prenatal Exposure](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor, Val66Met single nucleotide polymorphism is not associated with alcohol dependence.

Citation: Psychiatric Genetics, February 2011, vol./is. 21/1(53-54), 0955-8829;1473-5873 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Muschler, Marc Andre Nicolas; Heberlein, Annemarie; Frieling, Helge; Vogel, Nico; Becker, Cord-Michael; Kornhuber, Johannes; Bleich, Stefan; Hillemacher, Thomas

Correspondence Address: Muschler, Marc Andre Nicolas: Center for Addiction Research, Department for Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hannover Medical School, Carl-Neuberg-Strasse 1, Hannover, Germany, 30625, muschler.marc@mh-hannover.de

Institution: Muschler, Marc Andre Nicolas: Center for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: The aim of this study was to confirm this finding in a larger European sample of alcohol-dependent patients. We included 158 patients of the Franconian Alcoholism Research Studies and 81 patients of the Neuroendocrinology and Neurogenetics in Alcoholism study. All patients fulfilled the criteria of alcohol dependence according to International Classification of Diseases-10 and Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-IV. Data such as age (mean age: 44.1; standard deviation: 8.7) and detailed medical history were obtained in a structured interview. The region covering the BDNF Val66Met SNP was amplified by a standard PCR protocol using genomic DNA as template and subsequent single nucleotide primer extension of the amplicon. We found no deviation from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium in both the groups. Our findings do not support the association between the frequency of the Met allele and alcohol dependence reported earlier. Our study was sufficiently powered, making type-II error unlikely (false-negative result). This may be explained by different ethnic ancestry, age, or the very small sample size in the Korean group. In conclusion, we cannot confirm the reported association between the BDNF Val66Met polymorphism and alcohol dependence and craving in alcohol-dependent patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Neuroendocrinology](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. Is catechol-O-methyl transferase 472G/A gene polymorphism a marker associated with alcoholism?

Citation: Psychiatric Genetics, February 2011, vol./is. 21/1(29-36), 0955-8829;1473-5873 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Zintzaras, Elias

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Institution: Zintzaras, Elias: Department of Biomathematics, University of Thessaly School of Medicine, Larissa, Greece

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: The available published evidence from the genetic association studies on the association between alcoholism and catechol-O-methyl transferase 472G/A gene polymorphism have produced inconclusive results. To interpret these results, a meta-analysis of all available studies was conducted. Methods: PubMed database and HuGE Navigator were searched for all relevant genetic association studies. In the meta-analysis, the random effect pooled odds ratio (OR) was estimated. The heterogeneity between studies was tested using the Q statistic and the Isuperscript 2 metric. A spectrum of genetic contrasts was examined and the existence of potential bias was investigated. Cumulative meta-analysis was also performed. In addition, the pooled generalized OR (ORG), which uses the complete genotype distribution, was calculated. Results: Data from eight gene-candidate studies were included in the meta-analysis. The main analysis for the allele contrast derived a nonsignificant association (OR=1.14, confidence interval: 0.95-1.36) and large heterogeneity (PQ=0.03, Isuperscript 2=56%). In subgroup analysis, the genetic effects were consistent across ethnicities, and sex, with the associations being nonsignificant. The associations according to violent behaviour status were also nonsignificant. Heterogeneity varied from low to high. A lack of differential magnitude of effect in large versus small studies was revealed. Cumulative meta-analysis indicated a trend towards association as evidence accumulates. The ORG was also nonsignificant (ORG=1.14, confidence interval: 0.94-1.41), (PQ=0.04, Isuperscript 2=53%). The genome-wide and the family-based association studies did not produce significant associations. Conclusion: There is no conclusive evidence that catechol-O-methyl transferase 472G/A is a marker associated with alcoholism. More evidence is needed to draw safe conclusions regarding this association. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Biological Markers](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Genetics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. A peer-led mobile outreach program and increased utilization of detoxification and residential drug treatment among female sex workers who use drugs in a Canadian setting.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2011, vol./is. 113/1(46-54), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2011)

Author(s): Deering, Kathleen N; Kerr, Thomas; Tyndall, Mark W; Montaner, Julio S. G; Gibson, Kate; Irons, Laurel; Shannon, Kate

Correspondence Address: Shannon, Kate: Department of Medicine, (Division of AIDS), University of British Columbia, British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St Paul's Hospital, 608-1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6Z 1Y6, kshannon@cfenet.ubc.ca

Institution: Deering, Kathleen N.: School of Population and Public Health, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The objectives of this study were to examine the determinants of using a peer-led mobile outreach program (the Mobile Access Project [MAP]) among a sample of street-based female sex workers (FSWs) who use drugs in an urban Canadian setting and evaluate the relationship between program exposure and utilizing addiction treatment services. Methods: A detailed questionnaire was administered at baseline and bi-annual follow-up visits over 18 months (2006-2008) to 242 FSWs in Vancouver, Canada. We

used bivariate and multivariate logistic regression with generalized estimating equations for both objectives, reporting unadjusted and adjusted odds ratios (AOR) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Results: Over 18 months, 42.2% (202) reports of peer-led mobile outreach program use were made. High-risk women, including those servicing a higher weekly client volume (10+ compared to <10; AOR: 1.7, 95% CIs: 1.1-2.6) and those soliciting clients in deserted, isolated settings (AOR: 1.7, 95% CIs: 1.1-2.7) were more likely to use the program. In total, 9.4% (45) reports of using inpatient addiction treatment services were made (7.5% detoxification; 4.0% residential drug treatment), and 33.6% (161) using outpatient treatment (28.8% methadone; 9.6% alcohol/drug counsellor). Women who used the peer-led mobile outreach were more likely to use inpatient addiction treatment (AOR: 4.2, 95% CIs: 2.1-8.1), even after adjusting for drug use, environmental-structural factors, and outpatient drug treatment. Discussion: Our findings demonstrate that FSWs at higher risk for sexually transmitted infections and violence are more likely to access this peer-led mobile outreach program and suggest that the program plays a critical role in facilitating utilization of detoxification and residential drug treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Detoxification](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Outreach Programs](#)
[*Prostitution](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Health Care Utilization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. The characteristics and risk factors for HIV infection among Beijing drug users in different settings.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2011, vol./is. 113/1(37-45), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2011)

Author(s): Wang, Haibo; Li, Guiying; Brown, Katherine; Smith, Kumi; Jin, Xia; Dong, Ruiling; Wang, Ning

Correspondence Address: Wang, Ning: National Center for AIDS/STD Control and Prevention, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 155 Changbai Road, Changping District, Beijing, China, 102206, wangnbj@163.com

Institution: Wang, Haibo: Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing, China

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Treatment for drug addiction in China can take place in mandatory detoxification centers (MDC), voluntary detoxification centers (VDC), or at outreach programs located in the community. To date little is known about HIV prevalence or associated risk factors among the current and past drug users (DU) in each setting. Methods: Cross-sectional surveys were conducted at three different settings in Beijing, China; 795 subjects were enrolled at MDC, 824 at VDC, and 520 within the community. Subjects who provided informed consent took part in face-to-face interviews and provided blood samples for HIV and syphilis testing. Results: Significant differences were found across enrollment sites in terms of demographic, drug use and sexual behavior characteristics. Overall HIV sero-prevalence was 2.9%, and was particularly high in MDC (5.2% versus 1.0% in VDC and 2.3% among community drug users). Adjusted odds ratios (OR) for HIV infection were 50.5 (95% CI: 19.07-133.85) for being of Yi ethnicity, 29.4 (95% CI: 15.10-57.24) for Uyghur ethnicity, 3.4 (95% CI: 1.57-7.52) for injection drug users who did not share equipment, and 18.8 (95% CI: 8.31-42.75) among injection drug users who shared injection equipment. Conclusions: The vast differences among DU in various enrollment sites in terms of demographic characteristics, socioeconomic status, and HIV related risk profiles underscore the importance of familiarity with population characteristics and drug user environment to better inform targeted prevention programs. Prevention programs targeting DU in Chinese settings must

also consider differences in ethnicities, culture, and residential status. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Rehabilitation Centers](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[AIDS](#)
[Detoxification](#)
Source: PsycINFO

12. Onset and course of alcoholism over 25 years in middle class men.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2011, vol./is. 113/1(21-28), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2011)
Author(s): Schuckit, Marc A; Smith, Tom L
Correspondence Address: Schuckit, Marc A.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, 8950 Villa La Jolla Drive, Suite B-218, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, mschuckit@ucsd.edu
Institution: Schuckit, Marc A.: University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Background: Patterns of drinking and alcohol problems change with age. However, few studies use multiple data points and detailed history spanning early adulthood to middle age. This study reports such data from 373 men in the San Diego Prospective Study. Methods: Data were generated at baseline (T1) at similar to age 20, and through face-to-face followup interviews similar to every 5 years in >90% of these eligible Caucasian and relatively higher educated men. Subjects were placed into 4 groups regarding their course: 62.5% with no alcohol use disorder (AUD); 17.2% with AUD onset <age 30 and a chronic course; 6.7% with onset >=age 30 and no recovery; and 13.7% with AUD onset <age 30 and maintained remission for >5 years before the 25-year followup. Results: On a univariate level, low level of response (LR) to alcohol, family history of AUDs, and higher Novelty Seeking at similar to age 20 predicted AUDs with onset before age 30 (mean agesimilar to 25), but among these only LR predicted later onset (mean age 38) as well. Additional predictors of AUDs included demography (lower education), and greater involvement with alcohol, drugs, and nicotine prior to T1. Sustained remission from AUDs among alcoholics was predicted by lower T1 and T10 drinking frequencies, and being separated or divorced at T10, along with a trend for higher Reward Dependence. Conclusion: These data indicate that information available in ages of the late teens to early twenties can help predict the future onset and course of AUDs, and underscore the importance of longitudinal studies in substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Middle Class](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Disease Course](#)
[Human Males](#)
Source: PsycINFO

13. Review of Wired for intimacy: How pornography hijacks the male brain.

Citation: The Family Journal, January 2011, vol./is. 19/1(108-109), 1066-4807 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Russell, Elizabeth B

Institution: Russell, Elizabeth B.: Department of Social Work, Nazareth College, Rochester, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Wired for intimacy: How pornography hijacks the male brain* edited by William M. Struthers (see record 2010-00534-000). In this book, William M. Struthers addresses the difficulty of treating men addicted to pornography and how pornography can affect every aspect of an individual's life. In this book, the author proposes that by understanding how the brain is "wired" and one's own sexual development, men can create healthy sexual relationships by crafting a redeemed sense of masculinity free from the devastating influence of pornography. He discusses pornography as an ethical, legal, physical, and spiritual matter for men, with particular focus on how the male brain works. This book is geared toward male clients, specifically heterosexual, Christian men seeking treatment, and "healing" for their addiction to pornography. It was written by Struthers who is a researcher, academic, neuroscientist, and a person of Christian faith. He asserts that viewing pornography is harmful to men because it "dishonors the image of God," and alters the brain chemicals that ultimately shape attachments and intimacy with others. This book is divided into two main sections. The first portion consists of four chapters and is devoted to discussing how pornography influences men, with specific research on its influences on the brain, why pornography exists in our culture, and its detrimental consequences on the male psyche. The second half of the book is devoted to exploring healthy sexuality and masculinity, with reference to specific Christian beliefs and readings. As the author points out, it is important to distinguish what constitutes healthy versus unhealthy sexuality and how one goes about obtaining a healthier sexual persona. In summation, this is a well-written and researched book that can provide powerful insight into the influence pornography has over men, how it changes the brain, and how it can influence relationships for a specific subset of men searching for freedom from their addiction through their relationship to God. It can be a useful resource for Christian practitioners and their clients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Intimacy](#)
[*Masculinity](#)
[*Pornography](#)
[Brain](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Reduced dorsal prefrontal Gray matter after chronic ketamine use.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, January 2011, vol./is. 69/1(42-48), 0006-3223 (Jan 1, 2011)

Author(s): Liao, Yanhui; Tang, Jinsong; Corlett, Philip R; Wang, Xuyi; Yang, Mei; Chen, Hongxian; Liu, Tiejiao; Chen, Xiaogang; Hao, Wei; Fletcher, Paul C

Correspondence Address: Hao, Wei: Central South University, Second Xiangya Hospital, Mental Health Institute, 139 Renmin (M) Road, Hunan, Changsha, China, 41001, weihaochangsha@gmail.com

Institution: Liao, Yanhui: Mental Health Institute, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, China

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Use of ketamine as a recreational drug is spreading rapidly among young people all over the world. Epidemiological studies have linked chronic ketamine use with a number of problems, including cognitive impairments, bladder dysfunction, and ketamine-related death. However, little is known about the long-term effects of ketamine use on brain structure and function. Methods: We used voxel based morphometry in conjunction with statistical parametric mapping on the structural magnetic resonance images of ketamine-dependent (n = 41) and drug-naive control individuals (n = 44) to assess differences in gray matter volume between the two groups. Results: We observed

significant decreases in gray matter volume in bilateral frontal cortex (left superior frontal gyrus and right middle frontal gyrus) of ketamine users in comparison with control subjects ($p < .05$ corrected for multiple comparisons at cluster-level). Duration of ketamine use was negatively correlated with gray matter volume in bilateral frontal cortex, whereas the estimated total lifetime ketamine consumption was negatively correlated with gray matter volume in left superior frontal gyrus. Conclusions: We have demonstrated a reduction in frontal gray matter volume in patients after chronic ketamine use. The link between frontal gray matter attenuation and the duration of ketamine use and cumulative doses of ketamine perhaps suggests a dose-dependent effect of long-term use of the drug. Our results have important connotations for the clinical picture that is likely to emerge with the growing recreational use of ketamine and is also relevant to the status of the drug as a model for schizophrenia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Ketamine](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Neuroanatomy](#)
[Neurophysiology](#)
[Gray Matter](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Right parietal hypoactivation in a cocaine-dependent group during a verbal working memory task.

Citation: Brain Research, December 2010(No Pagination Specified), 0006-8993 (Dec 21, 2010)

Author(s): Bustamante, Juan-Carlos; Barros-Loscertales, Alfonso; Ventura-Campos, Noelia; Sanjuan, Ana; Llopis, Juan-Jose; Parcet, Maria-Antonia; Avila, Cesar

Abstract: It has been suggested that cocaine addiction affects the engagement of the frontoparietal networks in executive functions, such as attention and working memory. Thus, our objective was to investigate brain differences between cocaine-dependent subjects and healthy controls during the performance of a verbal working memory task. Nineteen comparison men and nineteen cocaine-dependent men performed a 2-back task. Data were acquired on a 1.5-T Siemens Avanto. Image processing and statistical analyses were carried out using SPM5; Biological Parametric Mapping (BPM) was used for further morphometric and correlation analyses. No performance differences were found between groups. However, the dorsal part of the right inferior parietal cortex (BA 40) was less activated in the cocaine-dependent group. Cocaine patients did not overactive any brain area when compared with controls. Our results show reduced activation in the brain areas related to the attention system in cocaine-dependent men while performing a verbal working memory task. Chronic cocaine use may affect the attentional system in the right parietal lobe, making patients more prone to attentional deficits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

16. The emerging link between alcoholism risk and obesity in the United States.

Citation: Archives of General Psychiatry, December 2010, vol./is. 67/12(1301-1308), 0003-990X (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Grucza, Richard A; Krueger, Robert F; Racette, Susan B; Norberg, Karen E; Hipp, Pamela R; Bierut, Laura J

Correspondence Address: Gruzca, Richard A.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Campus Box 8134, 660 S Euclid Ave, St Louis, MO, US, rick@wustl.edu

Institution: Gruzca, Richard A.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Context: The prevalence of obesity has risen sharply in the United States in the past few decades. Etiologic links between obesity and substance use disorders have been hypothesized. Objective: To determine whether familial risk of alcohol dependence predicts obesity and whether any such association became stronger between the early 1990s and early 2000s. Design: We conducted analyses of the repeated cross-sectional National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey (1991-1992) and National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (2001-2002). Setting: The noninstitutionalized US adult population in 1991-1992 and 2001-2002. Participants: Individuals drawn from population-based, multistage, random samples (N=39 312 and 39 625). Main Outcome Measure: Obesity, defined as a body mass index (calculated from self-reported data as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared) of 30 or higher and predicted from family history of alcoholism and/or problem drinking. Results: In 2001-2002, women with a family history of alcoholism (defined as having a biological parent or sibling with a history of alcoholism or alcohol problems) had 49% higher odds of obesity than those without a family history (odds ratio, 1.48; 95% confidence interval, 1.36-1.61; P<.001), a highly significant increase (P<.001) from the odds ratio of 1.06 (95% confidence interval, 0.97- 1.16) estimated for 1991-1992. For men in 2001-2002, the association was significant (odds ratio, 1.26; 95% confidence interval, 1.14-1.38; P<.001) but not as strong as for women. The association and the secular trend for women were robust after adjustment for covariates, including sociodemographic variables, smoking status, alcohol use, alcohol or drug dependence, and major depression. Similar trends were observed for men but did not meet statistical significance criteria after adjustment for covariates. Conclusions: These results provide epidemiologic support for a link between familial alcoholism risk and obesity in women and possibly in men. This link has emerged in recent years and may result from an interaction between a changing food environment and predisposition to alcoholism and related disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Family Background](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Etiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Antidepressant monotherapy vs sequential pharmacotherapy and mindfulness-based cognitive therapy, or placebo, for relapse prophylaxis in recurrent depression.

Citation: Archives of General Psychiatry, December 2010, vol./is. 67/12(1256-1264), 0003-990X (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Segal, Zindel V; Bieling, Peter; Young, Trevor; MacQueen, Glenda; Cooke, Robert; Martin, Lawrence; Bloch, Richard; Levitan, Robert D

Correspondence Address: Segal, Zindel V.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 250 College St, Toronto, ON, Canada, ON M5T 1R8, zindel_segal@camh.net

Institution: Segal, Zindel V.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

- Abstract:** Context: Mindfulness-based cognitive therapy (MBCT) is a group-based psychosocial intervention designed to enhance self-management of prodromal symptoms associated with depressive relapse. Objective: To compare rates of relapse in depressed patients in remission receiving MBCT against maintenance antidepressant pharmacotherapy, the current standard of care. Design: Patients who met remission criteria after 8 months of algorithm-informed antidepressant treatment were randomized to receive maintenance antidepressant medication, MBCT, or placebo and were followed up for 18 months. Setting: Outpatient clinics at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and St Joseph's Healthcare, Hamilton, Ontario. Participants: One hundred sixty patients aged 18 to 65 years meeting DSM-IV criteria for major depressive disorder with a minimum of 2 past episodes. Of these, 84 achieved remission (52.5%) and were assigned to 1 of the 3 study conditions. Interventions: Patients in remission discontinued their antidepressants and attended 8 weekly group sessions of MBCT, continued taking their therapeutic dose of antidepressant medication, or discontinued active medication and were switched to placebo. Main Outcome Measure: Relapse was defined as a return, for at least 2 weeks, of symptoms sufficient to meet the criteria for major depression on module A of the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV. Results: Intention-to-treat analyses showed a significant interaction between the quality of acute-phase remission and subsequent prevention of relapse in randomized patients ($P=.03$). Among unstable remitters (1 or more Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression score ≤ 7 during remission), patients in both MBCT and maintenance treatment showed a 73% decrease in hazard compared with placebo ($P=.03$), whereas for stable remitters (all Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression scores ≤ 7 during remission) there were no group differences in survival. Conclusions: For depressed patients achieving stable or unstable clinical remission, MBCT offers protection against relapse/recurrence on a par with that of maintenance antidepressant pharmacotherapy. Our data also highlight the importance of maintaining at least 1 long-term active treatment in unstable remitters. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** Annual Meeting of the Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Therapies. 43. New York. NY, US. This study was presented in part at the aforementioned conference.
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2010
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*Cognitive Therapy](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Recurrent Depression](#)
[*Mindfulness Intervention](#)
[Placebo](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Self Management](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 18. Glial and glutamatergic markers in depression, alcoholism, and their comorbidity.**
-
- Citation:** Journal of Affective Disorders, December 2010, vol./is. 127/1-3(230-240), 0165-0327 (Dec 2010)
- Author(s):** Miguel-Hidalgo, Jose Javier; Waltzer, Robert; Whittom, Angela A; Austin, Mark C; Rajkowska, Grazyna; Stockmeier, Craig A
- Correspondence Address:** Miguel-Hidalgo, Jose Javier: Division of Neurobiology and Behavior Research, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, 2500 N. State Street, Box 127, Jackson, MS, US, 39216, jmiguel-hidalgo@umc.edu
- Institution:** Miguel-Hidalgo, Jose Javier: Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alteration of glutamatergic neurotransmission in the prefrontal cortex (PFC) may contribute to the pathophysiology of alcoholism and major depressive disorder (MDD). Among glial cells, astrocytes are mostly responsible for recycling synaptic glutamate by uptake through excitatory amino acid transporters 1 and 2 (EAAT1 and EAAT2), and conversion to glutamine with glutamine synthetase (GS). Low density of astrocytes in the PFC of 'uncomplicated' alcoholics and MDD subjects may parallel altered glutamate transporters and GS in the PFC. Methods: Immunohistochemistry and Western blotting for glutamate transporters, GS and glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) were applied to postmortem tissue of the left orbitofrontal cortex from 13 subjects with MDD, 13 with alcoholism, 10 with comorbid alcoholism plus MDD (MDA), and 13 non-psychiatric controls. Area fraction of immunoreactivity was measured in sections, and protein levels in Western blots. Results: EAAT2 immunoreactivity was significantly lower in MDD and MDA subjects than in controls. EAAT1 levels were lower in MDA and MDD subjects as compared to controls, while GS levels in MDA were significantly lower than in alcoholics and controls, and lower in MDD subjects than in alcoholics. Area fraction of GFAP was lower in MDD, but not in MDA subjects as compared to controls or alcoholics. Limitations: High variability of protein levels in some groups and effects of antidepressant treatment, although appearing to be limited, cannot be fully evaluated. Conclusions: There are differential changes in the expression of glial glutamatergic markers in depression and alcoholism, suggesting a depletion of certain aspects of glutamatergic processing in depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Biological Markers](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Neuroglia](#)
[Glutamic Acid](#)
[Neurotransmission](#)
[Astrocytes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Impairment in psychosocial functioning associated with dysthymic disorder in the NESARC study.

Citation: Journal of Affective Disorders, December 2010, vol./is. 127/1-3(84-88), 0165-0327 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Hellerstein, David J; Agosti, Vito; Bosi, Monica; Black, Sarah R

Correspondence Address: Hellerstein, David J.: Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1051 Riverside Drive, Unit #51, New York, NY, US, 10032, hellers@pi.cpmc.columbia.edu

Institution: Hellerstein, David J.: New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Chronic depression is associated with impaired functioning. The National Epidemiologic Survey of Alcoholism and Related Conditions (NESARC) is a representative sample (N = 43,093) of the United States non-institutionalized population aged 18years and older. We hypothesized that individuals with chronic low-grade depression, dysthymic disorder, would have more impaired functioning than individuals with acute major depression or the general population. Method: Diagnoses were generated by the NIAAA Alcohol Use Disorder and Associated Disabilities Interview Schedule-DSM-IV Version (AUDADIS-IV). The dysthymic disorder (DD) sample (N = 328) consisted of DD diagnosis without current MDD. The dysthymic group was not chosen on the basis of alcohol use or abuse. Individuals with MDD with duration less-than-over-equal-to 24months, without lifetime DD constituted the acute depression

(AD) sample (N = 712). All other respondents were classified as general population (GP) (N = 42,052). Past year functioning was assessed by Supplemental Social Security Income (SSI), employment, and Medicaid statuses. Past month functioning was assessed by Short-form 12-Item Health Survey (SF-12), with scores for social functioning, role emotional functioning, and mental health, using odds ratios. Results: Over the past year, compared to AD, persons with DD were less likely to work full-time (36.2% vs. 44%; OR = 0.70, CI = .54,.92) and more often received SSI (13.9% vs. 4.5%; OR = 3.4, CI = 2.0,5.9) and Medicaid (20.2% vs. 13%; OR = 1.7, CI=1.1,2.6). Dysthymics reported accomplishing less over the past month due to emotional problems, and that emotional or physical problems interfered with social activities. Relative to GP, respondents with DD were more likely to receive SSI (13.9% vs. 2.9%; OR = 4.6, CI 3.4,6.2) and Medicaid (20.2% vs. 5.9%; OR = 2.9, CI 2.0,4.1). Compared to GP, dysthymics reported accomplishing less due to emotional problems, and that emotional or physical problems interfered with social activities and work functioning. Conclusions: DD-associated psychosocial impairment in the community setting comprises a significant public health burden. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: American Psychiatric Association Annual Meeting. 2010. This article was accepted for presentation at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Diagnosis](#)
[*Dysthymic Disorder](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Surveys](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Poor adherence to treatment associated with a high recurrence in a bipolar disorder outpatient sample.

Citation: Journal of Affective Disorders, December 2010, vol./is. 127/1-3(77-83), 0165-0327 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Gutierrez-Rojas, Luis; Jurado, Dolores; Martinez-Ortega, Jose Maria; Gurpegui, Manuel

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Institution: Gutierrez-Rojas, Luis: Psychiatry and Neurosciences Research Group, Institute of Neurosciences, Center for Biomedical Research (CIBM), University of Granada, Granada, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Background: We analyzed the association of previous course-of-illness and other variables of clinical interest with a high frequency of both depressive or (hypo)manic episodes controlling for the effect of socio-demographic characteristics. Methods: A total of 108 outpatients with a DSM-IV diagnosis of bipolar disorder (BD) were recruited. A retrospective and naturalistic study was conducted to examine the number of affective episodes and their relationship with socio-demographic, clinical and course-of-illness variables, including adherence to medication, type of medication used and the use of addictive substances. The episode frequency was estimated as the number of "major instances" of depression, hypomania and mania during the illness. To classify the patients into two groups (higher and lower-episode frequency), we used the statistical criterion of median split. Results were analyzed with logistic regression models to control for the effects of potential confounders. Results: A high episode frequency (nine or more episodes) was associated with age (36-55years), delay in diagnosis, poor adherence to medication and current use of antipsychotic medication. In addition, a high frequency of manic episodes (four or more) was associated with female sex, age (> 36years) and a manic onset of the illness, whereas a high frequency of depressive episodes (five or more)

was associated with delay in diagnosis and poor adherence to medication. Limitations: Cross-sectional study design. Conclusions: Avoiding delay in diagnosis and enhancing treatment adherence might be important targets for reducing recurrences in BD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Bipolar Disorder
 *Disease Course
 *Outpatients
 *Relapse (Disorders)
 *Treatment Compliance
Source: PsycINFO

21. Is there an association between the use of anabolic-androgenic steroids and criminality?

Citation: European Addiction Research, September 2010, vol./is. 16/4(213-219), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Sep 2010)
Author(s): Skarberg, Kurt; Nyberg, Fred; Engstrom, Ingemar
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Institution: Skarberg, Kurt: School of Health and Medical Sciences, Psychiatric Research Centre, Orebro University, Orebro, Sweden
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: The aim of this study was to improve our understanding of the proposed association between anabolic-androgenic steroids (AAS) and criminality. Methods: The study was based on interviews and criminality data involving 32 users of AAS who had sought treatment for AAS-related problems at a psychiatric addiction clinic in Sweden. A score derived from the number of crimes, their level of severity and the relevant time periods was computed to allow comparisons between subgroups sorted according to type and timing of drug use. Results: The criminal activity level increased for 69% of the individuals after having started to use drugs. This was particularly obvious in the group who had started its involvement with drugs by using AAS. Crimes of violence and weapon offences showed a great increase in incidence after drug use had been initiated. The study also showed a significant decrease in criminality after treatment, particularly among individuals who had started their drug use with AAS. Conclusion: The results suggest that there is an association between the use of AAS and criminality, especially with regard to crimes of violence and weapon offences, and that this criminality may be enhanced when AAS are combined with other drugs of abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Criminal Behavior
 *Drug Abuse
 *Steroids
Source: PsycINFO

22. Ranking the harm of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs for the individual and the population.

Citation: European Addiction Research, September 2010, vol./is. 16/4(202-207), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Sep 2010)
Author(s): van Amsterdam, Jan; Opperhuizen, Antoon; Koeter, Maarten; van den Brink, Wim
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Institution: van Amsterdam, Jan: Laboratory for Health Protection Research, RIVM, Bilthoven, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Drug policy makers continuously face a changing pattern of drug use, i.e. new drugs appear on the market, the popularity of certain drugs changes or drugs are used in another way or another combination. For legislative purposes, drugs have mostly been classified according to their addictive potency. Such classifications, however, lack a scientific basis. The present study describes the results of a risk assessment study where 19 recreational drugs (17 illicit drugs plus alcohol and tobacco) used in the Netherlands have been ranked by a Dutch expert panel according to their harm based on the scientific state of the art. The study applies a similar approach as recently applied by Nutt et al., so that the results of both studies could be compared. The harm indicators scored are acute and chronic toxicity, addictive potency and social harm. The aim of this study is to evaluate whether the legal classification of drugs in the Netherlands corresponds with the ranking of the drugs according to their science-based ranking of harm. Based on the results, recommendations are formulated about the legal classification of recreational drugs at national and international level which serves a rational approach for drug control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Alcohol dependence figures in the Swiss general population: A Sisyphean challenge for epidemiologists.

Citation: European Addiction Research, September 2010, vol./is. 16/4(185-192), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Kuendig, Herve

Correspondence Address: Kuendig, Herve: Swiss Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Problems, PO Box 870, Lausanne, Switzerland, CH 1001, hkuendig@sfa-isp.ch

Institution: Kuendig, Herve: Swiss Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Problems, Lausanne, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Research in Switzerland and elsewhere calls for valid estimations of alcohol dependence figures at the population level. As none of the methodologies developed for this purpose has proven to possess higher validity over others, this study follows the idea of methodological triangulation and compares estimates to assess their convergence. Methods: This study considers 6 standard methodological approaches to derive 17 estimates for alcohol dependence in the Swiss general population. Results: Estimates from statistics on cirrhosis mortality and from the application of external pool estimates agree with the central tendency of adjusted estimates derived using standard alcohol-related screening tools in population surveys. The number of alcohol-dependent individuals living in Switzerland is expected to be close to 250,000 (i.e. approximately 3.9% of the population aged 15 or older). Conclusion: Due to variations in estimates, it is difficult to report consistent figures for alcohol dependence at the general population level in Switzerland. Nonetheless, observation of an unambiguous central tendency and the convergence of estimates support their validity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Central Tendency Measures](#)
[*Population \(Statistics\)](#)
[*Statistical Reliability](#)
 Epidemiology

Source: PsycINFO

24. Oxazepam versus clomethiazol in alcohol withdrawal treatment.

Citation: European Addiction Research, September 2010, vol./is. 16/4(179-184), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): de Millas, Walter; Ganzer, Florian; Kuhn, Silke; Haasen, Christian

Correspondence Address: de Millas, Walter: Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Charite-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Chariteplatz 1, Berlin, Germany, DE 10117, walter.de-millas@charite.de

Institution: de Millas, Walter: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Campus Charite Mitte, Charite-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: The pharmacological management of the alcohol withdrawal syndrome associated with alcohol dependence is heterogeneous; however, according to the guidelines, clomethiazol is the standard medication in Germany. Benzodiazepines offer another safe possibility of treating alcohol withdrawal. In a retrospective study, alcohol-dependent patients treated either with oxazepam or clomethiazol were assessed with respect to the course of treatment and withdrawal symptoms. The results showed that under oxazepam treatment, there were fewer days with severe alcohol withdrawal symptoms and less severe adverse events, but patients receiving clomethiazol treatment had a more severe course of alcohol dependence. Oxazepam is a safe, efficient and cheap drug for the treatment of alcohol withdrawal symptoms, but controlled studies are needed to compare its effectiveness with that of clomethiazol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Oxazepam](#)
[*Sedatives](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. Analysis of college students' online life-styles and their psychological profiles in South Korea.

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, December 2010, vol./is. 13/6(701-704), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Lee, Sujin

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Institution: Lee, Sujin: Department of Education, Kookmin University, Seoul, Korea

Language: English

Abstract: This study examines the relationships between the online life-styles of South Korean students as Internet users and Internet use, their tendency toward Internet addiction, and the level of cyber ethics. A sample of 324 students, aged between 18 and 23 years, from a medium-sized university in South Korea was asked to complete a survey. They were categorized into three groups depending on their online life-styles: a Social group (SG), an Individual group (IG), and a Loner group (LG). In the following analyses, no group difference was found in hours of Internet use on either weekdays or weekends, but the SG

reported higher engagement in interaction-oriented activities (e.g. blogging, games, and instant messenger services) than the LG. As for tendency toward Internet addiction, all three groups belonged to the first phase of the "at-risk" classification in Korea. Interestingly, the IG characteristics of sensation seeking and independence reported the lowest scores in cyber ethics, while the LG characteristics of apathetic attitude toward the Internet reported the highest scores in cyber ethics. This preliminary study showed that Internet users impose different meanings and values on their Internet experiences, which contribute to their use of Internet services, their tendency toward Internet addiction, and their level of cyber ethics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Ethics](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Lifestyle](#)
[*Psychological Report](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Implicit and explicit self-esteem in the context of Internet addiction.

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, December 2010, vol./is. 13/6(681-688), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Stieger, Stefan; Burger, Christoph

Correspondence Address: Burger, Christoph: Department of Basic Psychological Research, School of Psychology, University of Vienna, Liebiggasse 5, Vienna, Austria, 1010, stefan.stieger@univie.ac.at

Institution: Stieger, Stefan: Department of Basic Psychological Research, School of Psychology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

Language: English

Abstract: Previous research has repeatedly found that people suffering from some clinical disorders (e.g., bulimia nervosa, depression) possess low explicit (i.e., conscious, deliberate) self-esteem while at the same time displaying high implicit (i.e., unconscious, automatic) self-esteem. This phenomenon has been termed damaged self-esteem and was proposed to be an indicator of psychological distress. Although Internet addiction has been found to be associated with low levels of explicit self-esteem, as well as with high levels of psychological distress, its relation to implicit self-esteem has, to our knowledge, not been investigated thus far. We therefore hypothesized that the phenomenon of damaged self-esteem could also be found amongst people suffering from Internet addiction, and conducted two studies using the Initial Preference Task as a measure of implicit self-esteem. As expected, we found that individuals scoring high on Internet addiction possess low explicit and high implicit self-esteem. This effect was, however, only found for the first name initial of the Initial Preference Task, leading to the conclusion that first and last name initials might tap into different parts of implicit self-esteem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Distress](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Self Esteem](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. Changes in cue-induced, prefrontal cortex activity with video-game play.

- Citation:** Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, December 2010, vol./is. 13/6(655-661), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Dec 2010)
- Author(s):** Han, Doug Hyun; Kim, Yang Soo; Lee, Yong Sik; Min, Kyung Joon; Renshaw, Perry F
- Correspondence Address:** Renshaw, Perry F.: Brain Institute, University of Utah, 383 Colorow Drive, Room 309, Salt Lake City, UT, US, 84108, perry_renshaw@yahoo.com
- Institution:** Han, Doug Hyun: Department of Psychiatry, Chung Ang University, College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Brain responses, particularly within the orbitofrontal and cingulate cortices, to Internet video-game cues in college students are similar to those observed in patients with substance dependence in response to the substance-related cues. In this study, we report changes in brain activity between baseline and following 6 weeks of Internet video-game play. We hypothesized that subjects with high levels of self-reported craving for Internet video-game play would be associated with increased activity in the prefrontal cortex, particularly the orbitofrontal and anterior cingulate cortex. Twenty-one healthy university students were recruited. At baseline and after a 6-week period of Internet video-game play, brain activity during presentation of video-game cues was assessed using 3T blood oxygen level dependent functional magnetic resonance imaging. Craving for Internet video-game play was assessed by self-report on a 7-point visual analogue scale following cue presentation. During a standardized 6-week video-game play period, brain activity in the anterior cingulate and orbitofrontal cortex of the excessive Internet game-playing group (EIGP) increased in response to Internet video-game cues. In contrast, activity observed in the general player group (GP) was not changed or decreased. In addition, the change of craving for Internet video games was positively correlated with the change in activity of the anterior cingulate in all subjects. These changes in frontal-lobe activity with extended video-game play may be similar to those observed during the early stages of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Computer Games](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Brain](#)
[College Students](#)
[Responses](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

28. Anorexia nervosa and Wernicke Korsakoff's syndrome: Atypical presentation by acute psychosis.

- Citation:** International Journal of Eating Disorders, December 2010, vol./is. 43/8(766-769), 0276-3478;1098-108X (Dec 2010)
- Author(s):** Altinyazar, Vesile; Kiylioglu, Nefati; Salkin, Gokhan
- Correspondence Address:** Altinyazar, Vesile: Department of Psychiatry, Adnan Menderes University, Aydin, Turkey, valtinyazar@adu.edu.tr
- Institution:** Altinyazar, Vesile: Department of Psychiatry, Adnan Menderes University, Aydin, Turkey
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** A 16-year-old girl was admitted to the emergency department because of acute changes in mental state such as paranoid and nihilistic delusions, confabulations, and distortions of body schema perception. Her history was compatible with anorexia nervosa in that she had lost more than 17 kg in weight over one and a half years. Her body mass index was 14. She was diagnosed with Wernicke Korsakoff's syndrome and was given intravenous thiamine at 250 mg/day. Response was dramatic for nystagmus and gait incoordination

but not for other symptoms. After dosage was increased to 750 mg/day all symptoms including psychosis improved. With her increase in food consumption, secondary deterioration was observed and diagnosed as refeeding syndrome. After proper replacements she was completely normal in the 9th month, and her weight was 55 kg. This patient was interesting for the presenting symptoms (psychosis), and improvement by high doses of thiamine replacement, and also for refeeding syndrome during this period. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acute Psychosis](#)
[*Anorexia Nervosa](#)
[*Emergency Services](#)
[*Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)
[*Wernicke's Syndrome](#)
[Delusions](#)
[Syndromes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Cognitive schemas, addictive beliefs and defenses in cannabis addiction in young adults.

Original Title: Schemas cognitifs, croyances addictives et defenses dans la consommation et l'addiction au cannabis de jeunes adultes.

Citation: Psychologie Francaise, December 2010, vol./is. 55/4(373-387), 0033-2984 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Grebot, E; Dardard, J

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Institution: Grebot, E.: Laboratoire de Psychopathologie et Processus de Sante, Boulogne-Billancourt, France

Language: French

Abstract: Theoretical background: Integrating the cognitive approaches based on the model of Beck et al. (1993) information treatment, the Young (1994) model of maladapted schemas, the integrative approach of Plutchik (1995) and the clinical approach based on defense mechanisms (Bond, 1995), this study aimed at investigating: (a) the role of the hyperactivated maladapted schemas, (b) the addictive beliefs, (c) the suractivation of the conscious derives of defensive mechanisms and (d) the relationships between these cognitive and defensive variables, in young people's cannabis intensity addiction. Method: Forty-four young adults, 25 females and 19 males, have completed a self-reported questionnaire estimating: (a) the intensity of cannabis addiction (Decamps et al., 2008), (b) the Rusinek (2006) adaptation of Young's maladapted schemas and (c) the questionnaire of addictive beliefs of Tison and Hautekeete (1998) and the defensive styles questionnaire of Bond et al. (1983) and Bond (1995). Non-parametric statistical analysis has been conducted on three subject's groups ("non-users", "users non addicted", "users-addicted") to test the implications and the links between hypothesized psychological factors (e.g., schemas, beliefs and defences) in cannabis use intensity. Results and discussion: The intensity of cannabis addiction is correlated significantly with: (a) an hyperactivation of three maladapted schemas: inadequate autocontrol, dependence and fear of lose the control, (b) a hyperactivation of permissive, anticipatory and relief oriented beliefs and (c) a higher activation of the defence "sublimation" and a lower activation of the "displacement". "sublimation" is correlated with the global activation of 13 schemas that are correlated with the positive relief-oriented beliefs, which are correlated with the "displacement" defence, which is correlated with the anticipatory beliefs. The results showed that the permissive beliefs have the power to differentiate the "non-consumption", the "consumption without addiction" and "the addiction" to cannabis. Our interpretation displays that greater attention to the dysfunctional beliefs will be required in future researches and should be essential targets in cognitive therapy of this

substance use disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Societe francaise de psychologie, published by Elsevier Masson SAS.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*Defense Mechanisms](#)
[*Schema](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Is there a family typology of addictive behaviors? Critical review of the literature in the families of adolescents with an eating disorder or with a substance-dependence.

Original Title: Existe-t-il une typologie familiale dans les pathologies addictives? Revue critique de la litterature sur les familles d'adolescents presentant des troubles alimentaires ou des conduites de dependance aux substances.

Citation: Psychologie Francaise, December 2010, vol./is. 55/4(355-371), 0033-2984 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Doba, K; Nandrino, J-L

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Institution: Doba, K.: EA1059, Unite de Recherche en Sciences Cognitives et Affectives (URECA), Universite Lille-3, Tourcoing, France

Language: French

Abstract: Among factors favoring the addictive behaviors, some specific family processes are often identified in eating disorders and dependences with psychoactive substances. Different models of systemic orientation described the familial disturbances involved in the addictive pathologies emphasizing either the emotional interaction and the processes of differentiation family, either the structure and the level of family cohesion. This article proposes a critical review of the systemic literature on the familial disturbances involved in the families of adolescents with eating disorders or with a substance-dependence. The systemic models (Bowen, Minuchin) are reference values in the understanding of family processes and therapy with families. The observations of these family processes have been confronted to empirical researches integrating different epistemological levels and different methods. The empirical results are heterogenous concerning the different forms of family functioning associated with these addictive pathologies. The empirical studies support the hypothesis of a family dysfunctioning in the different addictive behaviors and demonstrate the relationship between the severity of familial disorders and the severity of the addictive disorders. However, the family configuration described by the typological models is rarely found complete or with a similar intensity between the families. The studies support the hypothesis of an emotional distance in the family interactions and a lack of parental care which could correspond to factors of chronicity or vulnerability. Comparing the family characteristics of these two types of addictive behaviors, the literature supports the existence of (1) some specific family characteristics according to the type of addictive behavior (in particular the conflict avoidance which appears specifically in anorexic families) (2) some similar family patterns of interactions between the members of addictive families in particular the representation of a low family cohesion, an intergenerational enmeshment and a high level of control. These family patterns suggest rather to a dimensional approach of the family characterized by different protective or risk factors. We suggest that these family patterns could constitute, according to their importance (intensity and frequency), a family risk factor of development or aggravation of the addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Societe francaise de psychologie, published by Elsevier Masson SAS.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Eating Disorders](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Family History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. From risk-taking to behavioural dependency: Addictive disorder to danger.

Original Title: Des conduites a risques aux assuetudes comportementales: Le trouble addictif au danger.

Citation: Psychologie Francaise, December 2010, vol./is. 55/4(341-353), 0033-2984 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Michel, G; Bernadet, S; Aubron, V; Cazenave, N

Correspondence Address: Michel, G.: EA 4139 "Sante et Qualite de vie", Laboratoire de Psychologie, Universite Victor-Segalen, Bordeaux 2, 3 ter, Place de la Victoire, Bordeaux, France, 33000, 2, gregory.michel@u-bordeaux2.fr

Institution: Michel, G.: EA 4139 "Sante et Qualite de vie", Laboratoire de Psychologie, Universite Victor-Segalen, Bordeaux, France

Language: French

Abstract: Several studies show that playing a dangerous sport has a direct influence on the emotional state of athletes. Engaging in such behaviour would not only reduce negative affect but also produce a positive affect that does not equate only relief but an "extraordinary experienced". Notwithstanding the unique qualities of these sports, it is likely that some subclinical individual characteristics such as sensation seeking, emotional-behavioural deregulation can promote a self-reinforcement of these practices or even facilitated the installation of an addictive tendency. Risk and intense sensation are also at the heart of dangerous games. Four points seem to motivate these practices: risk-taking, intensity, loss of consciousness, and the "wake survival". In addition, practitioners are characterized by a more severe depressive symptomatology than non-practitioners. Some of these depressive elements are probably anterior to the game, but it is also possible that others are the consequence; this has the effect of strengthening the emotional-behavioural addiction. Through these extreme sports and games of non-oxygenation, the level of danger appears to be a real source of excitement. Playing with death is going to give inner magnitude to the experience. Without the sense of risk, the practice of the activity would not make sense. Psychological functioning of these sports and these "players" is based on the need to be stimulated, to be excited by the risk or even the fear in order to be appeased. Also, treat the danger, but also and mainly deal with emotions. The danger as a means of activation may fill in a toxic function of emotional and behavioural self-regulation including a risk that this excitation will self-sustained. Indeed, some of these athletes and these "players" increase their practice and push the safety threshold by adopting behaviours more and more risky in order to experiment higher sensations. When some semiological clues characterize the practice of risky activities like the repetition of a dangerous situation, loss of control, the invasion of the psychic life, time spent at the expense of social, family and school activities... they may reflect a real addiction to danger. It therefore becomes necessary for the clinician and the researcher to identify all these prodromal symptoms and signs of addiction. Criteria for the diagnosis of Addictive Disorder to Danger are proposed and discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Societe francaise de psychologie, published by Elsevier Masson SAS.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Diagnosis
 *Risk Taking
 Dangerousness
 Self Regulation
 Sports

Source: PsycINFO

32. Process and subjectivity in addiction.

Original Title: Processus et subjectivite dans l'addiction.

Citation: Psychologie Francaise, December 2010, vol./is. 55/4(325-339), 0033-2984 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Bonnet, A; Pedinielli, J.-L

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Institution: Bonnet, A.: Laboratoire PsyCLE, EA 3273, UFR Psychologie, Universite Aix-Marseille, Aix en Provence, France

Language: French

Abstract: Addictive behaviors point out difficulties in definition and conceptualization. Emotion in its different forms is one of the most important phenomenon in the dynamic of addictions. We question the nature of the act, its economical status and its adaptative value. Moreover, we question the individual vulnerability and behavior's effects. The most important difficulty is to propose a general model of addiction, which can put together and explain the different forms of addictive behaviours. Those have to describe behaviour and its relationships with the individual's functioning, like subjectivity. We tend to propose in this paper such a model and insist on a particular economical system in the addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Societe francaise de psychologie, published by Elsevier Masson SAS.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Concept Formation
 *Subjectivity
 Behavior
 Economics
 Emotions

Source: PsycINFO

33. Clinical and social approach of smoking in elderly: Genesis, context, development and support.

Original Title: Approche clinique et sociale du tabagisme chez les sujets ages: Genese, contexte, developpement et prise en charge.

Citation: Psychologie Francaise, December 2010, vol./is. 55/4(309-323), 0033-2984 (Dec 2010)

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Language: French

Abstract: The frequency of smoking decreases gradually in France. But because of the ageing of the population, the number of older smokers increases. Older smokers exist, even if they

spend the most often overlooked among the group often forgotten by our older citizens. They are a group of older smokers survivors that is to say that survived decades of smoking or older smokers that started smoking late because of the occurrence of negative events and stressors (bereavement, social isolation, marital separation, retirement, for example). Smoking in the elderly stays a little known and doubtless underestimated subject. This article focuses on the prevalence and health impact of smoking in elderly subjects (risk factors, complications, diseases, deaths) provides a detailed description of the smoking behavior (social context of first cigarettes, initiation, installation, maintenance and positive or negative motivations to continue smoking at an advanced age) based on clinical examples of great diversity. Smoking in the elderly is not limited to a simple dependence on tobacco (psychological and physiological dependence on tobacco) with health consequences. Smoke fills a series of symbolic functions (male virility, female empowerment, social visibility - membership in a salient social group and clearly defined...) and helps to define a social and personal identity. Smoking is the result of an itinerary that includes phases or passages and stages. Each of older smokers followed a long way with progressions, stops, backtrackings. These phases are different depending on the product and the individual. The transition from one phase to another is independent of the product itself. The discourse of older smokers reveal the many episodes in their career (early experiences and quality of experience [sympathy, excitation] or experienced physical experiments [pleasure/displeasure] and their addictive behaviors since the initiation of behavior (search for assertiveness, identification peer group...) to installation (habit, craving, loss, addictions). Among the reasons most commonly advanced to smoke and continue smoking are mentioned: pleasure, relaxation and habit (positive motivations for smoking), reducing tension, lack of benefits of weaning at an advanced age, poor health impact of light cigarettes or low number of daily cigarettes (entrenched misconceptions and ignorance of the dangers of tobacco), stress, psychological disorders and emotional mood. It also shows how can be accomplished smoking cessation in the elderly (informations, screening procedures, intervention methods and treatment programs adapted). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Societe francaise de psychologie, published by Elsevier Masson SAS.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Clinical Practice](#)
[Geriatrics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Elaboration of the Addictive Intensity Evaluation Questionnaire (AIEQ): Evaluation of addictive behaviors and co-addictions with or without substances.

Original Title: Elaboration du questionnaire de mesure de l'intensite des conduites addictives (QMICA): Evaluation des addictions et co-addictions avec et sans substances.

Citation: Psychologie Francaise, December 2010, vol./is. 55/4(279-294), 0033-2984 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Decamps, G; Battaglia, N; Idier, L

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Institution: Decamps, G.: Laboratoire de psychologie EA4139, Universite Victor-Segalen Bordeaux 2, Bordeaux, France

Language: French

Abstract: Referring to studies about addictive behaviors, the objective of this article is to present the validation of a new tool for the assessment of the addictive behaviors with or without substances: the Addictive Intensity Evaluation Questionnaire (AIEQ). Twelve different versions of the AIEQ have been administered to 354 participants in order to assess their addictive behaviors. The study of the factorial structure of the questionnaire and its reliability allow us considering the psychometric qualities of the AIEQ as satisfactory. The results suggest the existence of a continuum between the absence of addiction and the severe forms of addiction. The discussion section proposes a classification based on the severity of the addictive behaviors and applications of the use of the AIEQ. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Societe francaise de psychologie, published by Elsevier Masson SAS.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Evaluation](#)
[Questionnaires](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Introduction. Integrative approach of the concept of addiction: Confrontation of alternative views.

Original Title: Introduction. Esquisse d'une approche integrative du concept d'addiction: Regards croises.

Citation: Psychologie Francaise, December 2010, vol./is. 55/4(261-277), 0033-2984 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Battaglia, N; Bruchon-Schweitzer, M; Decamps, G

Correspondence Address: Battaglia, N.: Universite Charles-de-Gaulle-Lille-III, IUT B, 35, rue Sainte-Barbe, Tourcoing, France, 59208, Cedex, nicole.battaglia@wanadoo.fr

Institution: Battaglia, N.: Universite Charles-de-Gaulle-Lille-III, Tourcoing, France

Language: French

Abstract: Referring to the respective scientific preoccupations about the concept of addiction in the French laboratories of psychology specializing in the concept of addiction, this introduction proposes to sum up the main theoretical backgrounds in this area and to discuss its respective impact and similarities. Definitions, classifications and theoretical models are presented according to those described in the articles of this special issue. These articles mainly refer to the scientific backgrounds of psychopathology, clinical psychology and health psychology. Its respective contributions are discussed on the one hand, referring to theoretical point of views and, on the other hand, in order to propose any subsequent applications for future researches and psychological perspectives for the prevention, detection and the treatment of addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Societe francaise de psychologie, published by Elsevier Masson SAS.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Concept Formation](#)
[*Models](#)
[*Theories](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Attitudes about addiction: A national study of addiction educators.

Citation: Journal of Drug Education, 2010, vol./is. 40/3(281-298), 0047-2379 (2010)

Author(s): Broadus, Angela D; Hartje, Joyce A; Roget, Nancy A; Cahoon, Kristy L; Clinkinbeard, Samantha S

Correspondence Address: Broadus, Angela D., 3887 Aspendale Court, Reno, NV, US, 89503, broadusad@gmail.com

Institution: Broadus, Angela D.: University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, NV, US

Language: English

Abstract: The following study utilized the Addiction Belief Inventory (ABI) to examine addiction attitudes in a national sample of U.S. college/university faculty teaching addiction-specific courses. Results suggest that addiction educators view substance abuse as a coping mechanism rather than a moral failure, and are ambivalent about calling substance abuse or addiction a disease. Most do not support individual efficacy toward recovery, the ability to control use, or social use after treatment. Modifiers of addiction educator attitudes include level of college education; teaching experience; licensure/certification, and whether the educator is an addiction researcher. Study implications, limitations, and directions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*College Teachers](#)
[*Health Education](#)
[*Teacher Attitudes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Moving the crowd at Threadless: Motivations for participation in a crowdsourcing application.

Citation: Information, Communication & Society, December 2010, vol./is. 13/8(1122-1145), 1369-118X;1468-4462 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Brabham, Daren C

Correspondence Address: Brabham, Daren C.: School of Journalism & Mass Communication, UNC-Chapel Hill, Carroll Hall CB 3365, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27599, daren.brabham@gmail.com

Institution: Brabham, Daren C.: School of Journalism & Mass Communication, UNC-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Crowdsourcing is an online, distributed problem-solving and production model already in use by businesses such as Threadless.com, iStockphoto.com, and InnoCentive.com. This model, which harnesses the collective intelligence of a crowd of Web users through an open-call format, has the potential for government and non-profit applications. Yet, in order to explore new applications for the crowdsourcing model, there must be a better understanding of why crowds participate in crowdsourcing processes. Based on 17 interviews conducted via instant messenger with members of the crowd at Threadless, the present study adds qualitatively rich data on a new crowdsourcing case to an existing body of quantitative data on motivations for participation in crowdsourcing. Four primary motivators for participation at Threadless emerge from these interview data: the opportunity to make money, the opportunity to develop one's creative skills, the potential to take up freelance work, and the love of community at Threadless. A fifth theme is also discussed that addresses the language of 'addiction' used by the interviewees to describe their activity on the site. Understanding this kind of 'addiction' in an online community is perhaps the most important finding for future public crowdsourcing ventures. This study develops a more complete--though ongoing--composite of what motivates the crowd to participate in crowdsourcing applications generally, information crucial to adapt the crowdsourcing model to new forms of problem-solving. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Participation](#)
[*Problem Solving](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Attitudes towards alcoholism and drug taking: A survey of rural and slum areas of Chandigarh, India.

Citation: International Journal of Culture and Mental Health, December 2010, vol./is. 3/2(126-136), 1754-2863;1754-2871 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Arun, Priti; Chavan, Bir Singh; Bhargava, Rachna

Institution: Arun, Priti: Department of Psychiatry, Government Medical College and Hospital, Chandigarh, India

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol and drug dependence is widely prevalent in rural and slum areas of society. In order to take effective preventive measures it is essential to study the attitude of the population towards alcohol and drug dependence. Hence this study was planned with the aim to: (1) ascertain the attitudes of persons living in rural and urban slum areas towards alcohol and drug taking; (2) find out the differences in attitudes between non-drug users and alcohol and drug users in this population; and (3) study the socio-demographic correlates of attitudes towards alcoholism and drug taking. In a cross-sectional, community survey of Chandigarh, 2992 individuals over 15 years of age were selected randomly from five villages and five slum areas. All individuals were assessed on the Scale for Assessment of Attitude Towards Drinking and Alcoholism and the Scale for Assessment of Drug Taking behavior; chi superscript 2 and correlations were used for analysis. Substance users had significantly higher acceptance of drinking and drug taking behavior as compared to the general population. Married persons, those with higher education and those from a joint family had more favorable attitudes towards drinking and alcoholism. Males had more favorable attitudes than females towards drinking and more negative attitudes towards drug taking. The findings show that the general population has a poor acceptance of alcohol use in the society. However drugs were perceived to be more dangerous than alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Poverty Areas](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. Religion and drug dependency: A comparative study of Malay male youth in Malaysia.

Citation: Journal of Religion & Spirituality in Social Work: Social Thought, October 2010, vol./is. 29/4(337-348), 1542-6432;1542-6440 (Oct 2010)

Author(s): Hatta, Zulkarnain A

Correspondence Address: Hatta, Zulkarnain A.: Universiti Sains Malaysia, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia, 11800, haqqani@usm.my

Institution: Hatta, Zulkarnain A.: Universiti Sains Malaysia, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined the relationship between religion and drug dependency of Malay Muslim youth. A comparison between addicts and nonaddicts were conducted. The comparison was conducted to study the degree of their religiosity, and the effect of that religiosity on their drug behavior. Other factors such as parental relationship, peer influence and personal attitudes were also looked at. The findings showed an overwhelming percentage of the addicts were ignorant to the teachings of their religion, and they took religion lightly. The addicts scored low on the religiosity scales, while the opposite was true for the nonaddicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Muslims](#)
[*Religiosity](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Human Males](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Theories of change.

Citation: The Cambridge handbook of forensic psychology., 2010(118-125) (2010)

Author(s): McMurrin, Mary

Institution: McMurrin, Mary: University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NTT, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses behavior change and criminal offending. The theories of change addressed here relate to how offenders can be assisted to change their offending through treatment. Through an understanding of the psychology of criminal conduct, effective treatments have been developed and in many criminal justice and forensic health services the provision of programs aimed at helping offenders stop offending is now a core activity. More recently, attention has been focused on how to motivate offenders to engage in these treatments. Much thought has been afforded to theories and models of offenders' engagement in therapy and behavior change, much of it drawn from the study of addictions. While there are commonalities in aspects of the theoretical approaches to understanding addictions and offending, there are also differences that require attention. It is important that theories of change are not imported from other domains of study without being subject to empirical testing. This is what is currently lacking in this area. The concepts of stages of change and treatment matching have entered the lexicon of offender treatment personnel without adequate empirical examination of their validity or utility. Training in motivational interviewing is popular for correctional treatment personnel, with little evidence that it changes practice or improves outcomes for offenders. The more recent multifactorial and teleological approaches to change hold promise but proponents need to provide evidence to support their ideas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Change](#)
[*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Forensic Psychology](#)
[Criminals](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Young men's health promotion and new information communication technologies: Illuminating the issues and research agendas.

Citation: Health Promotion International, September 2010, vol./is. 25/3(363-370), 0957-4824;1460-2245 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Robinson, Mark; Robertson, Steve

Correspondence Address: Robinson, Mark, m.r.robinson@leedsmet.ac.uk

Institution: Robinson, Mark: Centre for Men's Health, Leeds Metropolitan University, Leeds, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: The article examines the use of newer, interactive information and communication technologies (ICTs) in young men's health promotion (HP), drawing on gender theory, HP research and evidence on young men's Internet usage. The focus is on highlighting an agenda for research in terms of emerging issues. New forms of social media ICT (for example 'web 2'-based on-line social networking sites, micro-blogging services, i-phones and podcasts) have the potential to enable young men to engage with health information in new and interesting ways. Given concerns about young men's engagement with health services, innovative ICT formats, particularly using the Internet, have been tried. However, issues persist around surfing 'addiction', quality control and equal access. Approaches to HP using new ICTs offer distributed control over information content and quality and a lay social context for accessing information. Online communities can potentially legitimize young men's participation in discourses around health, and support sustained engagement. The article discusses how this could support young men to re-conceptualize healthy choices in the context of masculine imperatives and responsible citizenship if specific conditions are met (for trusting engagement) and risks addressed (such as commercial disinformation). The skill requirements for young men to engage effectively with new ICTs are explored, focusing on health literacy (HL). It is predicted that social marketing approaches to HP for young men will increasingly include new ICTs, making specific requirements for HL. These approaches may appeal narrowly to hegemonic masculinities or broadly to multiple masculinities, including those historically marginalized. Recommendations are made for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Communication](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Information Technology](#)
[*Internet](#)
[Masculinity](#)
[Research and Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Art-therapy and addictions, the example of eating disorders.

Original Title: Art-thérapie et addictions, l'exemple des troubles du comportement alimentaire.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, September 2010, vol./is. 168/7(538-541), 0003-4487 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Dubois, A. -M

Correspondence Address: Dubois, A. -M.: Centre d'Etude de l'Expression, CMME, Centre Hospitalier Sainte-Anne, 100, Rue de la Sante, Paris, France, 75014, am.dubois@ch-sainte-anne.fr

Institution: Dubois, A. -M.: Centre d'Etude de l'Expression, CMME, Centre Hospitalier Sainte-Anne, Paris, France

Language: French

Abstract: The Centre d'Etude de l'Expression at the Sainte-Anne Mental Health Hospital is a particular unit of the hospital in the university clinic. This centre is specialized in

psychotherapy through art, and there are 30 workshops of art therapy per week. The techniques used are painting, modeling, music, dance, theatre and creative writing. Each workshop is conducted by a professional specialized in art therapy and has much experience in this field. The way of being admitted into the workshops of art therapy is systematic. It is the same for all the workshops. Patients with nutritional problems are often capable of verbally expressing themselves at a good level. However, for them, the use of speech is not a way of communicating, neither with themselves nor with others. No verbal and artistic psychotherapies are then very useful and specific. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Art Therapy](#)
[*Eating Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Sexual addictions.

Original Title: Les addictions sexuelles.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, September 2010, vol./is. 168/7(533-537), 0003-4487 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Bourgeois, M. -L

Correspondence Address: Bourgeois, M. -L.: IPSO - Institut Pitres et Regis, Universite Victor-Segalen Bordeaux-II, Bordeaux, France, 33076, cedex, ipso.bourgeois@u-bordeaux2.fr

Institution: Bourgeois, M. -L.: IPSO - Institut Pitres et Regis, Universite Victor-Segalen Bordeaux-II, Bordeaux, France

Language: French

Abstract: The concept of addiction with its biological basis represents a heuristic model in psychopathology to deal with repetitive and compulsive behaviour in search of sexual activity if not pleasure (it's like a drug!). This incessant research of sexual experience (behavioural addiction) could not be considered as "addiction without substance" (it is flesh consumption). Up to now in France we have very few demands for treatment. In the last 50 years, society offered sexual freedom, birth control (contraception), free abortion, sexotherapy; and then more recently (due to the HIV epidemic?) increasing concern for sexual abuses and crimes, imposing more stringent judiciary borders and punishment for sexual (hyper-)activity, treatment and re-education for sexual normalcy based on the definition of sexual sobriety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Sexual Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. Addictives behaviors and suicides.

Original Title: Addictions comportementales (troubles des conduites alimentaires) et suicide.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, September 2010, vol./is. 168/7(528-532), 0003-4487 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Lamas, C; Nicolas, I; Corcos, M

Correspondence Address: Corcos, M.: Departement de Psychiatrie de l'Adolescent et du Jeune Adulte, IMM, 42, Boulevard Jourdan, Paris, France, 75674, cedex 14, maurice.corcos@imm.fr

Institution: Lamas, C.: Departement de Psychiatrie de l'Adolescent et du Jeune Adulte, IMM, Paris, France

Language: French

Abstract: The concept of addiction seems particularly interesting to understand symptoms and psychopathological organization met in eating disorders. In the addictives behaviors the symptom allows to fight against non-structured depressive affects, which are threatening the integrity of the self. Depressed symptoms as well as impulsiveness may lead these patients to suicide attempts. Those actings are more often associated with bulimia nervosa, but suicide occurs more often with anorexic patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Eating Disorders](#)
[*Suicide](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Psychoanalysis and drugless addictions.

Original Title: Psychanalyse et addictions sans substances.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, September 2010, vol./is. 168/7(524-527), 0003-4487 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Laxenaire, M

Correspondence Address: Laxenaire, M., 5, Rue de la Source, Nancy, France, 54000, laxenaire.michel@wanadoo.fr

Language: French

Abstract: This paper tries to answer to the following question: is there a psychoanalytic explanation to drugless addictions? Freud mentions the possibility of a strong attachment to a virtual object (game, sex, ideology) through several papers scattered in his works from 1920 to 1937. The main concept is what we consider nowadays as the concept of "tie". The "tie" is to be considered as a link between the subject and the object of addiction. The so-called "pathology of the tie" was first described in group analysis by Rene Kaes then later on extended to the field of addictions. It implies subordination, lack of freedom, narcissism deviation, compulsion of repeat. Actually, addiction may be considered as a fight between Eros and Thanatos, in which Thanatos is always the winner. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

46. Is love an addictive disorder?

Original Title: L'addiction amoureuse existe-t-elle ?

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, September 2010, vol./is. 168/7(516-523), 0003-4487 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Reynaud, M

Correspondence Address: Reynaud, M.: Departement de Psychiatrie et d'Addictologie, Hopital Universitaire Paul-Brousse, 12/14, Avenue Paul-Vaillant-Couturier, Villejuif, France, 94804, cedex, michel.reynaud@pbr.aphp.fr

Institution: Reynaud, M.: Departement de Psychiatrie et d'Addictologie, Hopital Universitaire Paul-Brousse, Villejuif, France

Language: French

Abstract: Aims: The relations between amorous passion and addiction have long been noted. Recent advances in neurobiology have allowed us to reexamine the relations between these two states and to better understand their clinical symptoms. Methods: We compare clinical, neuropsychological, neurobiological and neuroimaging data in love passion versus substance addictions. Results: The clinical description of the amorous state includes: unrestrained desire and sexual pleasure; feeling of euphoria; powerful motivation to the "object of his love"; a cognitive mechanism characterised by a focalised attention, pervasive memories, intrusive thoughts; emotional exacerbation and emotional dependence with need for the other, aroused by his absence. Criteria for love addiction (differing from love passion), including the notion of suffering and continued behaviour despite adverse consequences, inspired from the DSM-IV criteria could be evaluated. The neurophysiological model for all addictions can be applied to love addicts: the desired object is overrated. The rewarding value and its memory trigger a major motivation: simple desire has become a need; cortical control has become insufficient. For love as well as addictions, dopamine codes the value of pleasure. Love and drugs are potent pleasure modulators of dopamine flux. Oxytocin pathways, clearly implicated in love attachment, are also an important pathway towards understanding the mechanisms of dependence. Imagery data on various drug addictions and imagery data on sexual desire, orgasm and amorous relationships, enable their mechanisms and activated circuits to be compared and their similarities analysed. Conclusion: Love and addictions are comprised of liking, wanting and needing. Refining of clinical, neurobiological and neuro-imaging studies will further elucidate these similarities and should provide a better understanding and improved treatment of these states. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Love](#)
[*Neuropsychology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Addiction and comorbidity.

Original Title: Addictions sans substances et comorbidites.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, September 2010, vol./is. 168/7(513-515), 0003-4487 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Lancon, C; Cohen, J

Correspondence Address: Lancon, C.: Centre des Addictions, CHU Sainte-Marguerite, 270, Boulevard de Sainte-Marguerite, Marseille, France, 13009, christophe.lancon@mail.ap-hm.fr

Institution: Lancon, C.: Centre des Addictions, CHU Sainte-Marguerite, Marseille, France

Language: French

Abstract: Addiction is a recent concept. Pathological gambling is a frequent addictive disorder. Pathological gambling is frequently comorbid with psychiatric disorders, personality disorder or substances abuse or dependence. Affective disorder, especially bipolar disorder, is the most frequent psychiatric conditions comorbid with pathological gambling. This kind of association needs further researches. In clinical practice comorbid association with affective disorder is of special interest. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Gaming, gambling and addiction.

Original Title: Jeu et addiction.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, September 2010, vol./is. 168/7(509-512), 0003-4487 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Bronnec, M; Rocher, B; Bouju, G; Venisse, J. -L

Correspondence Address: Venisse, J. -L.: Service d'Addictologie, CHU de Nantes, 9 Bis, Rue de Bouille, Nantes, France, 44000, jean-luc.venisse@chu-nantes.fr

Institution: Bronnec, M.: Service d'Addictologie, CHU de Nantes, Nantes, France

Language: French

Abstract: The concept of pathological gambling appeared in the scientific literature around 1980 (DSM-III). Damages associated with pathological gambling are numerous and severe. Psychiatric and addictive comorbidities are frequent. Specific erroneous perceptions and beliefs require cognitive restructuring inside addictologic usual treatment approaches. Excessive video gaming appears as an emergent phenomenon, which justify more studies to assess its reality and identify risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Internet and suicidality: A googling study about mediatic view of a suicidal pact.

Original Title: Impact d'internet sur la suicidalite. A propos d'une "googling study" sur la retro-information mediatique d'un pacte suicidaire echafaude sur le web.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, September 2010, vol./is. 168/7(502-507), 0003-4487 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Auxemery, Y; Fidelle, G

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Institution: Auxemery, Y.: Service de Psychiatrie et de Psychologie Clinique, Hopital d'Instruction Des Armees Legouest, Metz, France

Language: French

Abstract: The communication via the Internet does not stop developing in a more and more mediaticized society. On reaction to a suicide pact recently concluded on line, the media wondered about the responsibility of the Internet as promoter of suicide. When a suicide pact is decided on the Internet between two subjects which never saw each other previously but which meet to die: We speak about "cybersuicide" or "net suicide". This modern practice would be increased. The suicide pact is an outstanding event, which is intensely mediaticized in Web sites dedicated to journalism (on-line press). The authors established a review of the literature on the links between Internet and suicidality. In a first part, they evoke the epidemiological and psychopathological determiners of the cybersuicide. Particularly isolated subjects in real life can find a morbid comfort on the Net, and develop a real addiction to a cyberrelation. The victims often suffer from a

narcissistic gap imagining in the other one an ultimate propping up in a mutual accompaniment towards the death. Several authors evoked for a long time the impact of the media communication on the suicide as a supplier or a defender of suicide in the readers of newspaper's articles. The authors expose the results of a "googling study" asking itself the way how the media available on the Web reported the cybersuicide realized near the town of Toul. Are the recommendations of the OMS on the way of telling in the media of a suicidal fact respected? On ten visited on line press sites, only one takes the opportunity of the event to educate the general population about the suicide fact. In most cases, the address and phone number of crisis' center are not mentioned, the information on the localization of the drama is too precise, the presented photos are shocking and the suicidal event doesn't take place in a more diverse current events. In a last part, the authors tackle the increasing interest of the Web when it's use in purposes of prevention. It would be advisable to reaffirm the legal view to condemn the settled cybercrime known as promotion of suicide. If the Web can sometimes be dangerous for the Internet users, it is also a tremendous potential for suicide prevention. The sites of prevention have to inform the general population, help establishing databases for the professionals of health and still realize epidemiological inquiries. The Internet programs of prevention for patients with suicidal tendencies were established at the same time as the concept of "telephone help line". The therapeutic and preventive potential of the Web is situated in a logic of bifocal treatment--and not in a rivalry--with the traditional psychotherapeutic approach. The links between Internet and suicidality are emergent, complex and little studied. Far thinking that the Web is a place of no law where everything would be possible, some regulations should be able to be imposed by authorities to preserve the public health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet](#)
[*Mass Media](#)
[*Suicide](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Possible clinical implications of caffeine addiction through observations of 52 subjects and a literature review.

Original Title: Clinique possible d'une addiction a la cafeine a partir de l'observation de 52 sujets et d'une revue de la litterature.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, September 2010, vol./is. 168/7(495-501), 0003-4487 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Sinanian, A; Edel, Y; Pirlot, G; Cupa, D

Correspondence Address: Sinanian, A., 61, Rue de Bourgogne, Paris, France, 75007, alexandre.sinanian@hotmail.fr

Institution: Sinanian, A.: Universite de Paris Ouest La Defense Nanterre, Master II Recherche, Laboratoire Des Atteintes Somatiques et Identitaires, Paris, France

Language: French

Abstract: Caffeine is the most widely consumed psychoactive substance in the world. In the scientific literature, caffeine abuse is usually called "caffeinism", and can provoke symptoms of nervousness, excitement, anxiety and insomnia. The aim of this article, based on a previous study conducted in a research paper, is to observe if high-level consumption of caffeine can be considered as an addictive conduct. Three hypotheses were tested on 52 subjects (one study group with high consumption of caffeine [300 mg-1000 mg] and a control group with low consumption). They should present: (1) an addictive conduct towards caffeine; (2) a high level of anxiety; (3) few subjects would use caffeine as a weight control strategy among people suffering from eating disorders. To validate these hypotheses, we used a control group, the Goodman's definition's criteria, the anxiety scale state-trait STAI and, finally, the MINI diagnostic questionnaire. The results show us that 88% of subjects presenting a high level of caffeine consumption would present an addictive conduct (the average subjects fulfilled 70% of Goodman's

criteria). This behaviour is characterized by impulsiveness and the persistence of the behaviour despite harmful consequences for the subject. The anxiety level was higher in the study group, compared to the control group and seven subjects used caffeine as appetite suppressant, in the case of eating disorders. Our study suggests that patients should be asked about their caffeine consumption level during a clinical anamnesis. It also paves the way for other studies, on for example, the link between caffeinism and eating disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Caffeine](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Eating Disorders](#)
[Insomnia](#)
[Nervousness](#)
Source: PsycINFO

51. Treatment efficacy comparison study with cannabis users or dependents adolescents: MultiDimensional Family Therapy (MDFT) versus Treatment As Usual Explicite (TAUE).

Original Title: Comparaison de l'efficacite de la MultiDimensional Family Therapy (MDFT) versus la Treatment As Usual Explicite (TAUE) dans le traitement de l'abus et de la dependance au cannabis chez l'adolescent: Presentation du protocole INCANT.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, September 2010, vol./is. 168/7(487-494), 0003-4487 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Jouanne, C; Phan, O; Corcos, M

Correspondence Address: Jouanne, C.: Centre Emergence Espace Tolbiac, 6, Rue de Richemont, Paris, France, 75013, jouanne.celine@neuf.fr

Institution: Jouanne, C.: Centre Emergence Espace Tolbiac, Paris, France

Language: French

Abstract: In France, cannabis is the illicit substance most tested and consumed by the teenagers. In the United States, a therapy appeared particularly effective in this field: MultiDimensional Family Therapy (MDFT), taking as a starting point systemic and cognitive techniques. To validate the effectiveness of this therapeutic method, it seemed paramount to place it in the French framework and context by comparing it with what is usually done in France in the catch in charge problematic consumption of cannabis. Thus, since October 2006, two health care centres of Paris and its suburbs take part in this protocol of research with the prospect to include 150 teenagers, old from 13 to 18 years, presenting a diagnosis of abuse or dependence to the cannabis. This longitudinal study is carried out in partnership with four other European countries and should be completed at the end of 2009. This project, supported by Interdepartmental Mission of Fight against Drugs and Drug-addiction (MILDT), is integrated within the framework of a programme of care and prevention towards the problems of consumption into adolescence. Its objective is double: (1) to validate a therapeutic method in the context European, and more particularly French, effective in the field of the addictions to adolescence; (2) to develop means of evaluation of psychotherapies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Quality of life among opiate-dependent individuals: A review of the literature.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2010, vol./is. 21/5(364-380), 0955-3959 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): De Maeyer, Jessica; Vanderplasschen, Wouter; Broekaert, Eric

Correspondence Address: De Maeyer, Jessica: Ghent University, Department of Orthopedagogics, Henri Dunantlaan 2, Ghent, Belgium, 9000, Jessica.Demaeyer@UGent.be

Institution: De Maeyer, Jessica: Ghent University, Department of Orthopedagogics, Ghent, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: Quality of life (QoL) has become an important outcome indicator in health care evaluation. A clear distinction has to be made between QoL--focussing on individuals' subjective satisfaction with life as a whole and different life domains--and health-related QoL (HRQoL), which refers to the absence of pathology. As opiate dependence is the primary drug of most persons entering treatment and as the attention for QoL in addiction research is growing, this review of the literature intends to summarise and differentiate the available information on QoL in opiate-dependent individuals. A comprehensive literature review was conducted, including database searches in Web of Science, Pubmed and Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. Articles were eligible for review if they assessed QoL or HRQoL of opiate-dependent individuals, used a QoL or HRQoL instrument and reported at least one specific outcome on QoL or HRQoL. In total, 38 articles have been selected. The review showed that various instruments (n =15) were used to measure QoL, mostly HRQoL instruments. Opiate-dependent individuals report low (HR)QoL compared with the general population and people with various medical illnesses. Generally, participation in substitution treatment had a positive effect on individuals' (HR)QoL, but long-term effects remain unclear. Psychological problems, older age and excessive alcohol use seem to be related with lower (HR)QoL scores. The assessment of QoL in research on opiate dependence is still in its infancy. Still, the chronic nature of drug use problems creates the necessity to look at outcomes beyond the direct consequences of drug dependence and based on clients' needs. HRQoL, with its unilateral focus on the functional status of clients, does not give information on clients' own experiences about the goodness of life, and is as a consequence unsuitable for measuring QoL. Future research starting from a subjective, multidimensional approach of the concept of QoL is required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Substance misuse treatment for high-risk chronic pain patients on opioid therapy: A randomized trial.

Citation: Pain, September 2010, vol./is. 150/3(390-400), 0304-3959 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Jamison, Robert N; Ross, Edgar L; Michna, Edward; Chen, Li Q; Holcomb, Caroline; Wasan, Ajay D

Correspondence Address: Jamison, Robert N.: Department of Anesthesia, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Pain Management Center, 850 Boylston Street, Suite 320, Chestnut Hill, MA, US, 02467, rjamison@partners.org

Institution: Jamison, Robert N.: Pain Management Center, Department of Anesthesiology, Perioperative and Pain Medicine, Brigham & Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Chronic pain patients who show aberrant drug-related behavior often are discontinued from treatment when they are noncompliant with their use of opioids for pain. The purpose of this study was to conduct a randomized trial in patients who were prescribed opioids for noncancer back pain and who showed risk potential for or demonstration of opioid misuse to see if close monitoring and cognitive behavioral substance misuse counseling could increase overall compliance with opioids. Forty-two patients meeting criteria for high-risk for opioid misuse were randomized to either standard control (High-Risk Control; N = 21) or experimental compliance treatment consisting of monthly urine screens, compliance checklists, and individual and group motivational counseling (High-Risk Experimental; N = 21). Twenty patients who met criteria indicating low potential for misuse were recruited to a low-risk control group (Low-Risk Control). Patients were followed for 6 months and completed pre- and post-study questionnaires and monthly electronic diaries. Outcomes consisted of the percent with a positive Drug Misuse Index (DMI), which was a composite score of self-reported drug misuse (Prescription Drug Use Questionnaire), physician-reported abuse behavior (Addiction Behavior Checklist), and abnormal urine toxicology results. Significant differences were found between groups with 73.7% of the High-Risk Control patients demonstrating positive scores on the DMI compared with 26.3% from the High-Risk Experimental group and 25.0% from the Low-Risk Controls ($p < 0.05$). The results of this study demonstrate support for the benefits of a brief behavioral intervention in the management of opioid compliance among chronic back pain patient at high-risk for prescription opioid misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: International Association for the Study of Pain; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Back Pain](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Evaluation of clinical practice improvement programs for nurses for the management of alcohol withdrawal in hospitals.

Citation: Contemporary Nurse, February 2009, vol./is. 31/2(98-107), 1037-6178 (Feb 2009)

Author(s): Daly, Michelle; Kermodé, Stephen; Reilly, David

Institution: Daly, Michelle: Drug and Alcohol North Coast Area Health Service, Riverlands Drug & Alcohol Centre, Lismore, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: The most common alcohol-related chronic condition for hospitalisation is alcohol dependence which can lead to an alcohol withdrawal syndrome (AWS). The aim of this paper is to report on a quality improvement program in an Australian rural area health service for the screening and management of alcohol withdrawal and the effect of two types of nursing education and training approaches: a self-directed competency training package and a more traditional in-service program. The measure of improvement was compliance to nine clinical standards or core competencies for the assessment and treatment of the AWS derived from the Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment for Alcohol-Revised (CIWA-Ar) scale and the NSW drug and alcohol withdrawal clinical practice guidelines. An audit of medical records using a standardised protocol for the nine

standards was conducted at baseline (n=100) and follow-up (n=340) across eleven hospitals in the area. Results indicated that in three hospitals, where 70 nurses completed the self-directed competency training, there was a higher total compliance score across the nine standards compared to eight hospitals where 238 nurses received the in-service program. The self-directed competency program was also rated highly by nurses who participated in the program. The benefits of self-directed competency training are discussed as well as future recommendations for improving nurse education strategies for managing alcohol withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: eContent Management Pty Ltd.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Educational Program Evaluation](#)
[*Nurses](#)
[*Nursing Education](#)
[*Personnel Training](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Hospitals](#)
[Screening](#)
[Syndromes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest \(Legacy Platform\)](#)

55. Substance abusers' self-awareness of the neurobehavioral consequences of addiction.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, March 2008, vol./is. 158/2(172-180), 0165-1781 (Mar 15, 2008)

Author(s): Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio; Perez-Garcia, Miguel

Correspondence Address: Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio: Departamento de Personalidad, Evaluacion y Tratamiento Psicologico, Universidad de Granada, Campus de Cartuja S/N, Granada, Spain, 18071, averdejo@ugr.es

Institution: Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio: Depto. Personalidad, Evaluacion y Tratamiento Psicologico, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Substance abusers (SA) usually deny or are not aware that they have a problem. Recent neuro-scientific evidence suggests that denial of problems related to drug use can be associated with alterations in frontostriatal systems, which play a critical role in executive functions and self-awareness. In this study, we examined self-awareness of cognitive deficits, which may be indicative of frontostriatal involvement, in a sample of abstinent SA. We administered the self and informant rating forms of the Frontal Systems Behavior Scale (FrSBe) to 38 SA and to 38 designated informants. We conducted three separate mixed design ANOVAs to contrast the discrepancy between SA and informant scores on the three FrSBe subscales both during drug abuse (assessed retrospectively) and during abstinence. We conducted regression analyses to examine the relationship between severity of drug abuse and self-awareness. Results showed that informants' scores were significantly higher than SA's scores on apathy and executive dysfunction during drug abuse, indicating poor awareness of deficits. We found no significant discrepancies between SA's and informants' scores during abstinence. Severity of alcohol and cocaine abuse significantly predicted poorer self-awareness during drug abuse, but not during abstinence. These results may have important implications for prevention and treatment strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2006

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)

*Awareness
 *Cognitive Impairment
 *Drug Abuse
 *Self Perception

Source: PsycINFO

56. Cocaine and amphetamine regulated transcript (CART) in suicide attempters.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, March 2008, vol./is. 158/2(117-122), 0165-1781 (Mar 15, 2008)

Author(s): Brundin, Lena; Bjorkqvist, Maria; Traskman-Bendz, Lil; Petersen, Asa

Correspondence Address: Brundin, Lena: Division of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Sciences, Lund University, Kioskgatan 19, Lund, Sweden, SE-221 85, Lena.Brundin@med.lu.se

Institution: Brundin, Lena: Division of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Sciences, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Cocaine and amphetamine regulated transcript (CART) is a neuropeptide expressed in brain regions thought to regulate anxiety levels, depression, addiction and energy homeostasis. Individuals with a CART mutation display increased anxiety and depression. Severe anxiety is a core phenomenon of suicidality. We therefore studied levels of CART in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) of 98 patients with different psychiatric diagnoses, shortly after a suicide attempt. We also investigated the relationship between CSF-CART and relevant psychiatric symptoms. CART levels were determined using a radioimmunoassay and the psychiatric symptoms rated in structured interviews using the Comprehensive Psychopathological Rating Scale (CPRS) and the Karolinska Scales of Personality (KSP). No differences in CSF-CART were found between the diagnostic groups or controls. However, lower CART levels were associated with a higher degree of concentration difficulties. No significant association was found between CART levels and other psychiatric symptoms. CSF-CART correlated significantly with CSF-levels of orexin, but not with corticotrophin releasing factor (CRF). Further studies on the role of CART in psychiatric diseases where concentration difficulties are prominent, such as attention deficit disorder, are warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2007

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Amphetamine
 *Attempted Suicide
 *Cocaine
 *Neuropeptides
 *Psychiatric Symptoms
 Cerebrospinal Fluid
 Suicide

Source: PsycINFO

57. Internet and videogame addiction: A review.

Citation: Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria, June 2008, vol./is. 30/2(156-167), 1516-4446 (Jun 2008)

Author(s): de Abreu, Cristiano Nabuco; Karam, Rafael Gomes; Goes, Dora Sampaio; Spritzer, Daniel Tornaim

Correspondence Address: de Abreu, Cristiano Nabuco: Instituto de Psiquiatria, Hospital das Clinicas da FMUSP Ambulatorio Integrado dos Transtornos do Impulso (AMITI), Rua Dr. Ovidio Pires de Campos 785, 2 Andar, Sala 1, Ala Sul-Cerqueira Cesar, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 05403-010, nabuco@netpoint.com

Institution: de Abreu, Cristiano Nabuco: Instituto de Psiquiatria, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de Sao Paulo (USP), Sao Paulo, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: With the introduction of the new technologies to our daily lives, the Internet and electronic games have become widely and unrestrictedly used tools and one of the major global phenomena in the last decade. Several investigations have attested the benefits from such resources; however, their healthy, adaptive use progressively gave place to their abuse and the lack of control, which have severely impacted on the daily life of millions of users. The objective of this study was to systematically review the articles looking into Internet and electronic games addiction in the general population. We intend, therefore, to evaluate the progression of these concepts in the course of the last decade, as well as contributing to better understand this condition and its comorbidities. Method: A systematic literature review was conducted by means of MedLine, Lilacs, SciELO, and Cochrane using the following terms as a parameter: "Internet addiction", "pathological internet use", "internet abuse", "videogame", "computer games" and "electronic games". The electronic search was done up to December 2007. Discussion: Studies conducted in distinct countries still indicate very different prevalence rates; this is probably due to the absence of consensus and the use of diverse names, which brings about the adoption of distinct diagnostic criteria. Many patients reporting abusive use and dependence show significant consequences to their professional, academic (school), social and family lives. Conclusions: Further investigations are needed to determine whether this abusive Internet and electronic game use should be understood as one of the newest psychiatric classifications of the 21st century or just substrates of other disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Cannabinoids and mental disorders.

Original Title: Kanabinoidy a dusevni poruchy.

Citation: Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, 2008, vol./is. 104/6(297-307), 1212-0383 (2008)

Author(s): Fisar, Z

Correspondence Address: Fisar, Z.: Psychiatricka Klinika I. LF UK a VFN, Ke Karlovu 11, Praha, Czech Republic, 120 00, 2, zfsisar@lfl.cuni.cz

Institution: Fisar, Z.: Psychiatricka Klinika I. LF UK a VFN, Praha, Czech Republic

Language: Czech

Abstract: Progress in understanding the mechanisms of action of cannabinoids was made after discovery of cannabinoid receptors and finding their endogenous ligands. New findings are obtained using both plant cannabinoids (phytocannabinoids) and endogenous or synthetic cannabinoids. Basic information is summarized in the paper about mechanisms of action of cannabinoids, about role of endocannabinoid system in addiction, schizophrenia or mood disorders. Possible therapeutic use of cannabinoids is described at the close. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Criminal liability assessment in defendants with history of „schizophrenia"--Case study of institutional revision report.

Original Title: Vyhodnoceni trestni odpovednosti u obzalovanych s anamnezou „schizofrenniho onemocneni"--Kazuistika ustavniho revizniho posudku.

Citation: Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, 2008, vol./is. 104/5(246-251), 1212-0383 (2008)

Author(s): Zukov, I; Srutova, L; Domlivilova, D; Kozelek, P

Correspondence Address: Zukov, I.: Psychiatricka Klinika 1. LF UK a VFN, Ke Karlovu 11, Praha, Czech Republic, 120 00, 2

Institution: Zukov, I.: Psychiatricka Klinika 1. LF UK a VFN, Praha, Czech Republic

Language: Czech

Abstract: The criminal liability assessment is always questionable in subjects, which suffered from a psychotic disorder in the past. Authors try to call attention to the fact, that so called „psychotic experience" in itself doesn't decide on the case of recognition and operating capacity changes automatically. It means that the subject's history of psychosis shouldn't have an impact on expert's deciding about forensic consequences mechanically. Likewise, the authors would like to point out a possibility of pathomimesis (pathomimicry) in drug addicted persons with psychotic experience". (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Defendants](#)
[*Forensic Evaluation](#)
[*Forensic Psychiatry](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Extinction-induced response resurgence: A selective review.

Citation: The Behavior Analyst Today, April 2007, vol./is. 9/1(27-33), 1539-4352 (Apr 5, 2007)

Author(s): Doughty, Adam H; Oken, Gabriella

Correspondence Address: Doughty, Adam H.: Department of Psychology, College of Charleston, 66 George Street, Charleston, SC, US, 29424, doughtya@cofc.edu

Institution: Doughty, Adam H.: Department of Psychology, College of Charleston, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Resurgence refers to the recovery of previously extinguished responding when a recently reinforced response is extinguished. Although the topic of resurgence has received limited experimental attention, there recently have been an increased number of investigations involving the topic. This increased experimental attention also has been accompanied by conceptual analysis. This increased interest in resurgence by both basic and applied behavior analysts is noteworthy because the topic relates to several different areas in and outside behavior analysis. This paper is a brief and selective review of resurgence, and its aim is to illustrate the importance of continuing to investigate the topic. More specifically, the role of resurgence in understanding topics such as behavioral history, drug relapse, severe problem behavior, communication disorders, and cognition, is described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Conditioned Responses](#)
[*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[Behavior Problems](#)
[Cognition](#)
[Communication Disorders](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Disorderly acts: The court disposal of Liverpool's inebriate women.

Citation: Crime: Fear or fascination?: Papers from a conference held at the Chester College of Higher Education, November 2000., 2002(89-110) (2002)

Author(s): Hall, Gillian

Institution: Hall, Gillian: John Moores U, Liverpool, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the introduction) Gillian Hall examines, through the use of case studies, the institutionalisation of women under the Inebriates Act of 1898. Hall explores the "moral panic" whipped up around female drinking (especially that of poor working class women) and the moral depravity and child neglect associated with it, at the turn of the century. Dominant medical discourse, underpinned by eugenic considerations of "stock preservation", proclaimed drinking to be a disease, associated with the underclass and the Irish in particular, against which the nation needed protecting. Within this discourse, women rather than men were targeted as the carriers and perpetrators of the disease, so, in order to halt the degeneration of the British "race", Langho Reformatory in Lancashire was created to treat and reform the offenders. Reform was elusive because in the main, according to revised medical thinking, the offenders were mental defectives, whom society could only protect itself against by long-term incarceration. Changing medical opinion about the nature and cause of drinking did Uttle to focus the discourse in a gender-neutral manner. Women remained convenient targets for blame, moral outrage and punishment in the construction of deviants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Blame](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Laws](#)
[Antisocial Behavior](#)
[Morality](#)
[Social Class](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Marijuana craving during a public speaking challenge: Understanding marijuana use vulnerability among women and those with social anxiety disorder.

Citation: Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, March 2011, vol./is. 42/1(104-110), 0005-7916 (Mar 2011)

Author(s): Buckner, Julia D; Silgado, Jose; Schmidt, Norman B

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

Institution: Buckner, Julia D.: Department of Psychology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Social anxiety disorder (SAD) is associated with risk for developing marijuana dependence, yet it remains unclear whether urge to use marijuana increases in anticipation of social anxiety-provoking situation, during the situation, or afterwards (to avoid post-event processing). The present study examined the timing of marijuana craving in response to a social anxiety task among 60 (50% female; 33% with SAD) marijuana users randomly assigned to either a speech or reading task. Participants completed ratings of marijuana craving at baseline (prior to being informed of task assignment), before, during, and after task. Among women and participants with SAD, the speech task was associated with greater craving than the reading task. This effect was particularly pronounced during the social anxiety induction task. This effect was not observed for men or participants without SAD. Identification of timing of urge to use marijuana has important implications for treatment and relapse prevention of marijuana problems among women and people

with SAD (a group at particular risk for marijuana-related problems). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Public Speaking](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Social Phobia](#)
[Craving](#)
[Social Anxiety](#)
[Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Sibling involvement in substance misuse and abuse.

Citation: Sibling development: Implications for mental health practitioners., 2011(221-244) (2011)

Author(s): Begun, Audrey L; Berger, Lisa K

Institution: Begun, Audrey L.: College of Social Work, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The topic of siblings and substance abuse is both complex and multi-faceted. There exists a relatively small body of empirical literature that specifically addresses the role of sibling relationships in starting, maintaining, or recovering from substance misuse, abuse, and dependency. For example, siblings of an individual addicted to cocaine are more likely than matched community members to also be addicted to cocaine and to be at least experimental users of various substances (Bierut, Strickland, Thompson, Afful, & Cottier, 2008). This familial clustering effect appears related to an interactive combination of shared biology, family, and neighborhood/community forces, as well as access to substances. In addition, it may be useful to cautiously consider implications of studies that examine sibling relationships and processes in the context of other social, behavioral, and health-related problem behaviors, such as early deviant, sexual, or criminal behaviors (e.g., East & Khoo, 2005; Lauritsen, 1993; Slomkowski, Rende, Conger, Simons, & Conger, 2001; Stormshak, Comeau, & Shepard, 2004). This chapter identifies several relevant issues, surveys available literature, and offers practice implications along with a demonstrative case example. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Sibling Relations](#)
[Siblings](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Implementation research: Issues and prospects.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2010(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Dec 21, 2010)

Author(s): Flynn, Patrick M; Brown, Barry S

Abstract: The concern that addiction treatment be grounded in science has been recognized and enthusiastically endorsed in both the clinical and research communities. With recognition of the gap between knowledge development and application, there has been a recent emphasis on developing strategies for more effective application, i.e., for the incorporation of evidence-based practice in routine clinical programming. This has translated to a need to develop strategies designed to achieve organizational change and a field of study whose objective is to better understand how to expedite change in treatment

organizations and their clinical practices. This paper focuses on the roles and responsibilities of researchers, practitioners, and the federal government in achieving changed practice and applying new knowledge to improve treatment. Even though great strides have been made to shift the emphasis from dissemination of knowledge to its application, much still remains to be done in the development and testing of additional application strategies specific to the substance abuse treatment field. Future considerations for implementation research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

65. Guidelines for allocating outpatient alcohol abusers to levels of care: Predictive validity.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2010(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Dec 21, 2010)

Author(s): Merkx, Maarten J.M; Schippers, Gerard M; Koeter, Maarten W.J; Vuijk, Pieter Jelle; Oudejans, Suzan C.C; Stam, Ragna K; van den Brink, Wim

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to assess the predictive validity of guidelines for allocating outpatients with an alcohol-use disorder to different levels of care in routine alcohol outpatient treatment facilities. It was hypothesized that patients matched to the recommended level of care would have (a) better outcomes than patients treated at a less intensive level of care, and (b) outcomes equivalent to patients treated at a more intensive level of care. Patients at two Dutch substance-abuse treatment centers who completed intake and were allocated at either a brief or standard outpatient treatment (n=471) were followed prospectively to determine differential outcomes for those who were and were not treated at the recommended level of care. The former patients were allocated according to an algorithm based on their treatment history, addiction severity, psychiatric impairment and social stability at baseline. 52.9% of the original sample was successfully contacted for follow-up 11 months after intake. Outcome was measured in terms of self-reported alcohol use 30 days prior to follow up and changes in number of excessive and nonexcessive drinking days between intake and follow up. Only 21% of the patients were matched to the level of care according to the guidelines. Patients allocated to the recommended level of care did not have better outcomes than those treated at a less intensive level of care, but they had outcomes comparable to patients treated at a more intensive level of care. The a priori allocation guidelines were followed for only a minority of the patients, and using them did not improve treatment outcome. Further work is needed to improve the content of the treatment allocation guidelines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

66. Drug-sensitive reward in crayfish: An invertebrate model system for the study of seeking, reward, addiction, and withdrawal.

Citation: Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, December 2010(No Pagination Specified), 0149-7634 (Dec 21, 2010)

Author(s): Huber, Robert; Panksepp, Jules B; Nathaniel, Thomas; Alcaro, Antonio; Panksepp, Jaak

Abstract: In mammals, rewarding properties of drugs depend on their capacity to activate appetitive motivational states. With the underlying mechanisms strongly conserved in evolution, invertebrates have recently emerged as a powerful new model in addiction research. In crayfish natural reward has proven surprisingly sensitive to human drugs of abuse, opening an unlikely avenue of research into the basic biological mechanisms of drug addiction. In a series of studies we first examined the presence of natural reward systems in crayfish, then characterized its sensitivity to a wide range of human drugs of abuse. A

conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigm was used to demonstrate that crayfish seek out those environments that had previously been paired with the psychostimulants cocaine and amphetamine, and the opioid morphine. The administration of amphetamine exerted its effects at a number of sites, including the stimulation of circuits for active exploratory behaviors (i.e., SEEKING). A further study examined morphine-induced reward, extinction and reinstatement in crayfish. Repeated intra-circulatory infusions of morphine served as a reward when paired with distinct visual or tactile cues. Morphine-induced CPP was extinguished after repeated saline injections. Following this extinction phase, morphine-experienced crayfish were once again challenged with the drug. The priming injections of morphine reinstated CPP at all tested doses, suggesting that morphine-induced CPP is unrelenting. In an exploration of drug-associated behavioral sensitization in crayfish we concurrently mapped measures of locomotion and rewarding properties of morphine. Single and repeated intra-circulatory infusions of morphine resulted in persistent locomotory sensitization, even 5 days following the infusion. Moreover, a single dose of morphine was sufficient to induce long-term behavioral sensitization. CPP for morphine and context-dependent cues could not be disrupted over a drug free period of 5 days. This work demonstrates that crayfish offer a comparative and complementary approach in addiction research. Serving as an invertebrate animal model for the exposure to mammalian drugs of abuse, modularly organized and experimentally accessible nervous systems render crayfish uniquely suited for studying (1) the basic biological mechanisms of drug effects, (2) to explore how the appetitive/seeking disposition is implemented in a simple neural system, and (3) how such a disposition is related to the rewarding action of drugs of abuse. This work aimed to contribute an evolutionary, comparative context to our understanding of a key component in learning, and of natural reward as an important life-sustaining process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

67. Alcohol seeking and consumption in the nvhl neurodevelopmental rat model of schizophrenia.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, December 2010(No Pagination Specified), 0166-4328 (Dec 22, 2010)

Author(s): Berg, S.A; Czachowski, C.L; Chambers, R. Andrew

Abstract: Alcohol abuse in schizophrenia exceeds rates in the general population and worsens illness outcomes. Neonatal ventral hippocampal lesion (NVHL) rats model multiple schizophrenia dimensions including addiction vulnerability. This study compared NVHL vs. SHAM-controls in operant alcohol seeking and consumption. NVHLs enhanced consumption of combined ethanol/sucrose solution but neither ethanol or sucrose only solutions, consistent with increased vulnerability specific to carbohydrate-laden alcohol beverages typically consumed in early stages of human alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

68. Novel perspectives on drug addiction and reward.

Citation: Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, November 2010, vol./is. 35/2(127-128), 0149-7634 (Nov 2010)

Author(s): Zangen, Abraham

Correspondence Address: Zangen, Abraham: Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel, 76100, a.zangen@weizmann.ac.il

Institution: Zangen, Abraham: Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel

Language: English

Abstract: Drug addiction progresses from acute or recreational use of a psychoactive substance to a state of dependence, characterized by compulsive use, tolerance and withdrawal symptoms. The current special issue includes a comprehensive perspective on recent studies in the field of drug addiction, covering the different levels of reward, drug use and addiction. One notable aspect of this issue is the widespread of methodological approaches, including theoretical concepts, electrophysiological studies, animal behavior and human fMRI studies. Such a multifaceted review can provide the readers with a truly encompassing insight into the existing scientific knowledge on reward and drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Celebrity sex tapes: A contemporary cautionary tale.

Citation: Porn: How to think with kink., 2010(105-116) (2010)

Author(s): Doll, Darci

Institution: Doll, Darci: Michigan State University, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) That the Internet has played a significant role in the development and viewing of pornography goes without saying. One surprising area of pornographic evolution stems from the availability of privately recorded pornography online, perhaps the most popular and influential being celebrity sex tapes. The market of home recorded or even amateur porn is expanding exponentially for several reasons, only one of which is the low cost and high availability of privately recorded porn. This ought to bring up considerations about trust, privacy, and distribution when thinking about filming one's sex acts. However, the increased amount of personally filmed pornography indicates that either these considerations are not often made or are not compelling enough to dissuade individuals from filming themselves. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Celebrities](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Pornography](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Videotapes](#)
[Sexual Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Soft vs. hard: Why drugs are not like eggs.

Citation: Cannabis: What were we just talking about?, 2010(162-172) (2010)

Author(s): Penrose, Brian

Institution: Penrose, Brian: University of the Witwatersrand, Philosophy Department, Applied Ethics for Professionals Program, Johannesburg, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, I want to suggest that there is no single spectrum of different drugs, one end of which is soft and the other end of which is hard. Different

drugs have different properties, to be sure. But not, I'll argue, in any meaningful respect that would warrant distinguishing between hard ones and soft ones. And because the way people think about drugs is heavily shaped by perceptions like a distinction between hard and soft drugs, and because the way people think shapes public policies on the use of such drugs, it's worth cleaning up this conceptual mess a bit. I propose briefly to consider three candidates for "hardness," three features such that drugs with the feature in question merit being called "hard" and those without "soft." One might be called "phenomenological." By this I simply mean the sort of experiential state experienced by the user. Perhaps the hard drugs are much more disorienting, confusing, disabling, or whatever. A second candidate is addictiveness. Perhaps the difference between cannabis and the "hard" drugs is that the latter are addictive and the former not, or the latter such that addiction is much more likely to occur than with cannabis. The third candidate is slightly more generic. It might be said that cannabis is a lot less "dangerous" than the hard drugs. One is running a much higher risk of death or disabling injury or disease with a hard drug than with cannabis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Dangerousness](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Drug Abuse Liability](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Phenomenology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Hallucinatory terror: The world of the hashish eater.

Citation: Cannabis: What were we just talking about?, 2010(103-113) (2010)

Author(s): Kakko, Tommi

Institution: Kakko, Tommi: University Tampere, English Department, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter focuses on Fitz Hugh Ludlow's 1857 autobiographical drug narrative, *The Hasheesh Eater: Being Passages from the Life of a Pythagorean*. This book is one of the few books on cannabis use, because cannabis is neither particularly harmful nor addictive. Ludlow used concentrated hashish oil, which got him very high and caused hallucinations. As he hallucinates his days away, his experiences grow ever more frightening and finally he decides to wean himself off the drug, and it is during this period he wrote his account. The writing process acted as his therapy, recommended to him by a physician friend, and helped him get his mind off the craving for a state of mind and body where he found "all conceivable desires satisfied." Ludlow's reports of hallucinations are a response to the distortions produced by his drugged sensory apparatus. This much is abundantly clear. But hallucinations are not objects in the outside world or objects in his senses; we cannot really say that they exist or that they do not exist. They might not be objects at all, but the manifestations of the opportunities opened up by the perceiver in his hashish state. They could be called potentially existing objects. What this means is that when Ludlow tells the reader that a virtual change of worlds takes place in the intoxicated party in relation to his sober companion, he is not speaking metaphorically. The senses and thought have been affected in ways which Ludlow believes warrant the separation of another world for the hashish eater. The parties do not have a shared world or a shared life in which a shared language would make sense. That is why communication between them is doomed to failure. We can, however, get some sense of the hallucinatory world of another through a skillful writer like Ludlow and find out in the end that their language is not even supposed to make complete sense. That is one way hallucinations can be. A full description of the experience is always out of our reach and what remains outside of it can only be seen in the sputtering of language as it

tries to describe the indescribable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Hallucinations](#)
[*Hashish](#)
[Communication](#)
[Metaphysics](#)
[Narratives](#)
[Perception](#)
[Philosophies](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Cannabis: What were we just talking about?

Citation: Cannabis: What were we just talking about?, 2010 (2010)

Author(s): Jacquette, Dale [Ed]

Institution: Jacquette, Dale: University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) A hazy student phase? A harmless way to relax? An effective form of pain relief? Or a dangerous and addictive narcotic? The debate on the status and legality of cannabis continues. In this book, personal anecdotes, combined with academic and scientific reports, wrestle with some of the fascinating issues associated with cannabis use. In these pages, philosophers, psychologists, and medical experts try to understand: (1) What exactly does it mean to get high? (2) Is it immoral to smoke marijuana for pleasure? (2) Is cannabis the start of the slippery road to other, more dangerous drugs? (4) Is altering our consciousness a basic human need? and (5) What is the morality or immorality of cannabis prohibition laws? This book offers frank, professionally informed, and often humorous discussions on the gourmandise and ethical, social, and political dimensions of this psychoactive and outlawed drug. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Drug Legalization](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Morality](#)
[Ethics](#)
[Marijuana Laws](#)
[Marijuana Legalization](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Medical Sciences](#)
[Philosophies](#)
[Psychology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Familial loading for alcoholism and offspring behavior: Mediating and moderating influences.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2010, vol./is. 34/11(1972-1984), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2010)

Author(s): Molina, Brooke S. G; Donovan, John E; Belendiuk, Katherine A

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Institution: Molina, Brooke S. G.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Familial loading for alcoholism is an important marker of risk for early-onset alcohol problems, but the early expression of this risk in community samples of children is understudied. Methods: This study tested, for 452 8- and 10-year-old children, whether the density of alcohol problems in their biological relatives was associated with externalizing behaviors that are risk factors for later alcohol problems. Results: Density of alcohol problems in first- and second-degree biological relatives was associated with behavioral disinhibition (BD; e.g., poor inhibitory control, attentional shifting, $\beta = 0.10$, $p = 0.04$) and conduct problems (CP; i.e., defiance, aggression, delinquency, $\beta = 0.18$, $p = 0.00$). These relations were moderated by parenting practices (parental warmth, discipline consistency, and parental monitoring). The density-behavior association lost statistical significance when at least 2 of 3 parenting practices were rated above median levels for the sample ($p = 0.67$ to 0.36). The density-behavior association was mediated by current demographic advantage ($p = 0.00$ for BD, $p = 0.00$ for CP), current maternal mental health ($p = 0.01$ for BD, $p = 0.00$ for CP), and current maternal deviant behavior (for CP only, $p = 0.01$). Conclusions: Findings support previously proposed but untested pathways in etiologic models of alcoholism and show the potentially important role of active parenting in reducing the expression of inherited vulnerability to alcoholism in childhood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Children of Alcoholics](#)
[*Home Environment](#)
[*Parent Child Relations](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Mediation](#)
[Onset \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT): 12-month outcomes of a randomized controlled clinical trial in a Polish emergency department.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2010, vol./is. 34/11(1922-1928), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2010)

Author(s): Cherpitel, Cheryl J; Korcha, Rachael A; Moskalewicz, Jacek; Swiatkiewicz, Grazyna; Ye, Yu; Bond, Jason

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Institution: Cherpitel, Cheryl J.: Alcohol Research Group, Emeryville, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: A randomized controlled trial of screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) among at-risk (based on average number of drinks per week and drinks per drinking day) and dependent drinkers was conducted in an emergency department (ED) among 446 patients 18 and older in Sosnowiec, Poland. Methods: Patients were recruited over a 23-week period (4:00 pm to 12:00 midnight) and randomized to 1 of 3 conditions: screened-only ($n = 147$), assessed ($n = 152$), and intervention ($n = 147$). Patients in the assessed and intervention conditions were blindly reassessed via a telephone interview at 3 months, and all 3 groups were assessed at 12 months (screened-only = 92, assessed = 99, and intervention = 87). Results: No difference was found across the 3 conditions in at-risk drinking at 12 months, as the primary outcome variable, or in decrease in the number of drinks per drinking day, with all 3

groups showing a significant reduction in both. Significant declines between baseline and 12 months in secondary outcomes of the RAPS4, number of drinking days per week, and the maximum number of drinks on an occasion were seen only for the intervention condition, and in negative consequences for both the assessment and intervention conditions. Conclusions: Data suggest that improvements in drinking outcomes found in the assessment condition were not because of assessment reactivity, with both the screened and intervention conditions demonstrating greater (although nonsignificant) improvement than the assessed condition. Only those in the intervention condition showed significant improvement in all outcome variables from baseline to 12-month follow-up. Although group by time interaction effects were not found to be significant, these findings suggest that declines in drinking measures for those receiving a brief intervention can be maintained at long-term follow-up. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Emergency Services](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Screening](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Reduced resource optimization in male alcoholics: N400 in a lexical decision paradigm.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2010, vol./is. 34/11(1905-1914), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2010)

Author(s): Roopesh, Bangalore N; Rangaswamy, Madhavi; Kamarajan, Chella; Chorlian, David B; Pandey, Ashwini K; Porjesz, Bernice

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Institution: Roopesh, Bangalore N.: Henri Begleiter Neurodynamics Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, State University of New York, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Event Related Potential (ERP) studies have highlighted some measures, notably P3 amplitude, that are associated with both state and trait deficits in alcoholism, while studies examining N400 amplitude in alcoholism are few. The present study aims to examine differences in the N400 component, an electrophysiological correlate of semantic priming, in event-related potentials from a lexical decision task in 87 alcohol dependent subjects and 57 community controls. Methods: Each subject was presented with 300 stimuli sequentially in a quasi-randomized design, where 150 stimuli were words and 150 were non-words. The subjects made a lexical decision indicating the word/non-word status with a button press. Among the words, 50 words (primed) were always preceded by their antonyms (prime, n = 50), whereas the remaining 50 words were unrelated. N400 amplitude and latency measures were compiled from ERPs to the primed and unprimed words. Corresponding reaction time (RT) and response characteristics were also analyzed. Results: Control subjects revealed a significant attenuation of the N400 response to the primed word when compared to the unprimed word. Significantly less attenuation was observed in alcohol dependent subjects. No significant group differences were seen for latency and behavioral measures. All subjects had slower RT for unprimed words compared to primed words; however significantly less RT savings between the unprimed and primed condition was noted for alcoholics. Conclusions: These results suggest a reduced flexibility in the cognitive networks and a lack of resource optimization in alcoholics. The reduced attenuation of N400 during the primed condition in the alcohol dependent subjects may reflect an inability to engage similar neuronal substrates

associated with semantic relatedness as seen in the controls. As diminished N400 attenuation during priming is observed in both alcoholics and high risk subjects, it may be a marker of risk and a good endophenotype for alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism.; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Evoked Potentials
 *Lexical Decision
 *Semantic Priming
 Electrophysiology
 Human Males
Source: PsycINFO

76. Reduced expression of circadian clock genes in male alcoholic patients.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2010, vol./is. 34/11(1899-1904), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2010)
Author(s): Huang, Ming-Chyi; Ho, Chia-Wei; Chen, Chun-Hsin; Liu, Shing-Cheng; Chen, Chiao-Chicy; Leu, Sy-Jye
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Institution: Huang, Ming-Chyi: Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, College of Medicine, Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan
Language: English
Abstract: Background: There are clear interactions between chronic alcohol consumption and circadian rhythmicity that is regulated by several circadian clock genes. The altered expressions of these genes have been mainly described in animals. The mammalian master clock in the suprachiasmatic nuclei orchestrates the biological rhythms in peripheral tissues. As peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) are the most accessible tissue clinically, we assessed the mRNA levels of these genes in patients with alcohol dependence (AD) undergoing alcohol-withdrawal (AW) treatment. Methods: Twenty-two male patients fulfilled the DSM-IV diagnostic criteria of AD, and 12 comparison healthy control subjects were recruited. The patients with AD were further divided by the presence of delirium tremens (DTs), the most severe form of AW syndrome, into DT group and non-DT group. All the participants received blood withdrawal at 9 am, while the patients with AD had blood collection twice: on the next morning of admission (baseline) and on the seventh day. PBMCs were isolated from whole blood, and the mRNA expression profiles of hClock1, hBmal1, hPer1, hPer2, hCry1, and hCry2 were determined by quantitative real-time PCR. Results: The baseline mRNA levels of the target circadian clock genes were markedly lower in patients with AD than in control subjects. After 1 week of alcohol detoxification, there were very limited restorations of discrete circadian gene expressions. DT group did not differ in the expression patterns of circadian clock genes from non-DT group. Conclusions: This is the first study demonstrating the overall lowering of circadian clock genes among patients with AD. The expression pattern is comparable between patients with and without DTs. Although preliminary with data at only one single time point, the observation of strikingly reduced mRNA levels supports the association between circadian clock gene dysregulation and chronic alcohol intake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism.; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Genes
 *Human Biological Rhythms

[Human Males](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. Study of metamemory in patients with chronic alcoholism using a feeling-of-knowing episodic memory task.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2010, vol./is. 34/11(1888-1898), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2010)

Author(s): Le Berre, Anne-Pascale; Pinon, Karine; Vabret, Francois; Pitel, Anne-Lise; Allain, Philippe; Eustache, Francis; Beaunieux, Helene

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Institution: Le Berre, Anne-Pascale: Inserm-EPHE, Universite de Caen/Basse-Normandie, Unite U923, Laboratoire de Neuropsychologie, CHU Cote de Nacre, Caen, France

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcoholism affects various cognitive processes, including components of memory. Metamemory, though of particular interest for patient treatment, has not yet been extensively investigated. Methods: A feeling-of-knowing (FOK) measure of metamemory was administered to 28 alcoholic patients and 28 healthy controls during an episodic memory task including the learning of 20 pairs of items, followed by a 20-minute delayed recall and a recognition task. Prior to recognition, participants rated their ability to recognize each nonrecalled word among 4 items. This episodic FOK measure served to compare predictions of future recognition performance and actual recognition performance. Furthermore, a subjective measure of metamemory, the Metamemory In Adulthood (MIA) questionnaire, was completed by patients and controls. This assessment of alcoholic patients' metamemory profile was accompanied by an evaluation of episodic memory and executive functioning. Results: FOK results revealed deficits in accuracy, with the alcoholic patients providing overestimations. There were also links between FOK inaccuracy, executive decline, and episodic memory impairment in patients. MIA results showed that although alcoholics did display memory difficulties, they did not differ from controls on questions about memory capacity. Conclusions: Chronic alcoholism affects both episodic memory and metamemory for novel information. Patients were relatively unaware of their memory deficits and believed that their memory was as good as that of the healthy controls. The monitoring measure (FOK) and the subjective measure of metamemory (MIA) showed that patients with chronic alcoholism overestimated their memory capacities. Episodic memory deficit and executive dysfunction would explain metamemory decline in this clinical population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Chronic Alcoholic Intoxication](#)
[*Episodic Memory](#)
[*Metacognition](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Disability associated with alcohol abuse and dependence.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2010, vol./is. 34/11(1871-1878), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2010)

Author(s): Samokhvalov, Andriy V; Popova, Svetlana; Room, Robin; Ramonas, Milita; Rehm, J rgen

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Institution: Samokhvalov, Andriy V.: Public Health and Regulatory Policies, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol use disorders (AUD), i.e., alcohol dependence and abuse, are major contributors to burden of disease. A large part of this burden is because of disability. However, there is still controversy about the best disability weighting for AUD. The objective of this study was to provide an overview of alcohol-related disabilities. Methods: Systematic literature review and expert interviews. Results: There is heterogeneity in experts' descriptions of disabilities related to AUD. The major core attributes of disability related to AUD are changes of emotional state, social relationships, memory and thinking. The most important supplementary attributes are anxiety, impairments of speech and hearing. Conclusions: This review identified the main patterns of disability associated with AUD. However, there was considerable variability, and data on less prominent patterns were fragmented. Further and systematic research is required for increasing the knowledge on disability related to AUD and for application of interventions for reducing the associated burden. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Disabilities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Efficacy and safety of baclofen for alcohol dependence: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2010, vol./is. 34/11(1849-1857), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2010)

Author(s): Garbutt, James C; Kampov-Polevoy, Alexei B; Gallop, Robert; Kalka-Juhl, Linda; Flannery, Barbara A

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Institution: Garbutt, James C.: Department of Psychiatry, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Recent clinical trials and case-reports indicate that baclofen, a GABAB agonist, may have efficacy for alcohol dependence. Baclofen has been shown to enhance abstinence, to reduce drinking quantity, to reduce craving, and to reduce anxiety in alcohol-dependent individuals in 2 placebo-controlled trials in Italy. However, the clinical trial data with baclofen is limited. The purpose of the present study was to test the efficacy and tolerability of baclofen in alcohol dependence in the United States. Methods: The study was a double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized study comparing 30 mg/d of baclofen to placebo over 12 weeks of treatment and utilizing 8 sessions of BRENDA, a low-intensity psychosocial intervention. One hundred and twenty-one subjects were screened to yield 80 randomized subjects (44 men) with randomization balanced for gender. Percent heavy drinking days was the primary outcome measure with other drinking outcomes, anxiety levels, and craving as secondary outcomes. Tolerability was examined. Results: Seventy-six percent of subjects completed the study. No difference by drug condition was seen in percentage of heavy drinking days where on-average rates were 25.5% (+or-23.6%) for placebo and 25.9% (+or-23.2%) for baclofen during treatment ($t_{73} = 0.59$, $p = 0.56$). Similarly, no differences were seen by drug condition in percentage of days abstinent, time to first drink, or time to relapse to heavy drinking.

Baclofen was associated with a significant reduction in state anxiety ($F_{1,73} = 5.39$, $p = 0.02$). Baclofen was well tolerated with only 2 individuals stopping baclofen because of adverse events. There were no serious adverse events. Conclusions: Baclofen, a GABAB agonist, represents a possible new pharmacotherapeutic approach to alcohol dependence. Despite encouraging preclinical data and prior positive clinical trials with baclofen in Italy, the current trial did not find evidence that baclofen is superior to placebo in the treatment of alcohol dependence. Additional clinical trial work is necessary to establish whether baclofen does or does not have therapeutic efficacy in alcohol dependence and, if it does, what factors are predictive of response. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism.; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Baclofen](#)
[*Safety](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Craving](#)
[Placebo](#)
Source: PsycINFO

80. Exercise addiction: A rare but severe psychological dysfunction.

Original Title: Testedzesfuggoseg: Egy ritka, de súlyos pszichológiai rendelleneség.
Citation: Magyar Pszichológiai Szemle, September 2010, vol./is. 65/3(529-544), 0025-0279;1588-2799 (Sep 2010)
Author(s): Maria, Rendi; Attila, Szabo; Gyorgy, Bardos
Correspondence Address: Attila, Szabo, szabo.attila@nupi.hu
Institution: Maria, Rendi: Semmelweis Egyetem, Testnevelési és Sporttudományi Kar, Hungary
Language: Hungarian
Abstract: This current literature review presents a psychological dysfunction in which obsessive and compulsive exercise in exaggerated amounts appears as a symptom of life stress or other psychological problems. This rare but severe dysfunction is known as exercise addiction. The reasons for such deviant exercise practices are discussed from the behaviouristic perspective of positive and negative reinforcement, by drawing the line between healthy and morbid exercising. In the course of the review, a physiological and a psychological model are presented. The common symptoms of behavioural addictions, that also form the basis of diagnosis of exercise addiction, are illustrated with examples. It is emphasized that symptom-based identification of exercise addiction is incomplete as it represents only the surface screening. Positive diagnosis of the psychological routes behind the problem should be performed by qualified professionals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Exercise](#)
[*Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Negative Reinforcement](#)
[Positive Reinforcement](#)
[Clinical Models](#)
Source: PsycINFO

81. Diagnostics and therapy of alcohol withdrawal syndrome: Focus on delirium tremens and withdrawal seizure.

Original Title: Diagnostik und therapie des alkoholentzugssyndroms: Fokus auf delirium tremens und entzugskrampfanfall.

Citation: Psychiatrische Praxis, September 2010, vol./is. 37/6(271-278), 0303-4259 (Sep 2010)

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Language: German

Abstract: Introduction: Delirium tremens and withdrawal seizures are serious complications of an alcohol withdrawal syndrome. This review presents the diagnostic procedures required in case of the occurrence of a withdrawal seizure and delirium tremens as well as possible treatment options including prophylactic medication regimen for alcohol withdrawal syndrome. Furthermore non-pharmacological procedures accompanying delirium tremens and a potential integration of viewing videotapes of delirium tremens in the course of alcohol-specific therapy are discussed. Methods: A systematic literature research using Pubmed has been carried out to find recent studies and review articles dealing with alcohol withdrawal syndrome. Results and Discussion: Regarding the diagnostic algorithm in case of the occurrence of a withdrawal seizure or a delirium tremens basic diagnostic procedures and special diagnostics including neuro-imaging or cerebrospinal fluid puncture depending on patients clinical condition have to be considered. Sedatives are important in treatment of alcohol withdrawal seizures and delirium tremens as well as in the prophylaxis of alcohol withdrawal syndrome. A long-lasting prescription of anticonvulsant medication in patients suffering from withdrawal seizure should be considered critically and can be carried out only under certain conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Georg Thieme Verlag KG

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Delirium Tremens](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Seizures](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Syndromes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Internet addiction and its cognitive behavioral therapy.

Original Title: Internet bagimlilik ve bilissel davranisci terapisi.

Citation: Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, September 2010, vol./is. 11/3(261-268), 1302-6631 (Sep 2010)

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Language: Turkish

Abstract: Despite its short history, internet has become an indispensable part of daily life. It has been observed that individuals who increasingly spend most of their time in the virtual world, lose control of their habit and experience dysfunctionalities in their professional, social and private lives. Today this fact emerges as a widely discussed topic. Prevalance of internet addiction is reported to be around 1.5-8.2%. Prevalence discrepancies may be

explained by different scales used to diagnose 'internet addiction', different methods employed for different studies, differences among target populations for each study and social and cultural differences. Cognitive behavioural interventions (CBI) are the most efficient and widely used treatment approach for internet addiction. This paper reviews how internet addiction is conceptualized and treated by cognitive behavioural approaches. As internet addiction have lots of similarities to alcohol and drug addiction, similar CBI are used in treatment of both conditions. Since it is impossible to eliminate use of internet from daily life, methods that aim to control the amount of time spent and purpose of internet use become the most prominent elements of treatment interventions. There is still room for controlled and standardised studies to facilitate further understanding of 'Internet Addiction', that will eventually lead to better and more comprehensive treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Internet addiction: An evaluation in terms of loneliness and interpersonal relationship styles.

Original Title: Internet bagimlilik: Yalnizlik ve kisilerarasi iliski tarzları acisindan bir degerlendirme.

Citation: Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, September 2010, vol./is. 11/3(213-219), 1302-6631 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Durak Batigun, Aysegul; Hasta, Derya

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Institution: Durak Batigun, Aysegul: Ankara Un. Dil ve Tarih Cografya Fakultesi Psikoloji BI, Ankara, Turkey

Language: Turkish

Abstract: Objective: This study attempted to examine the relationship between internet dependency, and loneliness and interpersonal styles. It was also aimed to investigate certain demographic and descriptive variables associated with internet usage and dependence amongst adolescents. Methods: The sample was composed of 213 participants (105 female, 106 male, and two did not mention gender) with an age range of 18-27 (mean = 21.45 +or- 2.19). Besides the demographic information questionnaire, Internet Dependency Scale, UCLA Loneliness Scale, and Interpersonal Relationship Styles Scale were used to gather the data. Results: The analyses revealed that 14% of the participants obtained high scores in internet dependency. The mean duration of internet usage is 2.17 +or- 0.70 hours a day which means more than 15 hours a week. It was also found that inhibitory interpersonal relationship style and loneliness is more common in these individuals than the ones who do not have internet dependency. In addition, internet dependents use internet for longer hours and mainly for communication purposes. The duration of internet usage, the usage of internet for communication, and having an inhibitory style in interpersonal relationships were found to be the predictors of internet dependency. Discussion: The results of this study can shed some light on further research and clinical practices in identifying risk groups, and developing preventive interventions and treatment strategies. For instance, implementation of social skill training programs for improvement of communication skills and reducing loneliness are thought to be effective in prevention and treatment of internet dependency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Loneliness](#)
[*Interpersonal Relationships](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. Quetiapine for the treatment of alcoholism: Scientific rationale and review of the literature.

Citation:	Drug and Alcohol Review, September 2010, vol./is. 29/5(568-575), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Sep 2010)
Author(s):	Ray, Lara A; Heydari, Andia; Zorick, Todd
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Institution:	Ray, Lara A.: Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	Issues: The development of effective treatments for alcohol use disorders represents an important public health concern. Quetiapine, a multiple receptor antagonist at 5-HT1A and 5-HT2A, dopamine D1 and D2, histamine H1, and adrenergic alpha 1 and alpha 2 receptors, is an atypical antipsychotic medication that has recently shown promise for the treatment of alcoholism. Approach: This manuscript reviews the rationale and empirical literature suggesting that quetiapine may be useful for the treatment of alcohol use disorders, including a discussion of its putative neurobiological and biobehavioural mechanisms of action. Key Findings: The effects of quetiapine on drinking outcomes may be due to its effects on mood, anxiety and sleep, which may help alleviate protracted withdrawal symptoms and address psychiatric comorbidities often associated with alcohol use disorders. Implications: These findings have implications to treatment development for alcoholism and suggest that the scientific study of quetiapine for alcoholism warrants further resources and attention. Conclusion: Quetiapine has advanced as a potentially promising pharmacotherapy for alcoholism. Additional research is needed to more clearly ascertain its clinical utility as a stand-alone treatment for this indication, as well as to identify patients who are more likely to respond favourably to this medication.[(PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication:	HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Alcoholism *Drug Therapy *Neurobiology *Quetiapine Treatment
Source:	PsycINFO

85. Forming a national multicentre collaboration to conduct clinical trials: Increasing high-quality research in the drug and alcohol field.

Citation:	Drug and Alcohol Review, September 2010, vol./is. 29/5(469-474), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Sep 2010)
Author(s):	Sanson-Fisher, Rob; Brand, Matthew; Shakeshaft, Anthony; Haber, Paul; Day, Carolyn; Conigrave, Katherine; Mattick, Richard; Lintzeris, Nicholas; Teesson, Maree
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Institution:	Sanson-Fisher, Rob: Priority Research Centre for Health Behaviour, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, NSW, Australia
Language:	English
Abstract:	Issues: There is a shortage of high-quality intervention-based evidence in the drug and alcohol misuse field. That is, evidence based on replicated effects using rigorous methodology, to establish a causal knowledge base around ethical, cost-effective methods relevant to clinical practice. The knowledge base in this field is limited participant recruitment challenges; difficulty generalising results from single-centre studies; lack of research culture; issues in managing research teams; incentives for descriptive research;

and limited expertise in research design and working in multidisciplinary teams.

Approach: An Australian national multicentre collaboration is proposed to overcome these barriers, and reduce the burden of drug and alcohol misuse by increasing the number of high-quality clinical trials in this field. It would involve: selecting a representative sample of centres nation-wide with expertise in specific drug and alcohol issues; creating an expert multidisciplinary team to facilitate clinical trials; simultaneous recruitment and implementation of clinical trials across centres; establishing a virtual infrastructure; forming an independent data-integrity and methodology review panel; and attracting and allocating funding for clinical trials. Implications: The ability to allocate funding, the involvement of multidisciplinary experts in drug and alcohol research, and the establishment of infrastructure and procedures are likely to result in the national multicentre group's capacity to prescribe the type of research conducted under its auspices. Conclusion: The proposed initiative is likely to increase the volume of high-quality clinical trials in the Australian drug and alcohol field, a key step towards reducing the burden of drug and alcohol misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Clinical Trials
 *Drug Abuse
 Experimentation
Source: PsycINFO

86. Acetyl-L-carnitine for alcohol craving and relapse prevention in anhedonic alcoholics: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled pilot trial.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, September 2010, vol./is. 45/5(449-455), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Sep-Oct 2010)

Author(s): Martinotti, Giovanni; Reina, Daniela; Di Nicola, Marco; Andreoli, Sara; Tedeschi, Daniela; Ortolani, Ilaria; Pozzi, Gino; Iannoni, Emerenziana; D'Iddio, Stefania; Janiri, Luigi

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Institution: Martinotti, Giovanni: Clinica "Villa Maria Pia", Rome, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: The study aimed to evaluate the efficacy of acetyl-L-carnitine (ALC), at different doses, in relapse prevention and craving in anhedonic detoxified alcohol-dependent subjects. Method: Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, pilot study in 64 alcohol-dependent anhedonic patients: 23 received ALC at a dose of 3 g/day, 21 received ALC at a dosage of 1 g/day and 20 were given placebo. Intensity of alcohol craving was evaluated by Visual Analogue Scale. Subjects were evaluated at the beginning of treatment and after 10, 30, 60 and 90 days. Results: Survival analysis showed that patients treated with ALC remained completely abstinent for longer than those treated with placebo ($Z = -2.27$; $P < 0.05$). From the 10th day onwards, a greater reduction of craving was observed in the ALC 1 g group than with placebo ($P = 0.035$). The two groups did not differ in the percentage of subjects remaining abstinent for the entire study period or the number of subjects who relapsed (defined as five or more standard drinks (four for women) on a single occasion or drinking on five or more days in 1 week). Conclusions: The results of this study suggest that ALC can reduce craving and the time to first drink. ALC use was safe. Further studies are needed to clarify to confirm, over longer periods, these short-term outcome benefits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Anhedonia](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[Drug Dosages](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. The changes of sialic acid concentration and content in apolipoprotein B-containing lipoproteins in the sera of alcoholics.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, September 2010, vol./is. 45/5(422-426), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Sep-Oct 2010)

Author(s): Cylwik, Bogdan; Chrostek, Lech; Brodowska-Adamusiak, Dorota; Gruszewska, Ewa; Daniluk, Marta; Szmikowski, Maciej

Correspondence Address: Cylwik, Bogdan: Department of Biochemical Diagnostics, Medical University, Waszyngtona 15A, Bialystok, Poland, cylwikb@umwb.edu.pl

Institution: Cylwik, Bogdan: Department of Biochemical Diagnostics, Medical University, Bialystok, Poland

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The aim of this study was to investigate the changes associated with alcohol abuse in the structure and metabolism of lipoproteins, in particular, the content of sialic acid (SA). Methods: The level of SA in apolipoprotein B (apoB)-containing lipoproteins was determined by using enzymatic assay followed by the precipitation step in 126 alcohol-dependent men. Results: Increased level and content of SA in apoB-containing lipoproteins was found not only in the hyperlipidemic alcoholic subjects but also in normolipidemic subjects. The highest value was observed in alcoholics with type IIb of hyperlipidemia followed by type IV, IIa and normolipidemia. The increase of SA level in apoB-containing lipoproteins in type IIb hyperlipidemia is accompanied by an increase of serum apoB concentration. Increased level and content of SA in apoB-containing lipoproteins did not correlate with any markers of alcohol abuse and lipid status. Conclusions: There are changes in the structure of atherogenic lipoproteins in alcoholics, which consist of increasing SA concentration in apoB-containing lipoproteins. These changes are independent of serum apoB level and may precede the development of hyperlipidemia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acids](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Apolipoproteins](#)
[*Lipoproteins](#)
[Metabolism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Asking the right questions about substitution and complementarity: A comment on Moore's paper.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, September 2010, vol./is. 45/5(412-413), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Sep-Oct 2010)

Author(s): Ludbrook, Anne

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Institution: Ludbrook, Anne: Health Economics Research Unit, Institute of Applied Health Sciences, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Simon C. Moore (see record 2010-19247-002). The paper by Moore raises an important question regarding the wider effects of alcohol policies with respect to the use of other (illicit) drugs. From what the author identifies as sparse evidence of the impact of alcohol policy on other substance use, he draws a rather strong conclusion that 'the value of alcohol-specific policy remains unknown'. The evaluation of policy interventions, whether before or after implementation, should consider all potential effects and the possibility of unintended consequences of the intervention. A rigorous systematic review of the evidence would be a valuable addition to the evidence base. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Something must be done!: But is Moore correct that something can be worse than nothing in alcohol control policy?

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, September 2010, vol./is. 45/5(409-411), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Sep-Oct 2010)

Author(s): Humphreys, Keith

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Institution: Humphreys, Keith: Veterans Affairs and Stanford University Medical Centers, Menlo Park, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Simon C. Moore (see record 2010-19247-002). Moore argues that alcohol-specific control policy has substantial potential to inflict more rather than less damage on society because heavy drinkers may respond by increasing consumption of other more dangerous intoxicating substances, or by switching to other forms of alcohol that are cheaper but more dangerous. I agree with several of Moore's central insights but question his more general pessimistic stance towards alcohol-specific control policies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

90. Substitution and complementarity in the face of alcohol-specific policy interventions.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, September 2010, vol./is. 45/5(403-408), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Sep-Oct 2010)

Author(s): Moore, Simon C

Correspondence Address: Moore, Simon C.: Violence and Society Research Group, Applied Clinical Research and Public Health, School of Dentistry, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom, CF14 4XY, mooresc2@cardiff.ac.uk

Institution: Moore, Simon C.: Violence and Society Research Group, Applied Clinical Research and Public Health, School of Dentistry, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: Policy responses to the growing burden of alcohol-related disease fail to consider the interrelated nature of substance misuse and the potential for complex interactions in response to alcohol-specific interventions. This paper considers possible aggregate level responses to the alcohol policy and whether alcohol policy can be expected to reduce overall harm. Methods: A review and discussion of the relevant literature was conducted. Results: Evidence indicates that those at greatest risk consume stronger alcoholic beverages more frequently, that they are likely to complement their consumption with a range of intoxicants and that they are more likely to substitute alcohol with other substances. Conclusions: Policies aimed at reducing alcohol consumption can be successful. However, evidence suggests a significant minority of consumers are likely to substitute or complement consumption with a range of intoxicants suggesting that policy is unlikely to reduce all-cause mortality and morbidity. Further research into the nature of substitution and complementarity is required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

91. What price for an extra-ordinary commodity?

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, September 2010, vol./is. 45/5(401-402), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Sep-Oct 2010)

Author(s): Chick, Jonathan

Language: English

Abstract: This brief editorial discusses the government pricing of alcohol in the UK in order to reduce the harm of alcohol. The author then introduces some key articles in the present issue of Alcohol and Alcoholism that discuss alcohol pricing and policy making as a tool to reduce alcohol-related harms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholic Beverages](#)
[*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Taxation](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

92. The recourse to drugs: Topicality of rite in our modernity.

Original Title: Le recours aux drogues: Actualite du rite dans notre modernite.

Citation: Pratiques Psychologiques, September 2010, vol./is. 16/3(249-257), 1269-1763 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Rivera-Largacha, S; Gaspard, J.-L

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Institution: Rivera-Largacha, S.: Laboratoire Individuo, Familia y Sociedad, Universidad del Rosario, Quinta de Mutis, Bogota, Colombia

Language: French

Abstract: The study of the social and interindividual relationships associated with the use of the psychoactive products, frequently leads to the idea of an initiation which would fail to establish a social link. This paper reconsiders this hypothesis. For this purpose, we use the principal models in anthropology and sociology and analyze the symbolic and imaginary functions of the ritual (sacred or layman) to show all its importance within the framework of drug-addiction. The effects of drugs, as vehicles of excess, lead to the finding of an already existing Real in the human kind. In our clinical experience with drug addicts, initiation with drugs would aim, by a process of domestication that is usually compulsive and erratic, the symbolic and imaginary articulation of this Real, but also the search of a transformation in the relationship with the social Other. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Societe francaise de psychologie; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Interpersonal Relationships](#)
[Anthropology](#)
[Sociology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

93. The use of substitution in the study of social representations: What process is involved?

Original Title: La substitution dans les etudes de representations sociales: Quel processus implique?

Citation: Psychologie Francaise, September 2010, vol./is. 55/3(195-210), 0033-2984 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Flament, C; Milland, L

Correspondence Address: Flament, C.: Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale, Universite de Provence, 18 bis, rue du Marechal-Joffre, Aix-en-Provence, France, 13000, flamentclaud@wanadoo.fr

Institution: Flament, C.: Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale, Universite de Provence, Aix-en-Provence, France

Language: French

Abstract: This study of social representations aims at identifying the process involved in the responses produced with a substitution technique. Two alternative hypotheses are discussed: one that considers that substitution induces social comparison (Chokier and Moliner, 2006), the other suggesting that this technique leads to a reduction of normative pressures (Guimelli, 1998). In the research presented here, we studied the social representations of Drug addicts (in the tolerance towards the use of cannabis) and of Unemployed people, in order to compare the results with those obtained by Chokier and Moliner (2006) about security. With a specific population of students, these objects allowed us to manipulate two levels of distance to the object of representation. Concerning the technique of substitution, three levels of distance to the reference group (French people in general, Young people, Students) were combined into questionnaires with four types of instructions: standard, substitution, pro- and counter-normative. The PCA highlights a Guttman effect, which indicating that the responses produced with standard instruction are less normative than the responses produced with the substitution

instruction to Young people. These results invalidate an explanation in terms of effect Primus Inter Pares. Globally, the results mainly show that the more the distance to the object is low and the distance to the reference group is high, the more the responses produce in substitution are seen as pro-normative and near from those produced with standard instruction. More specifically, we identified a number of inconsistencies with regard to what one could expect from an explanation of the phenomena in terms of personal versus social identity. As regards the representation of Unemployed people, the more the participants are closed to the reference group, the more the responses produced with an instruction of auto-valorization (pro-normative) are closed to those produced in substitution. However, on one hand, this result is observed only with the representation of Unemployed people, and, on the other hand, a social comparison explanation would suppose that the participants perceived the group of French people in general as homogeneous and identified themselves to this group at the same level than to the two other reference groups, which is unlikely. Finally, these results lead us to conclude that the substitution does not induce social comparison (Chokier and Moliner, 2006), but more probably reduction of normative pressures (Guimelli, 1998). It thus suggests that the study of masking effects through a substitution technique should take into account two parameters: distance to the object and distance to the reference group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Tous droits reserves.; HOLDER: Societe francaise de psychologie; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*Social Cognition](#)
[*Social Comparison](#)
[*Social Norms](#)
[Self Concept](#)
[Social Identity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

94. Adverse side-effect on sexual function caused by psychotropic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Original Title: Beeinträchtigung der sexualfunktion durch psychopharmaka und psychotrope substanzen.

Citation: Der Nervenarzt, September 2010, vol./is. 81/9(1129-1139), 0028-2804;1433-0407 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Cohen, S; Kuhn, K. U; Strater, B; Scherbaum, N; Weig, W

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Institution: Cohen, S.: LVR-Klinikum, Kliniken der Heinrich-Heine-Universitat Dusseldorf, Dusseldorf, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: Unhindered sexuality plays an important role in the quality of life and this also holds true for patients with psychiatric illnesses. Knowledge concerning the complex neuronal and endocrine control mechanisms of sexual function reveals areas of possible dysfunction caused by the interactions between the control system, psychiatric drugs and addictive psychoactive substances. The differentiation of the cause of the dysfunction between being caused by the underlying illness and caused by other factors is difficult in practice. Both classical tri-cyclic antidepressants and selective serotonin uptake inhibitors can frequently cause adverse effects in multiple dimensions of sexual function. This same is true for neuroleptics, whereby the differentiation between symptoms of schizophrenia and side-effects from the medication can make an evaluation difficult. The medication-based strategy used to treat opiate dependency by administration of methadone causes sexual dysfunction in many cases. The consideration of medication-induced sexual dysfunction has a great importance with regard to compliance. Possible solutions can be modification of the medication regime, additional medication, e.g. partial antagonists and PD5

inhibitors, as well as dysfunction-specific psychotherapy and psychoeducation.
(PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drugs](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[*Sexual Function Disturbances](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

95. Mental health of elderly people: The prevalence and representations of psychiatric disorders.

Original Title: La sante mentale des personnes agees: Prevalence et representations des troubles psychiques.

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, 2010, vol./is. 36/3, Suppl 1(59-64), 0013-7006 (2010)

Author(s): Giordana, J. Y.; Roelandt, J. L.; Porteaux, C

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Institution: Giordana, J. Y.: Pole de Psychiatrie Generale, Centre Hospitalier Sainte Marie, Nice, France

Language: French

Abstract: Upon the national data basis of the huge study "Mental Health in General Population", elaborated by the WHO Collaborating Centre, our research tries to identify the particularities of the advanced years population. The increasing number of the elderly in France and all over the world, as well as the demographic evolution prospects, truly justify our interest for them. A group of subjects older than 65 years old--representing 21,1% of the general population--was divided into two parts and the 65-74 years old (12,6%)--the 75 old years old and more (8,5%)--and was compared to the population between 18 and 74 years old (78,9%) who answered this investigation. The aim of our study was to detect the prevalence of the main psychic troubles of the elderly (depression, anxiety, addiction and psychiatric disorders), with a psychiatric tool, the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI). We also wanted to perceive how their perceptions and representations of the behaviours and clinical symptoms of the psychic troubles could be different from the ones of younger people. Thus, and according to the answers "normal/abnormal", "dangerous/not dangerous" linked to each item, we measured the possible difference between the answers and the representations of the general population towards the elderly. The elderly are generally confronted to multiple psychosocial stress factors (decrease of the cognitive performances, decline of the sensory abilities, drop of the social relationships, change of status, succession of loss and breach as well as the cessation of the professional activity and its network, which may favour the emergence of troubles. According to this, a higher rate of psychic troubles among the elderly than in the general investigated population, may be suspected. However, the study in general population points out that the prevalence of persons suffering from at least one trouble with the MINI declines among the subjects belonging to the highest brackets : 34.4% for the 18-64 years old, 23.2% for the 65-74 years, and 22.9% for the elderly, 75 years old and more. Anxiety decreases with the ageing (23.4% among the less than 65 years old, instead of 12.7% for the 75 years and more) as well as the addictive behaviours and the psychotic disorders (3.1% for the less than 65 years old, instead of 1.1% for the 75 years old and more). In the register of the social representations, a few differences appear also between the elderly--from 65 to 74 years old and 75 years old and more--and the majors under 65 years old : For the spectrum : T.P.S.A (sadness, tears, suicide, anxiety), the elderly consider these situations as pathological more often. The withdrawal behaviours are likely more perceived as "abnormal" by the elderly; The delusion, the hallucinations, the "odd" behaviours and talks are less often called

"dangerous/non-dangerous", which leads to a rather different way of considering the elderly. often. The Paramount the classical allowed image of the elderly--fearful, distrustful, intolerant towards any transgression and selfishly centred on their own the study reveals new conditions particularly in pointing out, among the elderly, less fear towards violent behaviours and more toleration towards the addicted subjects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Epidemiology](#)
[*Geriatrics](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Mental Illness \(Attitudes Toward\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

96. Quantile regression analysis of the rational addiction model: Investigating heterogeneity in forward-looking behavior.

Citation: Health Economics, September 2010, vol./is. 19/9(1063-1074), 1057-9230 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Laporte, Audrey; Karimova, Alfia; Ferguson, Brian

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Institution: Laporte, Audrey: Department of Health Policy, Management and Evaluation, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: The time path of consumption from a rational addiction (RA) model contains information about an individual's tendency to be forward looking. In this paper, we use quantile regression (QR) techniques to investigate whether the tendency to be forward looking varies systematically with the level of consumption of cigarettes. Using panel data, we find that the forward-looking effect is strongest relative to the addiction effect in the lower quantiles of cigarette consumption, and that the forward-looking effect declines and the addiction effect increases as we move toward the upper quantiles. The results indicate that QR can be used to illuminate the heterogeneity in individuals' tendency to be forward looking even after controlling for factors such as education. QR also gives useful information about the differential impact of policy variables, most notably workplace smoking restrictions, on light and heavy smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Statistical Analysis](#)
[*Statistical Regression](#)
[Policy Making](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

97. Activation of GABA-B receptors induced by systemic amphetamine abolishes dopamine release in the rat lateral septum.

Citation: Journal of Neurochemistry, September 2010, vol./is. 114/6(1678-1686), 0022-3042;1471-4159 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Sotomayor-Zarate, Ramon; Araya, Katherine Angelica; Pereira, Paulo; Blanco, Elias; Quiroz, Gabriel; Pozo, Sergio; Carreno, Paz; Andres, Maria Estela; Forray, Maria Ines; Gysling, Katia

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Institution: Sotomayor-Zarate, Ramon: Millennium Science Nucleus in Stress and Addiction, Faculty of Biological Sciences, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago, Chile

Language: English

Abstract: The lateral septum is a brain nucleus involved in various mental disorders such as anxiety and drug addiction. In the present study, we investigated whether systemic amphetamine, known to release dopamine (DA) in nucleus accumbens, will also release DA in lateral septum. Our results show that systemic amphetamine administration (2 mg/kg i.p.) induced a significant increase in DA extracellular levels in nucleus accumbens but not in lateral septum. Interestingly, intralateral septum perfusion of amphetamine through the microdialysis probe induced a significant increase in DA extracellular levels. To test if GABAergic neurotransmission in lateral septum was responsible for inhibiting the release of DA when amphetamine was administered systemically, we perfused a GABA-B selective antagonist (CGP-52432) intra lateral septum. Systemic amphetamine administration induced a significant increase in lateral septum DA release when CGP-52432 was concomitantly superfused. Our results indicate that the systemic administration of amphetamine induces an increase in lateral septum GABA release and the consequent activation of GABA-B receptors counteracting the direct effect of amphetamine on lateral septum DA release. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Septal Nuclei](#)
[Brain](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

98. Concentrations of opiates and psychotropic agents in polydrug overdoses: A surprising correlation between morphine and antidepressants.

Citation: Journal of Forensic Sciences, September 2010, vol./is. 55/5(1319-1325), 0022-1198;1556-4029 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Minett, William J; Moore, Tara L; Juhascik, Matthew P; Niels, Henry M; Hull, Mindy J

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Institution: Minett, William J.: Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The relationship between postmortem concentrations of morphine and co-detected psychoactive drugs in fatal overdoses is examined. Morphine and other drugs were detected in 161 medicolegal autopsy cases. Subsets of these morphine-positive cases based on drug class were established, including opioids, antidepressants, ethanol, benzodiazepines, and "other." Each subset was split into high or low concentration groups based on median drug concentrations. Morphine concentrations of the [high] and [low] groups were compared, with no significant difference in morphine concentration identified in the opioid, ethanol, or benzodiazepine subsets. The "other" drug class was too heterogeneous for statistical assessment. Morphine concentrations did show a significant direct relationship ($p = 0.01$) with antidepressants, namely increased concentrations of antidepressant drugs are associated with an increased concentration of

morphine. This trend probably remains even after excluding cocaine-positive cases. The unsuspected finding that postmortem concentrations of antidepressants positively correlate with morphine levels may be important in the treatment of depression in drug addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Forensic Sciences; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*Drug Overdoses](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Polydrug Abuse Concentration](#)

Source: PsycINFO

99. Services and information for sexually compulsive students on college counseling center websites: Results from a national sample.

Citation: Journal of Health Communication, September 2010, vol./is. 15/6(665-678), 1081-0730;1087-0415 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Wright, Paul J; McKinley, Christopher J

Correspondence Address: Wright, Paul J.: Department of Communication, University of Arizona, 211 Communication Building, Tucson, AZ, US, 85721, pwright@email.arizona.edu

Institution: Wright, Paul J.: Department of Communication, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, US

Language: English

Abstract: One factor that may prevent a small but significant percentage of college students from achieving sexual health is sexual compulsivity, a problem of sexual control that is associated with a number of negative health outcomes, including high HIV risk behavior. In this study we content analyzed a randomly selected stratified national sample of 203 4-year U.S. colleges' counseling center websites to assess the degree to which such sites feature information and reference services for sexually compulsive students. Results revealed that sexual compulsivity communications were rare, especially in comparison with communications for other mental health issues. For instance, less than 5% of counseling centers spoke of individual counseling opportunities for students struggling with sexual compulsivity, while between 60% and 80% of counseling centers advertised their capacity to provide individual counseling for students struggling with alcohol and substance abuse, depression, stress/anxiety, and pathological eating. Possible explanations for the paucity of sexual compulsivity messages are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Health Education](#)
[*School Counseling](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking Websites](#)

Source: PsycINFO

100. Female alcohol addicts--Specific drinking habits and treatment.

Original Title: Zene ovisne o alkoholu--Specificnosti pijenja i tretmana.

Citation: Socijalna Psihijatrija, September 2010, vol./is. 38/3(190-196), 0303-7908 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Torre, Robert; Zoricic, Zoran; Oreskovic, Anto

Correspondence Address: Torre, Robert: Klinika za Psihijatriju, Klinicka Bolnica "Sestre Milosrdnice", Vinogradska c. 29, Zagreb, Croatia, 10000

Institution: Torre, Robert: Klinika za Psihijatriju, Klinicka Bolnica "Sestre Milosrdnice", Psihijatrijska Bolnica Sv. Ivan-Jankomir, Zagreb, Croatia

Language: Serbo-Croatian

Abstract: Women are the social group where consumption of alcohol drinks shows most rapid and most disturbing increase, including female individuals with moderate drinking and those with excessive drinking habit. The growing sex egalitarianism has resulted in women assuming similar behavioral patterns as men, unfortunately also including alcohol drinks. Alcohol drinking by women is still perceived as a moral issue rather than mental disorder. Therefore, women use to drink in isolation, alone, in order to obviate this discriminating judgment, they do not want to receive treatment, do not admit they are alcoholics, seek help to a much lesser extent and later than male alcoholics, and have a significantly higher rate of dropout from therapeutic programs. The systems of support to individuals with drinking problems are so structured to predominantly help men with drinking problems and are adjusted to the patterns of male (but not female) excessive drinking. The rates of recovery in mixed self-help groups of alcoholics are higher in male than in female alcoholics. The possible solution and at the same time extended treatment options for women with drinking problems is offered by establishing self-help groups of women with drinking problems that can verbalize specific features of female drinking, which cannot be done in mixed groups of alcoholics. Therefore, organization of such groups should be generously supported to help the individuals with drinking problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Social Groups](#)
[Egalitarianism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. Pathologic gambling.

Original Title: Patolosko kockanje.

Citation: Socijalna Psihijatrija, September 2010, vol./is. 38/3(184-189), 0303-7908 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Bagaric, Ante; Maroevic, Sanja; Mandic, Antoina; Salamon, Snjezana; Pastar, Zvonimir; Spajic, Branka; Tencic, Natasa

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Institution: Bagaric, Ante: Psihijatrijska Bolnica Vrapce, Zagreb, Croatia

Language: Serbo-Croatian

Abstract: The paper points to the importance of pathologic gambling, dilemmas about the name, and diagnostic and classification models. As with most other psychiatric disorders, in pathologic gambling there are numerous concepts on the etiology and numerous approaches to therapy. In professional literature, pathologic gambling is often called gambling addiction, so the relationship of pathologic gambling and psychoactive substance addiction is discussed. New ideas in forensic approach to people with pathologic gambling problems are presented and a new concept of safety measures for recommending mandatory treatment is proposed (priority is given to imposing security measures of mandatory treatment of addiction). Important preventive actions that may reduce the prevalence of this disorder are described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)

*Pathological Gambling
 Drug Abuse
 Drug Addiction
 Epidemiology
 Etiology
 Mental Disorders
 Prevention

Source: PsycINFO

102. Delay discounting behavior and white matter microstructure abnormalities in youth with a family history of alcoholism.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, September 2010, vol./is. 34/9(1590-1602), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Herting, Megan M; Schwartz, Daniel; Mitchell, Suzanne H; Nagel, Bonnie J

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Institution: Herting, Megan M.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Youth with family history of alcohol abuse have a greater risk of developing an alcohol use disorder (AUD). Brain and behavior differences may underlie this increased vulnerability. The current study examined delay discounting behavior and white matter microstructure in youth at high risk for alcohol abuse, as determined by a family history of alcoholism (FH+), and youth without such family history (FH-). Methods: Thirty-three healthy youth (FH+ = 15, FH- = 18), ages 11 to 15 years, completed a delay discounting task and underwent diffusion tensor imaging. Tract-based spatial statistics (Smith et al., 2006), as well as follow-up region-of-interest analyses, were performed to compare fractional anisotropy (FA) between FH+ and FH- youth. Results: FH+ youth showed a trend toward increased discounting behavior and had significantly slower reaction times (RTs) on the delay discounting paradigm compared to FH- youth. Group differences in FA were seen in several white matter tracts. Furthermore, lower FA in the left inferior longitudinal fasciculus and the right optic radiation statistically mediated the relationship between FH status and slower RTs on the delay discounting task. Conclusions: Youth with a family history of substance abuse have disrupted white matter microstructure, which likely contributes to less efficient cortical processing and may act as an intrinsic risk factor contributing to an increased susceptibility of developing AUD. In addition, FHP youth showed a trend toward greater impulsive decision making, possibly representing an inherent personal characteristic that may facilitate substance use onset and abuse in high-risk youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Adolescent Attitudes
 *At Risk Populations
 *Family History
 *White Matter
 Alcoholism

Source: PsycINFO

103. Effects of alcohol cue exposure on response inhibition in detoxified alcohol-dependent patients.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, September 2010, vol./is. 34/9(1584-1589), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Gauggel, Siegfried; Heusinger, Anne; Forkmann, Thomas; Boecker, Maren; Lindenmeyer, Johannes; Cox, W. Miles; Staedtgen, Mario

Correspondence Address: Gauggel, Siegfried: Department of Medical Psychology and Medical Sociology, University Hospital, RWTH Aachen University, Pauwelsstrasse 30, Aachen, Germany, 52074, sgauggel@ukaachen.de

Institution: Gauggel, Siegfried: Department of Medical Psychology and Medical Sociology, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background: There is evidence that exerting self-control during alcohol craving can diminish performance on subsequent tasks that require self-control. Based on the resource depletion model (Muraven and Baumeister, 2000), we examined the influence of alcohol cue exposure on detoxified alcohol-dependent patients' ability to inhibit ongoing responses. Methods: Twenty alcohol-dependent patients were randomly assigned to an alcohol-cue exposure and a control-cue exposure condition and thereafter had to perform an inhibition task (i.e., stop-signal task). Results: Participants who sniffed alcohol before performing the inhibition task reported a stronger urge to drink alcohol than the control group that sniffed water. Participants who sniffed alcohol were also impaired in their inhibitory performance but not in their noninhibitory performance on the stop-signal task. Conclusions: The urge to drink presumably reduced participants' self-control, and this interfered with their ability to inhibit responding. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Response Inhibition](#)
[*Self Control](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

104. Genetic variation of the ghrelin signaling system in females with severe alcohol dependence.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, September 2010, vol./is. 34/9(1519-1524), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Landgren, Sara; Jerlhag, Elisabet; Hallman, Jarmila; Oreland, Lars; Lissner, Lauren; Strandhagen, Elisabeth; Thelle, Dag S; Zetterberg, Henrik; Blennow, Kaj; Engel, Jorgen A

Correspondence Address: Landgren, Sara: Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Medicinaregatan 13A, Gothenburg, Sweden, SE-405 30, sara.landgren@pharm.gu.se

Institution: Landgren, Sara: Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Central ghrelin signaling is required for the rewarding effects of alcohol in mice. Because ghrelin is implied in other addictive behaviors such as eating disorders and smoking, and because there is co-morbidity between these disorders and alcohol dependence, the ghrelin signaling system could be involved in mediating reward in general. Furthermore, in humans, single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and haplotypes of the pro-ghrelin gene (GHRL) and the ghrelin receptor gene (GHSR) have previously been associated with increased alcohol consumption and increased body weight. Known gender differences in plasma ghrelin levels prompted us to investigate genetic variation of the ghrelin signaling system in females with severe alcohol dependence (n = 113) and in a selected control sample of female low-consumers of alcohol from a large cohort study in southwest Sweden (n = 212). Methods: Six tag SNPs

in the GHRL (rs696217, rs3491141, rs4684677, rs35680, rs42451, and rs26802) and four tag SNPs in the GHSR (rs495225, rs2232165, rs572169, and rs2948694) were genotyped in all individuals. Results: We found that one GHRL haplotype was associated with reports of paternal alcohol dependence as well as with reports of withdrawal symptoms in the female alcohol-dependent group. Associations with 2 GHSR haplotypes and smoking were also shown. One of these haplotypes was also negatively associated with BMI in controls, while another haplotype was associated with having the early-onset, more heredity-driven, type 2 form of alcohol dependence in the patient group. Conclusion: Taken together, the genes encoding the ghrelin signaling system cannot be regarded as major susceptibility genes for female alcohol dependence, but is, however, involved in paternal heritability and may affect other reward- and energy-related factors such as smoking and BMI. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Cell Signaling](#)
[*Ghrelin](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. Hidden mission of the psyche in abuse and addiction.

Citation: Journal of Religion and Health, September 2010, vol./is. 49/3(361-376), 0022-4197;1573-6571 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Gostecnik, Christian; Repic, Tanja; Cvetek, Mateja; Cvetek, Robert

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Institution: Gostecnik, Christian: Department for Psychology and Sociology of Religion, Faculty of Theology, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovakia

Language: English

Abstract: Traumatic experiences can become the central mental content in our psychic structure and can deeply mark all our later perceptions and experiences of our surroundings. We can claim something similar also for addictions of all kinds. In this article, we will demonstrate that recurring traumatic experiences and abuse as well as addiction represent a hidden mission of psyche for resolution and a great cry of longing for salvation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Emotional Trauma](#)
[*Experiences \(Events\)](#)
[*Mind](#)

Source: PsycINFO

106. Methadone deaths in pain and addiction populations: The authors reply.

Citation: Journal of General Internal Medicine, September 2010, vol./is. 25/9(899), 0884-8734;1525-1497 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Modesto-Lowe, Vania; Petry, Nancy M

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Institution: Modesto-Lowe, Vania: Addiction Service Division, Connecticut Valley Hospital, Middletown, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current author to the comments made by Drs. Grant and Baca (see record 2010-16666-007) on the original article (see record 2010-05760-007). We thank Drs. Grant and Baca for their thoughtful comments on our article, and welcome the opportunity to respond to the assertion that there is little that can be done to manage risks associated with methadone prescribing in pain settings. In particular, the view that we overstate the ability to reduce risks appears overly pessimistic, may worsen methadone stigma, and is inconsistent with available data. In order to elaborate on this point we review a study examining the safety of using methadone in a Canadian pain clinic. We agree with Drs. Grant and Baca that costs alone should not be driving medication considerations. Nevertheless, there appears to remain a role of methadone in the treatment of chronic pain. More research and improved physician education and prescription practice guidelines may help elucidate this role. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of General Internal Medicine; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Death and Dying](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Chronic Pain](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Pain Management](#)

Source: PsycINFO

107. Methadone deaths in pain and addiction populations.

Citation: Journal of General Internal Medicine, September 2010, vol./is. 25/9(898), 0884-8734;1525-1497 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Grant, Kenneth J; Baca, Catherine T

Correspondence Address: Grant, Kenneth J.: Department of Family & Community Medicine, University of New Mexico School of Medicine, 5555 Zuni SE, Suite 275, Albuquerque, NM, US, 87108, kjgrant@unm.edu

Institution: Grant, Kenneth J.: Department of Family & Community Medicine, University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque, NM, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by V. Modesto-Lowe and Petry N. Brooks D (see record 2010-05760-007). As the authors discussed, the high rate of methadone mortality is due to two very unfavorable properties which are unique to methadone among the marketed opioids. First, methadone use has a risk of death from Torsade de pointes. Modesto-Lowe et al.¹ devote a great deal of discussion to reducing methadone mortality by reducing the risk of Torsade de pointes. As noted by Modesto-Lowe et al., the second of methadone's very unfavorable properties is that its respiratory depressant effect persists much longer than its analgesic effect. Mandating methadone as a first-line analgesic by third-party payers is a root cause of methadone mortality. A small financial savings does not justify the routine prescribing of this very dangerous analgesic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of General Internal Medicine; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Death and Dying](#)

*Drug Addiction
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Methadone
 *Risk Factors
 Analgesia
 Analgesic Drugs
 Chronic Pain
 Drug Dependency
 Opiates
 Pain Management
 Respiratory Distress

Source: PsycINFO

108. Exercise treatment for drug abuse--A Danish pilot study.

Citation: Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, August 2010, vol./is. 38/6(664-669), 1403-4948;1651-1905 (Aug 2010)

Author(s): Roessler, Kirsten Kaya

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Institution: Roessler, Kirsten Kaya: Institute for Sports Science and Clinical Biomechanics, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The paper presents a recent Danish programme using exercise to alter the behaviour and body image of drug addicts. Methods: 38 participants (23 male and 15 female) took part in groups three times per week for a minimum of two to a maximum of six months. Self-reported data combined with the European Addiction Severity Index (EuropASI) collected at initial admission and in follow-up interviews included information on drug use, body image, self-confidence and motivation to change behaviour. Results: The completion rate of the participants during the training period was on average 52%, which is considered as a success in treatments with drug abusers, usually characterized by a low compliance and commitment. The results of the participants who completed the programme (n = 20) showed an increased oxygen uptake of an average of 10%, improved self-reported quality of life and a higher energy level for the majority of the participants. The addicts obtained a better body image, became more sensitive to physical pain and disorders and reduced their drug intake during the training period. The long-term effect showed that five of the 20 abusers interviewed reported that they still had not taken drugs, 10 had downgraded their intake, four experienced no change at all and one died through an overdose. Conclusions: The results show that physical exercise can provide important support in the treatment of drug abuse and that the main problem is maintaining change in behaviour and peer group influence to ensure long-term change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Nordic Societies of Public Health; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Body Image
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Exercise
 Drug Addiction

Source: PsycINFO

109. Selective alterations within executive functions in adolescents with excess weight.

Citation: Obesity, August 2010, vol./is. 18/8(1572-1578), 1930-7381;1930-739X (Aug 2010)

Author(s): Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio; Perez-Exposito, Manuel; Schmidt-Rio-Valle, Jacqueline; Fernandez-Serrano, Maria J; Cruz, Francisco; Perez-Garcia, Miguel; Lopez-Belmonte, Gemma; Martin-Matillas, Miguel; Martin-Lagos, Jose A; Marcos, Ascension; Campoy, Cristina

Correspondence Address: Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio, averdejo@ugr.es

Institution: Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio: Department of Clinical Psychology, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Increasing evidence underscores overlapping neurobiological pathways to addiction and obesity. In both conditions, reward processing of preferred stimuli is enhanced, whereas the executive control system that would normally regulate reward-driven responses is altered. This abnormal interaction can be greater in adolescence, a period characterized by relative immaturity of executive control systems coupled with the relative maturity of reward processing systems. The aim of this study is to explore neuropsychological performance of adolescents with excess weight (n = 27, BMI range 24-51 kg/m²) vs. normal-weight adolescents (n = 34, BMI range 17-24 kg/m²) on a comprehensive battery of executive functioning tests, including measures of working memory (letter-number sequencing), reasoning (similarities), planning (zoo map), response inhibition (five-digit test (FDT)-interference and Stroop), flexibility (FDT-switching and trail-making test (TMT)), self-regulation (revised-strategy application test (R-SAT)), and decision-making (Iowa gambling task (IGT)). We also aimed to explore personality traits of impulsivity and sensitivity to reward. Independent sample t- and Z Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests showed significant differences between groups on indexes of inhibition, flexibility, and decision-making (excess-weight participants performed poorer than controls), but not on tests of working memory, planning, and reasoning, nor on personality measures. Moreover, regression models showed a significant association between BMI and flexibility performance. These results are indicative of selective alterations of particular components of executive functions in overweight adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Obesity Society; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Neuropsychology](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Overweight](#)
[*Short Term Memory](#)
[*Executive Function](#)

Source: PsycINFO

110. Food-related odor probes of brain reward circuits during hunger: A pilot fMRI study.

Citation: Obesity, August 2010, vol./is. 18/8(1566-1571), 1930-7381;1930-739X (Aug 2010)

Author(s): Bragulat, Veronique; Dziedzic, Mario; Bruno, Carolina; Cox, Cari A; Talavage, Thomas; Considine, Robert V; Kareken, David A

Correspondence Address: Kareken, David A., dkareken@iupui.edu

Institution: Bragulat, Veronique: Department of Neurology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Food aromas can be powerful appetitive cues in the natural environment. Although several studies have examined the cerebral responses to food images, none have used naturalistic food aromas to study obesity. Ten individuals (five normal-weight and five obese) were recruited to undergo 24 h of food deprivation. Subjects were then imaged on a 3T Siemens Trio-Tim scanner (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) while smelling four food-related odors (FRO; two sweet odors and two fat-related) and four "nonappetitive

odors" (NApO; e.g., Douglas fir). Before the imaging session, subjects rated their desire to eat each type of food to determine their most preferred (P-FRO). Across all 10 subjects, P-FRO elicited a greater blood oxygenation level dependent (BOLD) response than the NApO in limbic and reward-related areas, including the bilateral insula and opercular (gustatory) cortex, the anterior and posterior cingulate, and ventral striatum. Obese subjects showed greater activation in the bilateral hippocampus/parahippocampal gyrus, but lean controls showed more activation in the posterior insula. Brain areas activated by food odors are similar to those elicited by cues of addictive substances, such as alcohol. Food odors are highly naturalistic stimuli, and may be effective probes of reward-related networks in the context of hunger and obesity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Obesity Society; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Hunger](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Olfactory Stimulation](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

111. Subtypes of alcohol and intimate partner violence: A latent class analysis.

Citation: Violence and Victims, 2009, vol./is. 24/5(563-576), 0886-6708 (2009)

Author(s): Klostermann, Keith; Mignone, Theresa; Chen, Rui

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Institution: Klostermann, Keith: University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: The investigation explored whether subtypes of relapse to violence exist for different levels of intimate partner violence and drinking behavior among men who relapse to both alcohol and violence after alcoholism treatment. Male clients entering an alcoholism treatment program who reported at least one incident of intimate partner violence and their female partners (N = 294) were recruited for participation. Data were analyzed using a latent class analysis of mixture model. Findings revealed that two classes of violence best described the sample of men that relapsed to violence. Class 1 contained males who had perpetrated more days of violence, relapsed to violence faster, more frequently relapsed to alcohol, and had a higher percentage of males identified as meeting diagnostic criteria for antisocial personality disorder compared to those in class 2. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Publishing Company; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Subtypes \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

112. Addictive behavior on the Internet and its treatment.

Original Title: Zavislostni chovani na internetu a jeho lecba.

Citation: Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, 2009, vol./is. 105/6-8(281-289), 1212-0383 (2009)

Author(s): Vondrackova Holcnerova, P; Vacek, J; Kosatecka, Z

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Language: Czech

Abstract: Addictive behavior on the Internet is a new phenomenon in the practice of clinical psychiatrists and psychologist. It is defined as use of the Internet that creates psychological, social, school and work difficulties in a person's life. The brief academic history of addictive behavior on the Internet is accompanied by many discussions about its existence in the form of its own nosological unit or as a symptom of another mental disorder. Some professionals even suggested including it into DSM-V. This text offers theoretical overview of this topic including diagnostic guidelines, epidemiology, and co-morbidity. In addition, it presents three etiological models of the onset of the addictive behavior on the Internet--cognitive behavioral model, social skills deficit theory and interpersonal model. Attention is paid to the therapeutic approaches to this phenomenon, in particular, pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy. In the context of psychotherapy interventions is introduced cognitive behavioral therapy, reality therapy approach and family therapy. In conclusion are presented two case studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Etiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

113. Neuromechanisms of addictive substances, reward system.

Original Title: Neuromechanismy ucinku navykovych latek, system odmen.

Citation: Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, 2009, vol./is. 105/6-8(263-268), 1212-0383 (2009)

Author(s): Vachova, P. E; Rackova, S; Janu, L

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Institution: Vachova, P. E.: Psychiatricka Klinika LF UK a FN, Plzen, Czech Republic

Language: Czech

Abstract: Addiction on psychoactive substances is a complex, multifactorial illness, which evolves from the interaction of genetic predisposition and environmental factors. Several models describe the creation and evolution of addiction. One of the most important ones is the reward system, which is created on the basis of dopamine hypothesis. Basic interaction takes place between the ventral tegmental area, nucleus accumbens and the prefrontal cortex. Psychoactive substances (pathological sources of rewards) cause many sorts of biochemical changes in the brain, which have a similar reactive mechanism as physiological sources (sex, food). However, their reaction time and ease of achieving the feeling of pleasure differ significantly. There are no physiological mechanisms which would ensure the preference of natural rewards. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)

*Predisposition
 *Prefrontal Cortex
 *Rewards
 Tegmentum

Source: PsycINFO

114. Workaholism--Etiology, clinical diagnostics, and therapy.

Original Title: Arbeitssucht--Atiologie, diagnostik und therapie.

Citation: Die Psychiatrie: Grundlagen & Perspektiven, 2009, vol./is. 6/3(147-153), 1614-4864 (2009)

Author(s): Poppelreuter, S; Stadele, M

Correspondence Address: Poppelreuter, S.: Bereichs- und Projektleiter TUV Rheinland/Impuls GmbH, Romerstrasse 45-47, Bonn, Germany, D-53111, poppelreuter@impuls-gmbh.com

Institution: Poppelreuter, S.: TUV Rheinland/Impuls GmbH, Bonn, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: The present article overviews the current scientific findings regarding Workaholism. The disorder as well as its symptomatology are briefly specified. A discussion of the diagnostic problems and constraints follows. Moreover, two instruments for measuring Workaholism are presented: Robinson's Work Addiction Risk Test as well as Schneider's Scale for Workaholism. Finally, this article points out different interventions for coping with Workaholism, which can be located on an individual, employers' as well as social level. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Schattauer GmbH

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Diagnosis
 *Etiology
 *Workaholism
 Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

115. Excessive video game playing and video game addiction in adolescence: Results of a German nationwide survey.

Original Title: Exzessives computerspielen und computerspielabhangigkeit im jugendalter: Ergebnisse einer deutschlandweiten reprasentativbefragung.

Citation: Die Psychiatrie: Grundlagen & Perspektiven, 2009, vol./is. 6/3(140-146), 1614-4864 (2009)

Author(s): Rehbein, F; Kleimann, M; Mossle, T

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Institution: Rehbein, F.: Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen e.V. (KFN), Hannover, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: In this paper the results of a nationwide survey are presented. The controlled sampling of 44610 male and female ninth-graders was carried out in the years 2007 and 2008 by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony. According to a newly developed screening instrument (KFN-CSAS-II), which was presented to every third juvenile participant (n = 15 168) of the investigation, 3% of the male students and 0,3 % of the girls are diagnosed as addicted to video games. The data show that there can be drawn a clear dividing line between video game addiction as a clinically relevant phenomenon and only temporally conspicuous and therefore less problematic gaming routines. The validation of the above-mentioned findings clearly shows an increased psycho-social

stress in the form of lower achievement at school, increased truancy, reduced times of sleep, limited spare time activities and increased thoughts of committing suicide. In addition, it becomes evident that players of certain video games obviously are affected by video game addiction to a special extent. These findings necessarily demand additional research, as well as the respective measures in the field of health care policies, which are discussed at the end of this paper. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Schattauer GmbH
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Surveys](#)
Source: PsycINFO

116. The disorder "pathological gambling" and its treatment.

Original Title: Das störungsbild der "glucksspielsucht" und seine behandlung.
Citation: Die Psychiatrie: Grundlagen & Perspektiven, 2009, vol./is. 6/3(132-139), 1614-4864 (2009)
Author(s): Petry, J
Correspondence Address: Petry, J.: Projektleiter pathologisches Glücksspielen u. PC-/Internet-Spielen, AHG Allgemeine Hospitalgesellschaft, Helmholtzstr. 17, Dusseldorf, Germany, 40215, jpetry@ahg.de
Institution: Petry, J.: Pathologisches Glücksspielen und PC-/Internet-Spielen, AHG Allgemeine Hospitalgesellschaft, Dusseldorf, Germany
Language: German
Abstract: Definitions are given of "game" (Spiel), "luck" (Gluck) and "addiction" (Sucht) as parts of the German term "Glucksspielsucht" (pathological gambling). Prevalence rates of pathological gambling in the community are shown and the most common manifestations of the disorder are described. A theory of vulnerability concerning the development of pathological gambling is elaborated. Abstinence-oriented treatment strategies concerning motivation, change of illusion of control and relapse prevention are described as well as techniques to improve self-esteem, emotional management and attachment. Modifications of therapy for female, elderly and russian- and french-speaking pathological gamblers as well as for patients with rather rare forms of comorbidity (psychosis, ADHS, drug addiction) are necessary. In an overview the treatment outcome is described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Schattauer GmbH
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Strategies](#)
Source: PsycINFO

117. Behavioral addictions: Aspects of etiology, nosology and diagnostics.

Original Title: Verhaltenssuchte: Aspekte von atiology, nosologic und diagnostik.
Citation: Die Psychiatrie: Grundlagen & Perspektiven, 2009, vol./is. 6/3(120-123), 1614-4864 (2009)
Author(s): Wolfling, K; Muller, K. W; Beutel, M. E

Correspondence Address: Wolfling, K.: Klinik und Poliklinik für Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychotherapie, Universitätsmedizin der Johannes Gutenberg, Universität Mainz, Saarstr. 21, Mainz, Germany, 55099, woelfling@uni-mainz.de

Institution: Wolfling, K.: Klinik und Poliklinik für Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychotherapie, Universitätsmedizin der Johannes Gutenberg, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: Growing numbers of patients present in psychotherapeutic settings with uncontrollable, excessive behavioral patterns (for example gambling, internet-use, computer-gaming or buying), that resemble the symptoms of an addiction disorder. Different subtypes of pathological behaviors have not yet been included in the international classification systems of mental disorders (ICD-10 and DSM-IV). Currently, these clinical phenomena have been subsumed under impulsive or obsessive-compulsive disorders, although the range of typical symptoms does not match sufficiently. The term "behavioral dependence" implies that the urgent need to engage in pathological behaviors and the emerging physical and psychological discomfort when execution of the behavior is impaired, can be described as symptoms of withdrawal in the context of an addictive disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Schattauer GmbH

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Behavior Disorders](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

118. Cultural analysis as a perspective for gender-informed alcohol treatment research in a Swedish context.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2009, vol./is. 44/6(615-619), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2009)

Author(s): DeMarinis, Valerie; Scheffel-Birath, Christina; Hansagi, Helen

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Institution: DeMarinis, Valerie: Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: An exploratory study to investigate the role of culture in women's drinking at a clinic for women with alcohol problems in a Swedish treatment context. Methods: A content analysis of the case journal material of 20 consecutive female patients at the EWA clinic (Early treatment of Women with Alcohol addiction) in Stockholm, Sweden, was conducted using an original instrument informed by the field of cultural psychiatry and emerging from recurrent themes in the case journals. Results: The patients perceived themselves as having a sub-group status. A trajectory of ritualized actions around drinking, especially private drinking rituals, was identified. Existential components of patients' struggles with addiction in a highly secularized cultural context were identified. Multiple, contradictory explanatory frameworks for understanding drinking problems were creating cognitive dissonance. Conclusion: Using cultural analysis as a perspective for gaining gendered information may allow for identifying new patterns within specific cultural and subgroup contexts. It may contribute new information to the following treatment research areas: gender-appropriate measurement issues; service integration; gender-appropriate services for women; and, drinking rituals and patterns. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2008

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

119. Sex differences in NMDA receptor expression in human alcoholics.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2009, vol./is. 44/6(594-601), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2009)

Author(s): Ridge, Justin P; Ho, Ada M.-C; Dodd, Peter R

Correspondence Address: Dodd, Peter R.: Molecular Biosciences, SCMB, University of Queensland St Lucia, Building no. 76, Brisbane, QLD, Australia, 4072, p.dodd@uq.edu.au

Institution: Ridge, Justin P.: School of Chemistry and Molecular Biosciences, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: The aim of this study was to assess whether chronic alcohol misuse affects N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor subunit concentrations in human cases, and whether male and female subjects respond differently. Methods: Real-time RT-PCR normalized to GAPDH was used to assay NR1, NR2A and NR2B subunit mRNA in superior frontal (SFC) and primary motor (PMC) cortex tissue obtained at autopsy from chronic alcoholics with and without comorbid cirrhosis of the liver, and from matched controls. Results: The expression of all three subunits was significantly lower in both areas of cirrhotic alcoholics than in either controls or alcoholics without comorbid disease, who did not differ significantly. Values were also influenced by the subject's sex and genotype. The mu -opiate receptor C1031G polymorphism selectively modulated NMDA transcript expression in cirrhotic-alcoholic SFC, an effect that was more marked for NR1 and NR2A than for NR2B subunit transcripts. Contrasting 5HT1B genotypes affected NMDA mRNA expression differently in male and female SFC, but not PMC, in cirrhotic alcoholics. Conclusion: NMDA receptor subunit expression may differentially influence male and female cirrhotic alcoholics' susceptibility to brain damage. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[Ribonucleic Acid](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

120. Sex-specific dissociations in autonomic and HPA responses to stress and cues in alcohol-dependent patients with cocaine abuse.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2009, vol./is. 44/6(575-585), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2009)

Author(s): Fox, Helen C; Hong, Kwang-Ik A; Siedlarz, Kristen M; Bergquist, Keri; Anderson, George; Kreek, Mary Jeanne; Sinha, Rajita

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Institution: Fox, Helen C.: Yale Stress Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Chronic alcohol and drug dependence leads to neuroadaptations in hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) and sympathetic adrenal medullary (SAM) stress systems, which impact response sensitivity to stress and alcohol cue and facilitates risk of relapse. To date, gender variations in these systems have not been fully assessed in abstinent alcohol-dependent individuals who also met criteria for cocaine abuse. Methods: Forty-two (21 M/21 F) early abstinent treatment-seeking substance-abusing (SA) men and women and 42 (21 M/21 F) healthy control (HC) volunteers were exposed to three 5-min guided imagery conditions (stress, alcohol/drug cue, neutral relaxing), presented randomly, one per day across three consecutive days. Alcohol craving and anxiety ratings were obtained as well as measures of heart rate (HR), blood pressure, plasma ACTH, cortisol, norepinephrine (NE) and epinephrine (EPI). Results: SA males showed increased ACTH and EPI basal tone compared with HC males and SA females. However, they demonstrated no increase in ACTH and cortisol levels following stress and alcohol cue imagery exposure compared to the neutral condition. SA females demonstrated a typically increased stress response in both measures. In addition, SA males showed no increase in cardiovascular response to either stress or cue, and no increase in catecholamine response to cue compared with their response to neutral imagery. Again, this dampening was not observed in HC males who produced significantly higher levels of cue-related HR and EPI, and significantly higher stress-related DBP. In contrast, SA females showed an enhanced ACTH and cortisol response to stress and cue compared with neutral imagery and this was not observed in the HC females. They also demonstrated a reduced increase in NE and EPI compared with both SA males and HC females as well as reduced HR compared with HC females. Conclusions: While SA males showed a generalized suppression of HPA, SAM system and cardiovascular markers following both stress and cue, SA women demonstrated a selective sympatho-adrenal suppression to stress only and an enhanced HPA response to both stress and cue. These gender variations are discussed in terms of their potential impact on relapse vulnerability and treatment outcome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Stress Reactions](#)
[Cues](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

121. Incidence and type of substance abuse among female students residing in hostel.

Citation: Journal of Psychosocial Research, January 2008, vol./is. 3/1(99-105), 0973-5410 (Jan-Jun 2008)

Author(s): Dube, Shubha; Mathur, Meena; Paliwal, Gayatri; Garg, Nishi

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Institution: Dube, Shubha: Human Development, P. G. Department of Home Science, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Language: English

Abstract: The present investigation aimed to study the incidence, type and knowledge of substance abuse among female graduate students residing in the hostels of University of Rajasthan,

Jaipur. Three hundred and ten (310) female graduate students were selected from the girls hostels of University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. A detailed questionnaire having 33 items, based on personal information, knowledge regarding substance abuse and the student's use of different types of addictions was administered to gather the information. Results of the study reported that 17 per cent of the girls were using addictive substances like cigarette, alcohol, pan masala etc. Peer influence and general curiosity were the main reasons for indulging in addictions. Smoking and drinking were seen as enhancing the modern image of the girls. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: MD Publications Pvt Ltd.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Graduate Students](#)
[*Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

122. Strengthening public health medicine training for medical students: Development and evaluation of a lifestyle curriculum.

Citation: Medical Teacher, 2008, vol./is. 30/9-10(e196-e218), 0142-159X;1466-187X (2008)

Author(s): Barss, Peter; Grivna, Michal; Al-Maskari, Fatma; Kershaw, Geraldine

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Institution: Barss, Peter: Department of Community Medicine & Medical Education, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, United Arab Emirates University, Al Ain, United Arab Emirates

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Lifestyle factors are major determinants for health and safety. Although many graduates lack interviewing and observational skills for prevention and student lifestyle often deteriorates during training, few medical schools teach comprehensive assessment of lifestyle, particularly in the context of the home environment. Aims: A lifestyle curriculum was developed to teach basic causality and provide practical experience in assessing nutrition, exercise, safety, tobacco addiction, and food hygiene, together with generic skills in history taking, on-site observation, researching and presenting. Methods: Lifestyle has been integrated into the first-year curriculum, evaluated, and improved at the United Arab Emirates University since 2001. After an introduction to determinants of health, students conduct a home interview and observational survey for family residential and traffic safety, smoking, and food hygiene. For nutrition and exercise, students assess personal lifestyle. Generic skills are developed in the context of lifestyle. Evaluations were by faculty and students, including assessed impact on knowledge, skills, and personal lifestyle. The lifestyle curriculum was compared with other countries by detailed search. Results: Detailed evaluation found strong agreement/agreement among students that knowledge had improved on: counselling of patients and families 97%, promoting healthy lifestyles 100%; interviewing 88%; history taking 84%; using research for medical practice 89%; and importance of prevention 96%. Eighty six percent were stimulated to think in new ways about health. Improved personal diet was reported by 60% ($p < 0.0004$) and exercise by 55% ($p < 0.0004$), while 36% of non-users started wearing a safety belt in front ($p < 0.0004$) and 20% in the rear ($p = 0.008$). Literature review found comprehensive lifestyle curricula to be rare. Conclusions: A lifestyle curriculum developed prevention-oriented history-taking and observation skills for health maintenance, addressing health priorities, improving medical student lifestyle, and strengthening generic skills. Since lifestyle is a major determinant of health, medical schools should consider development of an appropriate curriculum to address their local and national health priorities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2008
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Curriculum
*Medical Education
*Medical Students
*Public Health
Lifestyle
Source: PsycINFO

123. Self-injury in adolescence--A growing problem?

Original Title: Sebeposkozovani v adolescenci--Narustajici problem?
Citation: Ceskoslovenska Psychologie, 2008, vol./is. 52/6(609-614), 0009-062X (2008)
Author(s): Kocourkova, Jana; Koutek, Jiri
Correspondence Address: Kocourkova, Jana: Detska Psychiatricka klinika FN Motol, V Uvalu 84, Praha, Czech Republic, 150 06, 5, Jana.Kocourkova@1fmotol.cuni.cz
Institution: Kocourkova, Jana: Detska Psychiatricka klinika FN Motol, Praha, Czech Republic
Language: Czech
Abstract: Self-injury represents the behavior whose consequence is the damage of body integrity without conscious and goal-directed intention to die. It seems that in contemporary adolescents the occurrence of this type of behavior increases, self-injury represents the way of regulation of inner tension and becomes besides the food intake disorders and misusing the addictive substances the important problem of adolescence. The authors define namely the basic characteristics of self-injury and the possibility of therapeutic affecting. The problem is illustrated by the casuistic note. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Self Injurious Behavior
*Self Regulation
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest \(Legacy Platform\)](#)

124. Biographical analysis of individuals with a history of substance abuse.

Original Title: Analise biografica de individuos com historia de consumo de substancias.
Citation: Analise Psicologica, October 2008, vol./is. 26/4(563-569), 0870-8231 (Oct-Dec 2008)
Author(s): Nunes, Laura M; Alves, Sonia
Institution: Nunes, Laura M.: Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Porto, Portugal
Language: Portuguese
Abstract: The study, exploratory and descriptive, has as an aim the search of occasional stability in the course of individuals with drug addiction. The homogeneous sample consists in 10 participants with substance abuse history, porters of human immunodeficiency virus in phase of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome submitted to antiretroviruses treatment and to methadone administration. It was verified that the individuals reveal common characteristics, namely, showed a poor speech of imaginary, a relation style lacking of affections, and have actively participated in crime activities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Drug Addiction
Biographical Data

Source: PsycINFO

125. Color vision deficiency in alcoholics and its relationship with the BDNF polymorphism.

Original Title: Porucha barvocitu u alkoholiku a její souvislost s polymorfismem genu pro BDNF.

Citation: Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, 2008, vol./is. 104/3(115-119), 1212-0383 (2008)

Author(s): Sery, O; Lochman, J; Zvolsky, P; Hlinomazova, Z; Novotny, M

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Institution: Sery, O.: Laborator Neurobiologie a Molekularni Psychiatrie, Laboratore Molekularni Fyziologie, Ustav Biochemie, Prirodovedecka Fakulta MU, Brno, Czech Republic

Language: Czech

Abstract: Alcoholism induces the brain damage but it may also cause the color vision deficiency. In our association study of genetic dispositions to the alcoholism in 167 alcoholics and 289 non-alcoholic controls, we studied a relationship between candidate genes and alcoholism. In all subjects involved in this study many factors, e.g. color vision deficiencies, were examined. Surprisingly, after the statistical analysis, we found that 47.9% of alcoholics have problems with color vision deficiency and moreover that this color vision deficiency is in a relationship with the polymorphism of BDNF (Brain-derived neurotrophic factor) gene. It is well known that BDNF plays a role in the neurodevelopment of retina and in the protection of photoreceptors from apoptosis. Potential role of BDNF gene in the color vision deficiency in alcoholics is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Color Blindness](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*Vision](#)
[*Neurotrophic Factor](#)
[Color Perception](#)

Source: PsycINFO