

# Search Results

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## Search History

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

**1. Biased number perception of schematic expressions in abstinent heroin abusers compared to normal controls.**

- Citation:** Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, March 2012, vol./is. 43/1(602-606), 0005-7916 (Mar 2012)
- Author(s):** Zhang, Meng; Zhu, Haiyan; Li, Xinyu; Shui, Rende; Shen, Mowei
- Correspondence Address:** Shen, Mowei: Department of Psychology and Behavioral Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hang Zhou, China, 310028, mwshen@zju.edu.cn
- Institution:** Zhang, Meng: Department of Psychology and Behavioral Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hang Zhou, China
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background and objectives: Drug-dependent people exhibit biases when evaluating discrete emotional facial expressions. Little is known about how drug abusers process multiple expressions presented simultaneously. The present study investigated the number perception of schematic emotional expressions by abstinent heroin abusers. Methods: Eighty-four heroin abusers with varied lengths of abstinence (short-term, mid-term, and long-term) and twenty healthy controls were examined. A method of limits was deployed to obtain estimates (points of subjective equality) of perceived numbers of schematic faces (expressing positive, neutral, or negative emotion). Results: Major results include the following: 1) heroin-abstinent participants showed significantly lower points of subjective equality for negative and neutral faces, but not for positive faces, compared to control participants; 2) heroin-abstinent participants showed lower points of subjective equality for negative faces and higher ones for positive faces when compared to neutral faces, while no such differences were found in control participants. Conclusion: Heroin abusers demonstrate an exaggerated perception of number when exposed to negative expressions, even after a period of abstinence as long as 10 months. In addition, the current results could also reflect an underestimated perception of number during exposure to positive expressions and a heightened baseline for neutral expressions, or the attribution of negative valence to neutral expressions by heroin abusers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abstinence](#)  
[\\*Facial Expressions](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**2. Immediate and persisting effect of toluene chronic exposure on hippocampal cell loss in adolescent and adult rats.**

- Citation:** Brain Research Bulletin, November 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0361-9230 (Nov 20, 2011)
- Author(s):** Zhvania, Mzia G; Chilachava, Lela R; Japaridze, Nadezhda J; Gelazonia, Lia K; Lordkipanidze, Tamar G
- Abstract:** Abuse of toluene-containing volatile inhalants has become widespread among adolescents. Besides, because toluene is usually used as an industrial solvent in manufacturing of chemical pharmaceuticals and multiple commonly used household and commercial products, it has high potential for abuse for adults also. Long-term exposure to toluene vapor has a severe impact on the central nervous system, resulting in numerous neurological, neurobiological and behavioral impairments. Recently in the hippocampus some molecular and biochemical changes as a result of toluene chronic exposure were described. Such data point out the involvement of this area in the toluene addiction. However it remains uncertain whether toluene provokes structural alterations in the hippocampus. In this study we exposed male Wistar rats to 2000ppm inhaled toluene for 40 days in rats at ages P 28-32 (adolescents) and P 70-75 (adults). The immediate and delayed effects of toluene chronic exposure (immediately after the end of toluene chronic

inhalation and 90-day after the end of toluene chronic inhalation, correspondingly) on pyramidal cell loss in adolescent and adult rats was investigated. The results reveal that (i) chronic exposure to 2000ppm of toluene chronic exposure alters the structure of hippocampus in adolescent and adult rats provoking both, immediate and delayed effects; (ii) the character of structural alterations depends upon the postnatal age of testing of the animals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Chronic pain, addiction severity, and misuse of opioids in cumberland county, maine.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, November 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Nov 20, 2011)

**Author(s):** Heimer, Robert; Dasgupta, Nabarun; Irwin, Kevin S; Kinzly, Mark; Harvey, Alison Phinney; Givens, Anthony; Grau, Laretta E

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Few studies have examined the relationship between chronic pain and opioid abuse in non-clinical populations. We sought to investigate this in a street-recruited sample of active opioid abusers in Cumberland County, Maine, USA, a locale that had experienced substantial increases in opioid abuse. METHODS: A community-based sample was recruited using respondent-driven sampling. Participants were screened to identify those who had consumed illicit opioids in the prior month and administered a structured survey that included the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) and Brief Pain InventoryReg. (BPI). RESULTS: More than 40% of the 237 individuals reported recurring pain that interfered with daily living. For more than three-quarters of those reporting chronic pain, opioid misuse preceded the onset of chronic pain. The order of onset was not associated with differences in sociodemographic, current levels of drug misuse, or ASI and BPI scores. BPI scores were associated with medical and psychological ASI domains. Compared to those not reporting chronic pain, those doing so were more likely to have a regular physician but were more likely to report difficulty gaining admission to substance abuse treatment programs. CONCLUSION: Chronic pain was a common co-occurring condition among individuals misusing opioids. Better efforts are needed to integrate pain management and substance abuse treatment for this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 4. New non-randomised model to assess the prevalence of discriminating behaviour: A pilot study on mephedrone.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, August 2011, vol./is. 6/, 1747-597X (Aug 3, 2011)

**Author(s):** Petroczi, Andrea; Nepusz, Tamas; Cross, Paul; Taft, Helen; Shah, Syeda; Deshmukh, Nawed; Schaffer, Jay; Shane, Maryann; Adesanwo, Christiana; Barker, James; Naughton, Declan P

**Correspondence Address:** Petroczi, Andrea, A.Petroczi@kingston.ac.uk

**Institution:** Petroczi, Andrea: School of Life Sciences, Kingston University, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: An advantage of randomised response and non-randomised models investigating sensitive issues arises from the characteristic that individual answers about discriminating behaviour cannot be linked to the individuals. This study proposed a new fuzzy response model coined 'Single Sample Count' (SSC) to estimate prevalence of discriminating or embarrassing behaviour in epidemiologic studies. Methods: The SSC was tested and compared to the established Forced Response (FR) model estimating

Mephedrone use. Estimations from both SSC and FR were then corroborated with qualitative hair screening data. Volunteers (n = 318, mean age = 22.69 +or- 5.87, 59.1% male) in a rural area in north Wales and a metropolitan area in England completed a questionnaire containing the SSC and FR in alternating order, and four questions canvassing opinions and beliefs regarding Mephedrone. Hair samples were screened for Mephedrone using a qualitative Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry method. Results: The SSC algorithm improves upon the existing item count techniques by utilizing known population distributions and embeds the sensitive question among four unrelated innocuous questions with binomial distribution. Respondents are only asked to indicate how many without revealing which ones are true. The two probability models yielded similar estimates with the FR being between 2.6%-15.0%; whereas the new SSC ranged between 0%-10%. The six positive hair samples indicated that the prevalence rate in the sample was at least 4%. The close proximity of these estimates provides evidence to support the validity of the new SSC model. Using simulations, the recommended sample sizes as the function of the statistical power and expected prevalence rate were calculated. Conclusion: The main advantages of the SSC over other indirect methods are: simple administration, completion and calculation, maximum use of the data and good face validity for all respondents. Owing to the key feature that respondents are not required to answer the sensitive question directly, coupled with the absence of forced response or obvious self-protective response strategy, the SSC has the potential to cut across self-protective barriers more effectively than other estimation models. This elegantly simple, quick and effective method can be successfully employed in public health research investigating compromising behaviours. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

<b>Country of Publication:</b>	STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License ( <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0</a> ), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: Petroczi et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2011
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	*CNS Stimulating Drugs *Drug Usage *Surveys *Testing Methods *Fuzzy Logic Epidemiology Forced Choice (Testing Method) Models Statistical Analysis
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO
<b>Full Text:</b>	Available in <i>fulltext</i> at <a href="#">BioMedCentral</a> Available in <i>fulltext</i> at <a href="#">National Library of Medicine</a>

##### 5. "Today is not a very good day": Psychotherapy and psychiatric treatment with an 83-year-old gay man.

<b>Citation:</b>	Journal of Gay & Lesbian Mental Health, October 2011, vol./is. 15/4(382-391), 1935-9705;1935-9713 (Oct 2011)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Rubin, Howard C; Ortmann, David M
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Rubin, Howard C., 414 Gough Street, Suite 6, San Francisco, CA, US, 94102, hrubin_sf@yahoo.com
<b>Institution:</b>	Rubin, Howard C.: University of California, San Francisco, CA, US
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	This case presentation details the evaluation and treatment of an 83-year-old gay man with depression, alcohol abuse, and the misuse of prescribed medications. The treating clinicians highlight multiple challenges of working with such patients, including split mental health treatment and coordination of care with medical providers. The paper

further explores clinical issues related to aging, depression, substance use, and character pathology. The clinicians discuss transference and countertransference feelings that emerged during the treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Male Homosexuality](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Prescription Drugs](#)  
[Psychotherapeutic Transference](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 6. Alcohol/drug/substance "abuse": The history and (hopeful) demise of a pernicious label.

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**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, June 2011, vol./is. 29/3(317-321), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** White, William L; Kelly, John F

**Correspondence Address:** White, William L.: Chestnut Health Systems, 3329 Sunset Key Circle #203, Punta Gorda, FL, US, 33995, bwhite@chestnut.org

**Institution:** White, William L.: Chestnut Health Systems, Bloomington, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This commentary argues that the term abuse should not be used in describing problems with alcohol or other drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Labeling](#)  
[\\*Psychological Terminology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 7. Issues in Canada.

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**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, June 2011, vol./is. 29/3(314-316), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Gallagher, John

**Institution:** Gallagher, John: University of Texas at Arlington, School of Social Work Arlington, Arlington, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book Substance Abuse in Canada by M. Herie and W. Skinner (2010). This book offers insight into the current culture of prevention, treatment, and policy in Canada. The authors, who hold academic appointments in the School of Social Work at the University of Toronto, have broad experience in the areas of substance abuse treatment, research, education, and policy advocacy. This book is a valuable resource for readers who are interested in learning about alcohol, tobacco, and opiates, and the financial and societal impact that these drugs have on Canadian life. The book is focused predominately on alcohol, tobacco, and opiate use in Canada, therefore, the book is not recommended for readers who want to learn about other common drugs of abuse, such as

cocaine or methamphetamine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 8. What is recovery? Functioning and recovery stories of self-identified people in recovery in a services user group and their peer networks in Birmingham England.

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, June 2011, vol./is. 29/3(293-313), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Best, David W; Groshkova, Teodora; Sadler, James; Day, Ed; White, William L

**Correspondence Address:** Best, David W.: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, 54-62 Gertrude Street, Fitzroy, Melbourne, VIC, Australia, 3065, davidb@iprolink.ch

**Institution:** Best, David W.: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The study was based on a peer snowballing method involving members of a service users group in Birmingham, United Kingdom, who were asked to identify and interview members of their peer networks who had achieved "sustained recovery" of one year. Two hundred and nineteen individuals were recruited who defined themselves as being in recovery, consisting of 132 individuals in medication maintained recovery and 87 in abstinent recovery. Those in maintained recovery were more anxious about using heroin and had lower self-efficacy, worse physical health, poorer quality of life, and more peer group members still using. Being older was associated with greater quality of life (rather than time since last use) supporting a "maturing out" hypothesis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Peer Relations](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 9. Forgiveness and alcohol problems: A review of the literature and a call for intervention-based research.

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, June 2011, vol./is. 29/3(245-273), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Webb, Jon; Hirsch, Jameson; Toussaint, Loren

**Correspondence Address:** Webb, Jon: Department of Psychology, East Tennessee State University, Box 70649, Johnson City, TN, US, 37614, webbjr@etsu.edu

**Institution:** Webb, Jon: Department of Psychology, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Despite empirical associations with many health-related outcomes and its fundamental place in Alcoholics Anonymous, the scientific study of forgiveness in addiction and recovery has only recently begun. Evidence derives from naturalistic studies and, when used, a short follow-up interval. It is time to expand the empirical study of the salutary forgiveness-alcohol association to include intervention-based research with sufficient

follow-up intervals. Understanding the basic and nuanced effect of forgiveness among people with alcohol and other drug problems, though not a panacea, will inform the development of more refined and efficient treatment strategies for individuals struggling with alcoholism and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Forgiveness](#)  
[\\*Health Promotion](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **10. Incentive-related human resource practices for substance use disorder counselors: Salaries, benefits, and training.**

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, June 2011, vol./is. 29/3(230-244), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Rothrauff-Laschober, Tanja; Abraham, Amanda; Bride, Brian; Roman, Paul

**Correspondence Address:** Rothrauff-Laschober, Tanja: Institute for Behavioral Research, University of Georgia, 322 Psychology Building, Athens, GA, US, 30602, trothrauff@gmail.com

**Institution:** Rothrauff-Laschober, Tanja: Institute for Behavioral Research, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Understanding factors associated with incentive-related human resource practices for substance use disorder counselors can help promote a stable workforce in this occupation. The authors examined three counselor incentives--salaries, benefits, training--and the link with organizational, counselor, and patient characteristics. Data were collected in 2007-2008 via face-to-face interviews with 345 administrators/clinical directors in private treatment centers. Centers paid counselors an average of \$38,800 annually and provided a mean of 2.83 benefits and 1.61 training (0-4 scales). Characteristics differed based on the incentive. Centers' managements need to be aware of different incentives that can help attract and retain counselors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Counselors](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Incentives](#)  
[\\*Human Resource Management](#)  
[Salaries](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **11. 12-step involvement and treatment outcomes among young women with substance use disorders.**

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, June 2011, vol./is. 29/3(204-218), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Klein, Audrey A; Slaymaker, Valerie J

**Correspondence Address:** Klein, Audrey A.: Butler Center for Research at Hazelden, 15251 Pleasant Valley Road, BC4, Center City, MN, US, 55012-0011, aklein@hazelden.org

**Institution:** Klein, Audrey A.: Butler Center for Research, Hazelden Foundation, Center City, MN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The extent to which young women with substance use disorders (SUDs) affiliate with Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) or other 12-Step groups is currently unclear. This administrative data analysis examined 12-Step involvement and its impact on outcome during the first 6 months following treatment among a sample of young adults attending 12-step-based residential treatment. Young women were just as likely as similar-aged young men to attend 12-Step meetings and engage in prescribed 12-Step practices like getting a sponsor. Frequency of meeting attendance predicted abstinence status and number of drinking days at 6 months in women, whereas 12-Step experiences (e.g., getting a sponsor, considering oneself an AA member) predicted drinking days in men. The results contribute to knowledge of SUDs and their treatment among women in their late teens and early twenties, a population that has been quite understudied in the literature. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Residential Care Institutions](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[\\*Twelve Step Programs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 12. Facilitating comprehensive assessment of 12-step experiences: A multidimensional measure of mutual-help activity.

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, June 2011, vol./is. 29/3(181-203), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Kelly, John; Urbanoski, Karen; Hoepfner, Bettina; Slaymaker, Valerie

**Correspondence Address:** Kelly, John: Massachusetts General Hospital, Dept. of Psychiatry, 60 Staniford Street, Boston, MA, US, 02114, jkelly11@partners.org

**Institution:** Kelly, John: Center for Addiction Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Existing measures of 12-Step mutual-help activity typically capture only a narrow range of experiences and combine fellowships with explicitly different substance-specific emphases (e.g., Alcoholics vs. Narcotics Anonymous). To help expand our knowledge in this important area, the authors report on the development and use of a comprehensive multidimensional measure of 12-Step experiences in two clinical samples of young adults and adolescents (N = 430). One-week test-retest reliability was verified on a subsample. Results indicated high content validity and reliability across seven dimensions of experience (meeting attendance, meeting participation, fellowship involvement, step work, mandated attendance, affiliation, and safety), and the measure successfully discriminated between samples on anticipated activity levels. This measure provides rich data on mutual-help activities and deepens our understanding of individuals' experiences across different 12-Step organizations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Twelve Step Programs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**13. Editorial.**

<b>Citation:</b>	Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, June 2011, vol./is. 29/3(179-180), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jun 2011)
<b>Author(s):</b>	McGovern, Thomas F
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	This issue of the Alcohol Treatment Quarterly (ATQ) captures some aspects of our response to the needs of young people experiencing recovery through 12-step involvement, of the dimensions of intervention in treatment settings, and of the recompense afforded counselors. The role of forgiveness in the recovery process, the community aspects of recovery, a picture of AOD problems in Canada, together with an impassioned plea to remove the term "abuse" from our diagnostic vocabulary close out this issue of the ATQ. This issue focus on the treatment recovery experiences of adolescence and young adults. The author describe and assess the participation of a younger population in 12-step experiences. The author piece provides a much-needed multidimensional measure which captures a broad range of experiences of young people in a 12-step setting. The articles in this issue of the ATQ maintain the on going vision of the journal to connect research and reflection with the realities of day-to-day treatment and recovery from alcohol and other drugs (AOD) problems. Hopefully the information in this issue is of value to everyone, the readers, and that it promotes on going and meaningful conversation resulting in more effective and compassionate responses to the human suffering associated with alcohol-other drug problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
<b>Country of Publication:</b>	HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	*Alcohol Rehabilitation *Alcoholism *Counselors
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

**14. Treatment outcomes of an integrated residential programme for patients with schizophrenia and substance use disorder.**

<b>Citation:</b>	European Addiction Research, April 2011, vol./is. 17/3(154-163), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Apr 2011)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Morrens, Manuel; Dewilde, Bieke; Sabbe, Bernard; Dom, Geert; De Cuyper, Raoul; Moggi, Franz
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Morrens, Manuel: Collaborative Antwerp Psychiatric Research Institute, R3.22, Campus Drie Eiken, Universiteitsplein 1, Antwerp, Belgium, BE 2650, manuel.morrens@ua.ac.be
<b>Institution:</b>	Morrens, Manuel: Collaborative Antwerp Psychiatric Research Institute, Antwerp, Belgium
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Background: About half of all schizophrenic patients have a co-occurring substance use disorder, leading to poorer social and functional outcomes than obtained in non-abusing patients. To improve outcomes, integrated treatments have been designed that address the two conditions simultaneously. Results are, however, conflicting because the available effect studies are hampered by various methodological issues, among which are heterogeneous patient samples. Methods: In this comparative study, two well-described patient samples diagnosed with schizophrenia and co-morbid substance abuse disorders either received an integrated treatment (IDDT) or treatment as usual (TAU). Results: Patients in the IDDT condition showed significant reductions in illicit drug and alcohol use, improvements on all psychiatric symptom domains, reported higher quality of life and improved on social and community functioning. In contrast, patients' improvements in the TAU group were moderate and limited to a few substance use and psychiatric

outcomes. The TAU group had significantly higher dropout rates 6 and 12 months after baseline, suggesting that the IDDT programme was more successful in committing patients. Conclusions: Our results suggest that an integrated approach to schizophrenic patients and co-morbid substance use disorders is superior to standard treatment and may be considered as the treatment of choice for this patient group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Interdisciplinary Treatment Approach](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Ability Level](#)  
[Psychiatric Symptoms](#)  
[Quality of Life](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 15. Association of inflammation genes with alcohol dependence/abuse: A systematic review and a meta-analysis.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, April 2011, vol./is. 17/3(146-153), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Apr 2011)

**Author(s):** Kebir, Oussama; Gorsane, Mohamed-Ali; Blecha, Lisa; Krebs, Marie-Odile; Reynaud, Michel; Benyamina, Amine

**Correspondence Address:** Benyamina, Amine: Hopital Paul Brousse, 12-14, avenue Paul Vaillant Couturier, Villejuif, France, FR 94804, Cedex, amine.benyamina@pbr.aphp.fr

**Institution:** Kebir, Oussama: INSERM, Laboratory of Pathophysiology of Psychiatric Diseases, Centre of Psychiatry and Neurosciences, U894, Paris, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The aim of the present work was to systematically review all association studies of inflammation genes with alcohol dependence/ alcohol abuse (AD/AA) and to perform a meta-analysis. Odds ratios (ORs) were estimated by contrasting the ratio of counts of the 'high-risk' versus 'low-risk' alleles in AD/AA cases versus controls. Data reported in at least three published studies were available for four genetic polymorphisms [TNF-alpha -238 (rs361525, G/A); TNF-alpha -308 (rs1800629, G/A); IL-1RA (VNTR [86 bp]n); IL-10 -592 (rs1800896, C/A)]. In total, nine meta-analyses were performed. Of these, only the TNF-alpha -238 polymorphism showed a significant association with AD/AA (OR = 1.36, 95% CI: 1.05-1.76). This risk remained significant and increased slightly when we considered only patients with advanced alcohol-related liver disease (AALD) (OR = 1.5, 95% CI: 1.13-1.98) but not when we considered only patients without AALD (OR = 1.08, 95% CI: 0.5-2.35). Sensitivity analysis showed that this genetic association is derived from the AALD phenotype rather than from AD. Our approach is limited by our phenotype definition; some studies included chronic heavy drinkers (minimal daily consumption of 80 g for a minimal duration of 10 years) but without a standardized psychiatric assessment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Inflammation](#)  
[\\*Polymorphism](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**16. Long-term benefits of adding incentives to the community reinforcement approach for cocaine dependence.**

- Citation:** European Addiction Research, April 2011, vol./is. 17/3(139-145), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Apr 2011)
- Author(s):** Garcia-Fernandez, Gloria; Secades-Villa, Roberto; Garcia-Rodriguez, Olaya; Alvarez-Lopez, Heli; Fernandez-Hermida, Jose R; Fernandez-Artamendi, Sergio; Higgins, Stephen T
- Correspondence Address:** Garcia-Fernandez, Gloria: Facultad de Psicología, Universidad de Oviedo, Plaza Feijoo s/n, Oviedo, Spain, ES 33003, garciagloria.uo@uniovi.es
- Institution:** Garcia-Fernandez, Gloria: Department of Psychology, University of Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: The community reinforcement approach (CRA) with vouchers is a well-established program developed for the treatment of cocaine addiction. It involves an incentive program in which patients earn vouchers that can be exchanged for goods or services contingent upon abstinence from cocaine use. Aim: To examine the contributions of incentives to retention, abstinence, and psychosocial outcomes in the CRA + vouchers program at the 12-month follow-up. Methods: 58 cocaine addicts were randomly assigned to CRA treatment with or without an added incentive program in a community setting for cocaine dependence in Spain. Results: 65.5% of patients in the group with vouchers completed 12 months of treatment, versus 48.3% in the novoucher group. In the CRA + vouchers group, mean percentage of cocaine-negative samples was 95.76%, versus 79.31% in the group without vouchers. There were significant improvements in psychosocial functioning in both treatments, but when differences were observed, they supported CRA with vouchers over CRA alone. Conclusion: Combining CRA with incentives improves treatment outcomes in cocaine-dependent outpatients. Additive benefits of vouchers remain 6 months after the incentive program ends. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Incentives](#)  
[\\*Reinforcement](#)  
[Contingency Management](#)  
[Drug Abstinence](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**17. Influence of treatment with inhalable heroin on pulmonary function.**

- Citation:** European Addiction Research, April 2011, vol./is. 17/3(136-138), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Apr 2011)
- Author(s):** Buster, M. C. A; van den Brink, W; van Brussel, G. H. A; van Ree, J. M
- Correspondence Address:** Buster, M. C. A.: Municipal Health Service Amsterdam, Department of Epidemiology, Documentation and Health Promotion, PO Box 2200, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1000 CE, mbuster@ggd.amsterdam.nl
- Institution:** Buster, M. C. A.: Municipal Health Service Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study aims to assess the influence of inhalable heroin on pulmonary function in chronic heroin-dependent patients treated with inhalable heroin. Among 32 patients (all cigarette smokers), a spirometric test was conducted at baseline and after an average

period of 10 months of treatment with medically prescribed heroin. Patients showed a high frequency of pulmonary dysfunction at baseline [34%, with percentage of forced expiratory volume in 1 s (%FEV1) <80%]. However, after excluding those who started pulmonary treatment (n = 2) or who used heroin intravenously only (n = 2), no statistically significant differences in %FEV1 between baseline and follow-up were observed (n = 28; mean %FEV1 86% at baseline vs. 91% at follow-up; p = 0.09). This small and relatively brief study suggests that 10 months of co-prescribed inhalable heroine base does not seem to (further) deteriorate pulmonary function in chronic, cigarette smoking treatment refractory heroin addicts. Screening for and treatment of pulmonary dysfunction is recommended for methadone patients with and without co-prescribed heroin. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Respiration](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 18. Exploratory study on domain-specific determinants of opiate-dependent individuals' quality of life.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, June 2011, vol./is. 17/4(198-210), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** De Maeyer, J; Vanderplasschen, W; Lammertyn, J; van Nieuwenhuizen, C; Broekaert, E

**Correspondence Address:** De Maeyer, J.: Ghent University, Henri Dunantlaan 2, Ghent, Belgium, BE 9000, Jessica.demaeyer@ugent.be

**Institution:** De Maeyer, J.: Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Department of Orthopedagogics, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background/Aims: Studies on determinants of quality of life (QoL) among opiate-dependent individuals are scarce. Moreover, findings concerning the role of severity of drug use are inconsistent. This exploratory study investigates the association between domain-specific QoL and demographic, social, person, health and drug-related variables, and potential indirect effects of current heroin use on opiate-dependent individuals' QoL. Methods: A cohort of opiate-dependent individuals who started outpatient methadone treatment at least 5 years previously (n = 159) were interviewed about their current QoL, psychological distress, satisfaction with methadone treatment and the severity of drug-related problems using the Lancashire Quality of Life Profile, the Brief Symptom Inventory, the Verona Service Satisfaction Scale for Methadone Treatment and the EuropASI. Results: None of the QoL domains were defined by the same compilation of determinants. No direct effect of current heroin use on QoL was retained, but path analyses demonstrated its indirect effects on the domains of 'living situation', 'finances' and 'leisure and social participation'. Conclusion: These findings illustrate the particularity of each QoL domain and the need for a multidimensional approach to the concept. The relationship between current heroin use and various domains of opiate-dependent individuals' QoL is complex, indirect and mediated by psychosocial and treatment-related variables. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Quality of Life](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 19. Validation of the French version of the Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST).

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, June 2011, vol./is. 17/4(190-197), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Khan, Riaz; Chatton, Anne; Nallet as, Audrey; Broer, Barbara; Thorens, Gabriel; Achab-Arigo, Sophia; Poznyak, Vladimir; Fleischmann, Alexandra; Khazaal, Yasser; Zullino, Daniele

**Correspondence Address:** Khan, Riaz: Division of Addictology Department of Mental Health and Psychiatry Geneva University Hospitals, Rue verte 2, Geneva, Switzerland, CH 1205, riaz.khan@hcuge.ch

**Institution:** Khan, Riaz: Division of Addictology, Department of Mental Health and Psychiatry, Geneva, Switzerland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) was developed to detect substance use disorders. Aims: The objective of the present study was to evaluate the psychometric properties of the French version of ASSIST in various clinical groups with different levels of substance use. Methods: 150 subjects were recruited from clients attending primary health care, psychiatric and addiction treatment facilities. Measures included ASSIST, Addiction Severity Index (ASI), Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI-Plus), Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) and Revised Fagerstrom Tolerance Questionnaire-Smoking (RTQ). Results and Conclusion: Concurrent validity was demonstrated by significant correlations between ASSIST scores and scores from ASI, AUDIT and RTQ, as well as significantly greater ASSIST scores for patients with a MINI-Plus diagnosis of abuse or dependence. The ASSIST questionnaire was found to have high internal consistency for the total substance involvement as well as for specific substance involvement as assessed with Cronbach's alpha , ranging from 0.74 to 0.93. When possibly computed, ASSIST cutoff scores have interesting sensitivity and specificity for discrimination between use and abuse and between abuse and dependence. The findings demonstrated that the French version of ASSIST is a valid screening test for identifying substance use disorders in various health care settings, including psychiatric settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Screening Tests](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 20. Motivations to play specifically predict excessive involvement in massively multiplayer online role-playing games: Evidence from an online survey.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, June 2011, vol./is. 17/4(185-189), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Dauriat, Francesca Zanetta; Zermatten, Ariane; Billieux, Joel; Thorens, Gabriel; Bondolfi, Guido; Zullino, Daniele; Khazaal, Yasser

**Correspondence Address:** Khazaal, Yasser: Division of Substance Abuse Geneva University Hospitals Rue verte 2, Geneva, Switzerland, CH 1205, yasser.khazaal@hcuge.ch

**Institution:** Dauriat, Francesca Zanetta: Geneva University Hospitals, Geneva, Switzerland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Several studies have linked massively multiplayer online role-playing games (MMORPGs) with possible problematic usage or internet addiction. Aims: The main goal of the present study was to assess links between motivations to play in MMORPGs and addictive involvement in such types of games. Methods: A total of 696 gamers responded to an online survey. Results and Conclusion: Five distinct motivations to play were identified in gamers: achievement, socializing, immersion, relaxing and escaping. Multiple regression analysis revealed that addictive MMORPG use patterns are predicted by achievement, escapism and socializing motives. Gender was also a significant predictor of problematic involvement in MMORPGs. Moreover, addictive MMORPG use positively correlated with the weekly time devoted to playing MMORPGs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[\\*Role Playing](#)  
[\\*Social Networks](#)  
[\\*Role Playing Games](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 21. A case of gamma -Butyrolactone associated with severe withdrawal delirium and acute renal failure.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, June 2011, vol./is. 17/4(169-171), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Bhattacharya, Indrani S; Watson, Fiona; Bruce, Malcolm

**Correspondence Address:** Bhattacharya, Indrani S.: Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Tipperlin Road, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, EH10 5HF, indranisb@doctors.org.uk

**Institution:** Bhattacharya, Indrani S.: Substance Misuse Directorate, Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** gamma -Butyrolactone (GBL) is a popular drug of abuse which is easily available over the internet. Following a UK classification change to a class C drug in January 2010, internet supply has become difficult. Some of the effects have resulted in sourcing GBL from industrial solvents. We report a case of a 24-year-old man who was admitted for detoxification from GBL. He reported having sourced the GBL by diluting the contents of nail varnish remover pads with water. During his admission he developed a severe withdrawal delirium and acute renal failure. He required admission to the intensive care unit. Physicians and psychiatrists should be aware of toxic sources of GBL leading to renal failure and consider GBL in those presenting with agitation, psychosis or coma. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 22. Review of Social work with African American males: Health, mental health and social policy.

**Citation:** International Journal of Men's Health, 2011, vol./is. 10/3(269-270), 1532-6306;1933-0278 (Fal, 2011)

**Author(s):** Bonhomme, Jean J

**Correspondence Address:** Bonhomme, Jean J., info@NBMHN.net

**Institution:** Bonhomme, Jean J.: Department of Psychiatry, Morehouse School of Medicine, National Black Men's Health Network, GA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Social Work with African American Males: Health, Mental Health and Social Policy* edited by Waldo E. Johnson (see record 2010-09893-000). African American males as a demographic group face unparalleled rates of premature mortality, incarceration, homicide, HIV /AIDS and many other illnesses. In addition, this group suffers high rates of unemployment, underemployment, educational failure and many other barriers to economic opportunity. Causes of all of these problems are rooted deeply in the very structure of our society. This book represents an especially significant volume, a veritable break through in promoting awareness in the field of social sciences on behalf of this often-neglected group. In terms of subjects matter, it is preferred to see more direct attention given to alcohol, nicotine and drug addiction among African American males. Overall, the book is a well organized compilation of relevant articles. The topics of focus are well-selected and of compelling importance. The editor opens with an engaging essay on the social trajectories of African American males through the course of life while outlining the organization of the assemblage of articles to follow. A specific area of emphasis is successful African-American male family participation. The title alone prompted interest, raising inquiries about "what is that you're carrying?" The need for this book speaks for itself. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Blacks](#)  
[\\*Health](#)  
[\\*Human Males](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Social Casework](#)  
[Policy Making](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 23. Early liver transplantation for severe alcoholic hepatitis.

**Citation:** The New England Journal of Medicine, November 2011, vol./is. 365/19(1790-1800), 0028-4793;1533-4406 (Nov 10, 2011)

**Author(s):** Mathunn, Philippe; Moreno, Christophe; Samuel, Didier; Dumortier, Jerome; Salleron, Julia; Durand, Francois; Castel, Helene; Duhamel, Alain; Pageaux, Georges-Philippe; Leroy, Vincent; Dharancy, Sebastien; Louvet, Alexandre; Boleslawski, Emmanuel; Lucidi, Valerio; Gustot, Thierry; Francoz, Claire; Letoublon, Christian; Castaing, Denis; Belghiti, Jacques; Donckier, Vincent; Pruvot, Francois-Rene; Duclos-Vallee, Jean-Charles

**Correspondence Address:** Mathunn, Philippe: Hopital Claude Huriez, Services Maladies de l'Appareil Digestif et INSERM Unite 995 Universite Lille Nord de France, CHU, Lille, France, F-59000, philippe.mathunn@chru-lille.fr

**Institution:** Mathunn, Philippe: Hopital Claude Huriez, Services Maladies de l'Appareil Digestif et INSERM Unite 995, Universite Nord de France, Lille, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: A 6-month abstinence from alcohol is usually required before patients with severe alcoholic hepatitis are considered for liver transplantation. Patients whose hepatitis is not responding to medical therapy have a 6-month survival rate of approximately 30%. Since most alcoholic hepatitis deaths occur within 2 months, early liver transplantation is attractive but controversial. Methods: We selected patients from seven centers for early liver transplantation. The patients had no prior episodes of alcoholic hepatitis and had scores of 0.45 or higher according to the Lille model (which calculates scores ranging from 0 to 1, with a score >0.45 indicating nonresponse to medical therapy and an increased risk of death in the absence of transplantation) or rapid worsening of liver function despite medical therapy. Selected patients also had supportive family members,

no severe coexisting conditions, and a commitment to alcohol abstinence. Survival was compared between patients who underwent early liver transplantation and matched patients who did not. Results: In all, 26 patients with severe alcoholic hepatitis at high risk of death (median Lille score, 0.88) were selected and placed on the list for a liver transplant within a median of 13 days after nonresponse to medical therapy. Fewer than 2% of patients admitted for an episode of severe alcoholic hepatitis were selected. The centers used 2.9% of available grafts for this indication. The cumulative 6-month survival rate (+or-SE) was higher among patients who received early transplantation than among those who did not (77+or-8% vs. 23+or-8%, P<0.001). This benefit of early transplantation was maintained through 2 years of follow-up (hazard ratio, 6.08; P=0.004). Three patients resumed drinking alcohol: one at 720 days, one at 740 days, and one at 1140 days after transplantation. Conclusions: Early liver transplantation can improve survival in patients with a first episode of severe alcoholic hepatitis not responding to medical therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Massachusetts Medical Society; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Hepatitis](#)  
[\\*Liver](#)  
[\\*Organ Transplantation](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)  
Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

#### 24. Glucocorticoids plus N-acetylcysteine in severe alcoholic hepatitis.

**Citation:** The New England Journal of Medicine, November 2011, vol./is. 365/19(1781-1789), 0028-4793;1533-4406 (Nov 10, 2011)

**Author(s):** Nguyen-Khac, Eric; Thevenot, Thierry; Piquet, Marie-Astrid; Benferhat, Said; Gorla, Odile; Chatelain, Denis; Tramier, Blaise; Dewaele, Francois; Ghrib, Salah; Rudler, Marika; Carbonell, Nicolas; Tossou, Herve; Bental, Abdeslam; Bernard-Chabert, Brigitte; Dupas, Jean-Louis; AAH-NAC Study Group

**Correspondence Address:** Nguyen-Khac, Eric: Hepato Gastroenterology Service, Amiens University Hospital, Pl. Victor Pauchet, Amiens, France, F-80054, CEDEX 01, [nguyen-khac.eric@chu-amiens.fr](mailto:nguyen-khac.eric@chu-amiens.fr)

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** AAH-NAC Study Group

**Institution:** Nguyen-Khac, Eric: Hepato Gastroenterology Service, Amiens University Hospital, Amiens, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Mortality among patients with severe acute alcoholic hepatitis is high, even among those treated with glucocorticoids. We investigated whether combination therapy with glucocorticoids plus N-acetylcysteine would improve survival. Methods: We randomly assigned 174 patients to receive prednisolone plus N-acetylcysteine (85 patients) or only prednisolone (89 patients). All patients received 4 weeks of prednisolone. The prednisolone-N-acetylcysteine group received intravenous N-acetylcysteine on day 1 (at a dose of 150, 50, and 100 mg per kilogram of body weight in 250, 500, and 1000 ml of 5% glucose solution over a period of 30 minutes, 4 hours, and 16 hours, respectively) and on days 2 through 5 (100 mg per kilogram per day in 1000 ml of 5% glucose solution). The prednisolone-only group received an infusion in 1000 ml of 5% glucose solution per day on days 1 through 5. The primary outcome was 6-month survival. Secondary outcomes included survival at 1 and 3 months, hepatitis complications, adverse events related to N-acetylcysteine use, and changes in bilirubin levels on days 7 and 14. Results: Mortality was not significantly lower in the

prednisolone-N-acetylcysteine group than in the prednisolone-only group at 6 months (27% vs. 38%, P=0.07). Mortality was significantly lower at 1 month (8% vs. 24%, P=0.006) but not at 3 months (22% vs. 34%, P=0.06). Death due to the hepatorenal syndrome was less frequent in the prednisolone- N-acetylcysteine group than in the prednisolone-only group at 6 months (9% vs. 22%, P=0.02). In a multivariate analysis, factors associated with 6-month survival were a younger age (P<0.001), a shorter prothrombin time (P<0.001), a lower level of bilirubin at baseline (P<0.001), and a decrease in bilirubin on day 14 (P<0.001). Infections were less frequent in the prednisolone-N-acetylcysteine group than in the prednisolone- only group (P=0.001); other side effects were similar in the two groups. Conclusions: Although combination therapy with prednisolone plus N-acetylcysteine increased 1-month survival among patients with severe acute alcoholic hepatitis, 6-month survival, the primary outcome, was not improved. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Massachusetts Medical Society; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Glucocorticoids](#)  
[\\*Hepatitis](#)  
[\\*Polypharmacy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)  
Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

#### 25. Rhomboencephalitis due to cocaine-induced bony erosion of skull base.

**Citation:** Neurology, September 2011, vol./is. 77/13(1313), 0028-3878;1526-632X (Sep 27, 2011)

**Author(s):** Dubow, Jordan S; Singer, Samuel; Segal, Alan Z

**Correspondence Address:** Dubow, Jordan S.: Department of Neurology and Neurosciences, Weil Cornell Medical College, 525 East 68th Street, F610, NY, US, 10065, New York, jsd9001@nyp.org

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a case report of a 49-year-old man with 10 years of intranasal cocaine use presented with dysphagia. Neurologic examination demonstrated bilateral sixth nerve palsies. Brain MRI showed erosion of the sphenoid sinus walls and a defect in the skull base; the resulting path between the nasal cavity and brainstem permitted rhomboencephalitis and clival osteomyelitis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: AAN Enterprises, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Encephalitis](#)  
[\\*Skull](#)  
[Brain Stem](#)  
[Dysphagia](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 26. The interplay between brain 5-hydroxytryptamine levels and cocaine addiction.

**Citation:** Behavioural Pharmacology, December 2011, vol./is. 22/8(723-738), 0955-8810;1473-5849 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Nonkes, Lourens J. P; van Bussel, Inge P. G; Verheij, Michel M. M; Homberg, Judith R

**Correspondence Address:** Homberg, Judith R.: Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Geert Grooteplein 21 (route 126), Nijmegen, Netherlands, 6525 EZ, j.homberg@cns.umcn.nl

**Institution:** Nonkes, Lourens J. P.: Department of Cognitive Neuroscience, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition, and Behaviour, Centre for Neuroscience, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Nijmegen, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Cocaine addiction is a major health problem that affects millions of people. Cocaine acts by inhibiting dopamine, noradrenaline and serotonin [5-hydroxytryptamine(5-HT)] reuptake. The dopaminergic system is generally assumed to be involved in the reinforcing aspects of the drug, but the role of 5-HT in the addictive potential of cocaine is unclear. In light of pharmacological manipulations and cocaine use-related disease states affecting brain 5-HT levels, we review studies on the effect of cocaine on central 5-HT function. In addition, the contribution of 5-HT to the rewarding, aversive, discriminative and subjective, as well as the motivational and reinforcing effects of cocaine is discussed. We specifically focus on net changes in the extracellular 5-HT levels that occur as a consequence of acute and chronic cocaine exposure and how these influence cocaine abuse-related behaviour. Overall, the data indicate that 5-HT plays a major role in the psychomotor stimulant, rewarding and discriminative stimulant effects of cocaine, but also affects the motivational and reinforcing effects of the drug. In addition, 5-HT mediates, to some extent, the aversive effects of cocaine. Difficulties with data interpretation are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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:** [\\*Brain](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Pharmacology](#)  
[\\*Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Norepinephrine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 27. Emotional reactivity to emotional and smoking cues during smoking abstinence: Potentiated startle and P300 suppression.

**Citation:** Psychophysiology, December 2011, vol./is. 48/12(1656-1668), 0048-5772;1469-8986 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Engelmann, Jeffrey M; Gewirtz, Jonathan C; Cuthbert, Bruce N

**Correspondence Address:** Engelmann, Jeffrey M.: University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center, P.O. Box 301439, Houston, TX, US, 77030, jmengelmann@mdanderson.org

**Institution:** Engelmann, Jeffrey M.: Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Negative affect is thought to be an important factor in the maintenance of cigarette smoking, and thus it is important to further develop objective measures of smoking-related emotional responses. Nonsmokers, nonabstinent smokers, and abstinent smokers participated in a cue reactivity task where eyeblink startle amplitude and startle probe P300 (P3) suppression were measured during the presentation of emotional pictures. During unpleasant pictures, the amplitude of both measures was smaller in nonabstinent smokers than in nonsmokers or abstinent smokers. P3 suppression, but not startle amplitude, was larger in abstinent smokers than in nonsmokers. Abstinence-induced increases in cigarette craving were associated with P3 suppression during tobacco-related pictures. Results suggest that tobacco abstinence increases emotional reactivity to unpleasant stimuli, which is consistent with negative

reinforcement models of tobacco addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for Psychophysiological Research; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Emotional Responses](#)  
[\\*Startle Reflex](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[\\*P300](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 28. Motivation to quit smoking and startle modulation in female smokers: Context specificity of smoking cue reactivity.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, December 2011, vol./is. 218/3(525-532), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Munoz, Miguel Angel; Idrissi, Sofia; Sanchez-Barrera, Maria Blasa; Fernandez, Ma Carmen; Vila, Jaime

**Correspondence Address:** Munoz, Miguel Angel: Departamento de Psicologia, University of Balearic Islands, Cra. de Valldemossa, km 7.5., Illes Balears, Palma de Mallorca, Spain, C.p.07122, miguelamuoz@yahoo.es

**Institution:** Munoz, Miguel Angel: University of Granada, Granada, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Cue reactivity and startle reflex modulation paradigms have been used in addiction research to determine the affective motivational state of craving induced by viewing drug-related cues. However, recent studies suggest that cue reactivity and startle reflex modulation in people with addictions can be suppressed, or even reversed, depending on context. Objective: The present study looked at the contextual specificity of smoking cue startle modulation by examining individuals with low and high motivation to quit smoking. Materials and methods: Emotional modulation of the startle reflex was examined in 32 female smokers exposed to affective stimuli and tobacco cues. The sample was divided into high and low motivation to quit smoking groups using the Processes of Change Questionnaire. Results: The tobacco cues produced a greater startle magnitude in the group with high motivation to quit smoking than the group with low motivation, which was independent of craving level. Conclusion: Motivation to be abstinent is a relevant contextual factor accounting for variance in cue reactivity in individual smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Startle Reflex](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 29. Bath salt abuse: Neuropsychiatric effects of cathinone derivatives.

**Citation:** Psychosomatics: Journal of Consultation Liaison Psychiatry, November 2011, vol./is. 52/6(593-594), 0033-3182;1545-7206 (Nov-Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Goshgarian, Anne M; Benford, Dawn M; Caplan, Jason P

**Correspondence Address:** Goshgarian, Anne M.: Creighton University School of Medicine, Omaha, NE, US, 68178

**Institution:** Goshgarian, Anne M.: Creighton University School of Medicine, Omaha, NE, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a case report of Mr. W, a 32-year-old male presented to the emergency department of a large, urban hospital with a 3-day history of insomnia, auditory hallucinations, and paranoia. Examination revealed a thin man who was restless and markedly worried about his behavior, which had included climbing onto the roof of his house in the middle of the night because he believed someone had placed a camera there to spy on him. His psychiatric history was significant for a depressive disorder and polysubstance abuse, although he reported abstinence from alcohol and illicit drugs for over 1 year. He denied any prior history of psychosis. Work-up did not reveal any acute medical problem and his urine toxicology screen was negative. When asked specifically about the use of legal drugs, Mr. W admitted to snorting "White Lightning" bath salts intermittently for the past month and multiple times daily for the 3 days preceding his ED visit. It was ultimately determined that Mr. W was safe to discharge home. He was counseled to stop using "White Lightning" or other bath salt products and referred for outpatient psychiatric treatment of his substance abuse and depressive disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Auditory Hallucinations](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Insomnia](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Paranoia](#)  
[Neuropsychiatry](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 30. Paranoid psychosis induced by consumption of methylenedioxypropylamphetamine: Two cases.

**Citation:** General Hospital Psychiatry, November 2011, vol./is. 33/6(e5-e6), 0163-8343 (Nov-Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Antonowicz, Joseph L; Metzger, Amy K; Ramanujam, Sai L

**Correspondence Address:** Antonowicz, Joseph L.: Altoona Regional Health System, Behavioral Health Service, Altoona, PA, US, 16601, [jantonowicz@altoonaregional.org](mailto:jantonowicz@altoonaregional.org)

**Institution:** Antonowicz, Joseph L.: Altoona Regional Health System, Behavioral Health Service, Altoona, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Of growing concern has been the phenomenon of psychoactive chemicals legally marketed as a variety of products such as "bath salts" or "herbal incense." There is little in the formal literature about actual adverse effects of such chemicals. We have two cases of a paranoid psychosis in individuals consuming methylenedioxypropylamphetamine. A discussion of this chemical and its abuse follows. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Chemicals](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Paranoia \(Psychosis\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 31. Substance abuse prevention interventions for pregnant women: A synopsis of a need for collaborative work.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, October 2011, vol./is. 21/7(858-869), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Merritt, Racquel J; Jackson, Mary S; Bunn, Sara M; Joyner, Lashaunda R

**Correspondence Address:** Jackson, Mary S.: School of Social Work, East Carolina University, Rivers Bldg., Room 207, Greenville, NC, US, 27858, jacksonmar@ecu.edu

**Institution:** Jackson, Mary S.: School of Social Work, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** There is limited information in the literature with a focus on research and practice collaborative efforts focused on prevention interventions for pregnant substance-abusing women. This article provides a cursory discussion of the need for continued collaborations between researchers and substance services prevention specialists. Both universal and selective methods are discussed as effective prevention strategies. A committed collaborative focus on the pregnant substance-abusing population is needed not only to increase and improve prevention and intervention strategies over time, but possibly to deter harm to unborn babies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 32. Treatment options for individuals with dual diagnosis.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, October 2011, vol./is. 21/7(849-857), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Burnett, Rallah; Porter, Erica; Stallings, Kathryn

**Correspondence Address:** Porter, Erica: Department of Social Work, East Carolina University, East Fifth Street, Greenville, NC, US, 27858, ericaporter49@gmail.com

**Institution:** Burnett, Rallah: Department of Social Work, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The purpose of this paper is to provide a discussion on integrated treatment as a modality for dually diagnosed clients and effectiveness. The popularity of integrated treatment has grown as clinicians are becoming aware of the need for mental health and substance abuse services combined. Forms of integrated treatment range from individual psychotherapy to family therapy to residential treatment using contingency management. The advantage to integrated treatment is that it includes a focus on long-term solutions. In general, due to a lack of qualified professionals, the implementation of integrated treatment is not feasible. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011

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

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

\*Dual Diagnosis  
 \*Mental Disorders  
 \*Treatment  
 Mental Health

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. The sexual victimization of women: Substance abuse, HIV, prostitution, and intimate partner violence as underlying correlates.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, October 2011, vol./is. 21/7(834-848), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Taylor, Ozieta D

**Correspondence Address:** Taylor, Ozieta D.: Department of Applied Psychology and Rehabilitation Counseling, Coppin State University, 2500 W. North Avenue, Baltimore, MD, US, 21216, otaylor@coppin.edu

**Institution:** Taylor, Ozieta D.: Department of Applied Psychology and Rehabilitation Counseling, Coppin State University, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The sexual victimization of women has lifelong effects that can manifest in the forms of substance abuse, the human immunodeficiency virus, prostitution, intimate partner abuse, and an array of psychological disorders. An examination of the correlates of sexual assault revealed that the victims of this crime are in need of therapeutic interventions to alleviate or eradicate the symptoms associated with the posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, and anxiety disorders. Further, treatment services are needed to address the physiological and psychological symptoms of substance use disorders and intimate partner violence, while medical interventions are required for women affected with HIV. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*HIV  
 \*Intimate Partner Violence  
 \*Major Depression  
 \*Prostitution  
 Human Females  
 Victimization

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 34. Prescription stimulant abuse on university campuses.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, October 2011, vol./is. 21/7(822-833), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Gomes, Jennifer; Song, Tammy; Godwin, Lynn; Toriello, Paul J

**Correspondence Address:** Toriello, Paul J.: Department of Addictions and Rehabilitation, East Carolina University, 4425 HS Bldg., Mailcode 677, Greenville, NC, US, 27858, toriellop@ecu.edu

**Institution:** Gomes, Jennifer: School of Social Work, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Prescription stimulant drug abuse among college students has increasingly become a concern over the last decade for college and university officials in the United States. Students use stimulant medications for nonmedical reasons including staying awake to study, staying awake to socialize, increasing energy, and losing weight. Substance abuse literature ranks stimulants first among the drugs commonly abused on college campuses. In response, we examine the current literature to determine who is abusing the drugs, the reasons for use, and suggestions that may be implemented on college campuses to educate

students about the dangers associated with prescription stimulant abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 35. Substance abuse treatment for African American men with HIV/AIDS in Eastern North Carolina.

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**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, October 2011, vol./is. 21/7(813-821), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Dodor, Bernice A; West, Tamesha

**Correspondence Address:** Dodor, Bernice A.: College of Human Ecology, East Carolina University, 128 Rivers West, Greenville, NC, US, 27858, dodorb@ecu.edu

**Institution:** Dodor, Bernice A.: College of Human Ecology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This paper examined the impact of and barriers to accessing substance abuse treatment for people with HIV/AIDS in eastern North Carolina. The outcomes of treatment for HIV/AIDS with public coverage in North Carolina are addressed in terms of the impact on the African American male population. Substance abuse services for African American men with HIV/AIDS in eastern North Carolina have not been sufficient. There is a desperate need to provide information on this segment of the population. Therefore, this paper provided an initial discussion that will serve as the impetus for further discussion and research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*AIDS](#)  
[\\*Blacks](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Human Males](#)  
[Therapeutic Processes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 36. Substance abuse among professionals: Limited research on substance-abusing social workers.

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**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, October 2011, vol./is. 21/7(803-812), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Warren, LaToya; Feit, Marvin D; Wells, Josh

**Correspondence Address:** Warren, LaToya: School of Social Work, Norfolk State University, 700 Park Avenue, Norfolk, VA, US, 23504, wlatoya05@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Warren, LaToya: School of Social Work, Norfolk State University, Norfolk, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Professionals throughout America work to reduce the number of drug abusers in our society. Drug abuse is a very familiar topic that receives a great deal of attention from the media and health care organizations. The information provided in this paper emphasizes the lack of attention that professionals receive as they struggle with substance abuse. This

paper focuses on studies and the lack of research pertaining to the treatment of social work professionals with drug abuse problems. Implications for practice and recommendations are provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Impaired Professionals](#)  
[\\*Social Casework](#)  
[\\*Social Workers](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Ethics](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 37. What "works" in drug court: A bottom-up female participants' perspective.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, October 2011, vol./is. 21/7(752-765), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Oct 2011)  
**Author(s):** Fischer, Michael; Geiger, Brenda  
**Correspondence Address:** Fischer, Michael: Sociology Department, Norfolk State University, 700 Park Avenue, Norfolk, VA, US, 23504, mfischer@nsu.edu  
**Institution:** Fischer, Michael: Sociology Department, Norfolk State University, Norfolk, VA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** More than just numbers and statistics are needed to understand what works in drug court. This article stresses the importance of qualitative studies that take an inside look from the perspective of drug court participants to find out why and how drug court works. Focused interviews, participant observation, and analysis of video-taped interactions were the vehicles used to capture the subjective experience of 11 female clients in a California drug court. To foster empowerment and promote strategies and services to reinforce treatment goals, sanctions must be perceived as reasonable by participants and must be responsive to their needs. This article addresses motivation of involuntary clients, a core issue social workers and other change agents face within the criminal justice system. Dedicated staff, graduated supervision, accurate drug testing, wraparound services, resources, and referral, treatment facilities that accepted children and individualized treatment plan and therapists who are ex-addicts, and preferably females, increased these women's sense of self-efficacy perception and confidence in their ability to lead a drug-free life. Despite victimization, pathology, poverty, and oppression, these women found support in the drug court framework that facilitated their search for the various dimension of agency, empowerment, and resilient self efficacy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adjudication](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Female Criminals](#)  
[\\*Self Efficacy](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Empowerment](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
[Resilience \(Psychological\)](#)  
[Agency](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 38. Substance abuse treatment in United States prisons: A social work perspective.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, October 2011, vol./is. 21/7(744-751), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Andrews, Danielle; Feit, Marvin D; Everett, Krystle

**Correspondence Address:** Andrews, Danielle: National Association of Social Workers, 412 Morson Street, Raleigh, NC, US, 27601, dandrews.msw@gmail.com

**Institution:** Andrews, Danielle: National Association of Social Workers, Raleigh, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A literature review was completed to explore the existing, scholarly articles concerning substance abuse treatment programs offered in different U.S. prisons. The theoretical perspectives that were applied in the treatment of inmates were analyzed, and recommendations were given about how to expand upon completed work with these individuals. Upon examination, it was discovered that the primary theories and models used in various types of substance abuse treatment are biopsychosocial, systems, and assets-based community development models. Strategies and interventions were also developed based on the knowledge presented in the articles, and implications for social work practice were considered in the process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Prisoners](#)  
[\\*Prisons](#)  
[\\*Social Casework](#)  
[Biopsychosocial Approach](#)  
[Community Development](#)  
[Criminal Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. Children of substance-abusing or substance-dependent parents.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, October 2011, vol./is. 21/7(727-743), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Taylor, Ozieta D

**Correspondence Address:** Taylor, Ozieta D.: Department of Applied Psychology and Rehabilitation Counseling, Coppin State University, 2500 W. North Avenue, Baltimore, MD, US, 21216, otaylor@coppin.edu

**Institution:** Taylor, Ozieta D.: Department of Applied Psychology and Rehabilitation Counseling, Coppin State University, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Children of substance abusing or dependent parents are suffering a tremendous hardship. According to the Office of Applied Studies, an estimated 6 million children live with a parent who abuses alcohol or other drugs. These children are being removed from their natural home environments at alarming rates. Of the 80% of the children within the child welfare system because of a substance abusing or substance dependent parent, an estimated 50% are reunified with their recovering parents and return home. However, the other children are loss in a costly child welfare system of uncertainty. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011

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

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

\*Drug Dependency

\*Parents

Source: PsycINFO

**40. Substance abuse risk factors affecting the Hispanic population in the United States.****Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, October 2011, vol./is. 21/7(715-726), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Oct 2011)**Author(s):** Valentine-Barrow, M. Dawn; Adcock, Kim R; Jenkins, Kim Y**Correspondence Address:** Valentine-Barrow, M. Dawn: School of Social Work, College of Human Ecology, East Carolina University, East Fifth Street, Greenville, NC, US, 27858, DawnValentineBarrow@alumni.ecu.edu**Institution:** Valentine-Barrow, M. Dawn: School of Social Work, College of Human Ecology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US**Language:** English**Abstract:** According to the United States census report, the Hispanic population is the number one minority and ethnic group in the United States. Risk factors most commonly associated with the substance-abusing Hispanic population are related to community, family, school, and individual/peer influences. The bulk of research concerning substance abuse risk factors among the Hispanic population focused on the Hispanic population in Texas, Arizona, New York, California, and Florida. There is limited information discussed about Hispanics and substance use/abuse in North Carolina. This limitation may pose threats to the effectiveness of model programs being replicated and generalizability due to differences in culture. Research is needed in the study of Hispanic substance use/abuse in rural areas of the country. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
\*Risk Factors  
\*Latinos/Latinas

Source: PsycINFO

**41. Connecting practice and research: A social work paradigm of working collaboratively with underserved populations.****Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, October 2011, vol./is. 21/7(711-714), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Oct 2011)**Author(s):** Jackson, Mary S; Feit, Marvin D**Correspondence Address:** Jackson, Mary S.: School of Social Work, East Carolina University, Rivers Bldg., Room 207, Greenville, NC, US, 27858, jacksonmar@ecu.edu**Institution:** Jackson, Mary S.: School of Social Work, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US**Language:** English**Abstract:** The need to publish in academia is motivated by the drive to survive in an environment of educators even though the individual's foundation has been or may still be as a social work practitioner. Therefore, too often the individual must choose between practice or research. However, regardless of the choice, publishing ones thoughts becomes a tedious process that often will lead the practitioners or researcher to feelings of hopelessness and despair because their voices may not be heard. What is meant is that the researcher's findings may simply end up as a final report to a funding agency alongside many other final reports. The practitioners continues long hours of seemingly thankless work discovering new strategies that are not often published for various reasons (e.g., lack of time, inexperience with publishing, or simply not sure that writing about field experiences will help the client). These two very important entities (practice and research) of social

work are not often connected. It is the goal of this special issue not only to provide a mechanism for these unheard voices but to create a forum for continued discussion and research in areas of substance use/abuse services that are often discussed from a research perspective without even a hint to the "hands-on" (practitioner) component. These articles are the result of CPR: connecting practice and research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Clinical Practice](#)  
[\\*Experimentation](#)  
[\\*Social Casework](#)  
[Collaboration](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 42. Cultural competence in outpatient substance abuse treatment: Measurement and relationship to wait time and retention.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2011, vol./is. 119/1-2(e13-e22), 0376-8716 (Dec 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Guerrero, Erick; Andrews, Christina M

**Correspondence Address:** Guerrero, Erick: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Social Work Center, Office #219, 655 West 34th Street, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90089, erickgue@usc.edu

**Institution:** Guerrero, Erick: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Social Work Center, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Culturally competent practice is broadly acknowledged to be an important strategy to increase the quality of services for racial/ethnic minorities in substance abuse treatment. However, few empirically derived measures of organizational cultural competence exist, and relatively little is known about how these measures affect treatment outcomes. Method: Using a nationally representative sample of outpatient substance abuse treatment (OSAT) programs, this study used item response theory to create two measures of cultural competence--organizational practices and managers' culturally sensitive beliefs--and examined their relationship to client wait time and retention using Poisson regression modeling. Results: The most common and precisely measured organizational practices reported by OSAT managers included matching providers and clients based on language/dialect; offering cross-cultural training; and fostering connections with community and faith-based organizations connected to racial and ethnic minority groups. The most culturally sensitive belief among OSAT managers was support for language/dialect matching for racial and ethnic minority clients. Results of regression modeling indicate that organizational practices were not related to either outcome. However, managers' culturally sensitive beliefs were negatively associated with average wait time ( $p < 0.05$ ), and positively associated with average retention ( $p < 0.01$ ). Conclusions: Managers' culturally sensitive beliefs--considered to be influential for effective implementation of culturally competent practices--may be particularly relevant in influencing wait time and retention in OSAT organizations that treat Latinos and African American clients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

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

\*Outpatients  
Competence  
Quality of Services

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. Bringing perspective to illicit markets: Estimating the size of the U.S. marijuana market.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2011, vol./is. 119/1-2(153-160), 0376-8716 (Dec 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Kilmer, Beau; Caulkins, Jonathan P; Pacula, Rosalie Liccardo; Reuter, Peter H

**Correspondence Address:** Kilmer, Beau: RAND, 1776 Main Street, PO Box 2138, Santa Monica, CA, US, 90407-2138, kilmer@rand.org

**Institution:** Kilmer, Beau: RAND, Santa Monica, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Having a sense of the scale of an illicit drug market is important for projecting consequences of alternative policy regimes. In this article, we review two general approaches to drug market estimation -supply-side and demand-side - before turning to a more specific analysis of studies that measure the size of the U.S. marijuana market. The paper then generates a demand-side estimate of U.S. marijuana consumption for 2009 and shows how variation in assumptions such as grams per joint and extent of underreporting can cause substantial variation in estimates of market size. While both demand-side and supply-side estimates have weaknesses, the paper argues that the former are more promising for marijuana and offers suggestions on how to reduce the uncertainties surrounding them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
\*Marijuana  
Policy Making

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 44. A new associate editor for drug and alcohol dependence: Professor Marcus R. Munafo.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2011, vol./is. 119/1-2(152), 0376-8716 (Dec 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Strain, Eric C

**Correspondence Address:** Strain, Eric C.: Behavioral Pharmacology Research Unit, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 5510 Nathan Shock Drive Baltimore, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, estrain1@jhmi.edu

**Institution:** Strain, Eric C.: Behavioral Pharmacology Research Unit, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** I am delighted to report here that Drug and Alcohol Dependence (DAD) has a new Associate Editor: Professor Marcus R. Munafo. As was noted earlier in News and Views, the journal had an Associate Editor (AE) position open when Professor Wim van den Brink decided to complete his years of work as a DAD AE as of the end of this year. DAD AEs manage the papers assigned to them, selecting and inviting reviewers, reading papers and reviews, and making decisions on manuscripts. It allows the AE to interact with a wide variety of colleagues, to see new and exciting work, and to help to shape the addictions research field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
\*Decision Making  
\*Drug Dependency

**Source:** PsycINFO

**45. Changes in the associate editors for drug and alcohol dependence: Professors Wm van den Brink and Jan Copeland.**

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2011, vol./is. 119/1-2(150-151), 0376-8716 (Dec 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Strain, Eric C

**Correspondence Address:** Strain, Eric C., estrain1@jhmi.edu

**Institution:** Strain, Eric C.: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence has a set of Associate Editors (AEs) who manage submissions to the journal, functioning to assign and obtain reviews, and making decisions about papers. One of the most satisfying and rewarding aspects of working on this journal is interacting with a terrific group of Associate Editors - Wim and Jan remind me of that, but I would be remiss to not also note the good work done by Deborah Hasin, Kyle Kampman, Lin Lu, Linda Porrino, Craig Rush, and Steffanie Strathdee. They are faithful supporters of the journal, and my heartfelt thanks go out to each of them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[Scientific Communication](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**46. Suicide attempts and overdoses among adults entering addictions treatment: Comparing correlates in a U.S. National study.**

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2011, vol./is. 119/1-2(106-112), 0376-8716 (Dec 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Bohnert, Amy S. B; Roeder, Kathryn M; Ilgen, Mark A

**Correspondence Address:** Bohnert, Amy S. B., 4250 Plymouth Rd., Box 5765, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109-5763, amybohne@med.umich.edu

**Institution:** Bohnert, Amy S. B.: Serious Mental Illness Treatment Research and Evaluation Center (SMITREC), Department of Veterans Affairs, Ann Arbor, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Suicide attempts and non-fatal overdoses are both associated with substance use. The aim of the present study was to examine correlates of suicide attempts and non-fatal overdoses simultaneously among individuals seeking addictions treatment. Methods: A large U.S. national sample of individuals entering addictions treatment participated in a cross-sectional survey (n = 5892). Multinomial logistic regression modeling tested the adjusted associations of violence, injection drug use, specific substances, and depressive symptoms with a four-category outcome variable based on prior histories of suicide attempt and non-fatal overdose (neither, suicide attempt only, overdose only, both), adjusting for demographic and treatment characteristics. Results: Sexual and physical victimization was associated with suicide attempts with or without overdoses (ORs 1.25-2.84), while perpetrating violence was associated with having experienced either or both outcomes (ORs 1.25-1.56). Depressive symptoms had a stronger association with suicide attempts (OR = 3.05) than overdoses (OR = 1.29). Injection drug use was associated with overdoses with or without suicide attempts (ORs 2.65-3.22). Individuals seeking treatment for marijuana use were less likely have overdosed or attempted suicide (ORs 0.39-0.67), while individuals seeking treatment for heroin use were more likely to have overdosed (OR = 1.46). Seeking treatment for use of more than one substance was associated with overdose and overdose and suicide attempt

(ORs 1.58-2.51), but not suicide attempt alone. Conclusions: The present findings indicate that suicide and overdose are connected yet distinct problems. Individuals who have had a history of both may be a group with particularly poor psychological functioning as well as more severe drug-related problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Overdoses](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)  
[Attempted Suicide](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. When drugs in the same controlled substance schedule differ in real-world abuse, should they be differentiated in labeling?

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2011, vol./is. 119/1-2(e1-e4), 0376-8716 (Dec 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Dasgupta, Nabarun; Henningfield, Jack E; Ertischek, Michelle D; Schnoll, Sidney H

**Correspondence Address:** Schnoll, Sidney H.: Pinney Associates, Bethesda Metro Center, 3, Suite 1400, Bethesda, MD, US, 20814, sschnoll@pinneyassociates.com

**Institution:** Dasgupta, Nabarun: Department of Epidemiology, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The prescription drugs regulated in the most restrictive controlled substance schedule for those with an approved therapeutic use vary widely in their real world risk of abuse and harm. Opioid analgesics have the highest rates of abuse, overdose death, drug abuse treatment needs and societal costs in comparison to other Schedule II drugs. Stimulants for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorders (ADHD) account for substantially lower rates of abuse, harm, and public health impact. The scheduling of drugs is determined by the World Health Organization, the United States Food and Drug Administration, and other regulatory agencies, through a quasi-public process that relies heavily on pre-marketing studies that are conducted in highly controlled clinical settings. We propose that it is increasingly in the interest of science-based regulation and public health to recognize and communicate differences among drugs based on their real-world abuse and public health harm using surveillance data. Appropriate differentiation through labeling of drugs that will likely remain in the same schedule could provide powerful incentives for drug development and research, would aid prescriber/patient decision making by informing them of real differences across drugs within a schedule, and may also contribute to public health efforts to reduce drug abuse. There are risks of course, that include inadvertent perceptions that drugs labeled to be lower in risk are not taken as seriously as others in the same category. Challenges such as these, however, can be overcome and should not serve as barriers to objective communications regarding a drug's actual risks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. Methadone maintenance and cancer risk: An Israeli case registry study.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2011, vol./is. 119/1-2(88-92), 0376-8716 (Dec 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Grinshpoon, Alexander; Barchana, Micha; Lipshitz, Irena; Rosca, Paula; Weizman, Abraham; Ponizovsky, Alexander M

**Correspondence Address:** Ponizovsky, Alexander M.: Mental Health Services, Ministry of Health, 2 Ben Tabai St., Jerusalem, Israel, 93591, alexander.ponizovsky@moh.health.gov.il

**Institution:** Grinshpoon, Alexander: Sha'ar Menashe Mental Health Center, Bruce Rappoport Faculty of Medicine, Technion Institute, Haifa, Israel

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: This study explored cancer incidence rates in a large cohort of Israeli (Jewish and Arab) opioid-dependent individuals receiving methadone maintenance treatment (MMT), and how the incidences vary by ethnicity and sex. Method: The record linkage between the Israel National Addiction Registry (INAR) and the Israel National Cancer Registry (INCR) was performed. Information about the Israeli general population from the Central Bureau of Statistics was used for comparison to match sex and year of birth to the cohort under study. Age standardized incidence ratios (SIRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. Results: Though the SIR values for aggregated cancer sites for both men and women on MMT did not differ significantly from the corresponding figures in the general population (0.88, 95% CI 0.76-1.00, and 1.06, 95% CI 0.76-1.36, respectively), the risks were substantially increased for lung (1.97, 95% CI 1.13-2.82), larynx (3.62, 95% CI 1.11-6.13) and liver (6.8, 95% CI 1.76-11.83) cancers among Jewish men and for cervix uteri cancer among Jewish women (2.41, 95% CI 0.99-3.84). By contrast, the SIR values for colorectal cancer among Jewish men (0.46, 95% CI 0.09-0.82) and for breast cancer among Jewish women (0.36, 95% CI 0.00-0.71) were significantly lower than expected. Conclusions: The results suggest that the increased and reduced site-specific cancer risks are counterbalanced, resulting in the absence of the expected excess cancer risk for the entire cohort. The reduced risks for colorectal and breast cancers suggest a protective effect of MMT, warranting further investigation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Treatment\)](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Neoplasms](#)  
[Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 49. Mindfulness training for smoking cessation: Results from a randomized controlled trial.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2011, vol./is. 119/1-2(72-80), 0376-8716 (Dec 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Brewer, Judson A; Mallik, Sarah; Babuscio, Theresa A; Nich, Charla; Johnson, Hayley E; Deleone, Cameron M; Minnix-Cotton, Candace A; Byrne, Shannon A; Kober, Hedy; Weinstein, Andrea J; Carroll, Kathleen M; Rounsaville, Bruce J

**Correspondence Address:** Brewer, Judson A.: VA Connecticut Healthcare System, 950 Campbell Ave., Building 36, Room 142, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, judson.brewer@yale.edu

**Institution:** Brewer, Judson A.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in the world, and long-term abstinence rates remain modest. Mindfulness training (MT) has begun to show benefits in a number of psychiatric disorders, including depression, anxiety and

more recently, in addictions. However, MT has not been evaluated for smoking cessation through randomized clinical trials. Methods: 88 treatment-seeking, nicotine-dependent adults who were smoking an average of 20 cigarettes/day were randomly assigned to receive MT or the American Lung Association's freedom from smoking (FFS) treatment. Both treatments were delivered twice weekly over 4 weeks (eight sessions total) in a group format. The primary outcomes were expired-air carbon monoxide-confirmed 7-day point prevalence abstinence and number of cigarettes/day at the end of the 4-week treatment and at a follow-up interview at week 17. Results: 88% of individuals received MT and 84% of individuals received FFS completed treatment. Compared to those randomized to the FFS intervention, individuals who received MT showed a greater rate of reduction in cigarette use during treatment and maintained these gains during follow-up ( $F = 11.11, p = .001$ ). They also exhibited a trend toward greater point prevalence abstinence rate at the end of treatment (36% vs. 15%,  $p = .063$ ), which was significant at the 17-week follow-up (31% vs. 6%,  $p = .012$ ). Conclusions: This initial trial of mindfulness training may confer benefits greater than those associated with current standard treatments for smoking cessation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Mindfulness](#)  
[Clinical Trials](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 50. Treatment of adolescents with a cannabis use disorder: Main findings of a randomized controlled trial comparing multidimensional family therapy and cognitive behavioral therapy in The Netherlands.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2011, vol./is. 119/1-2(64-71), 0376-8716 (Dec 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Hendriks, Vincent; van der Schee, Evelien; Blanken, Peter

**Correspondence Address:** Hendriks, Vincent: Parnassia Addiction Research Centre (PARC), Brijder Addiction Treatment, Parnassia Bavo Group, PO-Box 53002, Hague, Netherlands, 2505 AA, vincent.hendriks@brijder.nl

**Institution:** Hendriks, Vincent: Parnassia Addiction Research Centre (PARC), Brijder Addiction Treatment, Parnassia Bavo Group, Hague, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: To meet the treatment needs of the growing number of adolescents who seek help for cannabis use problems, new or supplementary types of treatment are needed. We investigated whether multidimensional family therapy (MDFT) was more effective than cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) in treatment-seeking adolescents with a DSM-IV cannabis use disorder in The Netherlands. Methods: One hundred and nine adolescents participated in a randomized controlled trial, with study assessments at baseline and at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months following baseline. They were randomly assigned to receive either outpatient MDFT or CBT, both with a planned treatment duration of 5-6 months. Main outcome measures were cannabis use, delinquent behavior, treatment response and recovery at one-year follow-up, and treatment intensity and retention. Results: MDFT was not found to be superior to CBT on any of the outcome measures. Adolescents in both treatments did show significant and clinically meaningful reductions in cannabis use and delinquency from baseline to one-year follow-up, with treatment effects in the moderate range. A substantial percentage of adolescents in both groups met the criteria for treatment response at month 12. Treatment intensity and retention was significantly higher in MDFT than in CBT. Post hoc subgroup analyses suggested that high problem severity subgroups at baseline may benefit more from MDFT than from CBT. Conclusions: The current study indicates that MDFT and CBT are equally effective in reducing cannabis use and delinquent behavior in adolescents with a cannabis use

disorder in The Netherlands. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Family Therapy](#)  
[\\*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[Clinical Trials](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 51. Effects of stress and alcohol cues in men with and without problem gambling and alcohol use disorder.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2011, vol./is. 119/1-2(46-55), 0376-8716 (Dec 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Steinberg, Lindsay; Tremblay, Anne-Marie; Zack, Martin; Busto, Usua E; Zawertailo, Laurie A

**Correspondence Address:** Zack, Martin: Clinical Neuroscience Section, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2S1, martin\_zack@camh.net

**Institution:** Steinberg, Lindsay: Clinical Neuroscience Section, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Relapse is a serious challenge in problem gambling (PG), as it is in substance addiction. Stress and cues are implicated in relapse in both conditions. However, experimental research on motivational effects of stress in PG subjects is scant. This study examined subjective-motivational, cognitive and physiological effects of stress and alcohol cues in subjects with PG, alcohol use disorder (AD), co-occurring PG and AD (CO), and healthy controls (HC). Methods: Fifty-two (12/clinical group; 16 HC) physically healthy men received stress in the form of 10-min uncontrollable noise (U-Noise vs. controllable noise; C-Noise) and cues (355ml non-alcoholic 'placebo' beer; P-Beer vs. soft drink) under Separate or Combined conditions on two test sessions. Visual analogue scales assessed subjective effects. Emotional Stroop and Go/No-Go 'Shift' tasks assessed inhibitory control. Systolic blood pressure (SBP) indexed physiological reactivity. Results: U-Noise and C-Noise increased desire for alcohol in all groups. U-Noise selectively inhibited desire to gamble in PG subjects. Both U-Noise and C-Noise inhibited desire to gamble in CO subjects. Neither manipulation reliably altered cognitive performance. Compared to Neutral words, Alcohol words impaired Stroop color-naming in all groups except PG, which displayed relatively faster color-naming of Alcohol words (facilitation). U-Noise increased SBP relative to C-Noise in AD and HC groups. U-Noise plus P-Beer and U-Noise per se decreased SBP in PG and CO groups, respectively. Conclusions: Noise stress has opposite motivational and physiological effects in men with problem gambling vs. alcohol use disorder. A homeostatic process may explain the impact of stress in problem gamblers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[Cognitive Processes](#)  
[Physiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**52. A double-blind, placebo-controlled assessment of the safety of potential interactions between intravenous cocaine, ethanol, and oral disulfiram.**

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2011, vol./is. 119/1-2(37-45), 0376-8716 (Dec 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Roache, John D; Kahn, Roberta; Newton, Thomas F; Wallace, Christopher L; Murff, William L; De La Garza, Richard II; Rivera, Oscar; Anderson, Ann; Mojsiak, Jurij; Elkashef, Ahmed

**Correspondence Address:** Roache, John D.: University of Texas, Health Science Center, 7703 Floyd Curl Dr., Mail-stop 7792, San Antonio, TX, US, 78229, roache@uthscsa.edu

**Institution:** Roache, John D.: University of Texas, Health Science Center, San Antonio, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: A majority of cocaine addicts have a comorbid alcohol use disorder. Previous studies demonstrated efficacy of disulfiram in the treatment of cocaine dependence among patients with comorbid alcohol use disorder or opioid dependence. However, the cardiac risks of a disulfiram-ethanol reaction (DER) in individuals who drink, when coupled with the cardiac effects of cocaine, could result in significant toxicity or lethality due to the 3-way drug interaction. Aims: This study examined the safety of combining cocaine (30mg i.v.) and ethanol (0.4g/kg i.v.) in disulfiram-treated (0, 250, and 500mg/d, p.o.) cocaine-dependent research volunteers. Results: The results showed that disulfiram did not enhance the cardiovascular effects of cocaine and may have reduced the subjective high from cocaine. In contrast, ethanol produced adverse ECG changes including QTc prolongation and a DER consisting of hypotension, tachycardia, nausea, and flushing in disulfiram-treated subjects. The severity of the DER was related to disulfiram dose and the trial with 500mg/d was stopped prematurely due to safety concerns. The DER-related hypotension and tachycardia seen with ethanol infusion alone in disulfiram-treated subjects, was not exacerbated when combined with cocaine. In fact, cocaine tended to counteract the ethanol-related hypotension though it did exacerbate the tachycardia in two of seven subjects. Conclusions: Though conclusions are limited by the moderate doses of cocaine, ethanol, and disulfiram tested, the data do suggest that the risks of the moderate use of cocaine and ethanol in individuals treated with moderate doses of disulfiram ( $\leq 250$ mg/d) may not be as problematic as some may assume. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Interactions](#)  
[\\*Ethanol](#)  
[\\*Placebo](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Disulfiram](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Safety](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**53. Conditional substance abuse and dependence by diagnosis of mood or anxiety disorder or schizophrenia in the U.S. Population.**

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2011, vol./is. 119/1-2(28-36), 0376-8716 (Dec 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Martins, Silvia S; Gorelick, David A

- Correspondence Address:** Martins, Silvia S.: Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department of Mental Health, 624N. Broadway, 8th floor, Baltimore, MD, US, 21205-1900, smartins@jhsph.edu
- Institution:** Martins, Silvia S.: Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department of Mental Health, Baltimore, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Little is known about the association of various psychiatric disorders with the risk of developing dependence or abuse among users of various psychoactive substances (conditional dependence, CD; conditional abuse, CA). Objectives: Evaluate the association of psychiatric disorders with CA only, CD only and CA+CD. Method: Secondary analysis of data from 43,093 non-institutionalized US adults in the first wave (2001-2002) of the National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. A structured diagnostic interview allowed classification by lifetime psychiatric diagnosis (DSM-IV criteria) and psychoactive substance use. Data were analyzed using weighted proportions, 95% CIs, and weighted logistic regression models to generate odds ratios (OR) adjusted for socio-demographic characteristics. Results: Psychiatric disorders were associated with higher prevalence of psychoactive substance use, regardless of type of disorder or substance. CA, CD and CA+CD prevalence rates were generally higher than unconditional prevalence rates among respondents with and without psychiatric disorders. Respondents with multiple disorders (mainly mood and anxiety disorders) had higher rates of CA+CD on most, but not all, psychoactive substances (e.g., not heroin), while schizophrenia was associated only with higher rates of tranquilizer CA+CD. Psychiatric disorders had few associations with CA only and CD only on psychoactive substances. Conclusion: Study findings suggest that mood and anxiety disorders are associated with increased prevalence of substance use and increased transition from use to CA and CD, while schizophrenia is associated with increased transition from abstinence to use, especially for marijuana. Findings did not support the self-medication hypothesis of substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Affective Disorders](#)  
[\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 54. Could a continuous measure of individual transmissible risk be useful in clinical assessment of substance use disorder? Findings from the National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions.**
- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2011, vol./is. 119/1-2(10-17), 0376-8716 (Dec 1, 2011)
- Author(s):** Ridenour, Ty A; Kirisci, Levent; Tarter, Ralph E; Vanyukov, Michael M
- Correspondence Address:** Ridenour, Ty A.: Center for Education and Drug Abuse Research, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, 3501 Terrace St., 711 Salk Hall, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15261, tar27@pitt.edu
- Institution:** Ridenour, Ty A.: Center for Education and Drug Abuse Research, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: Toward meeting the need for a measure of individual differences in substance use disorder (SUD) liability that is grounded in the multifactorial model of SUD transmission, this investigation tested to what degree transmissible SUD risk is better

measured using the continuous Transmissible Liability Index (TLI) (young adult version) compared to alternative contemporary clinical methods. Method: Data from 9535 18- to 30-year-olds in the 2001-2002 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions, a U.S. representative sample, were used to compute TLI scores and test hypotheses. Other variables were SUDs of each DSM-IV drug class, clinical predictors of SUD treatment outcomes, treatment seeking and usage, age of onset of SUDs and substance use (SU), and eligibility for SUD clinical trials. Results: TLI scores account for variation in SUD risk over and above parental lifetime SUD, conduct and antisocial personality disorder criteria and frequency of SU. SUD risk increases two- to four-fold per standard deviation increment in TLI scores. The TLI is associated with SUD treatment seeking and usage, younger age of onset of SU and SUD, and exclusion from traditional clinical trials of SUD treatment. Conclusions: The TLI can identify persons with high versus low transmissible SUD risk, worse prognosis of SUD recovery and to whom extant SUD clinical trials results may not generalize. Recreating TLI scores in extant datasets facilitates etiology and applied research on the full range of transmissible SUD risk in development, treatment and recovery without obtaining new samples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Individual Differences](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 55. Shared vulnerability between seizures and psychosis in cocaine addiction?

**Citation:** Epilepsy & Behavior, November 2011, vol./is. 22/3(596-598), 1525-5050 (Nov 2011)

**Author(s):** Rolland, Benjamin; Karila, Laurent; Geoffroy, Pierre A; Cottencin, Olivier

**Correspondence Address:** Rolland, Benjamin: Service d'Addictologie, CHRU de Lille, Hopital Calmette, Avenue du Pr Leclercq, Lille, France, 59037, cedex, benjamin.rolland@chru-lille.fr

**Institution:** Rolland, Benjamin: Universite Lille Nord de France, Lille, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Cocaine-induced seizures (CIS) and cocaine-induced psychosis (CIP) may be complications of acute cocaine intoxication. CIS could result from a kindling process, involving the glutamate NMDA receptor (NMDAR) phosphorylation state, which is enhanced by activation of the dopamine D1 receptor (D1R). CIP is considered to be more specifically associated with the activity of the dopamine D2 receptor (D2R). The authors describe the case of a 21-year-old woman who presented with recurrent CIP during a period of increased cocaine abuse that ended in two consecutive CIS. This case report may illustrate a possible overlap in the mechanisms underlying CIS and CIP, disclosing some subtle interactions occurring between dopaminergic and glutamatergic receptors during cocaine chronic intoxication. Chronic cocaine exposure usually induces the formation of a NMDAR-D2R complex, which seems to be linked to the usual clinical effects of the drug, but also causes complex formation not to occur in both D2R-based CIP and D1R-based CIS. To explain the case of this patient, we propose a pharmacological hypothesis based on a literature review and implying the lack of formation of this complex, which triggers CIP and CIS. On a more practical level, this case report also encourages practitioners to be aware of the possible co-occurrence of CIP and CIS in cocaine abusers, especially with respect to antipsychotic medications that could be administered in such situations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

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

\*Cocaine  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Psychosis  
 \*Seizures

**Source:** PsycINFO

**56. Examining the dimensionality of combat-related posttraumatic stress and depressive symptoms in treatment-seeking OEF/OIF/OND veterans.**

**Citation:** Journal of Affective Disorders, December 2011, vol./is. 135/1-3(310-314), 0165-0327 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Tsai, Jack; Pietrzak, Robert H; Southwick, Steven M; Harpaz-Rotem, Ilan

**Correspondence Address:** Tsai, Jack: VACT, 950 Campbell Ave., 151D, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, Jack.Tsai@yale.edu

**Institution:** Tsai, Jack: VA New England Mental Illness Research, Education, and Clinical Center, West Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: This study examined the factor structure of two of the most commonly used screening measures of posttraumatic stress disorder and depression in 164 treatment-seeking veterans who served in Operations Enduring Freedom/Iraqi Freedom/New Dawn (OEF/OIF/OND). Methods: Exploratory factor analysis was used to assess the dimensionality of items from the Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Checklist-Military Version (PCL-M) and the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9). Regression analyses were then conducted to examine associations between factor scores of the resulting factor solution and measures of alcohol use, cognitive coping, psychological resilience, social support, and healthcare utilization. Results: A four-factor solution was found that consisted of clusters of symptoms reflecting re experiencing/avoidance, detachment/numbing, hopelessness/depression, and bodily disturbance. Scores on the detachment/numbing factor were uniquely related to alcohol use, whereas scores on the hopelessness/depression factor was uniquely associated with emergency room visits. Compared to conventional PCL-M and PHQ-9 total scores, the four factor solution explained 2 to 10% more variance in scores on measures of alcohol use, cognitive coping, psychological resilience, social support, and healthcare utilization. Limitations: This study was limited by a small sample size and cross-sectional design. Conclusions: Combat-related posttraumatic stress disorder and depressive symptoms in treatment-seeking OEF/OIF/OND veterans may be better conceptualized by four dimensions of re experiencing/avoidance, detachment/numbing, hopelessness/depression, and bodily disturbance symptoms. This symptom structure may provide greater utility when examining other outcomes of interest in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Health Care Seeking Behavior  
 \*Major Depression  
 \*Military Veterans  
 \*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder  
 Alcoholism  
 Avoidance

**Source:** PsycINFO

**57. Depression in children and adolescents two months after the death of a parent.**

**Citation:** Journal of Affective Disorders, December 2011, vol./is. 135/1-3(277-283), 0165-0327 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Gray, Laurie B; Weller, Ronald A; Fristad, Mary; Weller, Elizabeth B

**Correspondence Address:** Gray, Laurie B.: University of Pennsylvania, 3535 Market Street, Suite 200, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, Laurie.Gray@uphs.upenn.edu

**Institution:** Gray, Laurie B.: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: This study examined depressive symptoms in bereaved children and adolescents two months after the death of a parent. Methods: Participants were 325 children and adolescents bereaved of a parent approximately two months prior to the study. They were compared to 129 non-bereaved community controls and 110 non-bereaved depressed controls. Participants and their parents were interviewed regarding the child's depressive symptoms. Possible moderating factors for depression in bereaved children were examined. Results: 25% of the bereaved participants experienced a major depressive episode (MDE) compared to 1% of the community controls. An additional 24% of the bereaved participants experienced a sub-syndromal depressive episode, defined as 3 or 4 depressive symptoms, compared to 4% of the community controls. Factors correlated with occurrence of MDE in the bereaved children in exploratory analyses were (1) history of MDE in the child and (2) history of alcoholism in a parent. Guilt/worthlessness, psychomotor disturbance, and low energy in the context of an MDE predicted membership in the depressed control group over the bereaved group. Limitations: The relationship between an MDE in the bereaved child and parent history of alcoholism is exploratory, as the p-value for this correlation was greater than the alpha adjusted for multiple comparisons. The bereaved child's history of MDE was based on the child's and parent's memories of depressive symptoms. Conclusions: The death of a parent is a risk factor for depressive symptoms and depressive episodes in children and adolescents two months after the death. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Age Differences](#)  
[\\*Bereavement](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Parental Death](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Guilt](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 58. The impact of temperament in the course of alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Journal of Affective Disorders, December 2011, vol./is. 135/1-3(177-183), 0165-0327 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Vyssoki, B; Bluml, V; Gleiss, A; Friedrich, F; Kogoj, D; Walter, H; Zeiler, J; Hofer, P; Lesch, O.M; Erfurth, A

**Correspondence Address:** Vyssoki, B.: Medical University of Vienna, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Waehringer Guertel 18-20, Vienna, Austria, A-1090, benjamin.vyssoki@meduniwien.ac.at

**Institution:** Vyssoki, B.: Medical University of Vienna, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Clinical Division for Biological Psychiatry, Vienna, Austria

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: The aim of this study was to assess the impact of temperamental traits in alcohol dependent patients on the course of illness. Methods: The case files of 116 alcohol dependent patients, according to ICD-10 and DSM-IV-TR, were examined retrospectively. All patients were in treatment between 02/08 and 03/09 at the Psychiatric Department of the General Hospital Vienna, either at the alcohol outpatient clinic or the psychiatric ward, which has the treatment focus on alcohol dependence. The brief TEMPS-M auto-questionnaire was used to assess the temperamental distribution. The dimensions of alcohol dependence have been assessed using the Lesch Alcoholism Typology, a computerized structured interview. The potential effect of temperamental scores on various outcomes describing the course of illness is investigated using

multi-variable regression models. Results: Cyclothymic score was the only temperament which significantly influenced the age of onset of alcohol abuse and age of onset of alcohol dependence. Backward selection among temperaments exhibits depressive temperament as most important effect regarding the likelihood of suicide-attempts in the patient's case history and anxious temperament as most important effect regarding having psychiatric treatment focusing on alcohol dependence prior to current in- or outpatient stay. Limitations: The sample size of this study is small compared to the number of investigated outcomes and temperaments. Further, a healthy control group, matched for age and gender, was not available for comparison of the temperament sub-scores. Conclusion: Dominant cyclothymic, but also depressive and anxious temperament, seem to be negative predictors for the course of illness in alcohol dependence. Regarding positive long term outcome specific evidence based medical treatment approaches are needed for these patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Disease Course](#)  
[\\*Personality](#)  
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[Major Depression](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 59. Evaluation of sexual functions in Turkish alcohol-dependent males.

**Citation:** Journal of Sexual Medicine, November 2011, vol./is. 8/11(3181-3187), 1743-6095;1743-6109 (Nov 2011)

**Author(s):** Dissiz, Melike; Oskay, Umran Yesiltepe

**Correspondence Address:** Dissiz, Melike: Department of Alcohol-Substance Research, Treatment and Education Nursing, Bakirkoy Resesarch and Training Hospital for Psychiatry, Neurology and Neurosurgery, Bakirkoy, Istanbul, Turkey, 34747, melekasar78@mynet.com

**Institution:** Dissiz, Melike: Bakirkoy Resesarch, Department of Alcohol-Substance Research, Treatment and Education Nursing, Istanbul, Turkey

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: It was reported that long-term and high amount of alcohol consumption cause sexual dysfunction in men. There is a lack of descriptive studies focusing on the sexual dysfunction of alcohol dependent men in Turkey. Aims: This study was conducted to evaluate sexual functions of alcohol dependent men. Methods: This descriptive study was performed at the Alcohol and Substance Research Treatment and Education Center (ASRTEC). The data was collected between 26 December 2007 and 26 December 2008. Main Outcome Measures: As research instruments, an interview form of 30 questions that questioned personal characteristics and was developed by researchers, and IIEF (International Index of Erectile Dysfunction) with 15 items that evaluated sexual dysfunction were used. Results: Mean age of men was 41.22 +or- 8.19; 36.5% of participants were graduated from primary school, and 57.5% were unemployed. Average daily alcohol consumption was 16.41 +or- 4.90 standard alcohol. We found that 47% of alcohol-dependent men had their first sexual experience before they were 18 years old, 64.4% had multiple partners, 1.7% experienced a sexually transmitted disease, 7.7% had a chronic disease, and 18.3% had pain during intercourse. Mean total IIEF scores of alcohol-dependent men was 57 +or- 9.23 (mean ED scores 23.41 +or- 3.91). Therefore, 70.3% of participants had a mild (17-25), and 4.4% had a moderate (11-16) erectile dysfunction. With a multivariate analysis, predictors of erectile dysfunction in chronic alcohol dependent male were determined as age of subject, age of onset for alcohol, duration of alcoholism, and cigarette use. Conclusion: Chronic alcoholism affects sexual functions in men. Sexual dysfunction in alcohol addicted males is related with education level and unemployment and starting alcohol consumption at an early age and long-term

cigarette smoking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Society for Sexual Medicine; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Erectile Dysfunction](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[Male Genitalia](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 60. Implications of food addiction and drug use in obesity.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Annals, October 2011, vol./is. 41/10(478-482), 0048-5713;1938-2456 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Avena, Nicole M; Wang, Miaoyuan; Gold, Mark S

**Correspondence Address:** Avena, Nicole M.: University of Florida, College of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, McKnight Brain Institute, Gainesville, FL, US, [navena@ufl.edu](mailto:navena@ufl.edu)

**Institution:** Avena, Nicole M.: University of Florida College of Medicine, McKnight Brain Institute, Department of Psychiatry, Gainesville, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** There have long been anecdotal accounts of food addiction, but the concept has recently gained scientific validity. Abnormal preoccupation and maladaptive behaviors associated with the procurement and consumption of highly palatable foods has been associated with cases of aberrant eating behaviors, some of which may result in obesity. Cross-sensitization to drugs of abuse is well-documented in the literature. When an individual is dependent on one drug, he can have a heightened response to another, similar drug. In animal models, cross-sensitization has been demonstrated with several drugs. Studies have reported cross-sensitization between drugs and other non-drug events, such as stress, sexual behaviors, and even the consumption of palatable food. Studies of humans also show cross-sensitization among drugs, contributing to poly-drug abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Food](#)  
[\\*Obesity](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Sensitization](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 61. Free will vs. "addiction."

**Citation:** Psychiatric Annals, October 2011, vol./is. 41/10(462), 0048-5713;1938-2456 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Fawcett, Jan

**Institution:** Fawcett, Jan: University of New Mexico, School of Medicine, Albuquerque, NM, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This editorial considers human capacity for self-justification of ideas or behaviors and how much of our behavior is hijacked by the brain's pleasure-reinforcement systems. Are we so in love with and unwilling to question our own ideas, beliefs, and "principles" because our brain reinforcement system rewards us for holding onto them? If this logic -- that our narcissism is reinforced by the same system that leads to addiction -- is anywhere

near reality, we may find that 'ideology addiction' is a large and growing category. If that is the case, then knowing this is a possible mechanism may help us be more objective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Brain](#)  
[\\*Self Concept](#)  
[\\*Volition](#)  
[Pleasure](#)  
[Reinforcement](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 62. Contextual determinants of alcohol consumption changes and preventive alcohol policies: A 12-country European study in progress.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, October 2011, vol./is. 46/14(1763), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** No authorship indicated

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents an obituary for Martin Plant. Martin Plant was a Professor of addiction studies at the University of the West of England Bristol. He was engaged in a research into alcohol and other drugs since 1970. His work focused on issues related to alcohol and allied themes. He carried out a series of social and behavioral studies related to alcohol and other drugs. One of his main areas of interest was harm minimization and prevention policy. He served as a World Health Organization consultant, and an advisor to a number of UK and overseas government departments. He died in March 2010. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 63. Prevalence of alcoholic liver disease among Korean adults: Results from the Fourth Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2009.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, October 2011, vol./is. 46/14(1755-1762), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Park, Seung Ha; Kim, Chang Hoon; Kim, Dong Joon; Park, Jong Ha; Kim, Tae Oh; Yang, Sung Yeun; Moon, Young Soo; Kim, Tae Nyun; Kim, Hyun Kuk; Park, Ha Young; Lee, Jung Goo; Lee, Heon Young

**Correspondence Address:** Kim, Dong Joon: Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Hallym University, 39 Hallymdaehak-gil, Chuncheon, Gangwon-do, Korea, 20070-2, [djkim@hallym.ac.kr](mailto:djkim@hallym.ac.kr)

**Institution:** Park, Seung Ha: Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Inje University Haeundae Paik Hospital, Busan, Korea

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background/Aim: Alcohol consumption continues to be a common cause of acute and chronic liver disease. Methods: Data from a representative sample of 7,893 adults in the Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2009 were analyzed. Alcoholic liver disease (ALD) was defined through heavy alcohol consumption ( $\geq 40$  g/day for men or  $\geq 20$  g/day for women) and through elevated liver tests. Results: Approximately 6.7% (95% confidence interval [CI], 6.0-7.4) was at heavy alcohol

consumption. Of these "heavy alcohol consumers," one quarter also had ALD. The prevalence of ALD was 1.7% (95% CI, 1.3-2.1). Conclusion: ALD is still a burden in the Korean population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Korean Cultural Groups](#)  
[\\*Liver Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 64. Body dissatisfaction and methamphetamine use among HIV-positive gay and bisexual men: A pilot study.

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**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, October 2011, vol./is. 46/14(1745-1749), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Theodore, Peter S; Achiro, Richard P; Duran, Ron E. F; Antoni, Michael H

**Correspondence Address:** Theodore, Peter S.: Alliant International University, 1000 S. Fremont Avenue, Unit 5, Alhambra, CA, US, 91803, ptheodore@alliant.edu

**Institution:** Theodore, Peter S.: California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Methamphetamine use is strongly associated with risky sex and increased reports of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections among gay and bisexual men (GBM) who attend dance/circuit parties. The psychological mechanisms underlying methamphetamine use in this subculture, however, remain unclear. These exploratory findings are from a 2004 dataset measuring body dissatisfaction and drug use among 42 HIV-positive GBM in South Florida who attended at least one bar/club/circuit party within 3 months of participating. A multivariate regression model revealed that body dissatisfaction accounted for a small but significant amount of variance in methamphetamine use. Treatment implications and recommendations for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Bisexuality](#)  
[\\*Body Image](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Male Homosexuality](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[Dissatisfaction](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 65. Detection, Advice, and Referral to Services (DARTS) procedures among clients with public defenders.

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**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, October 2011, vol./is. 46/14(1734-1744), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Mericle, Amy A; Belenko, Steven; Festinger, David S

**Correspondence Address:** Mericle, Amy A.: Treatment Research Institute, 600 Public Ledger Building, 150 S. Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19106, americle@tresearch.org

**Institution:** Mericle, Amy A.: Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Although screening and brief intervention techniques have been found to be efficacious in a variety of medical settings, their use in the criminal justice system has been limited. We present data from Chief Public Defenders (PDs) in 24 Pennsylvania counties who were surveyed about their approach to substance-using clients and their attitudes toward treatment and talking to clients about substance use. A random subsample (n = 8) participated in an additional semistructured interview. Results provide preliminary support for the use of Detection, Advice, and Referral to Services (DARTS) procedures by PDs and identify potential barriers to its implementation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attorneys](#)  
[\\*Clients](#)  
[\\*Criminal Justice](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Attitudes](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Interpersonal Communication](#)  
[Oral Communication](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**66. Depressive symptoms, substance use, and HIV-related high-risk behaviors among opioid-dependent individuals: Results from the Clinical Trials Network.**

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, October 2011, vol./is. 46/14(1716-1725), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Pilowsky, Daniel J; Wu, Li-Tzy; Burchett, Bruce; Blazer, Dan G; Ling, Walter

**Correspondence Address:** Pilowsky, Daniel J.: Department of Epidemiology and Psychiatry, Columbia University, 722 West 168th Street, New York City, NY, US, 10032, dp14@columbia.edu

**Institution:** Pilowsky, Daniel J.: Department of Epidemiology and Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York City, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The sample included 343 opioid-dependent adults enrolled in two national multisite studies of the National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network (CTN001-002). Opioid-dependent individuals were recruited from 12 sites across the United States from January 2001 to July 2002. We examined associations between depressive symptoms, co-occurring substance use (i.e., the use of substances other than opioids), and HIV-related sexual and injection risk behaviors. Data were collected using the Addiction Severity Index and the HIV Risk Behavior Scale, and analyzed using linear regression. Depressive symptoms were associated with an increased level of injection risk behaviors but were not associated with risky sexual behaviors. The co-occurring use of amphetamines also increased the likelihood of risky sexual behaviors. The study limitations and clinical implications are noted. The study was funded by the U.S. National Institute on Drug Abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Risk Taking](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Injections](#)

[Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**67. Street-outreach improves detection but not referral for drug users with latent tuberculosis, New York City.**

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, October 2011, vol./is. 46/14(1711-1715), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Factor, Stephanie H; Sackoff, Judy E; Raj-Singh, Shavvy; Wu, Yingfeng; Monserrate, Joan; Munsiff, Sonal; Vlahov, David

**Correspondence Address:** Factor, Stephanie H.: Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US, 10029, stephanie.factor@mssm.edu

**Institution:** Factor, Stephanie H.: Center for Urban Epidemiologic Studies, New York Academy of Medicine, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Street outreach in two New York City communities, Harlem and the South Bronx, between May 2001 and March 2003, provided tuberculin skin test (TST) screening to illicit drug users outside the traditional health care system. Persons who used heroin, cocaine, and/or crack were offered a TST, incentives to return for TST reading, and further evaluation if TST was positive. Of 809 participants, 530 (66%) accepted a TST and 81% (429/530) returned for TST reading. Of 429 participants, 40 (9%) were TST positive. Participants found TST positive did not differ from those found TST negative in previous drug user treatment or drug use practices including snorting heroin, sniffing cocaine, smoking crack, and injecting drugs of any kind. Of the 40 participants found TST positive, the 21 who tested TST positive for the first time were more likely to be male ( $p = .03$ ) and noninjectors ( $p = .02$ ), than the 19 who had tested TST positive in the past. Only two newly identified persons pursued follow-up care. Street recruitment expanded testing. Better follow-up strategies are needed. The study's limitations are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Health Screening](#)  
[\\*Outreach Programs](#)  
[\\*Tuberculosis](#)  
[Urban Environments](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**68. The worlding of addiction.**

**Citation:** The Humanistic Psychologist, October 2011, vol./is. 39/4(338-347), 0887-3267;1547-3333 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Kemp, Ryan

**Correspondence Address:** Kemp, Ryan: Gatehouse Alcohol Service, St. Bernard's Hospital, Hampstead Road, Ealing, London, United Kingdom, UB1 3EU, ryan.kemp@nhs.net

**Institution:** Kemp, Ryan: Central and North West NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Addiction can be partially seen as a worlding; as a lived-out set of ecological relations. Based on existential-phenomenology, the lived-world of the addict is described as a particular way of being in the world. Although attained through active addiction, this way of being endures beyond active addiction into recovery. Active addiction is characterized by narrowness and withdrawal from the world; recovery from addiction entails an embrace of the world. This movement into recovery is described as broadening and reaching out, a way in which the world is opened up to be experienced in all its breadth

and spiritual significance. The clinical implications of this perspective are described and explored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Crown; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Phenomenology](#)  
[Spirituality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 69. President's message.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2011, vol./is. 30/4(396), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Waitz, Margot L

**Institution:** Waitz, Margot L.: American Osteopathic Academy of Addiction Medicine, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article focuses on synthetic drugs named bath salts which have become a cause of concern in the substance abuse world. Bath salts are the newest fad and the latest addition to a growing number of items that people can use to get high. These are sold under a variety of names, such as Ivory Wave, Red Dove, Bloom and Vanilla Sky. Although the exact chemical composition of these products is not fully known, they often contain amphetamine like chemicals. These drugs are usually snorted, taken orally, or injected. Inhalation or intravenous routes tend to cause the most harm. They act like a stimulant and produce intense cravings, hence causing significant concern for abuse and addiction. these products are readily available online or in tobacco shops and other specialty stores. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 70. Synthetic cannabinoid exposures reported to Texas poison centers.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2011, vol./is. 30/4(351-358), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Forrester, Mathias B; Kleinschmidt, Kurt; Schwarz, Evan; Young, Amy

**Correspondence Address:** Forrester, Mathias B.: Epidemiologist, Epidemiology and Disease Surveillance Unit, Texas Department of State Health Services, 1100 W. 49th Street, Austin, TX, US, 78756, mathias.forrester@dshs.state.tx.us

**Institution:** Forrester, Mathias B.: Texas Department of State Health Services, Austin, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Synthetic cannabinoid abuse is increasing in the United States. Synthetic cannabinoid exposures reported to Texas poison centers in 2010 were identified, and the distribution of exposures by selected factors was determined. There were 464 total cases. The number of exposures increased each month during January-July, then remained relatively constant for the next 5 months. The patients were 73.9% male and 57.3% were 20 years or older. Moderate or major effects or potentially toxic outcome occurred in 59.9% of the exposures. The most frequently reported clinical effects were tachycardia (37.3%),

agitation (18.5%), drowsiness (18.5%), vomiting (15.7%), hallucinations (10.8%), and nausea (9.9%). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 71. Epidemiological characterization of drug overconsumption: The example of antidepressants.

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**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2011, vol./is. 30/4(342-350), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Victorri-Vigneau, Caroline; Sebille, Veronique; Gerardin, Marie; Simon, Dominique; Pivette, Jacques; Jolliet, Pascale

**Correspondence Address:** Victorri-Vigneau, Caroline: Centre d'Evaluation et d'Information sur la Pharmacodependance, Service de Pharmacologie Clinique, Institut de Biologie, 9 quai Moncoussu, Nantes, France, 44093, cedex 1, caroline.vigneau@chu-nantes.fr

**Institution:** Victorri-Vigneau, Caroline: Nantes University Hospital-CEIP and EA 4275, Nantes University, Nantes, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The authors present a pharmaco-epidemiological method for the characterization of drug overconsumption. Using the database of a French regional health insurance office, a comparison was made between patients receiving doses higher than recommended and all patients receiving normal doses of two antidepressant drugs (tianeptine and milnacipran). Logistic regression models were used to identify the variables related to overconsumption. The selected variables were different for each antidepressant and provided a good characterization of overconsumption features: insufficient effectiveness and severity of the condition for milnacipran and abuse/misuse for tianeptine. Characterization of overconsumption of antidepressants can be performed using logistic regression models. This method of analysis, which is seldom used in the context of pharmacodependence, makes it possible to explain posology increase. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Antidepressant Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 72. Alternate routes of administration and risk for HIV among prescription opioid abusers.

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**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2011, vol./is. 30/4(334-341), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Surratt, Hilary; Kurtz, Steven P; Cicero, Theodore J

**Correspondence Address:** Surratt, Hilary: Nova Southeastern University, 2121 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Suite 430, Coral Gables, FL, US, 33134, hlsny@aol.com

**Institution:** Surratt, Hilary: Nova Southeastern University, Ft. Lauderdale, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Route of administration is an important contributor to the adverse health consequences of prescription medication abuse. The current study examines characteristics associated with non-oral routes of administration among a large sample of prescription opioid abusers and explores needle-related human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) risk behaviors as well. In the study, 791 opioid abusers completed a one-time structured interview, including complete histories of illicit and prescription drug abuse and route of drug administration. The most common method of pill use was oral (91%), followed by intranasal (53.1%), injection (23.8%), and smoking (14.5%). The youngest prescription opioid abusers, ages 18-24, displayed significantly higher odds of using alternate routes of administration and of reusing nonsterile needles for injection. HIV prevention programming should be developed for young prescription opioid injectors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Administration Methods](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[HIV](#)  
[Prescription Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 73. Attitudes toward evidence-based pharmacological treatments among community-based addiction treatment programs targeting vulnerable patient groups.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2011, vol./is. 30/4(323-333), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Krull, Ivy; Lundgren, Lena; Zerden, Lisa de Saxe

**Correspondence Address:** Krull, Ivy: Center for Addictions Research and Services, Boston University, School of Social Work, 264 Bay State Road, Boston, MA, US, 02215, [ikrull@bu.edu](mailto:ikrull@bu.edu)

**Institution:** Krull, Ivy: Boston University, Boston, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A national sample of addiction treatment Program Directors (N = 296) were assessed regarding their attitudes about pharmacological treatment for addiction disorders. Multivariable analyses indicate that directors who worked in organizations affiliated with research institutions and who had more professional experience had significantly more positive attitudes about a range of pharmacological therapies. Also, directors in organizations serving higher percentage homeless clients and clients with severe and persistent mental illness had more negative attitudes toward use of buprenorphine. Community-based organizations providing addiction treatment to specific vulnerable client groups exhibit more negative attitudes about pharmacological evidence-based practices and may underutilize those practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Adult Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[\\*Pharmacology](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 74. Efficacy versus effectiveness of buprenorphine and methadone maintenance in pregnancy.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2011, vol./is. 30/4(318-322), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Newman, Robert G; Gevertz, Susan G

**Correspondence Address:** Newman, Robert G., rnewman@icaat.org

**Institution:** Newman, Robert G.: Baron Edmond de Rothschild, Chemical Dependency Institute, Beth Israel Medical Center, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article focuses on the efficacy and effectiveness of buprenorphine and methadone maintenance therapy in pregnancy. Maintenance treatment with methadone has been found to be the most effective form of care for opioid dependence, and in no subgroup of the addict population is it deemed to be as strongly and urgently indicated as in the case of pregnant patients. More recently, buprenorphine either alone or in combination with naloxone has been used for maintenance treatment and it has shown considerable efficacy. Like methadone, buprenorphine is an opiate, but it possesses antagonist as well as agonist properties, a characteristic that is considered to enhance its safety particularly if misused. To conclude considerably more research on the effectiveness of these medications is needed to guide obstetricians in providing evidence-based, best-practice care for opioid-dependent pregnant women and their neonates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 75. CSAT's QT interval screening in methadone report: Outrageous fortune or sea of troubles?

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2011, vol./is. 30/4(313-317), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Bart, Gavin

**Correspondence Address:** Bart, Gavin: Department of Medicine, G-5, 701 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55415, bartx005@umn.edu

**Institution:** Bart, Gavin: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article focuses on Center for Substance Abuse Treatment's (CSAT) QT interval screening in methadone report. Guideline development consensus statements call for rating the quality of evidence and the strength of resultant recommendations so that readers can adequately assess risks and benefits of implementing recommendations. Without this rating, it is difficult to determine the extent to which this report successfully meets its goal of enhancing patient safety. It also prevents the readership from making an informed decision regarding adoption of the report's recommendations. The reference to basic science research as supporting the report recommendations is problematic. Toxicological studies were also used to help create this report. The comprehensive history and physical examination is a cornerstone of medicine. The elements of a history and physical examination include medical and family history, medication use, and a cardiac examination. These elements were not created by the expert panel, but if they are not already being performed in methadone clinics, then the report is a helpful reminder. The disservice of this report is in stressing the role of QTc risk evaluation and mitigation as a means to enhance patient safety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor and Francis Group, LLC  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Screening](#)  
[Patient History](#)  
[Family History](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

**76. QT or not QT, that is the question: Routine electrocardiograms for individuals in methadone maintenance treatment.**

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2011, vol./is. 30/4(307-308), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2011)  
**Author(s):** Stimmel, Barry  
**Correspondence Address:** Stimmel, Barry: Ombudsperson and Dean Emeritus, Medical Education, Katherine and Clifford Goldsmith Professor of Medicine (Cardiology), Mount Sinai School of Medicine, One Gustave L. Levy Place, Box 1076, New York, NY, US, 10029, barry.stimmel@mssm.edu  
**Institution:** Stimmel, Barry: Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Comments an an article by Judith A. Martin et al. (see record 2011-24848-002). Methadone is a member of the opioid group of analgesics. In May 2003, the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA) convened the "National Assessment of Methadone-Associated Mortality" meeting. At this meeting, evidence was presented suggesting a proarrhythmic effect of methadone. As a result, in July 2007 the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment appointed a committee to perform a "methadone mortality reassessment." The committee was composed of individuals from multiple disciplines and charged with reviewing the effects of methadone on cardiac rhythm. It should be emphasized that although a consensus was not reached with respect to routine electrocardiogram (ECG) monitoring, there was unanimous agreement that anyone with a history of cardiovascular disease who is currently on drugs that prolong the QT interval or with other indications for ECG monitoring should have an electrocardiography study completed prior to admission and at appropriate intervals thereafter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor and Francis Group, LLC  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Screening](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

**77. QT interval screening in methadone maintenance treatment: Report of a SAMHSA expert panel.**

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2011, vol./is. 30/4(283-306), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2011)  
**Author(s):** Martin, Judith A; Campbell, Anthony; Killip, Thomas; Kotz, Margaret; Krantz, Mori J; Kreek, Mary Jeanne; McCarroll, Brian A; Mehta, Davendra; Payte, J. Thomas; Stimmel, Barry; Taylor, Trusandra; Wilford, Bonnie B

**Correspondence Address:** Wilford, Bonnie B.: JBS International, Inc., 210 Marlboro Avenue, Suite 31, PMB 187, Easton, MD, US, 21601, BBWilford@aol.com

**Institution:** Martin, Judith A.: BAART Turk Street Clinic, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In an effort to enhance patient safety in opioid treatment programs, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration convened a multi-disciplinary Expert Panel on the Cardiac Effects of Methadone. Panel members (Appendix A) reviewed the literature, regulatory actions, professional guidance's, and opioid treatment program experiences regarding adverse cardiac events associated with methadone. The Panel concluded that, to the extent possible, every opioid treatment program should have a universal Cardiac Risk Management Plan (incorporating clinical assessment, electrocardiogram assessment, risk stratification, and prevention of drug interactions) for all patients and should strongly consider patient-specific risk minimization strategies (such as careful patient monitoring, obtaining electrocardiograms as indicated by a particular patient's risk profile, and adjusting the methadone dose as needed) for patients with identified risk factors for adverse cardiac events. The Panel also suggested specific modifications to informed consent documents, patient education, staff education, and methadone protocols. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Screening](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 78. Social control correlates of arrest behavior among homeless youth in five U.S. cities.

**Citation:** Violence and Victims, 2011, vol./is. 26/5(648-668), 0886-6708 (2011)

**Author(s):** Ferguson, Kristin M; Bender, Kimberly; Thompson, Sanna J; Maccio, Elaine M; Xie, Bin; Pollio, David

**Correspondence Address:** Ferguson, Kristin M.: City University of New York, Silberman School of Social Work, Hunter College, 2180 Third Avenue, New York, NY, US, 10035, kferg@hunter.cuny.edu

**Institution:** Ferguson, Kristin M.: City University of New York, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study identified homelessness, substance use, employment, and mental health correlates of homeless youths' arrest activity in 5 cities. Two hundred thirty-eight street youth from Los Angeles, Austin, Denver, New Orleans, and St. Louis were recruited using comparable sampling strategies. Ordinary least squares (OLS) regression results reveal that being arrested for criminal activity is associated with length of homelessness, history of juvenile detention and incarceration, receiving income from theft, substance abuse, and mental illness. Arrests are also associated with interactions between lack of formal employment income and receiving income from theft and between drug and alcohol abuse/dependency. Understanding the health and situational factors associated with homeless youths' delinquent activity has implications for providing more comprehensive health, mental health, and substance abuse services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Publishing Company; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Behavior](#)

\*Homeless  
 \*Legal Arrest  
 \*Risk Factors  
 \*Social Control  
 Drug Usage  
 Employment Status  
 Mental Health

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

#### 79. A case series of buprenorphine/naloxone treatment in a primary care practice.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, October 2011, vol./is. 32/4(262-265), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Oct 2011)  
**Author(s):** Doolittle, Benjamin; Becker, William  
**Correspondence Address:** Doolittle, Benjamin: Yale University School of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, P.O. Box 8030, New Haven, CT, US, 06520-8030, Benjamin.doolittle@yale.edu  
**Institution:** Doolittle, Benjamin: Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Physicians' adoption of buprenorphine/naloxone treatment is hindered by concerns over feasibility, cost, and lack of comfort treating patients with addiction. We examined the use of buprenorphine/naloxone in a community practice by two generalist physicians without addiction training, employing a retrospective chart review. From 2006-2010, 228 patients with opiate abuse/dependence were treated with buprenorphine/naloxone using a home-induction protocol. Multiple co-morbidities including diabetes (23% of patients), hypertension (36%), Hepatitis C (43%), and depression (74%) were concurrently managed. In this diverse sample, 1/228 experienced precipitated withdrawal during induction. Of the convenience subsample analyzed (n = 28), 82% (+/-10%) had negative urine drug tests for opioids; 92% (+/-11%) were negative for cocaine; 88% (+/-12%) were positive for buprenorphine. This case series demonstrated feasibility and safety of a low-cost buprenorphine/naloxone home induction protocol employed by generalists. Concurrent treatment of multiple comorbidities conforms with the patient-centered medical home ideal. Randomized trials of this promising approach are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Therapy  
 \*Naloxone  
 \*Treatment Outcomes

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 80. Psychosocial factors related to cannabis use disorders.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, October 2011, vol./is. 32/4(242-251), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Oct 2011)  
**Author(s):** Brook, Judith; Lee, Jung; Finch, Stephen; Koppel, Jonathan; Brook, David  
**Correspondence Address:** Brook, Judith: Department of Psychiatry, New York University School of Medicine, 215 Lexington Avenue, 15th Floor, New York, NY, US, 10016, judith.brook@nyumc.org  
**Institution:** Brook, Judith: Department of Psychiatry, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** The objective of this study was to explore the association between psychosocial risk and protective factors and cannabis use disorders (CUDs) in a cohort of African American and Puerto Rican young adults. A representative sample (N = 838) from the East Harlem area of New York City was assessed at 4 points in time (at mean ages 14.1, 19.2, 24.5, and

29.2). The psychosocial measures came from 6 domains: personality attributes, family, peer, work, neighborhood, and substance use. The psychosocial measures were assessed at each of the first 3 waves of the study, and CUDs were assessed at the fourth and final wave of the study. Multivariate logistic regression and a cumulative risk analysis were conducted. Increased psychological symptoms (odds ratio [OR] = 1.21; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.05-1.39;  $P < .01$ ), problems resulting from cannabis use (OR = 2.69; 95% CI, 1.33-5.46;  $P < .01$ ), frequent arguments with one's partner (OR = 1.84; 95% CI, 1.09-3.10;  $P < .05$ ), high levels of deviance (OR = 1.81; 95% CI, 1.21-2.71;  $P < .01$ ), and frequent acts of violence directed toward the participant (OR = 1.19; 95% CI, 1.01-1.42;  $P < .05$ ) were all associated with an increased risk for CUDs. An increase in the number of risks was associated with an increase in the probability of having CUDs at the fourth wave (again, at a mean age of 29.2). A decrease in the number of risk factors may lead to a decrease in CUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Factors](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**81. The prevalence of substance use among psychiatric patients: The case study of Bugando Medical Centre, Mwanza (Northern Tanzania).**

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, October 2011, vol./is. 32/4(238-241), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Hauli, Kiyeti; Ndeti, David; Jande, Mary; Kabangila, Rodrick

**Correspondence Address:** Ndeti, David, P.O. Box 48423, Nairobi, Kenya, 00100-GPO, dmndeti@amhf.or.ke

**Institution:** Hauli, Kiyeti: University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** World Health Organization (2004) documented that substance use or abuse and mental disorders are important causes of disease burden accounting for 8.8% and 16.6% of the total burden of disease in low income and lower middle-income countries, respectively. Alcohol use/abuse disorders alone contribute to 0.6%-2.6% of the total burden of disease in these countries. This cross-sectional descriptive study recruited 184 psychiatric patients seen at Bugando Medical centre and assessed them for substance involvement using the WHO Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test. The most frequently used substances among respondents were alcohol (59.3%), tobacco (38.6%), and cannabis (29.3%), while heroin and cocaine were least used (2.1% and 1.6%, respectively). Statistical significant difference existed between substance use and participants: level of education, formal employment, marital status, gender, family history of mental illness, and family history of substance use. About a third attributed their involvement into substance exclusively to peer pressure, 8.7 to both peer pressure and curiosity while 7.1% exclusively to curiosity. This result represents one of the most important risks to mental health, and is a leading factor that causes high rates of admission or reason to be seen by a psychiatrist, this cannot be ignored when managing psychiatric disorders and therefore calls for routing screening for substance involvement among clients seeking psychiatric treatment. It also calls for appropriate standard operation policy procedures that can be operationlized as a matter of clinical practice by mental health workers in their routine medical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011

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

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

[\\*Psychiatric Patients](#)  
[Mental Health Services](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 82. Evaluation of a substance use disorder curriculum for internal medicine residents.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, October 2011, vol./is. 32/4(220-224), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Stein, Melissa; Arnsten, Julia; Parish, Sharon; Kunins, Hillary

**Correspondence Address:** Stein, Melissa: Port Morris Wellness Center, 804 East 138th Street, Bronx, NY, US, 10454, mstein@montefiore.org

**Institution:** Stein, Melissa: Department of Medicine, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Teaching about diagnosis, treatment, and sequelae of substance use disorders (SUDs) is insufficient in most Internal Medicine residency programs. To address this, the authors developed, implemented, and evaluated a novel and comprehensive SUD curriculum for first year residents (interns) in Internal Medicine, which anchors the ensuing 3-year longitudinal SUD curriculum. This intern curriculum includes didactic and experiential elements and allows skills practice. Topics include local epidemiology of substance abuse, neurobiology of SUDs, and screening, treatment, and referral. The entire curriculum is delivered over 7 hours during a month-long ambulatory rotation. Among 58 interns who have completed a pre-post evaluation of the curriculum, the majority reported an increased sense of responsibility for and confidence in treating patients with SUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Association for Medical Education and Research in Substance Abuse Annual Meeting, Nov, 2007. Washington, DC, US. Portions of this research were presented at the aforementioned conference.

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Curriculum](#)  
[\\*Medical Residency](#)  
[\\*Teaching](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 83. The substance abuse counseling workforce: Education, preparation, and certification.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, October 2011, vol./is. 32/4(180-190), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Rieckmann, Traci; Farentinos, Christiane; Tillotson, Carrie; Kocarnik, Jonathan; McCarty, Dennis

**Correspondence Address:** Rieckmann, Traci: Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Oregon Health and Science University, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road, CSB 669, Portland, OR, US, 97239, rieckman@ohsu.edu

**Institution:** Rieckmann, Traci: Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network (CTN) is an alliance of drug abuse treatment programs and research centers testing new interventions and implementation factors for treating alcohol and drug use disorders. A workforce survey distributed to those providing direct services in 295 treatment units in the CTN obtained responses from 1750 individuals with a job title of counselor (n = 1395) or counselor supervisor (n = 355). A secondary analysis compares and describes both groups. Supervisors were more likely to be licensed or certified. Master's degrees were more common among counselors in outpatient and methadone programs. Counselors in

residential settings tended to be on the job fewer years. Finally, higher education was associated with greater familiarity with and acceptance of evidence-based practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 84. Review of Finally out: Letting go of living straight.

**Citation:** Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, October 2011, vol./is. 37/4(506), 0194-472X (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Nazario, Andres

**Institution:** Nazario, Andres: Center for Couples and Family Development, Miami, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Finally Out: Letting Go of Living Straight by L. A. Olson (2010). Dr. Olson attributes his feeling of "being an unfinished man" to the death of his father when he was 3 years of age. This sense of lack of appropriate masculinity seems to have shadowed his life, his marriage to a woman, and his perceptions of fatherhood. Then, at age 40, Dr. Olson begins to come to terms with being gay. His intended audience seems to be primarily mature men not fully comfortable with a gay identity, but that enjoy and prefer having sex with other men. The book provides tips for gay men, in relation to issues of coming out, ways of dealing with faith and religion, issues related to drugs and alcohol, STDs, aging, and sexual behaviors. At times, it is a psychological analysis influenced by psychoanalytic theories. Although the book is intended for an audience of MSM, it can be excellent reading for couples and family therapists, and other mental health professionals to gain a broader perspective about the variability of human experiences, and specifically to broaden the understanding of the gay community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Lifestyle](#)  
[\\*Male Homosexuality](#)  
[\\*Masculinity](#)  
[\\*Same Sex Intercourse](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Religion](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 85. Problematic video game use: Estimated prevalence and associations with mental and physical health.

**Citation:** Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, October 2011, vol./is. 14/10(591-596), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Mentzoni, Rune Aune; Brunborg, Geir Scott; Molde, Helge; Myrseth, Helga; Mar Skouveroe, Knut Joachim; Hetland, Jorn; Pallesen, Stale

**Correspondence Address:** Mentzoni, Rune Aune: Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Christiesgt. 12, Bergen, Norway, 5015, rune.mentzoni@psysp.uib.no

**Institution:** Mentzoni, Rune Aune: Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A nationwide survey was conducted to investigate the prevalence of video game addiction and problematic video game use and their association with physical and mental health. An

initial sample comprising 2,500 individuals was randomly selected from the Norwegian National Registry. A total of 816 (34.0 percent) individuals completed and returned the questionnaire. The majority (56.3 percent) of respondents used video games on a regular basis. The prevalence of video game addiction was estimated to be 0.6 percent, with problematic use of video games reported by 4.1 percent of the sample. Gender (male) and age group (young) were strong predictors for problematic use of video games. A higher proportion of high frequency compared with low frequency players preferred massively multiplayer online role-playing games, although the majority of high frequency players preferred other game types. Problematic use of video games was associated with lower scores on life satisfaction and with elevated levels of anxiety and depression. Video game use was not associated with reported amount of physical exercise. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Physical Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 86. Insomnia severity, combat exposure and mental health outcomes.

**Citation:** Stress and Health: Journal of the International Society for the Investigation of Stress, October 2011, vol./is. 27/4(325-333), 1532-3005;1532-2998 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Wright, Kathleen M; Britt, Thomas W; Bliese, Paul D; Adler, Amy B

**Correspondence Address:** Wright, Kathleen M.: US Army Medical Research Unit-Europe, Nachrichten Kaserne Postfach 103180, Heidelberg, Germany, 69021, Kathleen.reidy@us.army.mil

**Institution:** Wright, Kathleen M.: Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Heidelberg, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Few studies have examined insomnia severity as a moderator of the impact of combat experiences on posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and alcohol problems, such that combat exposure is expected to have more negative consequences for soldiers who report insomnia. In this study, a sample of 522 military personnel completed measures of PTSD and alcohol problems prior to a 12-month deployment to Iraq, and then completed measures assessing insomnia severity, combat exposure, PTSD, alcohol problems and overall distress 3 months post-deployment. Results of a moderated multiple regression indicated that insomnia severity interacted with combat exposure to predict PTSD and alcohol problems after controlling for pre-deployment baseline measures of these outcomes, such that the relationship between combat exposure and the mental health symptoms was stronger when insomnia severity was greater. Results are discussed from the perspective of the role of insomnia in the development of PTSD and alcohol problems, as well as from an occupational health perspective where insomnia may deprive individuals of the resources they need to recover from the effects of severe occupational stressors found in high risk occupations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Combat Experience](#)  
[\\*Insomnia](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Military Personnel](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**87. Variables associated with repeated suicide attempt in a criminal justice population.**

<b>Citation:</b>	Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, October 2011, vol./is. 41/5(517-531), 0363-0234 (Oct 2011)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Hakansson, Anders; Bradvik, Louise; Schlyter, Frans; Berglund, Mats
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Hakansson, Anders: Clinical Alcohol Research, Lund University, Malmo University Hospital, Entrance 108, Malmo, Sweden, SE-205 02, anders_c.hakansson@med.lu.se
<b>Institution:</b>	Hakansson, Anders: Clinical Alcohol Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	The aim of this study was to identify factors associated with repeated suicide attempts among criminal justice clients examined for substance abuse using the Addiction Severity Index. Among suicide attempters (n = 1,404), repeaters (two or more attempts, n = 770) were compared to nonrepeaters. In logistic regression, repetition was associated with younger age, opioid analgesics, somatic medication, overdose, maternal psychiatric problems, delirium tremens, cognitive problems, and violent behavior. As in other settings, factors associated with repetition differed from those associated with suicide attempts in general. In this setting, substance use complications and cognitive problems were connected to repetition and should be addressed in risk assessments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
<b>Country of Publication:</b>	HOLDER: The American Association of Suicidology; YEAR: 2011
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	*Attempted Suicide *Criminal Behavior *Criminal Justice *Drug Abuse
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

**88. Clinical aspects of impulsive compulsive behaviours in Parkinson's disease.**

<b>Citation:</b>	Journal of the Neurological Sciences, November 2011, vol./is. 310/1-2(183-188), 0022-510X (Nov 15, 2011)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Djamshidian, Atbin; Averbek, Bruno B; Lees, Andrew J; O'Sullivan, Sean S
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	O'Sullivan, Sean S.: Movement Disorders Unit, Neurology Dept., St George's Hospital, London, United Kingdom, seano@sullivan@nhs.net
<b>Institution:</b>	Djamshidian, Atbin: Department of Molecular Neuroscience, University of London, London, United Kingdom
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Impulsive-compulsive behaviours (ICBs) are an increasingly well-recognised adverse-effect of dopaminergic medications used to treat Parkinson's disease. ICBs include pathological gambling, compulsive sexual behaviour, compulsive buying, and binge eating, together with punding and the addiction-like compulsive use of dopamine replacement therapy, or dopamine dysregulation syndrome. The prevalence of ICBs was approximately 14% in a large study undertaken in specialist movement disorder clinics. Dopamine dysregulation syndrome is more associated with compulsive L-dopa use, whereas other ICBs are more linked with oral dopamine agonist use. Other mechanisms implicated in the development and perpetuation of ICBs in PD include aberrant learning from reward-related situations, including decreased learning from negative feedback, increased measures of impulsivity or sensation seeking, and strong preference for immediate over future rewards. Treatment options for impulsive-compulsive behaviours include pharmacological, surgical and psychological interventions. The early recognition and prevention of ICBs, coupled with awareness of clinical risk factors for the development of these behaviours is of paramount importance, given the lack of specific

treatments for these sometimes debilitating behaviours. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Compulsions](#)  
[\\*Impulse Control Disorders](#)  
[\\*Parkinson's Disease](#)  
[Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 89. Neural reward processing under dopamine agonists: Imaging.

**Citation:** Journal of the Neurological Sciences, November 2011, vol./is. 310/1-2(36-39), 0022-510X (Nov 15, 2011)

**Author(s):** Kassubek, Jan; Abler, Birgit; Pinkhardt, Elmar H

**Correspondence Address:** Kassubek, Jan: Dept. of Neurology, University of Ulm, Oberer Eselsberg 45, Ulm, Germany, 89081, jan.kassubek@uni-ulm.de

**Institution:** Kassubek, Jan: Dept. of Neurology, University of Ulm, Ulm, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Impulse control disorders (ICDs) are increasingly reported as a considerable side-effect of treatment with dopaminergic medication (both levodopa and dopamine agonists (DA)). ICDs together with punning are described within the entity of dopamine dysregulation syndrome along with immediate reward seeking and addictive behaviors. The brain functions involved in reward processing in general and their modulation by medication can be characterized by neuropsychological assessments and underlying neurobiology can be investigated by functional neuroimaging techniques such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) or positron emission tomography (PET). By this approach, functional changes of brain areas involved in reward processing under short-term or chronic DA therapy were studied. Functional changes in a network involving striatal-thalamic loops, key structures of the reward system, together with limbic areas (such as the amygdala) and the ventral tegmental area could be related to pharmacological alterations of reward processing by dopaminergic medication. In particular, altered ventral striatal functioning seems to relate to ICDs such as pathological gambling. A general medication effect in patients under DA in terms of a sensitization toward ICD could be demonstrated. A synopsis is given on the applications of functional neuroimaging to investigate reward processing and the influence of dopaminergic medication. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Impulse Control Disorders](#)  
[Levodopa](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 90. The neurobiology of intertemporal choice: Insight from imaging and lesion studies.

**Citation:** Reviews in the Neurosciences, October 2011, vol./is. 22/5(565-574), 0334-1763 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Sellitto, Manuela; Ciaramelli, Elisa; di Pellegrino, Giuseppe

**Correspondence Address:** di Pellegrino, Giuseppe: Dipartimento di Psicologia, Universita di Bologna, Bologna, Italy, 40127, g.dipellegrino@unibo.it

**Institution:** Sellitto, Manuela: Dipartimento di Psicologia, Universita di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** People are frequently faced with intertemporal choices, i.e., choices differing in the timing of their consequences, preferring smaller rewards available immediately over larger rewards delivered after a delay. The inability to forgo sooner gratification to favor delayed reward (e.g., impulsivity) has been related to several pathological conditions characterized by poor self-control, including drug addiction and obesity. Comparative and functional human studies have implicated a network of brain areas involved in intertemporal choice, including the medial portion of the orbitofrontal cortex (mOFC). Moreover, damage to this cortical area increases preference for immediate gratification in intertemporal decisions. Here, we review recent neuroscientific studies concerning intertemporal choice, suggesting that the mOFC contributes to preference for delayed rewards, either by computing the value of future outcomes (i.e., valuation), or by enabling people to imagine and represent future rewards and their consequences (e.g., prospection). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Walter de Gruyter

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Choice Behavior](#)  
[\\*Delay of Gratification](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[Self Control](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 91. New medications for drug addiction hiding in glutamatergic neuroplasticity.

**Citation:** Molecular Psychiatry, October 2011, vol./is. 16/10(974-986), 1359-4184;1476-5578 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Kalivas, P. W.; Volkow, N. D

**Correspondence Address:** Kalivas, P. W.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, 173 Ashley Avenue, BSB 410, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, kalivasp@musc.edu

**Institution:** Kalivas, P. W.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston National Institute on Drug Abuse, Charleston, SC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The repeated use of drugs that directly or indirectly stimulate dopamine transmission carry addiction liability and produce enduring pathological changes in the brain circuitry that normally regulates adaptive behavioral responding to a changing environment. This circuitry is rich in glutamatergic projections, and addiction-related behaviors in animal models have been linked to impairments in excitatory synaptic plasticity. Among the best-characterized glutamatergic projection in this circuit is the prefrontal efferent to the nucleus accumbens. A variety of molecular adaptations have been identified in the prefrontal glutamate synapses in the accumbens, many of which are induced by different classes of addictive drugs. Based largely on work with cocaine, we hypothesize that the drug-induced adaptations impair synaptic plasticity in the cortico-accumbens projection, and thereby dysregulate the ability of addicts to control their drug-taking habits. Accordingly, we go on to describe the literature implicating the drug-induced changes in protein content or function that impinge upon synaptic plasticity and have been targeted in preclinical models of relapse and, in some cases, in pilot clinical trials. Based upon modeling drug-induced impairments in neuroplasticity in the cortico-accumbens pathway, we argue for a concerted effort to clinically evaluate the hypothesis that targeting glial and neuronal proteins regulating excitatory synaptic plasticity may prove beneficial in treating addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Synaptic Plasticity](#)  
[\\*mRNA](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 92. Review of When the Body Is the Target: Self-harm, Pain, and Traumatic Attachments.

**Citation:** Journal of Trauma & Dissociation, 2011, vol./is. 12/5(579-581), 1529-9732;1529-9740 (2011)

**Author(s):** Hudak, Maureen

**Correspondence Address:** Hudak, Maureen: Private Practice, Highland Park, NJ, US, 08904

**Institution:** Hudak, Maureen: Private Practice, NJ, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *When the Body Is the Target: Self-Harm, Pain, and Traumatic Attachments* by S. K. Farber (2000). This book invites the reader to experience a unique and ambitious study of the phenomenon of self-harm far outside the realm of a single theory. Sharon Farber's research has encompassed a vast domain that includes sociocultural, neurobiological, and psychodynamic perspectives on this subject. This book title suggests the range of the content area, opened to include self-mutilation, all modes of eating disorders, body modifications, and overall addictive behaviors such as substance abuse. This text is an outgrowth of Farber's doctoral dissertation, which focused on the connection between binge/purge behavior and self-mutilation in an effort to decipher the adaptive functions of self-harm. Farber has a deep and abiding interest in the study of psychic trauma as well as mind/body relationships and presents a truly integrative approach. Using the lens of attachment theory, she investigates the multiple causes and functions of self-harm and also offers an enlightened treatment perspective. The book is divided into four major sections commencing with Part I, "The Borderland of Self Harm." Part II of the text is focused on the broad spectrum of interrelationships between neglect, violence, and traumatic attachments in the etiology of self-harm. Part III, "The Body Speaks," is a segment that addresses specialized topics as well as deepens the premise of self-harm as a creative unconscious force in the quest for survival. The final section of the book is devoted to clinical practice, focusing on assessment and treatment variables related to self-harm patients. The centerpiece of this section is Farber's detailed case presentation, framed from an attachment perspective, delivered with frank openness and vulnerability. A few general dilemmas the reader may encounter in a text of this magnitude are some redundancy and occasional conceptual confusion. Some of the chapter delineations seem overlapping at times, as Farber is laying the groundwork for the specificity of the body as the instrument of defense. The conceptual questions appear to be more language than knowledge based. Farber does not use the explicit terminology of secure versus insecure attachment and their attendant categories, although they are clearly implied in her writing. Dissociation is another seminal topic that is not expressly labeled and deconstructed in the foreground. Farber's passionate commitment to the field and humane presentation of her clients are clearly evident throughout this text. Readers interested in a thorough treatise on the study of self-harm from multiple perspectives will be intrigued and satisfied with this depth-oriented work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

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

\*Drug Abuse  
 \*Pain  
 \*Self Injurious Behavior  
 \*Violence  
 Clinical Practice  
 Eating Disorders  
 Etiology  
 Trauma

**Source:** PsycINFO

**93. A cross-national comparison of externalizing behaviors among high-risk youth and youth gang members in metropolitan Boston, Massachusetts, and San Salvador, El Salvador.**

**Citation:** Victims & Offenders, October 2011, vol./is. 6/4(356-369), 1556-4886;1556-4991 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Olate, Rene; Salas-Wright, Christopher; Vaughn, Michael G

**Correspondence Address:** Olate, Rene: College of Social Work, Ohio State University, 1947 College Road, Columbus, OH, US, 43210, olate.1@osu.edu

**Institution:** Olate, Rene: College of Social Work, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Youth interventions often focus on high-risk youth; however, little is known about the similarities and differences of these youth cross-nationally. This study examines externalizing behaviors of youth in Boston (n = 374) and San Salvador (n = 208) and compares several domains. Results reveal significant differences between populations; Salvadoran youth exhibited higher rates of violence and delinquency, marijuana use, and unprotected sex. Similarities were found for school attendance and school dropout levels, employment, alcohol use, and sexual activity. Findings indicate that youth gang members may face a higher intensity of externalizing risk behaviors. These findings have implications for interventions and policies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*At Risk Populations  
 \*Externalization  
 \*Juvenile Gangs  
 Cross Cultural Differences  
 Drug Usage  
 Employment Status  
 Juvenile Delinquency  
 Psychosexual Behavior  
 School Attendance  
 School Dropouts  
 School Graduation  
 Violence

**Source:** PsycINFO

**94. Changes in at-risk American men's crime and substance use trajectories following fatherhood.**

**Citation:** Journal of Marriage and Family, October 2011, vol./is. 73/5(1101-1116), 0022-2445;1741-3737 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Kerr, David C. R; Capaldi, Deborah M; Owen, Lee D; Wiesner, Margit; Pears, Katherine C

**Correspondence Address:** Capaldi, Deborah M.: Oregon Social Learning Center, 10 Shelton McMURPHEY Blvd., Eugene, OR, US, 97401

**Institution:** Kerr, David C. R.: Department of Psychology, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Fatherhood can be a turning point in development and in men's crime and substance use trajectories. At-risk boys (N = 206) were assessed annually from ages 12 to 31 years. Crime, arrest, and tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use trajectories were examined. Marriage was associated with lower levels of crime and less frequent substance use. Following the birth of a first biological child, men's crime trajectories showed slope decreases, and tobacco and alcohol use trajectories showed level decreases. The older men were when they became fathers, the greater the level decreases were in crime and alcohol use and the less the slope decreases were in tobacco and marijuana use. Patterns are consistent with theories of social control and social timetables. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Crime](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Fathers](#)  
[\\*Marijuana Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 95. Childhood sexual abuse and psychosis: Data from a cross-sectional national psychiatric survey in England.

**Citation:** British Journal of Psychiatry, July 2011, vol./is. 199/1(29-37), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Jul 2011)

**Author(s):** Bebbington, Paul; Jonas, Sarah; Kuipers, Elizabeth; King, Michael; Cooper, Claudia; Brugha, Traolach; Meltzer, Howard; McManus, Sally; Jenkins, Rachel

**Correspondence Address:** Bebbington, Paul: Department of Psychiatry & Behavioural Sciences, Royal Free & University College Medical School, Whittington Hospital, Holborn Union Building, Archway Campus, Highgate Hill, London, United Kingdom, N19 5LW, p.bebbington@ucl.ac.uk

**Institution:** Bebbington, Paul: Department of Mental Health Sciences, University College London, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: A number of studies in a range of samples attest a link between childhood sexual abuse and psychosis. Aims: To use data from a large representative general population sample (Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007) to test hypotheses that childhood sexual abuse is linked to psychosis, and that the relationship is consistent with mediation by revictimisation experiences, heavy cannabis use, anxiety and depression. Method: The prevalence of psychosis was established operationally in a representative cross-sectional survey of the adult household population of England (n = 7353). Using computer-assisted self-interview, a history of various forms of sexual abuse was established, along with the date of first abuse. Results: Sexual abuse before the age of 16 was strongly associated with psychosis, particularly if it involved non-consensual sexual intercourse (odds ratio (OR) = 10.14, 95% CI 4.8-21.3, population attributable risk fraction 14%). There was evidence of partial mediation by anxiety and depression, but not by heavy cannabis use nor revictimisation in adulthood. Conclusions: The association between childhood sexual abuse and psychosis was large, and may be causal. These results have important implications for the nature and aetiology of psychosis, for its treatment and for primary prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Child Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)  
[\\*Sexual Abuse](#)

\*Victimization  
 Anxiety Disorders  
 Cannabis  
 Drug Usage  
 Major Depression  
 Severity (Disorders)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

#### 96. Review of The sociology of HIV transmission.

**Citation:** Archives of Sexual Behavior, October 2011, vol./is. 40/5(1077-1078), 0004-0002;1573-2800 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Nakray, Keerty

**Correspondence Address:** Nakray, Keerty, Flat 6, 9 Malone Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT9 6RT, knakray01@Queens-Belfast.ac.uk

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, The Sociology of HIV Transmission (1995). In this volume, Bloor offers an overview of our current understanding of the social conditions and contexts of the spread of the HIV infection. The author has examined the social epidemiology of HIV transmission in the developing and the developed economies. He has specifically explored the social relations underpinning the heterosexual and homosexual transmission. The author has also looked at the issues of sex tourism, prostitution, injecting drug users, hemophiliacs, and transfusion recipients. He discusses the different models of risk behavior and considers their implications for disease prevention. The author aims to be synoptic in his approach to studying risk behavior rather than being comprehensive in both the developed and the developing world. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Disease Transmission  
 \*Epidemiology  
 \*HIV  
 \*Sociology  
 Developed Countries  
 Developing Countries  
 Drug Abuse  
 Economy  
 Hemophilia  
 Prostitution  
 Social Interaction

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

#### 97. Restorying older adults' narratives about self and substance abuse.

**Citation:** American Journal of Family Therapy, October 2011, vol./is. 39/5(444-455), 0192-6187;1521-0383 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Morgan, Martha L; Brosi, Whitney A; Brosi, Matthew W

**Correspondence Address:** Morgan, Martha L.: Alliant International University, Daley Hall 210A, 10455 Pomerado Road, San Diego, CA, US, 92131-1799, mmorgan2@alliant.edu

**Institution:** Morgan, Martha L.: Marriage and Family Therapy, California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University, San Diego, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance abuse affects millions of adults each year, of whom one in five are older adults. Given pervasive stereotypes about later life and the ways in which older persons internalize such messages, dealing with and using previous work on substance abuse, the social breakdown syndrome, and narrative therapy, we describe the importance of and ways for marriage and family therapists to work with older persons facing the compounding experiences of ageism and substance abuse. The purpose of this study was to: 1) identify the prevalence of substance abuse among those 65 and older; 2) document and emphasize the unique challenges of addressing this issue among those 65 and older; and 3) provide an application of the narrative approach to working with older persons presenting with substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Narratives](#)  
[\\*Self Concept](#)  
[\\*Storytelling](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 98. A reciprocal effects model for achieving and maintaining sobriety.

**Citation:** Gestalt Theory, March 2011, vol./is. 33/1(9-26), 0170-057X (Mar 2011)

**Author(s):** Lapp, William M; Polcin, Douglas L; Korcha, Rachael A

**Correspondence Address:** Lapp, William M., 235 Montgomery Street, Suite 470, San Francisco, CA, US, 94104, bill@earn.org

**Institution:** Lapp, William M.: EARN Research Institute, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** One potential mechanism of change in drinking and drug use is the balance between the perceived costs and benefits of sobriety; though the ability to reliably measure these perceptions has been called into question and the direction of possible causality between cognition and behavior has not been determined. Item-Response Characteristics and test-retest reliability of the Alcohol and Drug Consequences Questionnaire (ADCQ) were examined to determine its reliability and applicability with a sample of people in recovery who resided in sober living houses. The temporal relationship between the proposed change mechanism and the hypothesized outcome was used as a criterion of possible causality in an attempt to: (a) determine if there is an association between perceived costs and benefits with abstinence for people in recovery and (b) ascertain the approximate timing and direction of the relationship. The results suggested that the ADCQ is reliable and applicable for assessing the perceived costs and benefits of sobriety for people in recovery. A reciprocal effects model was supported in which the state of cognitive-behavioral sobriety at 6 months predicted cognitive-behavioral sobriety at 12 months. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)  
[\\*Questionnaires](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Sobriety](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Psychometrics](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 99. The relationships between internet addiction, social support, psychological symptoms and some socio-demographical variables.

<b>Original Title:</b>	Internet bagimlilik ile kisuiik ozellikleri, sosyal destek, psikolojik belirtiler ve bazı sosyo-demografik degiskenler arasmdaki iliskiler.
<b>Citation:</b>	Turk Psikoloji Dergisi, 2011, vol./is. 26/67(1-10), 1300-4433 (2011)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Batigun, Aysegul Durak; Kilic, Nevin
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Batigun, Aysegul Durak: Ankara Universitesi DTCF Psikoloji Bulumu, Siihiye, Ankara, Turkey, ayseguldurak@yahoo.com
<b>Institution:</b>	Batigun, Aysegul Durak: Ankara Universitesi, Ankara, Turkey
<b>Language:</b>	Turkish
<b>Abstract:</b>	The main aim of the present study is to find out the purpose and prevalence of the internet usage among university students, and to study some individual variables such as personality factors, psychological symptoms and social support in relation to internet addiction. In addition, the relationships between internet addiction and demographical variables have been explored. The sample consisted of 1198 university students, 672 female and 525 male, from state and private universities in Istanbul and Ankara. Internet Addiction Scale, Big Five Personality Inventory, Social Support Inventory, Brief Symptom Inventory and demographical information form had been used as measurement devices. It has been found that, the mean duration the students spent for internet in a day is 1.53 (SD = .79) hour; 18.89 percent of the students could be defined as internet addict and male students were found to have higher addiction scores than female students. In addition, the students from higher SES were found to have higher internet addiction scores than the students from lower SES. The regression analyses results showed that the daily time spent for internet (duration) and using internet for social interaction, being in higher SES, to have lower life satisfaction and lower self-control and to have higher neuroticism, anxiety and somatization predict internet addiction among university students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Demographic Characteristics</a> <a href="#">*Internet Addiction</a> <a href="#">*Personality Traits</a> <a href="#">*Psychiatric Symptoms</a> <a href="#">*Social Support</a> <a href="#">College Students</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

### 100. Effects of intervention on relatives of alcohol consumers in an indigenous community in Mexico.

<b>Original Title:</b>	Efectos de una intervencion a familiares de consumidores de alcohol en una region indigena en Mexico.
<b>Citation:</b>	Salud Mental, May 2011, vol./is. 34/3(195-201), 0185-3325 (May-Jun 2011)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Rey, Guillermina Natera; Aguilar, Perla S. Medina; Perez, Fransilvania Callejas; Juarez, Francisco; Tiburcio, Marcela
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Rey, Guillermina Natera: Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Calz. Mexico-Xochimilco 101, San Lorenzo Huipucico, Tlalpan, Mexico, 14370, naterar@imp.edu.mx
<b>Institution:</b>	Rey, Guillermina Natera: INPRF, Tlalpan, Mexico
<b>Language:</b>	Spanish
<b>Abstract:</b>	The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of the brief intervention on relatives of a person who consumes excess amounts of alcohol and to compare these results with relatives who, despite having the some problem, refused to participate in the intervention

program. The result shows that the group that received the intervention experienced a significant drop in physical and psychological symptoms and depression, whereas these symptoms increased in the group without the intervention. The average number of committed and tolerant coping styles fell between the first and second measurement, while independent coping was maintained in the group with the intervention. Conversely, the group without the intervention maintained its committed and tolerant coping styles and significantly reduced its independent behavior. The analysis shows that the model can successfully be used in indigenous zones, since there was a reduction in the number of physical, psychological and depressive symptoms in the group that received the intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Coping Behavior](#)  
[\\*Family](#)  
[\\*Indigenous Populations](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 101. Efficacy of a therapeutic intervention program among Mexican college students diagnosed with alcohol dependence.

**Original Title:** Eficacia de un programa de intervenciones terapeuticas en estudiantes universitarios diagnosticados con dependencia al alcohol.

**Citation:** Salud Mental, May 2011, vol./is. 34/3(185-194), 0185-3325 (May-Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Diaz-Martinez, Alejandro; Diaz-Martinez, Leonila Rosa; Rodriguez-Machain, Ana Carolina; Diaz-Anzaldua, Adriana; Varela, Hector Fernandez; Hernandez-Avila, Carlos A

**Correspondence Address:** Diaz-Martinez, Leonila Rosa: Departamento de Psiquiatria y Salud Mental, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Calz. Mexico-Xochimilco 101, San Lorenzo Huipulco, Tlalpan, Mexico, 14370, leonydiaz@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Diaz-Martinez, Alejandro: Departamento de Psiquiatria y Salud Mental, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, UNAM, Tlalpan, Mexico

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** The aim of this study is to examine the efficacy of Individual or Group Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) in reducing drinking among undergraduate students diagnosed with Alcohol Dependence (AD). We prospectively evaluated during an 8-week treatment phase and during a 12-month follow-up period, 158 undergraduate students who received a diagnosis of AD (ICD-10) at the students' Mental Health and Counseling Center of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) in Mexico City. Students seeking services at the UNAM Mental Health and Counseling Center, and who had a diagnosis of AD, were invited to participate in the study. After informed consent was obtained, they were randomly assigned to one of four manualized treatment interventions: Individual or Group MET, or Individual or Group CBT. These were delivered in eight weekly sessions lasting one hour. The result shows that at the end of the 8-week treatment phase there was a comparable reduction in the amount and frequency of alcohol consumption and in the number of drinks consumed during drinking days across the four intervention groups. However, we observed that at the level of a non significant trend, Group MET appeared to be more effective than Individual CBT in reducing the frequency of alcohol drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[Therapeutic Processes](#)  
[Latinos/Latinas](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**102. Correlation of pre-morbid alcoholism and changes in the level of biogenic amine metabolites in cerebrospinal fluid of acute brain infarction patients.**

**Citation:** Psychiatria Danubina, 2011, vol./is. 23/2(165-170), 0353-5053 (2011)

**Author(s):** Nenadovic, Milutin; Vicentic, Sreten; Nenadovic, Nenad; Jasovic-Gasic, Miroslava

**Correspondence Address:** Jasovic-Gasic, Miroslava: Clinic of Psychiatry, University Clinical Center of Serbia, Pasterova 2, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro, 11000, mjasovicgasic0@gmail.com

**Institution:** Nenadovic, Milutin: Special Psychiatric Hospital Laza Lazarevic, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The disorder of biogenic amine metabolism (serotonin--5-HT and dopamine--DA) is expected in the brain (neuron) damage caused by acute ischemia. It is known that long-term abuse of ethyl-alcohol damages the quality of neurons diffusely in brain. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and its biochemical content, 5-HT and DA, are reliable indicators of the vitality of neurons. The main objective of this research was to demonstrate that the elevated content of metabolites 5-HT and DA in the CSF in patients with acute brain infarction, who were pre-morbid alcohol-dependent patients, is additionally emphasized by diffusive damage of neuron vitality caused by alcoholism. Subjects and methods: Study sample consists of two groups--50 alcohol-dependent patients with acute brain infarction under the age of 65 (group A) and 50 patients with acute brain infarction who were not alcohol-dependent (group B). All subjects underwent the same procedure--CSF was taken during admission to the hospital and history was obtained through anamnesis, heteroanamnesis and clinical examinations. Results: Metabolism of DA and metabolic turnover of DA (3, 4 dihydroxyphenylacetic acid + homovanilic acid; DOPAC + HVA) was elevated in the liquor of both patient groups. The statistically significant difference between the groups was found in metabolic turnover of 5-HT ( $p < 0.05$ ), and metabolic turnover of DA ( $p < 0.001$ ). Conclusions: The metabolic neuron disbalance, i.e. their pathophysiological-biochemical dysjntction as a result of acute brain infarction, is present in a higher degree in patients with pre-morbid long-term alcohol (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Amines](#)  
[\\*Brain Disorders](#)  
[\\*Cerebrospinal Fluid](#)  
[\\*Metabolites](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**103. Ethnic differences in the knowledge, attitude and beliefs toward mental illness in a traditional fast developing country.**

**Citation:** Psychiatria Danubina, 2011, vol./is. 23/2(157-164), 0353-5053 (2011)

**Author(s):** Bener, Abdulbari; Gbuloum, Subaila

**Correspondence Address:** Bener, Abdulbari: Dept. of Medical Statistics & Epidemiology, Hamad Medical Corporation, PO Box 3050, Doha, Qatar, abb2007@qatar-med.cornell.edu

**Institution:** Bener, Abdulbari: Department of Medical Statistics & Epidemiology, Hamad General Hospital, Medical Corporation, Doha, Qatar

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The aim of the study was to examine the ethnic differences in knowledge, attitude and practice towards mental illness in a sample of Qatari and non-Qatari Arabs. Subjects and Methods: This is a cross sectional survey conducted in Primary Health Care

centers, Qatar from October to June 2009. A representative sample of 3000 Qatari and non-Qatari Arabs above 20 years of age were approached and 2514 subjects (83.8%) gave consent to participate in this study. Results: More than non-Qatari Arabs, a significant proportion of Qataris thought that mental illness can be a punishment from God (44.5% vs 50.6%;  $p = 0.002$ ) and that people with mental illness are mentally retarded (35.1% vs 45.1%;  $p < 0.001$ ). Qatari nationals had a poor knowledge about causes of mental illness compared to non-Qatari Arabs such as a belief that mental illness is due to possession of evil spirits (40.5% vs 37.6%) and psychiatric medication will cause addiction (61% vs 57.3%). Conclusion: The study revealed that there is an ethnic diversity within Arab societies in their knowledge, attitude and practice towards mental illness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Arabs](#)  
[\\*Developing Countries](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mental Illness \(Attitudes Toward\)](#)  
[\\*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 104. Problems with 'internet addiction' diagnosis and classification.

**Citation:** Psychiatria Danubina, 2011, vol./is. 23/2(145-151), 0353-5053 (2011)

**Author(s):** Hinic, Darko

**Correspondence Address:** Hinic, Darko, Daniciceva 122/31, Kragujevac, Serbia and Montenegro, 34000, dhinic@np.ac.rs

**Institution:** Hinic, Darko: Department of Psychology, State University of Novi Pazar, Kragujevac, Serbia and Montenegro

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Owing to the fact that the Internet is spreading rapidly and influencing all aspects of everyday life, a task is assigned to the academic and clinical circles to establish a diagnosis and provide treatment for disorders brought about by its dysfunctional use. This paper presents a review of the most frequent problems and difficulties in dealing with individuals complaining of the symptoms of Internet use disorder, as well as some suggestions for overcoming and alleviating these problems. For the diagnostic criteria problem, a solution can be provided in the form of behavioural addictions category in order to solve the problem of the classification of not only this disorder but also other forms, such as pathological gambling, compulsive shopping etc. However, since there are obvious similarities with the compulsive behaviour, we suggest the term Internet Use Disorder, which appears most acceptable in terms of avoiding beforehand the indecisiveness of this disorder nature. Certainly, in the practical work with each client, by means of a precise and complex clinical interview, it would be further determined which subtype is under question and whether the mechanism of its realisation is more that of a compulsive or addictive nature. We also suggest an approach of defining a set of minimal key symptoms and manifestations of this problem, rather than singling out the personality profiles of individuals who constitute the population at risk. By prevention, the attentiveness of the public would be in that way directed towards the critical aspects of behaviour, and not towards a vague picture which causes panic and doubt, rather than reasonable ways of the problem solution. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)

[\\*Taxonomies](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 105. Menthol's potential effects on nicotine dependence: A tobacco industry perspective.

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**Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, May 2011, vol./is. 20/Suppl 2(29-36), 0964-4563 (May 2011)

**Author(s):** Yerger, Valerie B

**Correspondence Address:** Yerger, Valerie B.: Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of California, Box 0612, San Francisco, CA, US, 94143-0612, valerie.yerger@ucsf.edu

**Institution:** Yerger, Valerie B.: Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To examine what the tobacco industry knows about the potential effects menthol may have on nicotine dependence. Methods: A snowball strategy was used to systematically search the Legacy Tobacco Documents Library (<http://legacy.library.ucsf.edu/>) between 22 February and 29 April, 2010. Of the approximately 11 million documents available in the Legacy Tobacco Documents Library, the iterative searches returned tens of thousands of results. We qualitatively analysed a final collection of 309 documents relevant the effects of menthol on nicotine dependence. Results: The tobacco industry knows that menthol overrides the harsh taste of tobacco and alleviates nicotine's irritating effects, synergistically interacts with nicotine, stimulates the trigeminal nerve to elicit a 'liking' response for a tobacco product, and makes low tar, low nicotine tobacco products more acceptable to smokers than non-mentholated low delivery products. Conclusion: Menthol is not only used in cigarettes as a flavour additive; tobacco companies know that menthol also has sensory effects and interacts with nicotine to produce tobacco products that are easier to smoke, thereby making it easier to expose smokers, especially those who are new and uninitiated, to the addictive power of nicotine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Business](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Medicinal Herbs and Plants](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Experimentation](#)  
[Product Design](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 106. Tobacco documents research methodology.

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**Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, May 2011, vol./is. 20/Suppl 2(8-11), 0964-4563 (May 2011)

**Author(s):** Anderson, Stacey J; McCandless, Phyra M; Klausner, Kim; Taketa, Rachel; Yerger, Valerie B

**Correspondence Address:** Anderson, Stacey J.: Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), Box 0612, San Francisco, CA, US, 94143-0612, stacey.anderson@ucsf.edu

**Institution:** Anderson, Stacey J.: Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Tobacco documents research has developed into a thriving academic enterprise since its inception in 1995. The technology supporting tobacco documents archiving, searching and retrieval has improved greatly since that time, and consequently tobacco documents researchers have considerably more access to resources than was the case when researchers had to travel to physical archives and/or electronically search poorly and incompletely indexed documents. The authors of the papers presented in this supplement all followed the same basic research methodology. Rather than leave the reader of the supplement to read the same discussion of methods in each individual paper, presented here is an overview of the methods all authors followed. In the individual articles that follow in this supplement, the authors present the additional methodological information specific to their topics. This brief discussion also highlights technological capabilities in the Legacy Tobacco Documents Library and updates methods for organising internal tobacco documents data and findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Business Organizations](#)  
[\\*Databases](#)  
[\\*Experimentation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[\\*Written Communication](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Methodology](#)  
[Nicotine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 107. Menthol: Putting the pieces together.

**Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, May 2011, vol./is. 20/Suppl 2(1-7), 0964-4563 (May 2011)

**Author(s):** Lee, Youn Ok; Glantz, Stanton A

**Correspondence Address:** Glantz, Stanton A.: University of California, San Francisco, CA, US, 94143-1390, [glantz@medicine.ucsf.edu](mailto:glantz@medicine.ucsf.edu)

**Institution:** Lee, Youn Ok: Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To integrate information on cigarette companies' understanding and use of menthol as summarised in published research based on previously internal tobacco industry documents with results from large population-based surveys of tobacco use and other independent sources. Data sources: Papers published in this supplement of Tobacco Control, together with papers identified using PubMed searches. Results: Tobacco companies shaped consumer perceptions of menthol cigarettes. Menthol is not just a flavouring agent. Cigarette companies use menthol's ability to mask irritation and provide sensory effects to make menthol cigarettes appeal to youth and health-concerned smokers, in part because menthol makes low-tar cigarettes more palatable. Consistent with targeted marketing, youths, women and African Americans disproportionately smoke menthols. There appear to be complex interactions with addictive effects of nicotine. The ubiquitous addition of menthol by tobacco companies to over 90% of all tobacco products, whether labelled 'menthol' or not, demonstrates that menthol is not simply a flavour or brand. Menthol imparts sensory characteristics to cigarettes and has a complex interaction with nicotine that affects smoking behaviour whether it is perceived or not, or whether cigarettes containing menthol are marketed as 'menthol' or not. Adding menthol increases fine particles in cigarette smoke, which have immediate adverse effects on the risk of heart attack. Conclusion: Information from industry documents, confirmed by independent scientific literature, consistently demonstrates that menthol increases

population harm from smoking by increasing initiation and reducing cessation in some groups. Menthol facilitates and increases smoking, which causes disease and death. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Business Organizations](#)  
[\\*Marketing](#)  
[\\*Product Design](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 108. Assessing the dimensionality of lifetime DSM-IV alcohol use disorders and a quantity-frequency alcohol use criterion in the Australian population: A factor mixture modelling approach.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, May 2011, vol./is. 46/3(333-341), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (May-Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** McBride, Orla; Teesson, Maree; Baillie, Andrew; Slade, Tim

**Correspondence Address:** McBride, Orla: Department of Psychology, Division of Population Health Sciences, Royal College of Surgeons Ireland, 123 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Ireland, 2, orlamcbride@rcsi.ie

**Institution:** McBride, Orla: Department of Psychology, Division of Population Health Sciences, Royal College of Surgeons Ireland, Dublin, Ireland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: With the revision of the DSM-IV underway, two important research issues currently dominate the addiction literature: (a) how can the dimensionality of DSM-IV alcohol use disorders (AUD) diagnostic criteria best be described? and (ii) should a quantity-frequency alcohol use (QF) criterion be added to the existing diagnostic criteria set in the DSM-V? The current study addressed these aims by analysing lifetime data from a recent Australian population survey. Methods: Data from adults screened for lifetime DSM-IV AUD in the 2007 National Survey on Mental Health and Wellbeing (NSMHWB) were analysed (n = 5409). A series of alternative factor analytic, latent class and factor mixture or 'hybrid' models were used to assess the dimensionality of lifetime DSM-IV AUD diagnostic criteria and a lifetime QF criterion. Results: Examination of the goodness-of-fit indices revealed that a one-factor or a two-factor model, a three-class latent class model or a two-factor zero-class hybrid model, were all acceptable models for the data. A simple structure one-factor model was considered to be the most parsimonious and theoretically meaningful model, given the high correlation between the abuse and dependence factors (0.874) in the two-factor model. The inclusion of the QF criterion did not enhance the fit of the one-factor model. Conclusions: Incorporating both dimensional and categorical conceptions of lifetime AUD did not provide substantial gains over a simple structure unidimensional model of AUD severity. The utility of a QF use criterion in helping to diagnose AUD is questionable. These findings should be of relevance to the DSM-5 substance use disorder workgroup. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Diagnosis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 109. Alcohol withdrawal syndrome: Symptom-triggered versus fixed-schedule treatment in an outpatient setting.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, May 2011, vol./is. 46/3(318-323), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (May-Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Elholm, Bjarne; Larsen, Klaus; Hornnes, Nete; Zierau, Finn; Becker, Ulrik

**Correspondence Address:** Becker, Ulrik: Department of Medical Gastroenterology, Hvidovre Hospital, 439, Hvidovre, Denmark, DK-2650, ulrik.becker@hvh.regionh.dk

**Institution:** Elholm, Bjarne: Alcohol Unit, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: To investigate whether, in the treatment with chlordiazepoxide for outpatient alcohol withdrawal, there are advantages of symptom-triggered self-medication over a fixed-schedule regimen. Methods: A randomized controlled trial in outpatient clinics for people suffering from alcohol dependence (AD) and alcohol-related problems; 165 adult patients in an outpatient setting in a specialized alcohol treatment unit were randomized 1:1 to either a symptom-triggered self-medication or tapered dose, using chlordiazepoxide. Alcohol withdrawal symptoms, amount of medication, duration of symptoms, time to relapse and patient satisfaction were measured. Patients assessed their symptoms using the Short Alcohol Withdrawal Scale (SAWS). Patient satisfaction was monitored by the Diabetes Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire. We used the Well-Being Index and the European addiction severity index for the 1-year follow-up. Results: We found no differences in the quantity of medication consumed, time to relapse, well being or treatment satisfaction. Conclusion: Symptom-triggered self-medication was as safe as fixed-schedule medication in treating outpatients with AD and mild to moderate symptoms of AWS. The SAWS is a powerful monitoring tool, because it is brief and permits the subject to log the withdrawal symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Chlordiazepoxide](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Outpatient Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **110. Dose-response effect of baclofen in reducing daily alcohol intake in alcohol dependence: Secondary analysis of a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial.**

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, May 2011, vol./is. 46/3(312-317), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (May-Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Addolorato, Giovanni; Leggio, Lorenzo; Ferrulli, Anna; Cardone, Silvia; Bedogni, Giorgio; Caputo, Fabio; Gasbarrini, Giovanni; Landolfi, Raffaele; The Baclofen Study Group, Rome, Italy

**Correspondence Address:** Addolorato, Giovanni: Institute of Internal Medicine, Catholic University of Rome, Largo A. Gemelli 8, Rome, Italy, I-00168, g.addolorato@rm.unicatt.it

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** The Baclofen Study Group, Rome, Italy

**Institution:** Addolorato, Giovanni: Institute of Internal Medicine, Catholic University of Rome, Rome, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: To explore the effect of baclofen in a dose of 20 mg three times per day, compared with the already studied dose of 10 mg three times per day, in the treatment of alcohol dependence. Methods: We present a secondary analysis of a 12-week double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized clinical trial with two doses of baclofen, specifically 10 mg t.i.d. and 20 mg t.i.d. Out of 94 subjects consecutively screened, 42 were randomized

into the study. Fourteen of the 42 patients were randomly allocated to placebo, 14 to the group treated with baclofen 10 mg t.i.d. (B10 mg) and 14 to the group treated with baclofen 20 mg t.i.d. (B20 mg). Results: Compared with patients allocated to placebo, patients allocated to the B10 mg group had a 53% reduction in the number of drinks per day ( $P < 0.0001$ ) and patients allocated to the B20 mg group had a 68% reduction in the number of drinks per day ( $P < 0.0001$ ), with respect to the number of drinks per day during the 28 days before randomization. The effect of baclofen 20 mg t.i.d. was greater than that of baclofen 10 mg t.i.d. ( $P = 0.0214$ , Wald test) showing a dose-effect relationship. Both doses of baclofen were well tolerated. Conclusion: This is provisional evidence of a dose-response effect for baclofen in the treatment of alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Baclofen](#)  
[\\*Drug Dosages](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 111. Predictors for the efficacy of naltrexone treatment in alcohol dependence: Sweet preference.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, May 2011, vol./is. 46/3(308-311), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (May-Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Laaksonen, E; Lahti, J; Sinclair, J. D; Heinala, P; Alho, H

**Correspondence Address:** Alho, H.: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, PO Box 30, Helsinki, Finland, 00271, hannu.alho@thl.fi

**Institution:** Laaksonen, E.: Department of General Practice, University of Turku, Turku, Finland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: To analyse the possible associations between sweet preference and the efficacy of naltrexone treatment of alcohol dependence. Methods: The preference for different concentrations of sucrose was evaluated in 78 participants diagnosed with alcohol dependence after treatment for 32 weeks with naltrexone or placebo without prior detoxification. Results: A significant difference between naltrexone and placebo groups was found in the association between the preference for higher sucrose concentrations and relapses to heavy drinking. Higher sweet preference was significantly related to successful treatment measures in the naltrexone group but not in the placebo group. Conclusion: Sweet preference has a strong correlation to treatment outcomes with naltrexone, and sweet preference might be used as a predictor for better treatment results in alcoholics. Our study offers one possible new explanation of the clinical observation that naltrexone is not effective for every patient. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Food Preferences](#)  
[\\*Naltrexone](#)  
[\\*Taste Perception](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 112. Level and change in alcohol consumption, depression and dysfunctional attitudes among females treated for alcohol addiction.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, May 2011, vol./is. 46/3(292-300), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (May-Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Gjestead, Rolf; Franck, Johan; Hagtvet, Knut A; Haver, Brit

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**Institution:** Gjestead, Rolf: Department of Clinical Medicine, Section for Psychiatry, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: To examine whether individual changes in alcohol consumption among female alcoholics under treatment are predicted by level of and changes in depression and dysfunctional attitudes. Method: A total of 120 women who were treated for alcohol addiction at the Karolinska Hospital in Stockholm (Sweden) were assessed twice over a 2-year period using the Depression scale from the Symptom Checklist-90, the Alcohol Use Inventory and the Dysfunctional Attitude Scale (DAS). Latent growth curve analysis was used. Results: Decrease in alcohol consumption, depression and dysfunctional attitude variables were found at group level. The results also showed significant individual variation in change. Changes in alcohol consumption were predicted by baseline alcohol drinking, as well as by level and changes in depression. Stronger reduction in depression was related to higher level of depression at baseline, and with reduction in dysfunctional attitudes. Different DAS sub-scales resulted in different magnitude of the model relations. Good treatment compliance was related to lower baseline level in depression, but also with higher baseline level in dysfunctional attitudes, and predicted stronger reduction in alcohol consumption. Conclusion: This paper shows the importance of incorporating both individual level and change in depression as predictors of change in alcohol consumption among subjects treated for alcohol addiction. Also, dysfunctional attitudes are both indirectly and directly related to treatment outcome. By incorporating alcohol consumption, depression and dysfunctional attitudes as targets of intervention, treatment compliance and outcome may be enhanced. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Depression \(Emotion\)](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 113. Urinary ethyl glucuronide and ethyl sulfate testing for detection of recent drinking in an outpatient treatment program for alcohol and drug dependence.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, May 2011, vol./is. 46/3(278-282), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (May-Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Dahl, Helen; Carlsson, Annette Voltaire; Hillgren, Kristina; Helander, Anders

**Correspondence Address:** Dahl, Helen: Karolinska University Laboratory, Clinical Chemistry C174, Stockholm, Sweden, SE-141 86

**Institution:** Dahl, Helen: Department of Laboratory Medicine, Karolinska University, Stockholm, Sweden

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: This study determined the information about recent alcohol consumption obtained when urinary ethyl glucuronide (EtG) and ethyl sulfate (EtS) were introduced as a routine test in outpatient treatment programs for alcohol and drug dependence. Patients and methods: Outpatients (21 men and 3 women) undergoing treatment for alcohol (N = 8) or drug (N = 10) dependence, or in methadone maintenance therapy (N = 6) volunteered for

the study. Twice weekly in connection with return visits to the unit, patients gave a urine sample and completed an anonymous single-question form about any drinking in the past 3 days. Urinary EtG and EtS were determined by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry. Results: Totally, 214 urine samples (4-14 samples/patient; mean 9) and 211 self-reports were collected over a 2-8-week period. Altogether 26% of the urine samples from 12 of 24 patients tested positive for EtG (0.5-434 mg/l) and/or EtS (0.1-87 mg/l). In one patient, samples were only positive for EtS. In 21% of 211 self-reports from 11 patients, alcohol ingestion was admitted in the past 3 days. In 87% of the 211 complete cases, the self-report information agreed with the EtG/EtS results (i.e. true positives and true negatives). The highest frequency of drinking was seen in the drug-dependent group with only 20% of the patients being abstinent according to both measures. This compares with 62.5% abstinence in the alcohol-dependent group and 50% in the methadone maintenance therapy group. Conclusion: Although based on a limited number of subjects, these results indicated that urinary EtG and EtS testing is a useful tool for objective identification of recent drinking in outpatients treated for alcohol and drug dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage Screening](#)  
[\\*Outpatient Treatment](#)  
[Chemicals](#)  
[Urine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 114. A parsimonious, integrative model of key psychological correlates of UK university students' alcohol consumption.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, May 2011, vol./is. 46/3(253-260), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (May-Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Atwell, Katie; Abraham, Charles; Duka, Theodora

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**Institution:** Atwell, Katie: University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: To examine the predictive utility of psychological correlates of alcohol consumption identified in previous (US-dominated) research for a UK student sample and construct an integrative model predictive of alcohol dependency in a sample of first-year undergraduate students. Methods: A self-report questionnaire completed by 230 students measured stable and modifiable correlates of alcohol dependence. Stable correlates included age when first regularly drinking (age of onset), personality traits and religiosity. Modifiable measures included drinking motives, self-efficacy, alcohol-related expectancies, prototype perceptions and normative beliefs. Results: The final multivariate model highlighted the importance of age of onset, sensation-seeking and a series of social cognitive measures including: social drinking motives, confidence in the ability to drink within government guidelines (self-efficacy) and the perceived quantity and frequency of alcohol consumed by university friends. Beta-coefficients indicated that self-efficacy and social drinking motives were particularly important predictors. A significant interaction was observed between age of onset and self-efficacy. Earlier onset was associated with higher levels of alcohol dependence for low and moderate, but not high levels of self-efficacy. Conclusion: The model presented here could be used to identify students at risk of alcohol dependence and inform the design of campus-based interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Prediction](#)  
[\\*Psychodynamics](#)  
[Models](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 115. Commentary: Personalized addiction treatment: How close are we?

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**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, May 2011, vol./is. 46/3(231-232), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (May-Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Oslin, David

**Correspondence Address:** Oslin, David: University of Pennsylvania, Treatment Research Center, 3600 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, oslin@upenn.edu

**Institution:** Oslin, David: University of Pennsylvania, Treatment Research Center, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Among addictive disorders, alcohol dependence is arguably the most common and disabling disorder and is often difficult to treat. Popular belief suggests that alcohol dependence is a matter of will power or lack of spirituality. Although cognition and social support play an important role in the treatment of addiction, neuroscience continues to shed light on other aspects of this disease. What is clear is that alcohol dependence is a heterogeneous disorder with many contributing factors. These factors vary from person to person and are known to have a major impact on treatment outcome. This variability, in part, has contributed to the development of new treatments. More specifically, research gains in understanding the heterogeneity of addiction, coupled with the availability of a wide range of treatments, have opened the door to the possibility of personalized approaches to treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Client Treatment Matching](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 116. How to conjugate the protection of the minor and the treatment of drug addicted parents.

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**Original Title:** Come coniugare la protezione dei minori ed il trattamento dei genitori tossicomani.

**Citation:** Terapia Familiare: Rivista Interdisciplinare di Ricerca e Intervento Relazionale, March 2011, vol./is. 95/(21-43), 0391-2868;1972-5442 (Mar 2011)

**Author(s):** Mazza, Roberto

**Institution:** Mazza, Roberto: Scuola di Psicoterapia "Mara Selvini Palazzoli" di Milano, Milano, Italy

**Language:** Italian

**Abstract:** The author reports the mediations gathered in more than ten year of clinical experience and supervision of public social workers engaged in protection, psychodiagnostic assessment, therapy of minor children of drug-addicted and their parents. Providers are faced with the difficult task of the interdisciplinary and inter-institutional collaboration,

with the aim to combine adults' treatment (the help processes), with the care and protection of children (control interventions). The objective of the paper is to offer patterns of reading and theoretical models derived from the more recent acquisition of the clinical research on drug addiction in relation to the family role. In conclusion the care of drug addicted parents and their children should always consider the inter generational perspective of the family approach and should involve also the original family. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Parental Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Psychodiagnosis](#)  
[\\*Social Workers](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 117. Children's loss of autonomy over smoking: The Global Youth Tobacco Survey.

**Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, May 2011, vol./is. 20/3(201-206), 0964-4563 (May 2011)

**Author(s):** Soteriades, Elpidoforos S; Spanoudis, George; Talias, Michael A; Warren, Charles W; DiFranza, Joseph R

**Correspondence Address:** DiFranza, Joseph R.: Department of Family Medicine and Community Health, 55 Lake Avenue, Worcester, MA, US, 01655, difranzj@ummhc.org

**Institution:** Soteriades, Elpidoforos S.: Cyprus Institute of Biomedical Sciences (CIBS), Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Nicosia, Cyprus

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Empirical data suggest that children with infrequent tobacco use have difficulty quitting smoking. Methods: Data were obtained from the nationally representative Global Youth Tobacco Survey of middle school students in Cyprus and Greece. Regression analyses examined associations between smoking frequency (smoking days per month or cigarettes smoked per day) and loss of autonomy (difficulty refraining from smoking). Results: The prevalence of lost autonomy was 40% among subjects who smoked 1 or 2 days/month and 41% among subjects who averaged less than one cigarette/day and increased in a dose-response pattern. Regression models derived from the Cyprus data were replicated by the Greek data. Conclusions: Two national surveys confirm previous reports of difficulty with smoking cessation with infrequent smoking. Since loss of autonomy is universally recognised as a core feature of addiction, our data indicate that young adolescents experience symptoms of nicotine addiction with infrequent tobacco use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Childhood Development](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Middle School Students](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 118. Tobacco and NIH: More than addiction.

**Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, May 2011, vol./is. 20/3(175-177), 0964-4563 (May 2011)

**Author(s):** Seffrin, John R; Brown, Nancy A; Connor, Charles D; Myers, Matthew L; Heaton, Cheryl; Richland, Jud

**Correspondence Address:** Seffrin, John R.: American Cancer Society, 250 Williams St NW, Suite 600, Atlanta, GA, US, 30303-1002, john.seffrin@cancer.org

**Institution:** Seffrin, John R.: American Cancer Society, Atlanta, GA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Smoking and other forms of tobacco use affect virtually every organ system. To see the range of effects one only needs to consider the chapter titles for the 2010 Report of the Surgeon General, How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease: The Biology and Behavioral Basis for Smoking-Attributable Disease: The Changing Cigarette, Chemistry and Toxicology of Cigarette Smoke and Biomarkers of Exposure and Harm, Nicotine Addiction, Cancer, Cardiovascular Diseases, Pulmonary Diseases, Reproductive and Developmental Effects. The National Institutes of Health (NIH), particularly the National Cancer Institute (NCI), the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) have supported extramural, and conducted intramural, research that has built the knowledge base that led to the conclusions in this report. They have also developed population-based and clinical interventions which have fueled the extraordinary reductions in tobacco-induced disease which we have experienced in the USA over the past half-century. Recognizing that smoking kills more people through heart, lung and vascular disease than cancer, the NHLBI has recently increased its efforts to contribute to the ongoing development of the knowledge base to reduce smoking. This paper briefly details current and suggested approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Government Agencies](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**119. Patterns of methylphenidate use and assessment of its abuse and diversion in two French administrative areas using a proxy of deviant behaviour determined from a reimbursement database: Main trends from 2005 to 2008.**

**Citation:** CNS Drugs, 2011, vol./is. 25/5(415-424), 1172-7047 (2011)

**Author(s):** Frauger, Elisabeth; Pauly, Vanessa; Natali, Francois; Pradel, Vincent; Reggio, Patrick; Coudert, Herve; Thirion, Xavier; Micallef, Joelle

**Correspondence Address:** Micallef, Joelle: CEIP-A de Marseille (PACA-Corse), Pharmacologie Clinique-264, rue Saint Pierre, Marseille, France, 13385, Cedex 5, joelle.micallef@mail.ap-hm.fr

**Institution:** Frauger, Elisabeth: Centre d'Evaluation et d'Information sur la Pharmacodependance-Addictovigilance, CEIP-A, CHU Timone,, Marseille, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Methylphenidate is a psychostimulant drug indicated for the treatment of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Its abuse and diversion have been previously described in specific populations, such as students; however, few studies investigating abuse and diversion among the overall population are available. Objectives: The aim of this study was to describe patterns of methylphenidate use and to explore the magnitude of its abuse and diversion in two French administrative areas using data from a reimbursement database. A proxy of 'deviant behaviour' was used for the abuse and diversion of methylphenidate, defined using the following parameters: total number of

defined daily doses (DDDs) of methylphenidate dispensed; number of different pharmacies seen for dispensing of methylphenidate; number of prescribers consulted for a prescription of methylphenidate; and number of dispensings of methylphenidate. Data from the reimbursement database were analysed by clustering methods. These data were assessed from 2005 to 2008. Method: The French General Health Insurance System (GHIS) database was used to obtain data on methylphenidate use in two French administrative areas. Individuals affiliated to the GHIS who had a prescription for methylphenidate reimbursed between 1 January and 31 March of 4 selected years (2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008) were included. After the first dispensing of methylphenidate for these individuals, all their dispensings (including methylphenidate and other psychoactive drugs) were monitored over a 9-month period. Following a descriptive analysis, a clustering method was used to identify different subgroups of subjects according to the methylphenidate consumer profile characteristics. Results: With regard to the number of patients who had a dispensing for methylphenidate during the first quarter of the year, an 84% increase was observed between 2005 (n = 640) and 2008 (n = 1175). The clustering method identified two subgroups. One of them was characterized by a higher number of dispensings, different prescribers and pharmacies and a greater total dispensed quantity, suggesting a deviant behaviour and, thus, possible abuse and diversion of methylphenidate. These subjects were older (aged 35.4 +/- 11.3 years) and were more frequently patients receiving benzodiazepines, antidepressants, antipsychotics and maintenance opioid treatment. The proportion of subjects with a deviant behaviour increased from 0.5% in 2005 to 2% in 2007 and then decreased to 1.2% in 2008. Conclusion: This method was able to assess the magnitude of methylphenidate abuse liability and to follow its evolution. The decrease in methylphenidate abuse and diversion seen between 2007 and 2008 can be explained by the enactment in April 2008 of specific regulations for prescription drugs (such as methylphenidate) that are deemed by the French government to have the potential for misuse; these regulations require the establishment of a 'contract of care' between the GHIS, prescriber and patient. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Adis Data Information BV; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methylphenidate](#)  
[\\*Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)  
[Databases](#)  
[Fee for Service](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 120. Pharmacotherapy for smoking cessation: Current advances and research topics.

**Citation:** CNS Drugs, 2011, vol./is. 25/5(371-382), 1172-7047 (2011)

**Author(s):** Raupach, Tobias; van Schayck, Constant P

**Correspondence Address:** Raupach, Tobias: Department of Cardiology and Pneumology, University Hospital Göttingen, Robert-Koch-Strasse 40, Göttingen, Germany, D-37075, raupach@med.uni-goettingen.de

**Institution:** Raupach, Tobias: Department of Cardiology and Pneumology, University Hospital Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Promoting smoking cessation is among the key medical interventions aimed at reducing worldwide morbidity and mortality in this century. Both behavioural counselling and pharmacotherapy have been shown to significantly increase long-term abstinence rates, and combining the two treatment modalities is recommended. This article provides an update on pharmacotherapy for smoking cessation in the general population. Current

first-line agents used to support quit attempts are nicotine replacement therapy (NRT), bupropion and varenicline. Research suggests that abstinence rates can be increased by combining different forms of NRT or simultaneously administering NRT and non-nicotine medications. New treatments targeting the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor as well as other pathophysiological pathways involved in nicotine addiction are being developed, with nicotine vaccines now being tested in phase III clinical trials. Among the numerous research topics currently addressed, pharmacogenetics and tailoring therapy to specific groups of smokers look most promising. However, substantial progress is unlikely to be made unless social gradients impeding effective treatment of all smokers are overcome. In addition, public smoking bans and reimbursement of medication costs are crucial in reducing the future burden of disease caused by smoking on a global level. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Adis Data Information BV; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 121. Community intervention of health education to internet addiction in high school students.

**Citation:** Chinese Mental Health Journal, May 2011, vol./is. 25/5(328-331), 1000-6729 (May 2011)

**Author(s):** Huang, Yue-Qin; Zhang, Xin-Qiao; Liu, Zhao-Rui

**Correspondence Address:** Huang, Yue-Qin: Peking University, Institute of Mental Health, Key Laboratory of Ministry of Health, Beijing, China, 100191, huangyq@bjmu.edu.cn

**Institution:** Huang, Yue-Qin: Peking University, Institute of Mental Health, Key Laboratory of Ministry of Health, Beijing, China

**Language:** Chinese

**Abstract:** Objective: Using health education model, a community intervention study to internet addiction was carried in high school students in Beijing to evaluate the effect on knowledge, attitude and practice of internet addiction. Method: Using stratify cluster sampling, 4,877 high schools students were randomly divided into intervention group and control group. The self-made questionnaire of Knowledge Attitude and Practice for Internet Addiction (KAPI) and Self-report Internet Using Scale (SIUS) were used to evaluate the effect of mental health education after intervention. Result: (1) The mean scores of SIUS of the intervention group were significantly lower than that of the non-intervention group. The mean scores of KAPI in the intervention group were significantly higher than that in the control group ( $P < 0.01$ ). (2) The differences of the SIUS and KAPI scores between pre-and post-intervention were higher in the intervention group than in the control group ( $P_s < 0.001$ ). (3) There was an increase of the knowledge and a decrease of incorrect attitude and behavior of internet addiction in the intervention group, while not in the control group. Conclusion: For the high risk population of internet addiction, health education intervention could improve awareness of internet addiction and promote proper internet use in high school students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Community Services](#)  
[\\*Health Education](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[High School Students](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**122. 'Meeting people where they're at': Experiences of family physicians engaging women who use illicit drugs.**

- Citation:** Annals of Family Medicine, May 2011, vol./is. 9/3(244-249), 1544-1709;1544-1717 (May-Jun 2011)
- Author(s):** Woolhouse, Susan; Brown, Judith Belle; Thind, Amardeep
- Correspondence Address:** Woolhouse, Susan: South Riverdale Community Health Centre, 955 Queen St E, Toronto, ON, US, M4M 3P3, swoolhouse@srchc.com
- Institution:** Woolhouse, Susan: South Riverdale Community Health Centre, Toronto, ON, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Purpose: There is little research exploring the experiences of family physicians caring for women who use illicit drugs. This study explores the experiences of these physicians in order to better understand the process of engaging these women in the patient-physician relationship. Methods: We conducted a phenomenologic, qualitative study using individual, in-depth interviews with 10 family physicians working in inner-city Toronto and Ottawa, Ontario. An iterative and interpretive analysis was used. Results: Three broad themes emerged from the analysis. The predominant theme was that of the patient-physician relationship, which consisted of 2 phases: the engagement phase and the maintenance phase. During the engagement phase, issues such as access and women's experiences of trauma and violence were evident and impeded participants' ability to engage with this population. As such, the patient-physician relationship during the engagement phase was tenuous. Trust and presence were paramount during this phase. Once a family physician engaged a woman, the transition to the maintenance phase was made. Within the maintenance phase, 2 subthemes were identified: continuity of care and "meeting people where they're at" (finding common ground). Conclusions: This study identified a 2-phase process of the patient-physician relationship from the perspective of family physicians caring for women using illicit drugs: the engagement and maintenance phases. Our findings identified strategies to support the patient-physician relationship during each of these phases that have implications for improving the health of these women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** North American Primary Care Research Group Annual Conference. Nov, 2008. Rio Grande. Puerto Rico. Findings from this study were presented at the aforementioned conference.
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Family Physicians](#)  
[\\*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)  
[Phenomenology](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)  
Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

**123. Cigar, marijuana, and blunt use among US adolescents: Are we accurately estimating the prevalence of cigar smoking among youth?**

- Citation:** Preventive Medicine: An International Journal Devoted to Practice and Theory, June 2011, vol./is. 52/6(475-476), 0091-7435 (Jun 1, 2011)
- Author(s):** Delnevo, Cristine D; Bover-Manderski, Michelle T; Hrywna, Mary
- Correspondence Address:** Delnevo, Cristine D.: University of Medicine, Center for Tobacco Surveillance and Evaluation Research, 335 George Street, Suite 2100, New Brunswick, NJ, US, 08901, delnevo@umdnj.edu
- Institution:** Delnevo, Cristine D.: University of Medicine, Center for Tobacco Surveillance and Evaluation Research, New Brunswick, NJ, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This paper examines whether blunt use contributes to an underestimation of cigar use using the 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), which included questions on cigars, marijuana and blunt use. We analyzed data from 36,044 adolescents and young adults, ages 12 through 25, who completed the 2007 NSDUH Cigars were comprehensively described to include cigars, cigarillos, and little cigars. Blunts were described as taking "some tobacco out of a cigar and replacing it with marijuana." We defined past month cigar and marijuana use as any use in the past 30 days. Overall, 8.6% of respondents between the ages of 12 and 25 reported past month use of cigars based on the standard definition while 13.4% reported past month use when the definition of cigar use included blunts. Our findings raise more questions than answers. Young people recognize blunts as a form of marijuana use but do not recognize it as cigar use. Indeed, consistent with other research, only one-third of blunt users classified themselves as a past month cigar user. Subsequently, we must recognize that while blunt smoking is a potential form of tobacco initiation and use, youth may not identify it as such. Blunt and cigar use needs further research including product testing to determine the extent of tobacco exposure from blunt use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Age Differences](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Marijuana Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 124. Cortical thickness, surface area, and volume of the brain reward system in alcohol dependence: Relationships to relapse and extended abstinence.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, June 2011, vol./is. 35/6(1187-1200), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Durazzo, Timothy C; Tosun, Duygu; Buckley, Shannon; Gazdzinski, Stefan; Mon, Anderson; Fryer, Susanna L; Meyerhoff, Dieter J

**Correspondence Address:** Durazzo, Timothy C.: Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Disease, San Francisco Veterans Administration Medical Center, 4150 Clement St. (114M), San Francisco, CA, US, 94121, timothy.durazzo@ucsf.edu

**Institution:** Durazzo, Timothy C.: Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Disease, San Francisco Veterans Administration Medical Center, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: At least 60% of those treated for an alcohol use disorder will relapse. Empirical study of the integrity of the brain reward system (BRS) is critical to understanding the mechanisms of relapse as this collection of circuits is implicated in the development and maintenance of all forms of addictive disorders. This study compared thickness, surface area, and volume in neocortical components of the BRS among nonsmoking light-drinking controls (controls), individuals who remained abstinent and those who relapsed after treatment. Methods: Seventy-five treatment-seeking alcohol-dependent individuals (abstinent for 7 +/- 3 days) and 43 controls completed 1.5T proton magnetic resonance imaging studies. Parcellated morphological data were obtained for following bilateral components of the BRS: rostral and caudal anterior cingulate cortex, insula, medial and lateral orbitofrontal cortex (OFC), rostral and caudal middle and superior frontal gyri, amygdala and hippocampus as well as for 26 other bilateral neocortical regions. Alcohol-dependent participants were followed over 12-months after baseline study and were classified as abstainers (no alcohol consumption; n = 24) and relapsers (any alcohol consumption; n = 51) at follow-up. Results: Relapsers and abstainers demonstrated lower cortical thickness in the vast majority of BRS regions as well as lower global thickness compared to controls. Relapsers had lower total BRS

surface area than both controls and abstainers, but abstainers were not significantly different from controls on any surface area measure. Relapsers demonstrated lower volumes than controls in the majority of regions, while abstainers showed lower volumes than controls in the superior frontal gyrus, insula, amygdala, and hippocampus, bilaterally. Relapsers exhibited smaller volumes than abstainers in the right rostral middle and caudal middle frontal gyri and the lateral OFC, bilaterally. In relapsers, lower baseline volumes and surface areas in multiple regions were associated with a greater magnitude of post-treatment alcohol consumption. Conclusions: Results suggest relapsers demonstrated morphological abnormalities in regions involved in the "top down" regulation/modulation of internal drive states, emotions, reward processing, and behavior, which may impart increased risk for the relapse/remit cycle that afflicts many with an alcohol use disorder. Results also highlight the importance of examining both cortical thickness and surface area to better understand the nature of regional volume loss frequently observed in alcohol use disorders. Results from this report are consistent with previous research implicating plastic neurobiological changes in the BRS in the maintenance of addictive disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Brain Size](#)  
[\\*Cerebral Cortex](#)  
[\\*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Sobriety](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 125. Long-term mortality of patients admitted to the hospital with alcohol withdrawal syndrome.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, June 2011, vol./is. 35/6(1180-1186), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Campos, Joaquin; Roca, Lorena; Gude, Francisco; Gonzalez-Quintela, Arturo

**Correspondence Address:** Gonzalez-Quintela, Arturo: Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital Clinico Universitario, Santiago de Compostela, Spain, 15706, arturo.gonzalez.quintela@usc.es

**Institution:** Campos, Joaquin: Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital Clinico Universitario, Santiago de Compostela, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Although it is well known that alcoholism increases long-term mortality, there is a paucity of data regarding long-term prognosis in alcoholic patients who have an episode of alcohol withdrawal syndrome (AWS). Methods: We studied a cohort of 1,265 individuals with severe AWS who were admitted to a single university hospital between 1996 and 2006. Median age was 49 years (range 18 to 89 years). A total of 1,085 (85.8%) were men. Median follow-up was 34 months (range 0 to 121 months). Survival of patients with AWS was compared with that of a reference cohort of 1,362 individuals from the same area. In addition, age- and sex-standardized mortality ratios were calculated using the general population from the region (Galicia, Spain) as the reference. Results: The risk of mortality was higher in the cohort of patients with AWS than in the reference cohort after adjusting for age, sex, and smoking (hazard ratio 12.7; 95% CI 9.1 to 17.6;  $p < 0.001$ ). The standardized mortality ratio in patients with AWS was 8.6 (95% CI 7.7 to 9.7). Age, smoking, serum creatinine, serum bilirubin, and prothrombin time at baseline were independently associated with mortality among patients with AWS. Conclusions: Long-term mortality is highly increased in patients who have a history of AWS. Liver and kidney dysfunction are independent predictors of long-term mortality in patients with AWS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Death and Dying](#)  
[\\*Ethanol](#)  
[\\*Syndromes](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)  
[Mortality Rate](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 126. Event-related potentials during visual target detection in treatment-naive active alcoholics.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, June 2011, vol./is. 35/6(1171-1179), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Fein, George; Andrew, Colin

**Correspondence Address:** Fein, George: Neurobehavioral Research Inc., 1585 Kapiolani Blvd. Ste. 1030, Honolulu, HI, US, 96814, george@nbresearch.com

**Institution:** Fein, George: Neurobehavioral Research Inc., Honolulu, HI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Reduced P3b event-related potentials (ERP) amplitude during visual target detection in alcoholics is a robust phenomenon. However, this finding is based primarily on samples of treated alcoholics, who comprise only about 25% of alcoholics. We studied visual target detection in a treatment-naive alcohol-dependent sample (TNAD) versus age and gender comparable nonalcoholic controls (NAC) to investigate whether reduced P3 amplitudes generalize to TNAD. Methods: EEGs were recorded from 74 TNAD and 63 age and gender comparable NAC during visual target detection. ANOVA was applied at midline electrodes to amplitudes and latencies of N2 and P3 ERP components during target and rare nontarget conditions. Results: Treatment-naive alcohol-dependent subjects had a modestly lower P3b amplitude ( $p = 0.05$ ) and a more robustly lower N2b amplitude ( $p = 0.29$ ). In the target condition, TNAD showed a significant reduction in P3b amplitude and a larger reduction in N2b amplitude, with these phenomena being independent of each other. Latencies to P3b, N2b, and P3a were earlier in TNAD than NAC, with this effect correlating with our reported effect of better attention in TNAD versus NAC. Conclusion: The significant reduction in P3b amplitude in TNAD suggests that this phenomenon is present in TNAD, but dramatically smaller than that observed in treated samples (we reported an effect over 5 times as large in treated long-term abstinent alcoholics). The N2b amplitude reduction (not present in long-term abstinent alcoholics) may reflect the effects of active alcohol abuse. Finally, the shorter latencies of these components in TNAD is associated with better scores on tests of attention and may reflect compensatory attentional effort in the context of active drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Signal Detection \(Perception\)](#)  
[\\*Visual Evoked Potentials](#)  
[Evoked Potentials](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 127. Changes in heart rate variability associated with acute alcohol consumption: Current knowledge and implications for practice and research.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, June 2011, vol./is. 35/6(1092-1105), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Romanowicz, Magdalena; Schmidt, John E; Bostwick, John M; Mrazek, David A; Karpyak, Victor M

**Correspondence Address:** Karpyak, Victor M.: Department of Psychiatry and Psychology, Mayo Clinic Rochester, 200 First Street SW, Rochester, MN, US, karpyak.victor@mayo.edu

**Institution:** Romanowicz, Magdalena: Department of Psychiatry and Psychology, Mayo Clinic College of Medicine, Rochester, MN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Alcohol consumption is associated with a broad array of physiologic and behavioral effects including changes in heart rate. However, the physiologic mechanisms of alcohol effects and the reasons for individual differences in the cardiac response remain unknown. Measuring changes in resting heart rate (measured as beats/min) has not been found to be as sensitive to alcohol's effects as changes in heart rate variability (HRV). HRV is defined as fluctuations in interbeat interval length which reflect the heart's response to extracardiac factors that affect heart rate. HRV allows simultaneous assessment of both sympathetic and parasympathetic activity and the interplay between them. Increased HRV has been associated with exercise and aerobic fitness, while decreased HRV has been associated with aging, chronic stress, and a wide variety of medical and psychiatric disorders. Decreased HRV has predictive value for mortality in general population samples and patients with myocardial infarction and used as an indicator of altered autonomic function. A significant inverse correlation was found between HRV and both the severity of depression and the duration of the depressive episode. HRV analysis provides insights into mechanisms of autonomic regulation and is extensively used to clarify relationships between depression and cardiovascular disease. This article will review the methodology of HRV measurements and contemporary knowledge about effects of acute alcohol consumption on HRV. Potential implications of this research include HRV response to alcohol that could serve as a marker for susceptibility to alcoholism. At present however there is almost no research data supporting this hypothesis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Behavior Change](#)  
[\\*Heart Rate](#)  
[Acute Alcoholic Intoxication](#)  
[Chronic Stress](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 128. Alcohol, smoking, and drug use among Inuit women of childbearing age during pregnancy and the risk to children.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, June 2011, vol./is. 35/6(1081-1091), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Muckle, Gina; Laflamme, Dominique; Gagnon, Jocelyne; Boucher, Olivier; Jacobson, Joseph L; Jacobson, Sandra W

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**Institution:** Muckle, Gina: Public Health Research Unit, CHUQ-Laval University Medical Research Center, Quebec City, PQ, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Alcohol consumption during pregnancy, a known teratogen often associated with drug use and smoking is a well-known public health concern. Aim: This study provides prevalence data for alcohol, smoking, and illicit drug use before, during, and after pregnancy among Inuit. Factors associated with alcohol use are also identified. Methods: Two hundred and eight Inuit women from Arctic Quebec were interviewed at mid-pregnancy, and at 1 and 11 months postpartum to provide descriptive data on smoking, alcohol, and drug use during pregnancy, and the year before and after

pregnancy. Sociodemographic and family characteristics potentially associated with alcohol use were documented. Results: Ninety-two percent of the women reported smoking and 61% reported drinking during pregnancy. Episodes of binge drinking during pregnancy were reported by 62% of the alcohol users, which correspond to 38% of pregnant women. Thirty-six percent of the participants reported using marijuana during pregnancy. Alcohol use and binge drinking during pregnancy were more likely to be reported by women who lived in less crowded houses, had a better knowledge of a second language, drank alcohol more often and in larger amounts prior to pregnancy, and used illicit drugs. Binge drinkers were more likely to be single women and to have had fewer previous pregnancies. Postpartum distress and violence were more likely to be experienced by women who used alcohol during pregnancy. Binge drinking during pregnancy was best predicted by drinking habits before pregnancy, maternal symptoms of depression, the use of illicit drugs during pregnancy, and the number of young children living with the mother. Conclusions: These results confirm that alcohol is a major risk factor to maternal and child health in this population, underscoring the need for culturally relevant and effective prevention programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Binge Drinking](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Inuit](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 129. Subcortical volumes in long-term abstinent alcoholics: Associations with psychiatric comorbidity.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, June 2011, vol./is. 35/6(1067-1080), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Sameti, Mohammad; Smith, Stan; Patenaude, Brian; Fein, George

**Correspondence Address:** Fein, George: Neurobehavioral Research, Inc., 1585 Kapiolani Blvd, Suite 1030, Honolulu, HI, US, 96814, george@nbresearch.com

**Institution:** Sameti, Mohammad: Neurobehavioral Research, Inc., Honolulu, HI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Research in chronic alcoholics on memory, decision-making, learning, stress, and reward circuitry has increasingly highlighted the importance of subcortical brain structures. In addition, epidemiological studies have established the pervasiveness of co-occurring psychiatric diagnoses in alcoholism. Subcortical structures have been implicated in externalizing pathology, including alcohol dependence, and in dysregulated stress and reward circuitry in anxiety and mood disorders and alcohol dependence. Most studies have focused on active or recently detoxified alcoholics, while subcortical structures in long-term abstinent alcoholics (LTAA) have remained relatively uninvestigated. Methods: Structural MRI was used to compare volumes of 8 subcortical structures (lateral ventricles, thalamus, caudate, putamen, pallidum, hippocampus, amygdala, and nucleus accumbens) in 24 female and 28 male LTAA (mean abstinence = 6.3 years, mean age = 46.6 years) and 23 female and 25 male nonalcoholic controls (NAC) (mean age = 45.6 years) to explore relations between subcortical brain volumes and alcohol use measures in LTAA and relations between subcortical volumes and psychiatric diagnoses and symptom counts in LTAA and NAC. Results: We found minimal differences between LTAA and NAC in subcortical volumes. However, in LTAA, but not NAC, volumes of targeted subcortical structures were smaller in individuals with versus without comorbid lifetime or current psychiatric diagnoses, independent of lifetime alcohol consumption. Conclusions: Our finding of minimal differences in subcortical volumes between LTAA and NAC is consistent with LTAA never having had volume

deficits in these regions. However, given that imaging studies have frequently reported smaller subcortical volumes in active and recently detoxified alcoholics compared to controls, our results are also consistent with the recovery of subcortical volumes with sustained abstinence. The finding of persistent smaller subcortical volumes in LTAA, but not NAC, with comorbid psychiatric diagnoses, suggests that the smaller volumes are a result of the combined effects of chronic alcohol dependence and psychiatric morbidity and suggests that a comorbid psychiatric disorder (even if not current) interferes with the recovery of subcortical volumes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Brain Size](#)  
[\\*Cerebral Cortex](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[Decision Making](#)  
[Learning](#)  
[Rewards](#)  
[Sobriety](#)  
[Stress](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 130. Differential expression of 14-3-3 isoforms in human alcoholic brain.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, June 2011, vol./is. 35/6(1041-1049), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** MacKay, Rachel K; Colson, Natalie J; Dodd, Peter R; Lewohl, Joanne M

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**Institution:** MacKay, Rachel K.: Griffith Health Institute and School of Medical Sciences, Griffith University, Southport, QLD, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Neuropathological damage as a result of chronic alcohol abuse often results in the impairment of cognitive function. The damage is particularly marked in the frontal cortex. The 14-3-3 protein family consists of 7 proteins, beta , gamma , epsilon , zeta , eta , theta , and sigma , encoded by 7 distinct genes. They are highly conserved molecular chaperones with roles in the regulation of metabolism, signal transduction, cell-cycle control, protein trafficking, and apoptosis. They may also play an important role in neurodegeneration in chronic alcoholism. Methods: We used real-time PCR to measure the expression of 14-3-3 mRNA transcripts in both the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and motor cortex of human brains obtained at autopsy. Results: We found significantly lower 14-3-3beta , gamma , and theta expression in both cortical areas of alcoholics, but no difference in 14-3-3zeta expression, and higher expression of 14-3-3sigma in both areas. Levels of 14-3-3zeta and epsilon transcripts were significantly lower only in alcoholic motor cortex. Conclusions: Altered 14-3-3 expression could contribute to synaptic dysfunction and altered neurotransmission in chronic alcohol misuse by human subjects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Brain](#)  
[\\*Gene Expression](#)  
[\\*Proteins](#)  
[Apoptosis](#)  
[Cognitive Impairment](#)

Neuropathology  
Neurodegeneration

Source: PsycINFO

### 131. Forgiveness therapy: A clinical intervention for chronic disease.

**Citation:** Journal of Religion and Health, June 2011, vol./is. 50/2(240-247), 0022-4197;1573-6571 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Elliott, Barbara A

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**Institution:** Elliott, Barbara A.: Department of Family Medicine and Community Health, University of Minnesota Medical School, Duluth, MN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Every year, chronic illnesses result in significant costs, disability and deaths. Efforts to understand the causes, treatments and management possibilities for chronic illnesses are ongoing. Some chronic conditions, including addictions, obesity, mental health circumstances, COPD and cirrhosis, have been identified as health conditions with social and interpersonal etiologies. Recent research documents that these conditions are related to adverse early life experience; treatment and prevention of these chronic conditions remains challenging. Concurrent research investigating forgiveness interventions has been reported in the counseling therapy literature, which may have enormous personal and public health impact. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Chronic Illness](#)  
[\\*Counseling](#)  
[\\*Early Experience](#)  
[\\*Forgiveness](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

### 132. Reemphasizing the role of fructose intake as a risk factor for dementia.

**Citation:** The Journals of Gerontology: Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, May 2011, vol./is. 66A/5(534-536), 1079-5006;1758-535X (May 2011)

**Author(s):** Siervo, M; Wells, J. C. K; Brayne, C; Stephan, B. C. M

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**Institution:** Siervo, M.: Nutrition Physiology, Department of Neuroscience, University of Naples, Naples, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The authors state their article aimed to raise awareness of the potential deleterious effects of fructose intake on cognitive function because this is an area worthy of serious consideration, given the real importance of dementia in aging societies. It also raises key issues on the validity of the assessment of fructose intake and on the potential addictive properties of fructose to which they would like to respond. The manuscript explicitly focused on fructose, energy, and other macro nutrient intake reported in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES) as this provides estimates of dietary intake at the individual level. Results from animal studies are used, as expected, as a matter of course in toxicology and their results used in the controlled release of novel

compounds for human exposure. Thus the article had the main aim to stimulate discussion and research on the effects of fructose on cognition in humans, not to give definitive conclusions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognition](#)  
[\\*Dementia](#)  
[\\*Food Intake](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Aging](#)  
[Cognitive Ability](#)  
[Experimentation](#)  
[Nutrition](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 133. Review of Responding to Drug Misuse: Research and Policy Priorities in Health and Social Care.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, December 2010, vol./is. 71/12(1703), 0160-6689 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Westermeyer, Joseph

**Institution:** Westermeyer, Joseph: University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, MN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Responding to Drug Misuse: Research and Policy Priorities in Health and Social Care edited by Susanne MacGregor (see record 2009-20448-000). The book describes and evaluates the 10-year drug strategy "Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain," undertaken from 1998 to 2008 in the United Kingdom. The first several chapters cover the political, philosophical, and financial foundations of this massive effort, undertaken to increase community safety, reduce drug use by the young, and ameliorate the harm associated with drug use. The middle several chapters address the services offered by various programs that were already in operation and whose efforts were expanded via new government funding. Interwoven with these are chapters on comorbidity and epidemiology. The final several chapters cover newly identified problems that will require novel solutions going forward: eg, long waiting times for services, patients' leaving care prematurely, ecological barriers to treatment, and the overlooked needs of children whose parents are abusing drugs. A final chapter reviews the challenges that new legislation, health planners, and program directors must confront. Notwithstanding its limitations, the 10-year, well-funded national program did set specific goals that could be evaluated. The UK program succeeded in reducing crime and in improving the health of some drug users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[\\*Social Services](#)  
[\\*Health Care Policy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO