

# Search Results

## Table of Contents

---

Search History .....	page 4
1. On the potential implications of reports of fictitious drug use for survey research on juvenile delinquency. .....	page 5
2. High prevalence of previous arrests for illicit drug use and/or impaired driving among drivers killed in motor vehicle crashes in Sweden with amphetamine in blood at autopsy. ....	page 5
3. Relationship-level analysis of drug users' anticipated changes in risk behavior following HIV vaccination. .....	page 6
4. Maternal substance use and Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome: A descriptive study. ....	page 6
5. Responsible and controlled use: Older cannabis users and harm reduction. ....	page 7
6. Emerging patterns of crack use in Mexico City. ....	page 8
7. Gender differences in planning ability and hepatitis C virus among people who inject drugs. ....	page 8
8. Assessment of pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic interactions between albumin-fused mutated butyrylcholinesterase and intravenously administered cocaine in recreational cocaine users. ....	page 9
9. Sexual orientation and substance use: The moderation of parental attachment. ....	page 10
10. Discrimination and ethnic identity as predictors of substance use and delinquency among immigrant adolescents from the FSU and Ethiopia in Israel. ....	page 10
11. Association of school, family, and mental health characteristics with suicidal ideation among Korean adolescents. .....	page 11
12. Boredom prone or nothing to do? Distinguishing between state and trait leisure boredom and its association with substance use in South African adolescents. ....	page 11
13. Substance-use and sexual harm reduction strategies of methamphetamine-using men who have sex with men and inject drugs. ....	page 12
14. Development of legal highs. ....	page 12
15. Prevalence and predictors of hookah use in US Air Force military recruits. ....	page 13
16. Women's drinking decisions in sexually risky situations: Effects of a low level of intoxication. ....	page 13
17. Adolescent substance use: The role of demographic marginalization and socioemotional distress. ....	page 14
18. Dry eye related to commonly used new antidepressants. ....	page 14
19. Well-being and problematic Facebook use. ....	page 15
20. Relationships and associations between video game and Internet addictions: Is tolerance a symptom seen in all conditions. ....	page 15
21. Analytic flexibility in the evaluation of the Drug Education in Victoria Schools (DEVS) programme. ....	page 16
22. Integration of technology-based behavioral health interventions in substance abuse and addiction services. .....	page 16
23. Thinking about smoking: A novel approach to describing cognitive style profiles. ....	page 17
24. Academic stress and Internet addiction from general strain theory framework. ....	page 17
25. Cue-induced craving in patients with cocaine use disorder predicts cognitive control deficits toward cocaine cues. .....	page 18
26. Higher impulsivity after exposure to the internet for individuals with high but not low levels of self-reported problematic Internet behaviours. ....	page 19
27. Establishing alignment in Aphasia couples therapy in a woman with Wernicke's Aphasia: A case study. .....	page 19

28. Mindfulness, explicit and implicit alcohol expectancies in alcohol dependent and non-alcohol dependent adults. ....	page 19
29. Development and content validity of a screening instrument for gaming addiction in adolescents: The Gaming Addiction Identification Test (GAIT). ....	page 20
30. Annual rates of appearing unconscious in the emergency department, among low income housed, homeless and alcohol dependent men. ....	page 21
31. The role of religion in the recovery from alcohol and substance abuse among Jordanian adults. ....	page 21
32. Sex differences in the latent class structure of alcohol use disorder: Does (dis)aggregation of indicators matter? ....	page 21
33. The development of Addiction-Prone Personality traits in biological and adoptive families. ....	page 22
34. Greater avoidance of a heroin-paired taste cue is associated with greater escalation of heroin self-administration in rats. ....	page 22
35. Brain pathways to recovery from alcohol dependence. ....	page 23
36. Type and severity of intimate partner violence and its relationship with PTSD in HIV-infected women. ....	page 23
37. Drinking beyond a lifetime: New and emerging insights into paternal alcohol exposure on subsequent generations. ....	page 24
38. Personality traits of problem gamblers with and without alcohol dependence. ....	page 25
39. Rejoinder to Dennis Gorman's critique of: "Preventing alcohol harm: Early results from a cluster randomised, controlled trial in Victoria, Australia of comprehensive harm minimisation school drug education". ....	page 25
40. Addictive Internet use and parenting patterns among secondary school students in Guangzhou and Hong Kong. ....	page 26
41. Serum brain-derived neurotrophic factor levels in relation to comorbid depression and cytokine levels in Nepalese men with alcohol-use disorders. ....	page 26
42. Understanding smoking after acute illness: An application of the sentinel event method. ....	page 27
43. Pre-conditioned place preference treatment of chloral hydrate interrupts the rewarding effect of morphine. ....	page 27
44. The influence of paternal and maternal major depressive disorder on offspring psychiatric disorders. ....	page 28
45. Exploring depression and problematic Internet use among college females: A multisite study. ....	page 28
46. "Food addiction is real". The effects of exposure to this message on self-diagnosed food addiction and eating behaviour. ....	page 29
47. Delirium associated with griseofulvin and disulfiram coadministration. ....	page 29
48. A minority stress—emotion regulation model of sexual compulsivity among highly sexually active gay and bisexual men. ....	page 30
49. The impact of sensation seeking on the relationship between attention deficit/hyperactivity symptoms and severity of internet addiction risk. ....	page 31
50. Is Motivational Interviewing Effective at Reducing Alcohol Misuse in Young Adults? A Critical Review of Foxcroft et al. (2014). ....	page 31
51. Medicaid coverage of medications to treat alcohol and opioid dependence. ....	page 32
52. Role of $\alpha 5$ -containing nicotinic receptors in neuropathic pain and response to nicotine. ....	page 32
53. Extinction and reinstatement to cocaine-associated cues in male and female juvenile rats and the role of D1 dopamine receptor. ....	page 33
54. Corticotropin-releasing factor 1 receptor mediates the activity of the reward system evoked by morphine-induced conditioned place preference. ....	page 33
55. Traumatic brain injury, driver aggression and motor vehicle collisions in Canadian adults. ....	page 34
56. 'Allowing the right' and its currency in managing drug stigma in Greece. ....	page 35
57. Novel halogenated derivatives of JWH-018: Behavioral and binding studies in mice. ....	page 35

58. Analysis of connectivity in NeuCube spiking neural network models trained on EEG data for the understanding of functional changes in the brain: A case study on opiate dependence treatment. ....	page 36
59. A series of meta-analytic tests of the depletion effect: Self-control does not seem to rely on a limited resource. ....	page 36
60. Role of the D3 dopamine receptor in nicotine sensitization. ....	page 37
61. Prefrontal cortex gates acute morphine action on dopamine neurons in the ventral tegmental area. ....	page 37
62. Blockage of acquisition and expression of morphine-induced conditioned place preference in rats due to activation of glutamate receptors type II/III in nucleus accumbens. ....	page 38
63. Discriminative stimulus effects of morphine and oxycodone in the absence and presence of acetic acid in male and female C57Bl/6 mice. ....	page 38
64. Agonist and antagonist effects of cytisine in vivo. ....	page 39
65. Sex differences in GABABR-GIRK signaling in layer 5/6 pyramidal neurons of the mouse prelimbic cortex. ....	page 40
66. Acute responses to opioidergic blockade as a biomarker of hedonic eating among obese women enrolled in a mindfulness-based weight loss intervention trial. ....	page 40
67. Defining greed. ....	page 41
68. Video game addiction, engagement and symptoms of stress, depression and anxiety: The mediating role of coping. ....	page 41
69. Cortical glun2b deletion attenuates punished suppression of food reward-seeking. ....	page 42
70. Substance p in the anterior thalamic paraventricular nucleus: Promotion of ethanol drinking in response to orexin from the hypothalamus. ....	page 42
71. Genetic influences on delay discounting in smokers: Examination of a priori candidates and exploration of dopamine-related haplotypes. ....	page 43

## Search History

---

1. PsycInfo; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE; 39753 results.
2. PsycInfo; addict\*.ti,ab; 37548 results.
3. PsycInfo; 1 OR 2; 67864 results.

**1. On the potential implications of reports of fictitious drug use for survey research on juvenile delinquency.**

- Citation:** International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, Aug 2015, vol. 59, no. 9, p. 986-1005, 0306-624X (Aug 2015)
- Author(s):** Meldrum, Ryan Charles; Piquero, Alex R.
- Abstract:** A variety of methodological issues have been raised over self-reports of delinquency and its correlates. In this study, we call attention to the provision of untruthful information and provide an investigation of this issue using a survey item that assesses a respondent's use of a fictitious drug in relation to reports of delinquency and traditional criminological correlates. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were conducted based on data drawn from a probability sample of middle and high school students in Florida. Results show (a) there are important differences on key criminological variables between respondents who report use of a fictitious drug and those who do not; (b) the internal consistency of a variety index of delinquency is particularly sensitive to the inclusion of respondents reporting the use of a fictitious drug; and (c) the effect size of some criminological variables on delinquency may be sensitive to controlling for reports of fictitious drug use. Overall, the inclusion of fictitious drug use items within etiological models may serve as a useful approach to further establishing the reliability and validity of information provided by survey respondents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Surveys](#)  
[Deception](#)  
[Test Validity](#)  
[Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Self Report](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

**2. High prevalence of previous arrests for illicit drug use and/or impaired driving among drivers killed in motor vehicle crashes in Sweden with amphetamine in blood at autopsy.**

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, Aug 2015, vol. 26, no. 8, p. 790-793, 0955-3959 (Aug 2015)
- Author(s):** Jones, Alan Wayne; Holmgren, Anita; Ahlner, Johan
- Abstract:** Background: Amphetamine, and to a lesser extent the secondary amine methamphetamine, are major recreational drugs of abuse in Sweden. These central stimulant amines are identified in blood from roughly 50% of people arrested for driving under the influence of drugs (DUID). However, much less information is available about the presence of amphetamine in blood of drivers killed in road-traffic crashes. Methods: This retrospective 10-year study (2001–2010) used a forensic toxicology database (TOXBASE) to retrieve information about road-traffic crashes when the driver had amphetamine and/or methamphetamine in autopsy blood. Forensic toxicology results were available from over 95% of all drivers killed on Swedish roads during this 10-year period. Results: Amphetamine was present in the blood of 106 drivers (3.9%) either alone or together with other psychoactive substances (e.g. alcohol, cannabis, diazepam, alprazolam, etc.). The vast majority of fatalities were male (95%) with a mean age ( $\pm$ standard deviation) of 37 $\pm$ 11.4 years (range 16–67 years). The mean (median) and highest concentrations of amphetamine in femoral blood were 1.36mg/L (1.0mg/L) and 6.74mg/L, respectively. Many of the victims (75%) had been arrested previously for use of illicit drugs or DUID. The median number of previous arrests was 4 (range 0–83) and amphetamine or methamphetamine were among the drugs identified in blood samples from 89% of cases (0–100%). Conclusion: The high prevalence of repeat DUID offending and/or use of illicit drugs among the drivers killed in road-traffic crashes suggests that an early intervention and treatment for stimulant abuse might have been more beneficial than conventional punishments for such drug-related crimes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Death and Dying](#)  
[Legal Arrest](#)  
[Amphetamine](#)  
[Drivers](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Driving Under the Influence](#)  
[Autopsy](#)  
[Motor Traffic Accidents](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in *International Journal of Drug Policy*  
 Available from Elsevier in *International Journal of Drug Policy*  
 Available from Elsevier in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

### 3. Relationship-level analysis of drug users' anticipated changes in risk behavior following HIV vaccination.

**Citation:** AIDS Care, Aug 2015, vol. 27, no. 8, p. 1000-1004, 0954-0121 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Young, April M.; Halgin, Daniel S.; Havens, Jennifer R.

**Abstract:** Formative research into the behavioral factors surrounding HIV vaccine uptake is becoming increasingly important as progress is made in HIV vaccine development. Given that the first vaccines on the market are likely to be partially effective, risk compensation (i.e., increased risk behavior following vaccination) may present a concern. This study characterized the relationships in which HIV vaccine-related risk compensation is most likely to occur using dyadic data collected from people who use drugs, a high-risk group markedly underrepresented in extant literature. Data were collected from 433 drug users enrolled in a longitudinal study in the USA. Respondents were asked to provide the first name and last initial of individuals with whom they had injected drugs and/or had sex during the past six months. For each partner, respondents reported their likelihood of increasing risk behavior if they and/or their partner received an HIV vaccine. Using generalized linear mixed models, relationship-level correlates to risk compensation were examined. In bivariate analysis, risk compensation was more likely to occur between partners who have known each other for a shorter time (odds ratio [OR] = 0.95, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.90–0.99,  $p = 0.028$ ) and between those who inject drugs and have sex together (OR = 2.52, CI: 1.05–6.04,  $p = 0.039$ ). In relationships involving risk compensation, 37% involved partners who had known each other for a year or less compared to only 13% of relationships not involving risk compensation. Adjusting for other variables, duration (OR: 0.95, CI: 0.90–1.00,  $p = 0.033$ ) was associated with risk compensation intent. These analyses suggest that risk compensation may be more likely to occur in less established relationships and between partners engaging in more than one type of risk behavior. These data provide further support for the need to expand measures of risk compensation in HIV vaccine preparedness studies to assess not only if people will change their behavior, but also with whom. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [AIDS](#)  
[Immunization](#)  
[Safe Sex](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Risk Assessment](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 4. Maternal substance use and Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome: A descriptive study.

**Citation:** Maternal and Child Health Journal, Aug 2015, vol. 19, no. 8, p. 1756-1765, 1092-7875 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** McQueen, Karen A.; Murphy-Oikonen, Jodie; Desaulniers, Lindsay

**Abstract:** Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) is one of the primary negative effects of substance use during pregnancy. The exact statistics regarding NAS and substance use during

pregnancy are difficult to determine due to underreporting, especially in the context of pregnancy. Similarly, little is known regarding whether the severity of NAS differs based on substance exposure. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of NAS and types of substance use during pregnancy, and determine whether the presentation of NAS symptoms differ based on the type of substance. A retrospective chart review was conducted over a one year period at a tertiary care hospital. One hundred thirty-one mother-infant pairs met the inclusion criteria of documented NAS scores using the Modified Finnegan Scoring Tool and substance use during pregnancy. The results identified a high prevalence of NAS (8.7 %) primarily as a result of exposure to illicit opioids and/or to methadone as the treatment for opioid addiction. In addition, more than half the women on methadone maintenance treatment continued to use additional substances primarily opiates. Infants who were exposed to methadone experienced more severe NAS compared to infants not exposed to methadone including higher peak scores, prolonged NAS treatment, and length of stay. Given the severity of symptoms of the methadone exposed infants and the high rate of opioid use with methadone treatment, evidence-based interventions are required to decrease the negative effects of NAS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Pregnancy Outcomes](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Fetal Alcohol Syndrome](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Methadone](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 5. Responsible and controlled use: Older cannabis users and harm reduction.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, Aug 2015, vol. 26, no. 8, p. 709-718, 0955-3959 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Lau, Nicholas; Sales, Paloma; Averill, Sheigla; Murphy, Fiona; Sato, Sye-Ok; Murphy, Sheigla

**Abstract:** Background: Cannabis use is becoming more accepted in mainstream society. In this paper, we use Zinberg's classic theoretical framework of drug, set, and setting to elucidate how older adult cannabis users managed health, social and legal risks in a context of normalized cannabis use. Methods: We present selected findings from our qualitative study of Baby Boomer (born 1946–1964) cannabis users in the San Francisco Bay Area. Data collection consisted of a recorded, in-depth life history interview followed by a questionnaire and health survey. Qualitative interviews were analyzed to discover the factors of cannabis harm reduction from the users' perspectives. Results: Interviewees made harm reduction choices based on preferred cannabis derivatives and routes of administration, as well as why, when, where, and with whom to use. Most interviewees minimized cannabis-related harms so they could maintain social functioning in their everyday lives. Responsible and controlled use was described as moderation of quantity and frequency of cannabis used, using in appropriate settings, and respect for non-users. Users contributed to the normalization of cannabis use through normification. Conclusion: Participants followed rituals or cultural practices, characterized by sanctions that helped define "normal" or "acceptable" cannabis use. Users contributed to cannabis normalization through their harm reduction methods. These cultural practices may prove to be more effective than formal legal prohibitions in reducing cannabis-related harms. Findings also suggest that users with access to a regulated market (medical cannabis dispensaries) were better equipped to practice harm reduction. More research is needed on both cannabis culture and alternative routes of administration as harm reduction methods. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Aging](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[Drug Legalization](#)  
[Society](#)  
[Harm Reduction](#)  
[Drug Usage Attitudes](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)  
Available from Elsevier in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)  
Available from Elsevier in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

#### 6. Emerging patterns of crack use in Mexico City.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, Aug 2015, vol. 26, no. 8, p. 739-745, 0955-3959 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Valdez, Avelardo; Kaplan, Charles; Nowotny, Kathryn M.; Natera-Rey, Guillermina; Cepeda, Alice

**Abstract:** Background: Recent studies in Mexico have documented a significant increase in crack cocaine use, indicating the potential for an emerging drug epidemic. Methods: Ethnographic observations and interviews were used describe the profiles and patterns of use among street-recruited crack users in Mexico City. The data came from an international research collaboration funded by the National Institutes of Health. Results: A polythetic typology was developed based on five dimensions central to categorizing patterns of crack use behavior: frequency of use, duration of use, context, social networks, and social contracts. Four types of users were discovered applying these dimensions: dabblers, stable users, crack heads, and old heads. Although several similarities were documented between patterns of crack use in Mexico and those in the United States and Western Europe, several key aspects distinguished crack users in this population: (1) self-regulated use; (2) non-linear progression of crack; and (3) the influence of the dimensions pertaining to setting, social networks, and social contract as contributing to understanding of the previous two. Further, we provide a discussion of how specific contextual factors in Mexico may be giving rise to these emerging patterns. Conclusion: Compared to the U.S. and Europe, this study finds that the majority of crack users were able to self-regulate their use without major disruption to daily social functioning. As crack use spreads in Mexico and other Latin American countries, we need to recognize the importance of social context in developing more tailored health and social responses that are specific to these developing countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Epidemics](#)  
[Crack Cocaine](#)  
[Marginalization](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Self Regulation](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)  
Available from Elsevier in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)  
Available from Elsevier in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

#### 7. Gender differences in planning ability and hepatitis C virus among people who inject drugs.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, Aug 2015, vol. 47, p. 33-37, 0306-4603 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Scheidell, J. D.; Khan, M. R.; Clifford, L. M.; Dunne, E. M.; Keen, L. D., II; Latimer, W. W.

**Abstract:** Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is primarily spread through risky injection practices, including sharing needles, cookers, cottons, rinse water, and the practice of backloading. An important aspect of harm reduction for people who inject drugs (PWID) is to identify factors that contribute to safer injection. Planning ability may influence risky injection practices and gender differences in factors that drive injection practices indicate a need to examine associations between planning and injection behaviors in men versus women. Data from the NEURO-HIV Epidemiologic Study was restricted to those who had ever injected in their lifetime (n = 456). Impaired planning ability was assessed with the Tower of London and defined as a standardized total excess move score below the 10th percentile. We used logistic regression to estimate the gender-specific adjusted odds ratios

(AOR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for associations between impaired planning, each injection practice, and biologically-confirmed HCV. Impaired planning ability was associated with sharing needles (AOR = 2.93, 95% CI: 1.33, 6.47), cookers (AOR = 3.13, 95% CI: 1.22, 8.02), cottons (AOR = 2.89, 95% CI: 1.23, 6.78), rinse water (AOR = 2.43, 95% CI: 1.15, 5.14), and backloading (AOR = 2.68, 95% CI: 1.26, 5.70) and HCV (AOR = 3.42, 95% CI: 1.03, 11.38) among men. Planning ability was not significantly associated with the injection behaviors or HCV among women, suggesting that other factors likely contribute to risky injection practices. Interventions to promote harm reduction among PWID should ascertain and strengthen planning ability. Women may have additional barriers to practicing safe injection beyond impaired planning abilities, which should also be addressed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Injections](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Hepatitis](#)  
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Needle Sharing](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### **8. Assessment of pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic interactions between albumin-fused mutated butyrylcholinesterase and intravenously administered cocaine in recreational cocaine users.**

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, Aug 2015, vol. 35, no. 4, p. 396-405, 0271-0749 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Shram, Megan J.; Cohen-Barak, Orit; Chakraborty, Bijan; Bassan, Merav; Schoedel, Kerri A.; Hallak, Hussein; Eyal, Eli; Weiss, Sivan; Gilgun, Yossi; Sellers, Edward M.; Faulkner, Janice; Spiegelstein, Ofer

**Abstract:** Introduction: Cocaine dependence presents a major public health issue, and to date, no pharmacotherapies are approved for its treatment. TV-1380 is a novel recombinant albumin-fused mutated butyrylcholinesterase (Albu-BChE) that has increased catalytic efficiency for cocaine compared with wild-type BChE and therefore has the potential to facilitate abstinence in cocaine-dependent subjects by decreasing exposure to cocaine and its reinforcing effects. Methods: This randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallelgroup study in nondependent cocaine users was conducted to evaluate the effect of a single intramuscular dose of Albu-BChE (50, 100, and 300 mg) on the pharmacokinetic and metabolic profile of intravenous cocaine infusions (40 mg) administered at baseline and at 24, 96, and 168 hours after Albu-BChE dosing, to assess safety of coadministering Albu-BChE and cocaine, and to explore the subjective responses to cocaine infusions after Albu-BChE dosing. Results: Administration of Albu-BChE resulted in significant dose-dependent reductions in cocaine exposure (maximum concentration, area under the curve) and half-life. Effects were greatest at 24 hours after Albu-BChE dose, but were sustained up to 168 hours. Spearman correlations indicated a significant negative relationship between Albu-BChE concentration and cocaine clearance and exposure. Consistent with its mechanism of action, Albu-BChE also shifted cocaine metabolism toward preferential formation of ecgonine methyl ester. Administration of Albu-BChE was associated with modest decreases in subjective reports of feeling high and willingness to take cocaine again after cocaine infusion. Coadministration of Albu-BChE and cocaine was safe and well tolerated. Conclusions: Administration of Albu-BChE at single doses of 50, 100, and 300 mg safely resulted in long-lasting decreases in cocaine exposure in recreational cocaine users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

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

[Cocaine](#)  
[Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 9. Sexual orientation and substance use: The moderation of parental attachment.

**Citation:** Deviant Behavior, Aug 2015, vol. 36, no. 8, p. 657-673, 0163-9625 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Koepfel, Maria D. H.; Bouffard, Leana A.; Koepfel-Ullrich, Emily R. H.

**Abstract:** There is a substantial amount of research exploring patterns of sexual orientation and substance use, often finding increased substance use for non-heterosexuals. An additional body of research explores the concept of family support from a number of perspectives. There is a noted lack of overlay between family support, sexual orientation, and substance use. This research uses data from Waves III and IV of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health to examine how parental attachment, as a measure of family support, may moderate the association between sexual orientation and substance use. We test the notion that as parental attachment increases, substance use patterns will decrease for both heterosexual and non-heterosexual individuals. We also hypothesize that parental attachment will have a stronger effect of decreasing substance use for non-heterosexuals than for heterosexuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Attachment Behavior](#)  
[Heterosexuality](#)  
[Parents](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Sexual Orientation](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 10. Discrimination and ethnic identity as predictors of substance use and delinquency among immigrant adolescents from the FSU and Ethiopia in Israel.

**Citation:** Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, Aug 2015, vol. 46, no. 7, p. 942-963, 0022-0221 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Walsh, Sophie D.; Fogel-Grinvald, Haya; Shneider, Sabrina

**Abstract:** The current study explores perceived discrimination and ethnic identity as predictors of delinquency and substance use among adolescent immigrants in Israel. Theoretically, the study draws from strain theory, immigration-related theories of ethnic identity formation in adolescence, bi-dimensional theories of acculturation, and the rejection-identification model. The study involved 250 adolescents, 140 from the Former Soviet Union (FSU) and 110 from Ethiopia, aged 15 to 18 years ( $M = 16.7$  years). Adolescents were assessed on substance use (cigarettes, marijuana, binge drinking, drunkenness), delinquent behavior, parental relationships (support, limit setting), perceived discrimination, host identity (Jewish Israeli), and ethnic identity (Russian/Ethiopian). Results from structural equation modeling showed that delinquency was predicted directly by greater discrimination, a weaker ethnic (Russian/Ethiopian) identity, and greater substance (alcohol and cigarette) use. Higher levels of parental limit setting and lower levels of parental support predicted higher levels of substance use, but only predicted delinquency indirectly through their impact on substance use. Findings support the hypotheses that perceived discrimination and a weaker ethnic identity predict involvement in delinquency and partially support a hypothesis that higher levels of a positive host identity are related to lower levels of substance use and delinquency among immigrant adolescents. A perceived lack of equal opportunities may lead to stress, anger, and frustration toward society leading to delinquent behavior, whereas difficulties in consolidating a positive cultural identity may lead the young adolescent to fill a void through substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Ethnic Identity](#)  
[Discrimination](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

Juvenile Delinquency  
Immigration  
Drug Usage Attitudes

**Source:** PsycInfo

**11. Association of school, family, and mental health characteristics with suicidal ideation among Korean adolescents.**

**Citation:** Research in Nursing & Health, Aug 2015, vol. 38, no. 4, p. 301-310, 0160-6891 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Lee, Gyu Young; Choi, Yun Jung

**Abstract:** In a cross-sectional research design, we investigated factors related to suicidal ideation in adolescents using data from the 2013 Online Survey of Youth Health Behavior in Korea. This self-report questionnaire was administered to 72,435 adolescents aged 13–18 years in middle and high school. School characteristics, family characteristics, and mental health variables were analyzed using descriptive statistics,  $\chi^2$  tests, and logistic regression. Both suicidal ideation and behavior were more common in girls. Suicidal ideation was most common in 11th grade for boys and 8th grade for girls. Across the sample, in logistic regression, suicidal ideation was predicted by low socioeconomic status, high stress, inadequate sleep, substance use, alcohol use, and smoking. Living apart from family predicted suicidal ideation in boys but not in girls. Gender- and school-grade-specific intervention programs may be useful for reducing suicidal ideation in students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** Family Socioeconomic Level  
Suicidal Ideation  
Drug Usage  
Adolescent Psychopathology  
Mental Health  
Stress  
Korean Cultural Groups

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from Wiley in *Research in Nursing and Health*

**12. Boredom prone or nothing to do? Distinguishing between state and trait leisure boredom and its association with substance use in South African adolescents.**

**Citation:** Leisure Sciences, Aug 2015, vol. 37, no. 4, p. 311-331, 0149-0400 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Weybright, Elizabeth H.; Caldwell, Linda L.; Ram, Nilam; Smith, Edward A.; Wegner, Lisa

**Abstract:** Reducing adolescent substance use is important in South Africa, a developing nation with increasing adolescent substance use, lack of leisure/recreation opportunities, and high rates of adolescent discretionary time. Previous research suggests leisure boredom and adolescent substance use co-occur in this setting. Using longitudinal data from 2,580 South African adolescents as they progressed from the 8th to 11th grade, the current study disentangles the associations of trait and state leisure boredom with substance use, and examines how ability to restructure boring situations moderates those associations. On average, individuals with higher trait boredom used more substances, and on occasions when state boredom was high, the prototypical adolescent used more substances. Although restructuring did not moderate these associations, greater ability was associated with lower substance use independent of leisure boredom. Findings illustrated the importance of considering how trait and state aspects of leisure may contribute to adolescents' risk behavior and addressed through preventive intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** Adolescent Psychopathology  
Leisure Time  
Boredom

[Risk Factors](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 13. Substance-use and sexual harm reduction strategies of methamphetamine-using men who have sex with men and inject drugs.

**Citation:** AIDS Care, Aug 2015, vol. 27, no. 8, p. 1047-1054, 0954-0121 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Wilkerson, J. Michael; Noor, Syed W.; Breckenridge, Ellen D.; Adebayo, Adeniyi A.; Rosser, B. R. Simon

**Abstract:** Research indicates that men who have sex with men (MSM), use methamphetamine, and inject drugs are at high risk of HIV infection and they employ multiple harm reduction strategies simultaneously to reduce that risk. In this study, we identified substances most commonly injected and harm reduction strategies most often employed by methamphetamine-using MSM, used latent class analysis (LCA) to identify patterns of harm reduction strategies, and differentiated MSM within each class by individual characteristics. We analyzed data from 284 participants who completed an online cross-sectional survey. Commonly injected substances were methamphetamine (93.70%), gamma-hydroxybutyrate/gamma-butyrolactone (41.55%), flunitrazepam (40.49%), and cocaine (35.56%). The substance-use strategies most often used were avoidance of sharing needles (85.92%) and use of bleach to clean drug paraphernalia (64.08%). The sexual strategy most often used was avoidance of condomless anal intercourse (CAS) while using drugs (77.11%). Using an LCA approach, we identified three classes distinguishable by age, race/ethnicity, and outness. One class (19%) employed lay strategies to reduce harm: they avoided sharing drug preparation equipment, serosorted when sharing needles and equipment or having CAS, and practiced withdrawal when having CAS. The largest class (53%) combined sexual and substance-use strategies: they avoided sharing needles, used bleach to clean needles and equipment, avoided CAS when using drugs, and used extra lubricant when having CAS. The remaining class (28%) employed only substance-use rather than sexual strategies. More MSM of color were in the substance-use class, and more young, non-Hispanic White men were in the lay class. The low utilization of sexual strategies by younger, non-Hispanic White men in the lay class is concerning as they are just as likely as older, non-Hispanic White men in the combined class to have CAS with multiple male partners. Interventionists should consider these differences when developing interventions tailored to methamphetamine-using MSM. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Methamphetamine](#)  
[HIV](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)  
[Harm Reduction](#)  
[Male Homosexuality](#)  
[Same Sex Intercourse](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 14. Development of legal highs.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric Intensive Care, Aug 2015, vol. 11, no. 2, p. 128-137, 1742-6464 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Wasunna, Brenda; Thomas, Emily; Morgan, Sally

**Abstract:** New psychoactive substances (NPS) or 'legal highs' are defined as unregulated psychoactive substances including synthetic and/or plant derived substances (marketed as research chemicals, party pills and herbal highs) that are intended to mimic the effects of controlled drugs. Psychiatric services around the country are seeing a rise in the use of NPS complicating mental health presentations. The challenge surrounding these substances is the fact that they are not under the international drug control system and are proving to have a detrimental health effect on users. This article reviews the current literature on this subject and discusses some of the most common examples of NPS and

their potential effects on mental health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Chemicals](#)  
[Legal Processes](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Mental Health](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 15. Prevalence and predictors of hookah use in US Air Force military recruits.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, Aug 2015, vol. 47, p. 5-10, 0306-4603 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Linde, Brittany D.; Ebbert, Jon O.; Pasker, Christin K.; Talcott, G. Wayne; Schroeder, Darrell R.; Hanson, Andrew C.; Klesges, Robert C.

**Abstract:** Introduction: Hookah use has gained recent popularity among U.S. youth. The current study describes the characteristics and correlates associated with hookah use in late adolescent and young adult US Air Force (USAF) recruits. Methods: Data were obtained from a cross-sectional questionnaire of USAF personnel in Technical Training School at Joint Base San Antonio (N = 10,997). Response rate was 78%. Logistic regression was used to analyze the associations between hookah use, demographic variables, other tobacco and nicotine containing product (TNCP) use, and the social environment. Results: The prevalence of ever hookah use was 28%; at least monthly hookah use was 10%. Increased hookah use was positively associated with Hispanic ethnicity (OR [odds ratio] 1.52; 95% CI: 1.25, 1.85), cigarette smoking (OR 4.05; CI: 3.41, 4.82) and smokeless tobacco use (OR 1.35; 95% CI: 1.07, 1.71). Hookah use was negatively associated with age (OR 0.84; 95% 0.71 to 1.00), living as married (OR 0.54; 95% CI: 0.40–0.72), African American (OR 0.53; 95% CI: 0.40, 0.69) and  $\geq 4$ -year degree (OR 0.54; 95% CI: 0.35, 0.82). Hookah use was highest among recruits who “many or almost all” of their friends smoked cigarettes (OR 2.43; 95% CI: 1.80, 3.30) and for those who reported willingness to try a tobacco product that claims to be safer than cigarettes (OR 3.16; 95% CI: 2.64, 3.77). Conclusions: Hookah use among military recruits is similar to the civilian population. A willingness to try TNCPs claiming to be safer than cigarettes may influence hookah use. Public health campaigns disseminating accurate information about hookah health risks may be needed to reduce hookah use among youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Air Force Personnel](#)  
[Health Behavior](#)  
[Smokeless Tobacco](#)  
[Popularity](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 16. Women's drinking decisions in sexually risky situations: Effects of a low level of intoxication.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, Aug 2015, vol. 47, p. 61-65, 0306-4603 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Noel, Nora E.; Daniels, Karen A.; Ogle, Richard L.; Maisto, Stephen A.; Lee A., Jackson, Jr.; Ehlke, Sarah J.; Carroll, Mallorie G.

**Abstract:** Introduction: Alcohol administration studies assessing alcohol's deleterious effects on women's threat perception and response in potential sexual assault situations usually employ a moderate to high dose (.07% BAC or more) and measure alcohol's effects specifically on women's sexual decisions. The current study used a low dose (.03%, equivalent to about 1–2 drinks) to assess women's projected decisions on a different risky behavior: decisions to continue drinking and to drink higher amounts in a series of ecologically-valid sexual risk situations. Methods: Young adult women (n = 17; M age = 21.8, SD = 1.3, range 21–25) participated in a three-session double-blind within subjects 2 (type of scenario)  $\times$  3 (beverage) experiment, responding each time to 6 vignettes with an attractive man who was either Familiar or had Just Met her. In each session

participants consumed a beverage (alcohol, placebo or water, random order) and projected emotional reactions and drinking decisions (likelihood and amount) in each of the 6 scenarios. Results: Regardless of beverage, women predicted greater happiness, drinking likelihood, and drinking amount with “Familiar” men. However, there was also an interaction: they projected increased subsequent amounts in the .03% BAC (vs. water and placebo) condition differentially in the “Familiar” scenarios. Conclusion: When the woman is Familiar with the man in a risky sexual situation, just one drink may increase subsequent projected alcohol amount over that originally intended. Implications include a low dose as a possible prime for more drinking, increasing sexual assault risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Threat](#)  
[Toxic Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 17. Adolescent substance use: The role of demographic marginalization and socioemotional distress.

**Citation:** Developmental Psychology, Aug 2015, vol. 51, no. 8, p. 1086-1097, 0012-1649 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Benner, Aprile D.; Wang, Yijie

**Abstract:** We investigated the links between racial/ethnic marginalization (i.e., having few same-race/ethnic peers at school) and adolescents’ socioemotional distress and subsequent initiation of substance use (alcohol and marijuana) and substance use levels. Data from 7,731 adolescents (52% female; 55% White, 21% African American, 16% Latino, 8% Asian American) were drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health. In our path analysis model, we found that adolescents who were racially/ethnically marginalized at school (i.e., who had less than 15% same-ethnicity peers) reported poorer school attachment, which was linked to more depressive symptoms. More depressive symptoms were associated with higher levels of subsequent marijuana and alcohol use. These relationships showed some variation by students’ gender, race/ethnicity, and age. Findings suggest that the influence of school demographics extends beyond the academic domain into the health and well-being of young people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Racial and Ethnic Groups](#)  
[Distress](#)  
[Marijuana Usage](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[Socioeconomic Status](#)  
[Marginalization](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 18. Dry eye related to commonly used new antidepressants.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, Aug 2015, vol. 35, no. 4, p. 411-413, 0271-0749 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Koçer, Emel; Koçer, Abdulkadir; Özsütçü, Mustafa; Dursun, Ali Emre; Kırpınar, İsmet

**Abstract:** Antidepressants may have an impact on the course of eye dryness. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of commonly used new antidepressants on eye wetting. Fifty-four patients using new antidepressants and 57 controls were recruited. The Beck Depression Scale and Beck Anxiety Scale questionnaires were completed by the patients, and drug use time and dosages were recorded. The Schirmer test was performed without

prior instillation of topical anesthesia to the ocular surface, and the wetting result was recorded for each eye. Escitalopram, duloxetine, and venlafaxine were used by 27, 13, and 14 patients, respectively. The Schirmer test results in the patients were significantly lower than in the controls ( $P < 0.001$ ). The patients using selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) displayed lower wetting measurements ( $\leq 5$  mm) compared with those using serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, which was independent of the duration of antidepressant usage ( $P < 0.05$ ). Although SSRIs do not have anticholinergic adverse effects except paroxetine, we found that both SSRIs and serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors increased the risk for eye dryness. The lower Schirmer test results of the SSRIs may be associated with a mechanism other than the anticholinergic system. An awareness of the drugs that contribute to dry eye will allow ophthalmologists, optometrists, and other physicians to better manage patients who have this problem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Venlafaxine](#)  
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors](#)  
[Reuptake](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 19. Well-being and problematic Facebook use.

**Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, Aug 2015, vol. 49, p. 185-190, 0747-5632 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Satici, Seydi Ahmet; Uysal, Recep

**Abstract:** Social networking sites are getting more widespread online communication forms all over the world. Especially adolescents and emerging adults use these sites to make connection, and share something. Although, Facebook is one of the most popular sites, research is still in nascent phase on the excessive use of Facebook. Hence, it is fundamental to determine potential predictors of overuse of Facebook. The present study investigated the relationship between well-being and problematic Facebook use. Participants were 311 university students [179(58%) female, 132(42%) male, M age = 20.86 years, SD = 1.61] who completed the questionnaire packet including the Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale (Andreassen, Torsheim, Brunborg, & Pallesen, 2012), the Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985), the Subjective Vitality Scale (Ryan & Frederick, 1997), the Flourishing Scale (Diener et al., 2010), and the Subjective Happiness Scale (Lyubomirsky & Lepper, 1999). A stepwise regression analyses was used with four independent variables (life satisfaction, subjective vitality, flourishing, and subjective happiness) to explain variance in problematic Facebook use. The results showed that life satisfaction, subjective vitality, flourishing, and subjective happiness were significant negative predictors of problematic Facebook use. The significance and limitations of the results are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [College Students](#)  
[Internet Addiction](#)  
[Well Being](#)  
[Online Social Networks](#)  
[Life Satisfaction](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 20. Relationships and associations between video game and Internet addictions: Is tolerance a symptom seen in all conditions.

**Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, Aug 2015, vol. 49, p. 517-525, 0747-5632 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Gunuc, Selim

**Abstract:** There are several similarities and relationships between behavioral addictions. These relationships between behavioral addictions could be said to result especially from Internet use. It is seen that problematic or excessive use of the Internet not only results in

Internet addiction but also leads to and contributes to such other behavioral addictions as video game addiction. The present study examined the associations in related literature with the relationships between video game and Internet addictions and aimed at determining the correlations between video game and Internet addictions. Also, the study further focused on whether the symptom of tolerance occurred in all conditions or not. In the study, correlational research was used. The study was carried out with 200 students from a high school located in the Eastern part of Turkey. Video Game Addiction Questionnaire and Internet Addiction Scale were used to collect the research data. For the analysis of the data, descriptive statistics, TwoStep Cluster Analysis, correlation analysis and Independent Samples t-Test were applied. Consequently, it was found that there was a strong correlation between video game addiction and Internet addiction. Also, not in all conditions can tolerance be said to be among the symptoms of video game addiction or Internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

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

**Source:** PsycInfo

## 21. Analytic flexibility in the evaluation of the Drug Education in Victoria Schools (DEVS) programme.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, Aug 2015, vol. 26, no. 8, p. 719-720, 0955-3959 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Gorman, Dennis M.

**Abstract:** Comments on an article Preventing alcohol harm: Early results from a cluster randomised, controlled trial in Victoria, Australia of comprehensive harm minimisation school drug education by Richard Midford et al. (2014). The paper by Midford et al. describes the posttest results from the Drug Education in Victorian Schools (DEVS) project is an example where neither the publication of a study's protocol nor its registration with the Australian and New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry (ANZCTR) prevented the use of analytic flexibility. Midford et al. concluded that their results provide "further support for a harm minimisation approach to school drug education that teaches about all drug issues in an integrated fashion". There are a number of problems with this assessment of the results, however. First, although both the study protocol and the ANZCTR document indicate that the program will be assessed in terms of its effects on alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs, the posttest contains only results pertaining to alcohol. Second, of the 5 statistically significant differences between the two groups at posttest, 3 were found for measures that were not described in either the study protocol or the ANZCTR registration. and one of these new measures, "Alcohol lessons remembered", is a very weak measure of program efficacy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Subject Headings:** [Educational Programs](#)  
[School Based Intervention](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Drug Education](#)  
[Harm Reduction](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)  
 Available from Elsevier in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)  
 Available from Elsevier in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

## 22. Integration of technology-based behavioral health interventions in substance abuse and addiction services.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, Aug 2015, vol. 13, no. 4, p. 470-480, 1557-1874 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Ramsey, Alex T.

**Abstract:** The past decade has witnessed revolutionary changes to the delivery of health services, ushered in to a great extent by the introduction of electronic health record systems. More recently, a new class of technological advancements—technology-based behavioral health interventions, which involve the delivery of evidence-informed practices via computers, web-based applications, mobile phones, wearable sensors, or other technological platforms—has emerged and is primed to once again radically shift current models for behavioral healthcare. Despite the promise and potential of these new therapeutic approaches, a greater understanding of the impact of technology-based interventions on cornerstone issues of mental health and addiction services—namely access, quality, and cost—is needed. The current review highlights 1) relevant conceptual frameworks that guide this area of research, 2) key studies that inform the relevance of technology-based interventions for behavioral healthcare access, quality, and cost, 3) pressing methodological issues that require attention, 4) unresolved questions that warrant further investigation, and 5) practical implications that underscore important new directions for this emerging area of research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Health Care Psychology](#)  
[Health Care Delivery](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 23. Thinking about smoking: A novel approach to describing cognitive style profiles.

**Citation:** Personality and Individual Differences, Aug 2015, vol. 82, p. 76-80, 0191-8869 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Brown, Lynsey J.; Bond, Malcolm J.

**Abstract:** Cognitive-Experiential Self-Theory (CEST) emphasizes the dual roles of rational and experiential thinking, with individuals having varying preferences for each style. This study explored the relationship between these constructs, illustrating the value of the derived model in addictive behavior, as illustrated by smoking. Data were extracted from a study of the predictors of men's health behavior. Participants comprised 212 Australian men (aged 25–65 years) who completed a self-report questionnaire which assessed thinking styles and recorded smoking status. Rational and experiential data were subjected to cluster analysis and median splits to identify logical subgroups based on participants' dual responses. The four derived clusters were more representative of smoking status than groups defined by median splits. In general, both smokers and ex-smokers preferred experiential thinking and non-smokers preferred rational thinking. There was a strong tendency for smokers to report both low rational and high experiential thinking. The use of cluster analysis advanced the evaluation of the interactive nature of rational and experiential thinking by allowing an empirical test of their potential relationship. The thinking profiles reported represent an advance in the assessment of CEST which may provide a useful model for applications in fields both related to, and beyond, addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Health Behavior](#)  
[Thinking](#)  
[Cognition](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Cognitive Style](#)  
[Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 24. Academic stress and Internet addiction from general strain theory framework.

**Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, Aug 2015, vol. 49, p. 282-287, 0747-5632 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Jun, Sangmin; Choi, Eunsil

**Abstract:** The goal of this study was to examine the mediating role of negative emotions in the link between academic stress and Internet addiction among Korean adolescents. We attempted to extend the general strain theory to Internet addiction by exploring psychological pathways from academic stress to Internet addiction using a national and longitudinal panel study. A total of 512 adolescents completed self-reported scales for academic stress, negative emotions, and Internet addiction. We found that academic stress was positively associated with negative emotions and Internet addiction, and negative emotions were positively associated with Internet addiction. Further, the results of structural equation modeling revealed that adolescents' academic stress had indirectly influenced Internet addiction through negative emotions. The results of this study suggest that adolescents who experience academic stress might be at risk for Internet addiction, particularly when accompanied with negative emotions. These findings provided significant implications for counselors and policymakers to prevent adolescents' Internet addiction, and extended the general strain theory to Internet addiction which is typically applicable to deviant behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Internet Addiction](#)  
[Stress](#)  
[Emotions](#)  
[Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

## **25. Cue-induced craving in patients with cocaine use disorder predicts cognitive control deficits toward cocaine cues.**

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, Aug 2015, vol. 47, p. 86-90, 0306-4603 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** DiGirolamo, Gregory J.; Smelson, David; Guevremont, Nathan

**Abstract:** Introduction: Cue-induced craving is a clinically important aspect of cocaine addiction influencing ongoing use and sobriety. However, little is known about the relationship between cue-induced craving and cognitive control toward cocaine cues. While studies suggest that cocaine users have an attentional bias toward cocaine cues, the present study extends this research by testing if cocaine use disorder patients (CDPs) can control their eye movements toward cocaine cues and whether their response varied by cue-induced craving intensity. Methods: Thirty CDPs underwent a cue exposure procedure to dichotomize them into high and low craving groups followed by a modified antisaccade task in which subjects were asked to control their eye movements toward either a cocaine or neutral drug cue by looking away from the suddenly presented cue. The relationship between breakdowns in cognitive control (as measured by eye errors) and cue-induced craving (changes in self-reported craving following cocaine cue exposure) was investigated. Results: CDPs overall made significantly more errors toward cocaine cues compared to neutral cues, with higher cravers making significantly more errors than lower cravers even though they did not differ significantly in addiction severity, impulsivity, anxiety, or depression levels. Cue-induced craving was the only specific and significant predictor of subsequent errors toward cocaine cues. Conclusion: Cue-induced craving directly and specifically relates to breakdowns of cognitive control toward cocaine cues in CDPs, with higher cravers being more susceptible. Hence, it may be useful identifying high cravers and target treatment toward curbing craving to decrease the likelihood of a subsequent breakdown in control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Cognitive Control](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Cues](#)  
[Craving](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

**26. Higher impulsivity after exposure to the internet for individuals with high but not low levels of self-reported problematic Internet behaviours.**

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, Aug 2015, vol. 49, p. 512-516, 0747-5632 (Aug 2015)
- Author(s):** Reed, Phil; Osborne, Lisa A.; Romano, Michela; Truzoli, Roberto
- Abstract:** The current study explored the impact of internet exposure on the impulsivity of individuals who reported higher or lower levels of problematic internet behaviours. Levels of problematic internet use in 60 individuals were measured using the Internet Addiction Test. Participants were exposed to a choice assessment, in which they could choose between a small immediately-delivered outcome (impulsive), a medium-sized outcome with a medium delay (optimal), and a larger longer-delayed outcome (self-controlled). They were given 15min access to the internet, and finally were presented with the choice test again. Of the sample, 28% (17/60) had internet-problems, with no difference being found between male and female rates of problematic internet use. Those reporting higher levels of internet-problems displayed no greater impulsive behaviours, prior to internet exposure, than those reporting fewer problems. After internet exposure, higher-problem users displayed greater impulsivity, reflected by a move from self-controlled to impulsive choices. These findings suggest that individuals reporting internet-related problems become more impulsive after exposure to the internet. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Internet Addiction](#)  
[Choice Behavior](#)  
[Impulsiveness](#)  
[Self Report](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

**27. Establishing alignment in Aphasia couples therapy in a woman with Wernicke's Aphasia: A case study.**

- Citation:** Communication Disorders Quarterly, Aug 2015, vol. 36, no. 4, p. 219-230, 1525-7401 (Aug 2015)
- Author(s):** Boles, Larry
- Abstract:** Alignment refers to the interactive use of similar words to accomplish a linguistic and cognitive "common ground" in conversations. Alignment is thought to be unconscious, relying on priming mechanisms. This occurs uniquely in conversational contexts and has been shown in choices of words, grammatical constructions, and even indirect language and gestures. This study reports a couple who demonstrated very little pretherapy alignment, using a couples-based approach. The client realized an increase in utterances and words, and no change in incoherent utterances. Her nonaphasic spouse increased his use of alignment. Naïve observers of therapy sessions perceived later sessions as more positive than earlier sessions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Spouses](#)  
[Wernicke's Syndrome](#)  
[Aphasia](#)  
[Couples Therapy](#)  
[Mentalization](#)  
[Human Females](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

**28. Mindfulness, explicit and implicit alcohol expectancies in alcohol dependent and non-alcohol dependent adults.**

- Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, Aug 2015, vol. 13, no. 4, p. 457-469, 1557-1874 (Aug 2015)
- Author(s):** McPherson, Andrew; Harris, Lynne M.
- Abstract:** Recent research using variants of the IAT (Implicit Association Test) paradigm and measures of explicit expectancies has found somewhat inconsistent findings with regard

to the expectancies held by treatment-seeking people with alcohol dependence. The present study sought to clarify previous research that has suggested there are stronger positive implicit and negative explicit expectancies among people with alcohol dependence compared to people without alcohol dependence when using a positive single target implicit association test and explicit expectancy measure. In the present study detoxed, sober participants with alcohol dependence (n = 32) and participants without alcohol dependence (n = 20) were assessed using positive and negative unipolar, single target implicit association tests, explicit positive and negative expectancy measures including volume variations (2 drinks; 10 drinks), and the Kentucky Inventory of Mindfulness Skills. Participants with alcohol dependence showed stronger positive and weaker negative implicit expectancies compared to non-alcohol dependent participants. Alcohol dependent participants also showed stronger explicit expectancies, regardless of valence, after imagining consuming higher doses of alcohol when compared to non-alcohol dependent participants. Furthermore, alcohol dependent participants scored lower on the measure of mindfulness compared to non-alcohol dependent participants. Findings are discussed in terms of implications for the assessment, treatment, and theoretical understanding of alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Associative Processes](#)  
[Mindfulness](#)  
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[Expectations](#)  
[Learning](#)  
[Detoxification](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 29. Development and content validity of a screening instrument for gaming addiction in adolescents: The Gaming Addiction Identification Test (GAIT).

**Citation:** Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, Aug 2015, vol. 56, no. 4, p. 458-466, 0036-5564 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Vadlin, Sofia; Åslund, Cecilia; Nilsson, Kent W.

**Abstract:** This study describes the development of a screening tool for gaming addiction in adolescents—the Gaming Addiction Identification Test (GAIT). Its development was based on the research literature on gaming and addiction. An expert panel comprising professional raters (n = 7), experiential adolescent raters (n = 10), and parent raters (n = 10) estimated the content validity of each item (I□ CVI) as well as of the whole scale (S□ CVI/Ave), and participated in a cognitive interview about the GAIT scale. The mean scores for both I□ CVI and S□ CVI/Ave ranged between 0.97 and 0.99 compared with the lowest recommended I□ CVI value of 0.78 and the S□ CVI/Ave value of 0.90. There were no sex differences and no differences between expert groups regarding ratings in content validity. No differences in the overall evaluation of the scale emerged in the cognitive interviews. Our conclusions were that GAIT showed good content validity in capturing gaming addiction. The GAIT needs further investigation into its psychometric properties of construct validity (convergent and divergent validity) and criterion□ related validity, as well as its reliability in both clinical settings and in community settings with adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Test Validity](#)  
[Internet Addiction](#)  
[Psychometrics](#)  
[Games](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)  
[Test Construction](#)  
[Screening](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*

### 30. Annual rates of appearing unconscious in the emergency department, among low income housed, homeless and alcohol dependent men.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, Aug 2015, vol. 13, no. 4, p. 447-456, 1557-1874 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Svoboda, Tomislav; Ramsay, Jason T.

**Abstract:** We examined the frequency and mental health factors associated with presenting unconscious in the emergency department among low-income and homeless men. Interviews of men who are chronically homeless with drinking problems (CHDP) (n = 50), in the general homeless population (GH) (n = 61) and in low-income housing (LIH) (n = 58) were linked to emergency department records over 5 years (n = 2817). Incidence rates and factors associated with unconsciousness presentation were examined with multivariate models. The CHDP group presented unconscious 0.716 times per year, four times more than the other groups. Among the CHDP, GH and LIH groups, 22 %, 10 % and 3 % of individuals presented unconscious at least once annually, with 60 %, 4 % and 15 % being found unconscious in a public place. Intoxication and head injury were predictive of unconscious presentation. Our results show that presenting unconscious in the emergency department is a significant problem for homeless men, many of whom are found in public places. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Coma](#)  
[Emergency Services](#)  
[Lower Income Level](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Homeless](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 31. The role of religion in the recovery from alcohol and substance abuse among Jordanian adults.

**Citation:** Journal of Religion and Health, Aug 2015, vol. 54, no. 4, p. 1268-1277, 0022-4197 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Al-Omari, Hasan; Hamed, Razan; Abu Tariah, Hashem

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to understand religious factors role during recovery period among Jordanian receiving treatment for alcohol and substances abuse. Participants were asked to answer open-ended questions related to role of religion on their recovery from alcohol and substances abuse. Content analysis was used to explore the role of religion on their recovery process. One hundred and forty-six clients from two treatment centers participated with two main themes that emerged from the analysis: role of religion and role of religious men. Religion not only helps during the recovery process, but also is considered as a protector from drug and alcohol abuse in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Religion](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 32. Sex differences in the latent class structure of alcohol use disorder: Does (dis)aggregation of indicators matter?

**Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Aug 2015, vol. 23, no. 4, p. 291-301, 1064-1297 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Shireman, Emilie M.; Steinley, Douglas; Sher, Kenneth

**Abstract:** Many researchers have argued for a differential presentation of alcohol use disorder (AUD) between men and women. Latent class analysis is the most commonly used

analytic technique for modeling AUD subcategories, and latent class analyses have supported a variety of class structures of AUD. This article examines whether these differential results are, in part, an artifact of whether researchers have (a) analyzed men and women in the same analysis and (b) aggregated item-level symptoms into AUD diagnostic criteria prior to analysis. These related methodological issues are examined using Wave 2 data from the National Epidemiologic Survey of Alcohol and Related Conditions (N = 22,177). Direct comparison of results when the sexes are modeled separately or together shows that women are classified differently depending on whether men are included in the analysis. A comparison of disaggregated item-level symptoms and aggregated AUD criteria suggests that aggregating data remove a subgroup, individuals who exhibit tolerance but are normative on all other AUD symptoms, which is of theoretical and clinical interest. Consequently, basic methodological issues that are rarely systematically studied appear to be important determinants of studies seeking to determine whether male and female alcoholism are structurally isomorphic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Alcoholism](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 33. The development of Addiction-Prone Personality traits in biological and adoptive families.

**Citation:** Personality and Individual Differences, Aug 2015, vol. 82, p. 107-113, 0191-8869 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Cea, Nozomi Franco; Barnes, Gordon E.

**Abstract:** This project investigated the predictors of Addiction-Prone Personality (APP) scores in youth and young adults from biological (N = 328, 53% female) and adoptive (N = 77, 53% female) families. The development of offspring's APP traits was examined from three different angles: (1) patterns in biological and adoptive families, (2) offspring's vs. parent's perceptions of familial environment, and (3) different points in the life span. The offspring's APP scores were found to be significantly predicted by parents' APP scores in both biological and adoptive families. Parents' APP scores and offspring's gender consistently showed significant direct influences on offspring's APP scores in biological families. The familial care factor (maternal and paternal care, family cohesion, and family adaptability) was found to be the consistent significant predictor of offspring's APP scores in adoptive families even when offspring became older. These results are consistent in showing that the social environment plays an important role in the development of Addiction-Prone Personality traits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Family](#)  
[Personality Traits](#)  
[Adoption \(Child\)](#)  
[Family Relations](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 34. Greater avoidance of a heroin-paired taste cue is associated with greater escalation of heroin self-administration in rats.

**Citation:** Behavioral Neuroscience, Aug 2015, vol. 129, no. 4, p. 380-388, 0735-7044 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Imperio, Caesar G.; Grigson, Patricia S.

**Abstract:** Heroin addiction is a disease of chronic relapse affecting over half of its users. Therefore, modeling individual differences in addiction-like behavior is needed to better reflect the human condition. In a rodent model, avoidance of a cocaine-paired saccharin cue is associated with greater cocaine seeking and taking. Here, we tested whether rats would avoid a saccharin cue when paired with the opportunity to self-administer heroin and whether the rats that most greatly avoid the heroin-paired taste cue would exhibit the

greatest drug escalation over time, the greatest willingness to work for drug, and the greatest heroin-induced relapse. Adult male Sprague–Dawley rats received 5 min access to a 0.15% saccharin solution followed by the opportunity to self-administer either saline or heroin for 3 hr (short access) or 6 hr (extended access). Following 16 to 18 pairings, terminal saccharin intake was used to categorize the rats into small (>200 licks/5min) or large (<200 licks/5min) suppressors and responding for drug was examined accordingly. Only 5% of the short access rats reached the criteria for large suppressors. This large suppressor did not differ from the small suppressors in drug-taking behavior. On the other hand, 50% of the extended access saccharin-heroin rats were large suppressors and showed the largest escalation of drug intake, drug-loading behavior, and the greatest relapse-like behaviors. Extended access small suppressors displayed drug-taking behaviors that were similar to rats in the short access heroin condition. Avoidance of a heroin-paired taste cue reliably identifies individual differences in addiction-like behavior for heroin using extended drug access. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Heroin Addiction](#)  
[Cues](#)  
[Drug Self Administration](#)  
[Heroin](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Avoidance](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 35. Brain pathways to recovery from alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Alcohol, Aug 2015, vol. 49, no. 5, p. 435-452, 0741-8329 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Cui, Changhai; Noronha, Antonio; Warren, Kenneth R.; Koob, George F.; Sinha, Rajita; Thakkar, Mahesh; Matochik, John; Crews, Fulton T.; Chandler, L. Judson; Pfefferbaum, Adolf; Becker, Howard C.; Lovinger, David; Everitt, Barry J.; Egli, Mark; Mandyam, Chitra D.; Fein, George; Potenza, Marc N.; Harris, R. Adron; Grant, Kathleen A.; Roberto, Marisa; Meyerhoff, Dieter J.; Sullivan, Edith V.

**Abstract:** This article highlights the research presentations at the satellite symposium on “Brain Pathways to Recovery from Alcohol Dependence” held at the 2013 Society for Neuroscience Annual Meeting. The purpose of this symposium was to provide an up to date overview of research efforts focusing on understanding brain mechanisms that contribute to recovery from alcohol dependence. A panel of scientists from the alcohol and addiction research field presented their insights and perspectives on brain mechanisms that may underlie both recovery and lack of recovery from alcohol dependence. The four sessions of the symposium encompassed multilevel studies exploring mechanisms underlying relapse and craving associated with sustained alcohol abstinence, cognitive function deficit and recovery, and translational studies on preventing relapse and promoting recovery. Gaps in our knowledge and research opportunities were also discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Neurosciences](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Sobriety](#)  
[Society](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Alcohol Withdrawal](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

### 36. Type and severity of intimate partner violence and its relationship with PTSD in HIV-infected women.

**Citation:** Psychology, Health & Medicine, Aug 2015, vol. 20, no. 6, p. 697-709, 1354-8506 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Hansrod, Fatima; Spies, Georgina; Seedat, Soraya

**Abstract:** HIV has an impact on the presence and severity of both intimate partner violence (IPV) and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in infected women. However, the relationship of type and severity of IPV with PTSD in this population has not been adequately explored. We focus on the association between the type and severity of IPV and HIV status and PTSD in a sample of South African women. One hundred and sixty-nine women (114 HIV-positive and 55 HIV-negative controls), matched for geographical area, education, and socio-economic status, were recruited from HIV clinics. Clinical and demographic data were collected, including data on childhood trauma, other traumatic life events, IPV, posttraumatic stress symptoms, problematic alcohol use, and depressive symptoms. HIV-positive women had significantly more depressive symptoms, alcohol abuse, and childhood trauma exposure as well as significantly higher rates of PTSD (25.4%) when compared with uninfected women (10.9%). No significant group differences in the rate, pattern, and severity of physical, sexual, psychological, injury, and negotiation IPV were found. In logistic regression analysis, the rate and severity category of IPV did not significantly predict PTSD in HIV-positive women when childhood trauma and life events were controlled for. Our results indicate the need for screening for alcohol abuse, PTSD and depressive symptoms at HIV wellness, and ARV clinics. The high rates of PTSD in HIV-positive women indicate the need for specialized programs to manage PTSD and minimize negative sequelae in this population. These results also highlight the need for improved screening and prevention of childhood trauma and IPV both in infected and uninfected women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Victimization](#)  
[Intimate Partner Violence](#)  
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[AIDS](#)  
[Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 37. Drinking beyond a lifetime: New and emerging insights into paternal alcohol exposure on subsequent generations.

**Citation:** Alcohol, Aug 2015, vol. 49, no. 5, p. 461-470, 0741-8329 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Finegersh, Andrey; Rompala, Gregory R.; Martin, David I.K.; Homanics, Gregg E.

**Abstract:** Alcohol-use disorder (AUD) is prevalent and associated with substantial socioeconomic costs. While heritability estimates of AUD are  $\approx$  50%, identifying specific gene variants associated with risk for AUD has proven challenging despite considerable investment. Emerging research into heritability of complex diseases has implicated transmission of epigenetic variants in the development of behavioral phenotypes, including drug preference and drug-induced behavior. Several recent rodent studies have specifically focused on paternal transmission of epigenetic variants, which is especially relevant because sires are not present for offspring rearing and changes to offspring phenotype are assumed to result from modifications to the sperm epigenome. While considerable interest in paternal transmission of epigenetic variants has emerged recently, paternal alcohol exposures have been studied for 30+ years with interesting behavioral and physiologic effects noted on offspring. However, only recently, with improvements in technology to identify epigenetic modifications in germ cells, has it been possible to identify mechanisms by which paternal ethanol exposure alters offspring behavior. This review presents an overview of epigenetic inheritance in the context of paternal ethanol exposure and suggests future studies to identify specific effects of paternal ethanol exposure on offspring behavior and response to ethanol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Transgenerational Patterns](#)  
[Epigenetics](#)  
[Heritability](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Alcohol](#)

### 38. Personality traits of problem gamblers with and without alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, Aug 2015, vol. 47, p. 48-54, 0306-4603 (Aug 2015)  
**Author(s):** Lister, Jamey J.; Milosevic, Aleks; Ledgerwood, David M.  
**Abstract:** Introduction: A large proportion of individuals with gambling disorder also present with a history of alcohol dependence, but few studies have directly examined the relationship between these two conditions. This study's primary and secondary aims were to 1) examine the relationship of personality traits to co-occurring lifetime (current/past) alcohol dependence status, while 2) accounting for differences in gambling characteristics and co-occurring psychiatric disorders among problem/pathological gamblers recruited from the community. Methods: Problem/pathological gamblers (N = 150) completed measures of personality traits and gambling characteristics (e.g., gambling severity, gambling involvement, delayed discounting of monetary rewards), and were clinically interviewed for co-occurring psychiatric disorders. Results: A co-occurring lifetime diagnosis of alcohol dependence (n = 61, 40.7%) was associated with lower personality scores for Control, Well-Being, Achievement, Traditionalism, and Harm Avoidance, as well as higher scores for Alienation (Tellegen & Waller, 1994) in bivariate analyses. Problem/pathological gamblers with lifetime alcohol dependence reported greater lifetime gambling severity, greater past-year gambling involvement, steeper delayed discounting, and a greater likelihood of current and lifetime substance dependence, lifetime antisocial personality disorder, and current unipolar mood disorders. Multivariate analyses indicated that lower Control, Traditionalism, and Well-Being and a co-occurring lifetime substance dependence diagnosis best accounted for a co-occurring lifetime alcohol dependence diagnosis in problem/pathological gamblers. Conclusions: Problem/pathological gamblers with co-occurring lifetime alcohol dependence demonstrate addictive behavior across multiple domains and report a personality style characterized by hopelessness, impaired control, and resistance to externally-motivated treatment approaches. Implications for the treatment of these complex cases are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Personality Traits](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Pathological Gambling](#)

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

### 39. Rejoinder to Dennis Gorman's critique of: "Preventing alcohol harm: Early results from a cluster randomised, controlled trial in Victoria, Australia of comprehensive harm minimisation school drug education".

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, Aug 2015, vol. 26, no. 8, p. 721-722, 0955-3959 (Aug 2015)  
**Author(s):** Midford, Richard; Foxcroft, David R.; Cahill, Helen; Ramsden, Robyn; Lester, Leanne  
**Abstract:** Reply by the current authors to the comments made by Dennis Gorman (see record 2015-30920-002) on the original article Preventing alcohol harm: Early results from a cluster randomised, controlled trial in Victoria, Australia of comprehensive harm minimisation school drug education (2014). Gorman's primary criticism is that registering the study with the Australian and New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry (ANZCTR) and publishing a study protocol did not preserve the integrity of the study design because we did not adhere to the methodology and measures described. The authors not agree with the implication of this critique, that our results are flawed, although we do acknowledge greater detail could have been provided in the ANZCTR description and study protocol. Gorman considers that departure from the study design described in the ANZCTR registration and study protocol creates four particular problems in terms of the findings from the study. The authors accept that the study variables could have been specified in greater detail in the ANZCTR registration and study protocol, but dispute Gorman's

proposition that the evaluation is “capitalizing on relatively small differences on outcome measures not described in its study protocol or the trial registration”. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Subject Headings:** [Educational Programs](#)  
[School Based Intervention](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Drug Education](#)  
[Harm Reduction](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in *International Journal of Drug Policy*  
 Available from Elsevier in *International Journal of Drug Policy*  
 Available from Elsevier in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

#### 40. Addictive Internet use and parenting patterns among secondary school students in Guangzhou and Hong Kong.

**Citation:** Journal of Child and Family Studies, Aug 2015, vol. 24, no. 8, p. 2301-2309, 1062-1024 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Cheung, Chau-kiu; Yue, Xiao Dong; Wong, Dennis Sing-wing

**Abstract:** Parenting can possibly prevent addictive Internet use among schoolchildren. To explore such a possibility, this study surveyed 1,771 secondary school students (Grades 10 and 11) in Guangzhou and Hong Kong about their addictive Internet use and the parenting style they experienced. Five distinguishable patterns emerged from the cluster analysis of three parenting styles, permissive, authoritarian, and flexible parenting. The “high or inconsistent” parenting pattern, which attained high scores in all three parenting styles, exhibited the least degree of addictive Internet use among the students. By contrast, authoritarian parenting pattern resulted in the highest level of addictive Internet use. The variation caused by the parenting patterns far exceeded that caused by parenting styles. The results indicate that balanced parenting will most likely prevent students’ addictive Internet use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Student Attitudes](#)  
[Authoritarian Parenting](#)  
[Social Control](#)  
[Internet Addiction](#)  
[High School Students](#)  
[Parenting Style](#)  
[Permissive Parenting](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 41. Serum brain-derived neurotrophic factor levels in relation to comorbid depression and cytokine levels in Nepalese men with alcohol-use disorders.

**Citation:** Alcohol, Aug 2015, vol. 49, no. 5, p. 471-478, 0741-8329 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Neupane, Sudan Prasad; Lien, Lars; Ueland, Thor; Mollnes, Tom Eirik; Aukrust, Pål; Bramness, Jørgen G.

**Abstract:** Neurodegenerative and inflammatory processes are involved separately in major depression (MD) and alcohol-use disorders (AUD). Little is known about the nature of this relationship in the context of comorbid AUD and depression disorders. In this study, we determined brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) serum levels in patients with AUD and tested whether BDNF levels were related to history of major depression, recent depressive symptoms, AUD severity, and TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-6 levels. Nepalese male AUD inpatients (N = 152) abstinent from alcohol for an average of 34 days were administered structured interviews to assess depression symptoms and pattern and extent of alcohol use, and to generate research diagnoses for AUD and MD. AUD severity was assessed by scores on the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test. Serum BDNF and cytokines were measured using ELISA and multiplex technology, respectively. Although serum BDNF levels were unrelated to MD history, patients with recent depressive symptoms (n = 42)

had lower (mean  $\pm$  SD) BDNF serum levels compared to those without ( $n = 110$ ) ( $21.6 \pm 8.1$  ng/mL vs.  $26.0 \pm 9.6$  ng/mL;  $p = 0.010$ ), and patients with higher AUD severity and binge-drinking patterns had higher mean serum BDNF levels compared to lower AUD severity and non-binging ( $25.9 \pm 9.7$  ng/mL vs.  $22.1 \pm 8.7$  ng/mL;  $p = 0.022$  and  $25.7 \pm 9.3$  vs.  $21.8 \pm 9.7$  ng/mL;  $p = 0.029$ , respectively). Positive correlations were present between BDNF and TNF- $\alpha$  ( $r = 0.39$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) and IL-6 ( $r = 0.2$ ,  $p = 0.027$ ). In particular, TNF- $\alpha$  levels were predictive of BDNF levels after controlling for confounders ( $B = 0.3$  [95% CI = 0.2–0.5],  $p < 0.001$ ). These findings show that in alcohol-using populations, peripheral BDNF levels are related to severity of AUD as well as presence of depressive symptoms. The significant associations between inflammatory and neurotrophic factors may have implications for neuroadaptive changes during recovery from AUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Interleukins](#)  
[Binge Drinking](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Cytokines](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 42. Understanding smoking after acute illness: An application of the sentinel event method.

**Citation:** Psychology & Health, Aug 2015, vol. 30, no. 8, p. 879-896, 0887-0446 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** O’Hea, Erin; Abar, Beau; Bock, Beth; Chapman, Gretchen; Boudreaux, Edwin D.

**Abstract:** The sentinel event theory provides a stepwise approach for building models to understand how negative events can spark health behaviour change. This study tested a preliminary model using the sentinel events method in a sample ( $N = 300$ ) of smokers who sought care for acute cardiac symptoms. Patients completed measures on: smoking-related causal attribution, perceived severity of the acute illness event, illness-related fear and intentions to quit smoking. Patients were followed up one week after the health event and a seven-day timeline follow back was completed to determine abstinence from tobacco. Structural equation models were performed using average predictor scale scores at baseline, as well as three different time anchors for ratings of illness severity and illness-related fear. Quit intentions, actual illness severity and age were the consistent, positive and independent predictors of seven-day point prevalence abstinence. Additional research on the influences of perceptions and emotional reactions is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Behavior Change](#)  
[Health Behavior](#)  
[Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Heart Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 43. Pre-conditioned place preference treatment of chloral hydrate interrupts the rewarding effect of morphine.

**Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, Aug 2015, vol. 135, p. 60-63, 0091-3057 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Sun, YongMei; Zong, Wei; Zhou, MuRu; Ma, YuanYe; Wang, JianHong

**Abstract:** The medical use of morphine as a pain killer is hindered by its side effects including dependence and further addiction. As the prototypical  $\mu$  receptor agonist, morphine's rewarding effect can be measured by conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigms in

animals. Chloral hydrate is a clinical sedative. Using a morphine CPP paradigm that mainly contains somatosensory cues, we found that pre-CPP treatment in rats using chloral hydrate for 6 consecutive days could disrupt the establishment of CPP in a U shape. Chloral hydrate had no effect on the body weight of rats. Our results indicate that prior treatment with chloral hydrate can interrupt the rewarding effect of morphine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Place Conditioning](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Morphine](#)  
[Chloral Hydrate](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 44. The influence of paternal and maternal major depressive disorder on offspring psychiatric disorders.

**Citation:** Journal of Child and Family Studies, Aug 2015, vol. 24, no. 8, p. 2345-2351, 1062-1024 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Jacobs, Rachel H.; Talati, Ardesheer; Wickramaratne, Priya; Warner, Virginia

**Abstract:** The majority of studies examining mental health outcomes among the offspring of depressed individuals have only examined the influence of mothers. We examined the influence of maternal and paternal depression on rates of offspring depression [major depressive disorder (MDD)], anxiety disorder (generalized anxiety disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, agoraphobia, and panic disorder), and substance use disorder (alcohol abuse and dependence, substance abuse and dependence). Diagnostic interviews conducted with 220 offspring of both high and low risk parents (high risk defined as having a biological parent with MDD) were analyzed using Cox proportional hazards models. We also conducted exploratory analyses examining how maternal and paternal depression influenced age of disorder onset among offspring. For offspring depression and anxiety, the effect of having a father with depression paralleled the effect of having a mother with depression. Maternal MDD resulted in lower levels of offspring functioning when compared to offspring of non-depressed mothers. Maternal MDD also resulted in an earlier age of onset among offspring. Clinical attention to both maternal and paternal depression through family intervention is warranted and prevention efforts would be the most fruitful if offered no later than middle childhood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Offspring](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Parental Characteristics](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 45. Exploring depression and problematic Internet use among college females: A multisite study.

**Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, Aug 2015, vol. 49, p. 601-607, 0747-5632 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Moreno, Megan A.; Jelenchick, Lauren A.; Breland, David J.

**Abstract:** Objective: The purpose of this study was to assess associations between depression and problematic internet use (PIU) among female college students, and determine whether Internet use time moderates this relationship. Method: This cross-sectional survey included 265 female college students from four U.S. universities. Students completed the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9), the Problematic and Risky Internet Use Screening Scale (PRIUSS) and self-reported daily Internet use. Analyses included multivariate analysis of variance and Poisson regression. Results: Participants reported mean age of 20.2years (SD = 1.7) and were 84.9% Caucasian. The mean PHQ-9 score was 5.4 (SD = 4.6); the mean PRIUSS score was 16.4 (SD = 11.1). Participants' risk for

PIU increased by 27% with each additional 30min spent online using a computer (RR = 1.27, 95% CI: 1.14–1.42,  $p < .0001$ ). Risk for PIU was significantly increased among those who met criteria for severe depression (RR = 8.16 95% CI: 4.27–15.6,  $p < .0001$ ). The PHQ-9 items describing trouble concentrating, psychomotor dysregulation and suicidal ideation were most strongly associated with PIU risk. Conclusions: The positive relationship between depression and PIU among female college students supports screening for both conditions, particularly among students reporting particular depression symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [College Students](#)  
[Internet Addiction](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Major Depression](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**46. “Food addiction is real”. The effects of exposure to this message on self-diagnosed food addiction and eating behaviour.**

**Citation:** Appetite, Aug 2015, vol. 91, p. 179-184, 0195-6663 (Aug 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Hardman, Charlotte A.; Rogers, Peter J.; Dallas, Rebecca; Scott, Jade; Ruddock, Helen K.; Robinson, Eric

**Abstract:** Food addiction is widely discussed in popular media in many Westernised societies. However, a potential concern is that endorsement of the food addiction model may cause people to perceive a lack of personal control over eating which could promote unhealthy dietary behaviours. To address this possibility, the current study investigated whether exposure to food addiction messages would, firstly, increase the number of participants who self-diagnosed as food addicts and, secondly, increase intake of indulgent foods. In a between-subjects design, participants (N = 60) read an article which either claimed that food addiction is real (“Real” condition) or that food addiction is a myth (“Myth” condition). Intake of indulgent and non-indulgent foods was then assessed in a disguised taste test and participants also completed a measure of self-diagnosed food addiction. A significantly higher proportion of participants in the Real condition self-diagnosed as food addicts relative to participants in the Myth condition (57% and 27% of participants, respectively;  $p = .018$ ). Variability in intake, but not mean intake, of indulgent food was higher in the Real condition than in the Myth condition. These findings suggest that endorsement of the concept of food addiction may encourage people to self-diagnose as food addicts and thus explain their eating behaviour in terms of addiction (an external attribution). The extent to which self-diagnosis of food addiction influences actual food intake and how this might vary with individual differences and eating context remains to be determined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Messages](#)  
[Self Control](#)  
[Society](#)  
[Attitudes](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Food Intake](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**47. Delirium associated with griseofulvin and disulfiram coadministration.**

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, Aug 2015, vol. 35, no. 4, p. 477-478, 0271-0749 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Cheng, Ying-Chih; Tsai, Mong-Chau; Huang, Ming-Chyi

**Abstract:** Presents a case report of a 38-year-old man on psychiatric treatment for alcohol dependence and dysthymia for a period of 5 years and was administered escitalopram 10 mg/d for chronic depressive symptoms but refused to take medications for alcohol

dependence. He used disulfiram 200 mg/d to help with abstinence after in-patient detoxification. However, after 3 days of griseofulvin administration (500 mg/d), the patient started behaving differently and became disoriented to time, place, and person. He was brought to the emergency department with the manifestations of marked inattention, intermittent agitation, incoherent speech, disorganized behavior, and auditory and visual hallucinations. He was admitted under the impression of delirium. Brain computed tomography scan revealed no evidence of organic lesions whereas the results of laboratory examinations, including blood alcohol concentration, were not remarkable except for elevated aspartate aminotransferase level due to underlying alcoholic liver disease. The delirium resolved 2 days after the discontinuation of disulfiram and griseofulvin despite maintenance of escitalopram. There was no delirium noted after he resumed griseofulvin 1 month later but without disulfiram. He decided not to take disulfiram and had several bouts of relapses thereafter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Subject Headings:** [Dysthymic Disorder](#)  
[Citalopram](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Delirium](#)  
[Disulfiram](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 48. A minority stress—emotion regulation model of sexual compulsivity among highly sexually active gay and bisexual men.

**Citation:** Health Psychology, Aug 2015, vol. 34, no. 8, p. 829-840, 0278-6133 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Pachankis, John E.; Rendina, H. Jonathon; Restar, Arjee; Ventuneac, Ana; Grov, Christian; Parsons, Jeffrey T.

**Abstract:** Objective: Sexual compulsivity represents a significant public health concern among gay and bisexual men, given its co-occurrence with other mental health problems and HIV infection. The purpose of this study was to examine a model of sexual compulsivity based on minority stress theory and emotion regulation models of mental health among gay and bisexual men. Method: Gay and bisexual men in New York City reporting at least nine past-90-day sexual partners (n = 374) completed measures of distal minority stressors (i.e., boyhood gender nonconformity and peer rejection, adulthood perceived discrimination), hypothesized proximal minority stress mediators (i.e., rejection sensitivity, internalized homonegativity), hypothesized universal mediators (i.e., emotion dysregulation, depression, and anxiety), and sexual compulsivity. Results: The hypothesized model fit the data well (RMSEA = 0.05, CFI = 0.98, TLI = 0.95, SRMR = 0.03). Distal minority stress processes (e.g., adulthood discrimination) were generally found to confer risk for both proximal minority stressors (e.g., internalized homonegativity) and emotion dysregulation. Proximal minority stressors and emotion dysregulation, in turn, generally predicted sexual compulsivity both directly and indirectly through anxiety and depression. Conclusions: The final model suggests that gay-specific (e.g., internalized homonegativity) and universal (e.g., emotion dysregulation) processes represent potential treatment targets to attenuate the impact of minority stress on gay and bisexual men's sexual health. Tests of interventions that address these targets to treat sexual compulsivity among gay and bisexual men represent a promising future research endeavor. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Stress](#)  
[Sexual Addiction](#)  
[Bisexuality](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[Minority Groups](#)  
[Male Homosexuality](#)  
[Emotional Regulation](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**49. The impact of sensation seeking on the relationship between attention deficit/hyperactivity symptoms and severity of internet addiction risk.**

**Citation:** Psychiatry Research, Jul 2015, vol. 228, no. 1, p. 156-161, 0165-1781 (Jul 30, 2015)

**Author(s):** Dalbudak, Ercan; Evren, Cuneyt; Aldemir, Secil; Taymur, Ibrahim; Evren, Bilge; Topcu, Merve

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship of attention deficit/hyperactivity symptoms (ADHS) with severity of Internet addiction risk (SIAR), while controlling the effects of variables such as depression, anxiety, anger, sensation seeking and lack of assertiveness among university students. Cross-sectional online self-report survey was conducted in two universities among a representative sample of 582 Turkish university students. The students were assessed through the Addiction Profile Index Internet Addiction Form Screening Version (BAPINT-SV), the Psychological Screening Test for Adolescents (PSTA) and the Adult Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder Self-Report Scale (ASRS). The participants were classified into the two groups as those with high risk of Internet addiction (HRIA) (11%) and those with low risk of Internet addiction (IA) (89%). The mean age was lower in the group with HRIA, whereas depression, anxiety, sensation seeking, anger, lack of assertiveness and ADHS scores were higher in this group. Lastly, a hierarchical regression analysis suggested that severity of sensation seeking and ADHS, particularly attention deficiency, predicted SIAR. The severity of sensation seeking and ADHS, particularly attention deficit symptoms, are important for SIAR. Awareness of sensation seeking among those with high ADHS may be important in prevention and management of IA among university students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[Anxiety](#)  
[Assertiveness](#)  
[College Students](#)  
[Internet Addiction](#)  
[Attention](#)  
[Hyperkinesis](#)  
[Sensation Seeking](#)  
[Anger](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

**50. Is Motivational Interviewing Effective at Reducing Alcohol Misuse in Young Adults? A Critical Review of Foxcroft et al. (2014).**

**Citation:** Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Aug 2015, (Aug 3, 2015), 0893-164X (Aug 3, 2015)

**Author(s):** Mun, Eun-Young; Atkins, David C.; Walters, Scott T.

**Abstract:** Foxcroft, Coombes, Wood, Allen, and Almeida Santimano (2014) recently conducted a meta-analysis evaluating the effectiveness of motivational interviewing (MI) in reducing alcohol misuse for youth up to Age 25. They concluded that the overall effect sizes of MI in this population were too small to be clinically meaningful. The present article critically reviews the Foxcroft et al. meta-analysis, highlighting weaknesses such as problems with search strategies, flawed screening and reviews of full-text articles, incorrect data abstraction and coding, and, accordingly, improper effect size estimation. In addition, between-study heterogeneity and complex data structures were not thoughtfully considered or handled using best practices for meta-analysis. These limitations undermine the reported estimates and broad conclusion made by Foxcroft et al. about the lack of MI effectiveness for youth. We call for new evidence on this question from better-executed studies by independent researchers. Meta-analysis has many important utilities for translational research. When implemented well, the overall effectiveness, as well as different effectiveness for different populations, can be examined via meta-analysis.

Emerging methods utilizing individual participant-level data, such as integrative data analysis, may be particularly helpful for identifying the sources of clinical and methodological heterogeneity that matter. The need to better understand the mechanisms of alcohol interventions has never been louder in the addiction field. Through more concerted efforts throughout all phases of generating evidence, we may achieve large-scale evidence that is efficient and robust and provides critical answers for the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 51. Medicaid coverage of medications to treat alcohol and opioid dependence.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, Aug 2015, vol. 55, p. 1-5, 0740-5472 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Mark, Tami L.; Lubran, Robert; McCance-Katz, Elinore F.; Chalk, Mady; Richardson, John

**Abstract:** Substance use disorders affect 12% of Medicaid beneficiaries. The prescription drug epidemic and growing need for treatment of alcohol and opioid dependence have refocused states' attention on their provision of substance use disorder treatment services, including medications. This study characterized how Medicaid programs cover these treatment medications. Data were from 2013 Medicaid pharmacy documents, 2011 and 2012 Medicaid state drug utilization records, and a 2013 American Society of Addiction Medicine survey. Results showed that only 13 state Medicaid programs included all medications approved for alcohol and opioid dependence on their preferred drug lists. The most commonly excluded were extended-release naltrexone (19 programs), acamprosate (19 programs), and methadone (20 programs). For combined buprenorphine–naloxone, 48 Medicaid programs required prior authorization, and 11 programs used 1- to 3-year lifetime treatment limits. Given the chronic nature of substance use disorders and the overwhelming evidence supporting ongoing coverage for many of these medications, states may want to reexamine substance use disorder benefits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Health Care Costs](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Health Insurance](#)  
[Medicaid](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

### 52. Role of $\alpha 5$ -containing nicotinic receptors in neuropathic pain and response to nicotine.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, Aug 2015, vol. 95, p. 37-49, 0028-3908 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Xanthos, Dimitris N.; Beiersdorf, Johannes W.; Thrun, Ariane; Ianos, Bogdan; Orr-Urtreger, Avi; Huck, Sigismund; Scholze, Petra

**Abstract:** Nicotinic receptors in the central nervous system (nAChRs) are known to play important roles in pain processing and modulate behavioral responses to analgesic drugs, including nicotine. The presence of the  $\alpha 5$ -neuronal nicotinic accessory subunit in the nicotinic receptor complex is increasingly understood to modulate reward and aversive states, addiction, and possibly pathological pain. In the current study, using  $\alpha 5$ -knockout (KO) mice and subunit-specific antibodies, we assess the role of  $\alpha 5$ -containing neuronal nicotinic receptors in neuropathic pain and in the analgesic response to nicotine. After chronic constriction injury (CCI) or partial sciatic nerve ligation (PSNL), no differences in mechanical, heat, or cold hyperalgesia were found in wild-type (WT) versus  $\alpha 5$ -KO littermate mice. The number of  $\alpha 5$ -containing nAChRs was decreased (rather than increased) after CCI in the spinal cord and in the thalamus. Nevertheless, thermal analgesic response to nicotine was marginally reduced in CCI  $\alpha 5$ -KO mice at 4 days after

CCI, but not at later timepoints or after PSNL. Interestingly, upon daily intermittent nicotine injections in unoperated mice, WT animals developed tolerance to nicotine-induced analgesia to a larger extent than  $\alpha 5$ -KO mice. Our results suggest that  $\alpha 5$ -containing nAChRs mediate analgesic tolerance to nicotine but do not play a major role in neuropathic pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Mice](#)  
[Nicotine](#)  
[Neuropathic Pain](#)  
[Cholinergic Receptors](#)  
[Analgesic Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 53. Extinction and reinstatement to cocaine-associated cues in male and female juvenile rats and the role of D1 dopamine receptor.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, Aug 2015, vol. 95, p. 22-28, 0028-3908 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Brenhouse, Heather C.; Thompson, Britta S.; Sonntag, Kai C.; Andersen, Susan L.

**Abstract:** Extinction of behaviors in response to drug-associated cues and prevention of reinstatement are integral for addiction treatment, and can reverse or ameliorate the harmful consequences of drug use. The mechanisms controlling extinction and reinstatement involve prefrontal cortical dopamine receptors, which change in expression and activity during the juvenile and adolescent transitions until they mature in adulthood. Little is known about the role that PFC D1 dopamine receptors play in extinction of drug-paired associations early in life. We used extinction of place preferences for cocaine in juvenile male and female rats following genetic, cell-specific overexpression of D1 on glutamatergic cells in the PFC. All subjects needed to demonstrate cocaine preferences for inclusion in the extinction studies. Here, male juveniles with a preference to 10 mg/kg cocaine took longer to extinguish preferences compared to both male adults and female juveniles. Female juveniles extinguished more rapidly than male juveniles at 20 mg/kg cocaine. Overexpression of D1 in juvenile males significantly facilitated extinction relative to juvenile male controls, whereas D1 prolonged expression of extinction in adults overexpressing D1 and adolescents who naturally have elevated D1 expression. These data suggest that an immature D1 profile in juveniles prevented the learning of new associations, and D1 overexpression may provide sufficient activity to facilitate extinction learning. D1 overexpression reduced reinstatement to a priming dose of cocaine in juvenile males. Together, these data show D1 expression may re-program motivational circuitry to facilitate extinction learning during juvenility that is normally unavailable to juveniles and that sex differences exist. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Cues](#)  
[Neural Receptors](#)  
[Animal Sex Differences](#)  
[Dopamine](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Reinstatement](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 54. Corticotropin-releasing factor 1 receptor mediates the activity of the reward system evoked by morphine-induced conditioned place preference.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, Aug 2015, vol. 95, p. 168-180, 0028-3908 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Lasheras, M. Carmen; Laorden, M. Luisa; Milanés, M. Victoria; Núñez, Cristina

**Abstract:** Different neurotransmitter systems are involved in behavioural and molecular responses to morphine. The brain stress system is activated by acute administration of drugs of abuse, being CRF the main neuropeptide of this circuitry. In this study we have studied

the role of CRF1R in the rewarding effects of morphine using the CPP paradigm. For that, animals were treated with a CRF1R antagonist (CP-154,526) or vehicle during 6 days. Thirty min after receiving the antagonist, mice were injected with morphine on the same days that CP-154,526 was administered; another group received saline on the same days that vehicle was administered, and both groups were immediately conditioned. Control animals received vehicle and saline every day. On day 7, animals were tested for morphine-induced CPP. c-Fos, TH and OXA immunohistochemistry, NA turnover (HPLC), and corticosterone plasma concentration (RIA) were evaluated. Administration of a CRF1R antagonist CP-154,526 blocked the morphine-induced CPP and the increased NA turnover in the NAc in morphine-paired mice. CP-154-526 antagonised the enhancement in c-Fos expression evoked by morphine-induced CPP in the VTA and NAc, and the activation of the orexinergic neurons in the LLH. Present work demonstrates that morphine-induced CPP activates different brain areas involved in reward, and points out a critical role of CRF1R in molecular changes involved in morphine-conducted behaviours. Thus, our study supports a therapeutic potential of CRF1R antagonists in addictive disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Corticotropin](#)  
[Morphine](#)  
[Place Conditioning](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Neurotransmitters](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 55. Traumatic brain injury, driver aggression and motor vehicle collisions in Canadian adults.

**Citation:** Accident Analysis and Prevention, Aug 2015, vol. 81, p. 1-7, 0001-4575 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Ilie, Gabriela; Mann, Robert E.; Ialomiteanu, Anca; Adlaf, Edward M.; Hamilton, Hayley; Wickens, Christine M.; Asbridge, Mark; Rehm, Jürgen; Cusimano, Michael D.

**Abstract:** Objective: This study examines the associations between lifetime traumatic brain injury (TBI), driver aggression, and motor vehicle collisions among a population sample of adults who reside in the province of Ontario, Canada. Method: A cross-sectional sample of 3993 Ontario adults, aged 18–97 were surveyed by telephone in 2011 and 2012 as part of Center for Addiction and Mental Health’s ongoing representative survey of adult mental health and substance use in Canada. TBI was defined as trauma to the head that resulted in loss of consciousness for at least five minutes or overnight hospitalization. Results: An estimated 91% (95% CI: 90.0, 91.9) of individuals in this sample held a valid Ontario driver’s license at the time of testing. Among those, 16.7% reported a history of lifetime TBI and 83.3% reported no TBI. The prevalence of TBI was higher among men than women. Relative to licensed adults without TBI, adults with a history of TBI had significantly higher odds of engaging in serious driver aggression in the past 12 months, such as making threats to hurt another driver, passenger or their vehicle (AOR = 4.39). These individuals also reported significantly higher odds (AOR = 1.74) of being involved in a motor vehicle collision that resulted in hurting themselves, their passenger(s) or their vehicle. Conclusion: This is the first population-based study to demonstrate a relationship between a history of TBI and higher rates of serious driver aggression and collision involvement. Given the large proportion of adult drivers with a history of TBI, these individuals may account for a disproportion burden of all traffic safety problems. Whether the increased road safety risk of adults with a history of TBI is reflective of neurocognitive deficits or is merely evidence of a cluster of unsafe activities produced by a higher risk lifestyles requires further research attention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Highway Safety](#)  
[Drivers](#)  
[Brain Concussion](#)  
[Traumatic Brain Injury](#)  
[Motor Vehicles](#)

[Aggressive Driving Behavior](#)  
[Motor Traffic Accidents](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**56. 'Allowing the right' and its currency in managing drug stigma in Greece.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, Aug 2015, vol. 26, no. 8, p. 723-730, 0955-3959 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Fotopoulou, Maria; Munro, Alison; Taylor, Avril

**Abstract:** Background: Evidence suggests that problem drug users are still subject to high levels of stigmatization. In countries, like Greece, where families occupy a central position and honour is collectively attained, secondary drug stigma is also highly prevalent. However, little is known about how drug users and their families manage drug stigma in the specific cultural milieu that makes up Greece. This article presents findings from a qualitative study exploring how drug stigma both manifests itself and is managed by drug users and parents in the context of Greek familial culture. Methods: The study was conducted in two state drug agencies in Thessaloniki – Greece and involved the participation of 40 problem drug users (PDU) (23 male/17 female) and 8 parents of PDU. Qualitative, in-depth, interviews were used to collect narrative accounts about experiences of managing addiction, drug stigma and secondary stigma in the Greek parental home. Results: ‘Allowing the right’ – broadly understood as referring to passing to others information which might devalue a person and consequently that person's family – is discussed in terms of drug stigma management in Greece. We highlight how this culturally specific notion can be viewed as an active strategy adopted by both individual drug users and parents of PDU to manage stigmatization by illustrating the various way in which not ‘allowing the right’ was described by participants, including drug problem discovery or disclosure and subsequent management of drug using careers and drug stigma within the Greek family context. Conclusion: Given the significance of the cultural notion of ‘allowing the right’ in the trajectory of drug use amongst PDU and more particularly in stigma management and secondary stigma management, the paper highlights the need for further research into the field in Greece. The need for targeted culturally specific and culturally relevant interventions aimed at reducing drug stigma is also highlighted in relation to both policy and practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Stigma](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Family](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)  
 Available from Elsevier in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)  
 Available from Elsevier in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

**57. Novel halogenated derivates of JWH-018: Behavioral and binding studies in mice.**

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, Aug 2015, vol. 95, p. 68-82, 0028-3908 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Vigolo, A.; Ossato, A.; Trapella, C.; Vincenzi, F.; Rimondo, C.; Seri, C.; Varani, K.; Serpelloni, G.; Marti, M.

**Abstract:** JWH-018 is a synthetic CB1 and CB2 agonist illegally marketed as products named “Spice” or “herbal blend” for its psychoactive effects which are much higher than those produced by cannabis. In the last year, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction reported to the Italian National Early Warning System the seizure of plant material containing new halogenated derivatives of JWH-018 (JWH-018 Cl and JWH-018 Br). The present study aimed to investigate the in vitro and in vivo activity of these two new synthetic cannabinoids in mice. In vitro competition binding experiments performed on mouse and human CB1 receptors revealed a high affinity and potency of the halogenated compounds. Synthetic cannabinoids (0.01–6 mg/kg i.p.) impaired motor activity and induced catalepsy in mice and their effects were more severe with respect to

those evoked by  $\Delta 9$ -THC. Moreover, they increased the mechanical and thermal pain threshold and induced a marked hypothermia. It is interesting to note that whereas high doses of JWH-018 cause seizures, myoclonia and hyperreflexia, the halogenated compounds, in particular JWH-018Br, were less effective. Behavioral and neurological changes were prevented by the selective CB1 receptor antagonist AM 251. These data demonstrate for the first time that JWH-018 Cl and JWH-018 Br act similarly to JWH-018 while inducing less convulsive episodes and myoclonias. These data support the hypothesis that the halogenated compounds may have been introduced onto market to produce similar intoxicating effects as JWH-018 while causing less side effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Neural Receptors](#)  
[Cannabinoids](#)  
[Motor Processes](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Catalepsy](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**58. Analysis of connectivity in NeuCube spiking neural network models trained on EEG data for the understanding of functional changes in the brain: A case study on opiate dependence treatment.**

**Citation:** Neural Networks, Aug 2015, vol. 68, p. 62-77, 0893-6080 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Capecchi, Elisa; Kasabov, Nikola; Wang, Grace Y.

**Abstract:** The paper presents a methodology for the analysis of functional changes in brain activity across different conditions and different groups of subjects. This analysis is based on the recently proposed NeuCube spiking neural network (SNN) framework and more specifically on the analysis of the connectivity of a NeuCube model trained with electroencephalography (EEG) data. The case study data used to illustrate this method is EEG data collected from three groups—subjects with opiate addiction, patients undertaking methadone maintenance treatment, and non-drug users/healthy control group. The proposed method classifies more accurately the EEG data than traditional statistical and artificial intelligence (AI) methods and can be used to predict response to treatment and dose-related drug effect. But more importantly, the method can be used to compare functional brain activities of different subjects and the changes of these activities as a result of treatment, which is a step towards a better understanding of both the EEG data and the brain processes that generated it. The method can also be used for a wide range of applications, such as a better understanding of disease progression or aging. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Neural Networks](#)  
[Electroencephalography](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Methadone Maintenance](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**59. A series of meta-analytic tests of the depletion effect: Self-control does not seem to rely on a limited resource.**

**Citation:** Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, Aug 2015, vol. 144, no. 4, p. 796-815, 0096-3445 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Carter, Evan C.; Kofler, Lilly M.; Forster, Daniel E.; McCullough, Michael E.

**Abstract:** Failures of self-control are thought to underlie various important behaviors (e.g., addiction, violence, obesity, poor academic achievement). The modern conceptualization of self-control failure has been heavily influenced by the idea that self-control functions as if it relied upon a limited physiological or cognitive resource. This view of self-control has inspired hundreds of experiments designed to test the prediction that acts of self-control are more likely to fail when they follow previous acts of self-control (the

depletion effect). Here, we evaluated the empirical evidence for this effect with a series of focused, meta-analytic tests that address the limitations in prior appraisals of the evidence. We find very little evidence that the depletion effect is a real phenomenon, at least when assessed with the methods most frequently used in the laboratory. Our results strongly challenge the idea that self-control functions as if it relies on a limited psychological or physical resource. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Failure](#)  
[Ego](#)  
[Self Control](#)  
[Self Regulation](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 60. Role of the D3 dopamine receptor in nicotine sensitization.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, Aug 2015, vol. 289, p. 92-104, 0166-4328 (Aug 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Smith, Laura N.; Bachus, Susan E.; McDonald, Craig G.; Smith, Robert F.

**Abstract:** Adolescent cigarette use is associated with reduced quitting success and continued smoking in adulthood. Interestingly, polymorphisms of the dopamine D3 receptor (DRD3) gene have been associated with smoking behavior, and the receptor is expressed in an age- and brain region-dependent manner that suggests relevance to addiction. Here, we investigate the possible role of dopamine-related receptors, including DRD3 and an intriguing splice variant known as D3nf, in nicotine-induced sensitization. In adolescent and adult male rats, we examined (1) alterations occurring in dopamine receptor-related mRNAs (DRD1, DRD2, DRD3 and D3nf) at two time points during a sensitizing regimen of nicotine and (2) whether DRD3 antagonism either during the initial treatment (induction) or at a later challenge exposure (expression) is able to block nicotine sensitization. Nicotine-induced changes were seen for DRD3 and D3nf mRNAs in the nucleus accumbens shell early in repeated exposure in both age groups. DRD3 antagonism only blocked the induction of sensitization in adolescents and did not block the expression of sensitization in either age group. Adolescents and adults showed opposite DRD1 mRNA responses to nicotine treatment, while no age- and nicotine-related changes in DRD2 mRNA were observed. These data reveal important age-dependent regulation of DRD1- and DRD3-related mRNAs during the course of nicotine exposure. Furthermore, they highlight a requirement for DRD3 signaling in the development of adolescent nicotine sensitization, suggesting it may represent an appropriate target in the prevention of nicotine dependence initiated at this age. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Nicotine](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Neural Receptors](#)  
[Sensitization](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Dopamine](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 61. Prefrontal cortex gates acute morphine action on dopamine neurons in the ventral tegmental area.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, Aug 2015, vol. 95, p. 299-308, 0028-3908 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Liu, Changliang; Fang, Xing; Wu, Qianqian; Jin, Guozhang; Zhen, Xuechu

**Abstract:** Morphine excites dopamine (DA) neurons in the ventral tegmental area (VTA), an effect mediated by both local and systemic mechanisms. While the importance of the prefrontal cortex (PFC) – VTA circuit in opiate addiction is well established, little is known about how the PFC regulates the activity of VTA DA neurons upon morphine stimulation. One major challenge is that VTA DA neurons are highly heterogeneous in terms of projection and regulation, making their responses to PFC manipulations variable. Our previous work

has identified a subgroup of VTA DA neurons exhibiting significant slow oscillation in their firing sequence, and demonstrated that most of these neurons are functionally connected with the PFC. In the present study, we focus our efforts only on VTA DA neurons expressing strong slow oscillation, and report that blocking the neuronal activity in the PFC remarkably attenuates the morphine-induced excitation of these neurons. Using in vivo microdialysis, we find that inactivation of the PFC also reduces the morphine-induced elevation of DA levels in the nucleus accumbens (NAc). Furthermore, 24 h after only single morphine exposure, PFC-inactivation failed to prevent subsequent morphine challenge from exciting VTA DA neurons, which is paralleled by altered response of PFC pyramidal neurons to morphine stimulation. Our results indicate that the PFC gates acute morphine action on a subset of VTA DA neurons, which is highly plastic and can be functionally remodeled by morphine exposure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Tegmentum](#)  
[Morphine](#)  
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[Pyramidal Neurons](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Dopamine](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

## 62. Blockage of acquisition and expression of morphine-induced conditioned place preference in rats due to activation of glutamate receptors type II/III in nucleus accumbens.

**Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, Aug 2015, vol. 135, p. 192-198, 0091-3057 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Baharlouei, Negar; Sarihi, Abdolrahman; Komaki, Alireza; Shahidi, Siamak; Haghparast, Abbas

**Abstract:** Numerous studies have shown that glutamate in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) is an essential neurotransmitter for the extension of morphine-induced place preference. mGlu2/3 glutamate receptors in the NAc have important roles in the reward pathway. However, less is known about the role of this glutamate receptor subtype in morphine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP). In this study, we examined the effects of bilateral intra-accumbal administration of LY379268, an mGlu2/3 receptor agonist on the acquisition and expression of morphine-induced CPP in rats. Adult male Wistar rats (n = 136; 220–250 g) were evaluated in a CPP paradigm. Doses of LY379268 (0.3, 1 and 3 µg/0.5 µL saline per side) were administered into the NAc on both sides during the 3 days of the conditioning (acquisition) or post-conditioning (expression) phase. The results show that bilateral intra-accumbal administration of LY379268 (0.3, 1 and 3 µg) markedly decreased the acquisition of morphine-induced CPP in a dose-dependent manner. In a second series of experiments, we determined that injection of LY379268 into the NAc considerably attenuated the expression of morphine CPP only at the highest dose (3 µg). Our findings suggest that activation of mGlu2/3 receptors in the NAc dose-dependently blocked both the establishment and the maintenance of morphine-induced CPP and confirmed the role of this system as a potential therapeutic target for addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[Morphine](#)  
[Glutamate Receptors](#)  
[Place Conditioning](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Neurotransmitters](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

## 63. Discriminative stimulus effects of morphine and oxycodone in the absence and presence of acetic acid in male and female C57Bl/6 mice.

- Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Aug 2015, vol. 23, no. 4, p. 217-227, 1064-1297 (Aug 2015)
- Author(s):** Neelakantan, Harshini; Ward, Sara Jane; Walker, Ellen Ann
- Abstract:** The use of prescription opioids for clinical management of pain remains problematic because of concerns about addiction associated with opioid use. Another difficulty in pain management is the increasing evidence for sex differences in pain behavior and opioid-induced behavioral effects. However, few studies have documented the abuse potential of prescription opioids as a function of pain in rodents, with significant gaps in the literature pertaining to sex differences in the interaction between pain and opioid effects. The present study evaluated the effects of an experimentally induced acute pain state (acetic acid injections) on the potency of morphine and oxycodone to produce discriminative stimulus effects in male and female C57Bl/6 mice trained to discriminate 3.2 mg/kg morphine from saline. Acetic acid injections attenuated the stimulus potency of morphine by 2.2-fold but not the stimulus potency of oxycodone in male mice. Acetic acid injections did not alter the discriminative stimulus effects of either morphine or oxycodone in female mice. The antinociceptive effects of the 2 opioids were evaluated using the acetic acid-induced stretching test. For antinociceptive effects, morphine was 2.0-fold less potent relative to oxycodone in male mice, whereas morphine and oxycodone were equipotent in female mice. Taken together, these results indicate that acetic acid-induced acute pain differentially modulates the discriminative stimulus effects of morphine in male and female mice and that this change may be related to the variable antinociceptive effectiveness of these opioids across sexes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Morphine](#)  
[Pain Management](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Conditioned Stimulus](#)  
[Animal Sex Differences](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Drug Discrimination](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

#### 64. Agonist and antagonist effects of cytisine in vivo.

- Citation:** Neuropharmacology, Aug 2015, vol. 95, p. 206-214, 0028-3908 (Aug 2015)
- Author(s):** Radchenko, Elena V.; Dravolina, Olga A.; Beshpalov, Anton Y.
- Abstract:** Varenicline, the most successful smoking cessation aid, is a selective partial agonists at  $\alpha 4\beta 2^*$  nicotinic receptors. Its efficacy is likely to be shared by other drugs with similar receptor action, including cytisine. The present study aimed to characterize behavioral effects of cytisine compared with nicotine using locomotor activity tests, intracranial self-stimulation of ventral tegmental area (discrete-trial threshold current intensity titration procedure), drug discrimination (0.6 mg/kg nicotine from vehicle), physical dependence (osmotic minipumps delivering 6 mg/kg/day of nicotine) and intravenous nicotine self-administration (0.01 mg/kg per infusion) in adult Wistar rats. Cytisine (1–3 mg/kg) partially substituted for nicotine and at the highest dose tended to antagonize nicotine's discriminative stimulus effects. Nicotine (0.05–0.4 mg/kg), but not cytisine (0.3–3 mg/kg), lowered ICSS thresholds and cytisine dose-dependently reversed effects of nicotine. Nicotine (0.15–0.6 mg/kg), but not cytisine (0.3–3 mg/kg), stimulated locomotor activity and cytisine (3 mg/kg) fully reversed these effects of nicotine. Acute pretreatment with nicotine (0.15–0.6 mg/kg), but not cytisine (0.3–3 mg/kg), reinstated extinguished nicotine self-administration. Continuous infusion of nicotine induced physical dependence, as indicated by reduced rates of food-reinforced responding induced by a challenge dose of mecamylamine. At the highest tested dose (3 mg/kg), cytisine tended to reduce response rates irrespective of whether the rats were continuously exposed to nicotine or saline. Cytisine behaves like a weak partial agonist, mimicking effects of nicotine to a limited degree. Although cytisine reversed several effects of nicotine, it

seemed to have a reduced potential to produce withdrawal signs in nicotine-dependent subjects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Nicotine](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Narcotic Agonists](#)  
[Cholinergic Receptors](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 65. Sex differences in GABABR-GIRK signaling in layer 5/6 pyramidal neurons of the mouse prelimbic cortex.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, Aug 2015, vol. 95, p. 353-360, 0028-3908 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** de Velasco, Ezequiel Marron Fernandez; Hearing, Matthew; Xia, Zhilian; Victoria, Nicole C.; Luján, Rafael; Wickman, Kevin

**Abstract:** The medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) has been implicated in multiple disorders characterized by clear sex differences, including schizophrenia, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, and drug addiction. These sex differences likely represent underlying differences in connectivity and/or the balance of neuronal excitability within the mPFC. Recently, we demonstrated that signaling via the metabotropic  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid receptor (GABABR) and G protein-gated inwardly-rectifying K<sup>+</sup> (GIRK/Kir3) channels modulates the excitability of the key output neurons of the mPFC, the layer 5/6 pyramidal neurons. Here, we report a sex difference in the GABABR-GIRK signaling pathway in these neurons. Specifically, GABABR-dependent GIRK currents recorded in the prelimbic region of the mPFC were larger in adolescent male mice than in female counterparts. Interestingly, this sex difference was not observed in layer 5/6 pyramidal neurons of the adjacent infralimbic cortex, nor was it seen in young adult mice. The sex difference in GABABR-GIRK signaling is not attributable to different expression levels of signaling pathway components, but rather to a phosphorylation-dependent trafficking mechanism. Thus, sex differences related to some diseases associated with altered mPFC function may be explained in part by sex differences in GIRK-dependent signaling in mPFC pyramidal neurons. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Animal Sex Differences](#)  
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)  
[Pyramidal Neurons](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 66. Acute responses to opioidergic blockade as a biomarker of hedonic eating among obese women enrolled in a mindfulness-based weight loss intervention trial.

**Citation:** Appetite, Aug 2015, vol. 91, p. 311-320, 0195-6663 (Aug 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Mason, Ashley E.; Lustig, Robert H.; Brown, Rashida R.; Acree, Michael; Bacchetti, Peter; Moran, Patricia J.; Dallman, Mary; Laraia, Barbara; Adler, Nancy; Hecht, Frederick M.; Daubenmier, Jennifer; Epel, Elissa S.

**Abstract:** There are currently no commonly used or easily accessible 'biomarkers' of hedonic eating. Physiologic responses to acute opioidergic blockade, indexed by cortisol changes and nausea, may represent indirect functional measures of opioid-mediated hedonic eating drive and predict weight loss following a mindfulness-based intervention for stress eating. In the current study, we tested whether cortisol and nausea responses induced by oral ingestion of an opioidergic antagonist (naltrexone) correlated with weight and self-report measures of hedonic eating and predicted changes in these measures following a mindfulness-based weight loss intervention. Obese women (N = 88; age = 46.7  $\pm$  13.2 years; BMI = 35.8  $\pm$  3.8) elected to complete an optional sub-study prior to a 5.5-month weight loss intervention with or without mindfulness training. On two separate days,

participants ingested naltrexone and placebo pills, collected saliva samples, and reported nausea levels. Supporting previous findings, naltrexone-induced cortisol increases were associated with greater hedonic eating (greater food addiction symptoms and reward-driven eating) and less mindful eating. Among participants with larger cortisol increases (+1 SD above mean), mindfulness participants (relative to control participants) reported greater reductions in food addiction symptoms,  $b = -0.95$ ,  $SE(b) = 0.40$ , 95% CI  $[-1.74, -0.15]$ ,  $p = .021$ . Naltrexone-induced nausea was marginally associated with reward-based eating. Among participants who endorsed naltrexone-induced nausea ( $n = 38$ ), mindfulness participants (relative to control participants) reported greater reductions in food addiction symptoms,  $b = -1.00$ , 95% CI  $[-1.85, -0.77]$ ,  $p = .024$ , and trended toward reduced reward-based eating, binge eating, and weight, post-intervention. Single assessments of naltrexone-induced cortisol increases and nausea responses may be useful time- and cost-effective biological markers to identify obese individuals with greater opioid-mediated hedonic eating drive who may benefit from weight loss interventions with adjuvant mindfulness training that targets hedonic eating. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Mindfulness](#)  
[Naltrexone](#)  
[Ingestion](#)  
[Obesity](#)  
[Intervention](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Nausea](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 67. Defining greed.

**Citation:** British Journal of Psychology, Aug 2015, vol. 106, no. 3, p. 505-525, 0007-1269 (Aug 2015)

**Author(s):** Seuntjens, Terri G.; Zeelenberg, Marcel; Breugelmans, Seger M.; van de Ven, Niels

**Abstract:** Although greed is both hailed as the motor of economic growth and blamed as the cause of economic crises, very little is known about its psychological underpinnings. Five studies explored lay conceptualizations of greed among US and Dutch participants using a prototype analysis. Study 1 identified features related to greed. Study 2 determined the importance of these features; the most important features were classified as central (e.g., self-interested, never satisfied), whereas less important features were classified as peripheral (e.g., ambition, addiction). Subsequently, we found that, compared to peripheral features, participants recalled central features better (Study 3), faster (Study 4), and these central features were more present in real-life episodes of greed (Study 5). These findings provide a better understanding of the elements that make up the experience of greed and provide insights into how greed can be manipulated and measured in future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Crises](#)  
[Economics](#)  
[Social Behavior](#)  
[Economic Security](#)  
[Personality Traits](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from Wiley in *British Journal of Psychology*

#### 68. Video game addiction, engagement and symptoms of stress, depression and anxiety: The mediating role of coping.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, Jul 2015, (Jul 31, 2015), 1557-1874 (Jul 31, 2015)

**Author(s):** Loton, Daniel; Borkoles, Erika; Lubman, Dan; Polman, Remco

**Abstract:** A number of studies have reported a co-occurrence between video game addiction and poorer mental health, but few have contextualised this relationship by identifying mediating variables. Further, there remains uncertainty in how to differentiate high engagement from what may be termed addiction in the context of video gaming. This study examined the mediating role of coping between one measure of video game addiction and engagement, and mental health. An international sample of 552 adult participants (M age 24.9 years, 52.3 % Australian) completed an online survey including the Computer Addiction-Engagement Scale (CAES), Depression, Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21) and Approach/Avoidance Coping Questionnaire (BACQ). Multiple mediation analysis showed that coping explained a significant portion of the relationship between video game addiction and symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress. However, even after accounting for coping, a direct relationship remained. Video game engagement, on the other hand, indicated full mediation with no direct connection to declined mental health, except in the case of anxiety. Less use of approach coping strategies and particularly more use of resignation and withdrawal coping strategies were related to poorer mental health. Gaming for distraction was unrelated to mental health. This study identified maladaptive coping as a partial explanation of the relationship between video game addiction and poorer mental health. Also, the findings provide validity for making a distinction between video gaming engagement and addiction. Highly engaged gamers with maladaptive coping styles may be more vulnerable to developing video game addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 69. Cortical glun2b deletion attenuates punished suppression of food reward-seeking.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, Jul 2015, (Jul 31, 2015), 0033-3158 (Jul 31, 2015)

**Author(s):** Radke, Anna K.; Nakazawa, Kazu; Holmes, Andrew

**Abstract:** Rationale: Compulsive behavior, which is a hallmark of psychiatric disorders such as addiction and obsessive-compulsive disorder, engages corticostriatal circuits. Previous studies indicate a role for corticostriatal N-methyl-d-aspartate receptors (NMDARs) in mediating compulsive-like responding for drugs of abuse, but the specific receptor subunits controlling reward-seeking in the face of punishment remain unclear. Objectives: The current study assessed the involvement of corticostriatal GluN2B-containing NMDARs in measures of persistent and punished food reward-seeking. Methods: Mice with genetic deletion of GluN2B in one of three distinct neuronal populations, cortical principal neurons, forebrain interneurons, or striatal medium spiny neurons, were tested for (1) sustained food reward-seeking when reward was absent, (2) reward-seeking under a progressive ratio schedule of reinforcement, and (3) persistent reward-seeking after a footshock punishment. Results: Mutant mice with genetic deletion of GluN2B in cortical principal neurons demonstrated attenuated suppression of reward-seeking during punishment. These mice performed normally on other behavioral measures, including an assay for pain sensitivity. Mutants with interneuronal or striatal GluN2B deletions were normal on all behavioral assays. Conclusions: Current findings offer novel evidence that loss of GluN2B-containing NMDARs expressed on principal neurons in the cortex results in reduced punished food reward-seeking. These data support the involvement of GluN2B subunit in cortical circuits regulating cognitive flexibility in a variety of settings, with implications for understanding the basis of inflexible behavior in neuropsychiatric disorders including obsessive-compulsive disorders (OCD) and addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 70. Substance p in the anterior thalamic paraventricular nucleus: Promotion of ethanol drinking in response to orexin from the hypothalamus.

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, Jul 2015, (Jul 29, 2015), 1355-6215 (Jul 29, 2015)

**Author(s):** Barson, Jessica R.; Poon, Kinning; Ho, Hui Tin; Alam, Mohammad I.; Sanzalone, Lilia; Leibowitz, Sarah F.

**Abstract:** The paraventricular nucleus of the thalamus (PVT) appears to participate in drug addiction. Recent evidence in rats shows that ethanol drinking is increased by orexin/hypocretin (OX) afferents from the hypothalamus, acting specifically in the anterior (aPVT) rather than posterior (pPVT) PVT subregion. The present study sought to identify neuropeptides transcribed within the PVT, which themselves might contribute to ethanol drinking and possibly mediate the actions of OX. We discovered that substance P (SP) in the aPVT can stimulate intermittent access ethanol drinking, similar to OX, and that SP receptor [neurokinin 1 receptor/tachykinin receptor 1 (NK1R)] antagonists in this subregion reduce ethanol drinking. As with OX, this effect is site specific, with SP in the pPVT or dorsal third ventricle having no effect on ethanol drinking, and it is behaviorally specific, with SP in the aPVT reducing the drinking of sucrose and stimulating it in the pPVT. A close relationship between SP and OX was demonstrated by a stimulatory effect of local OX injection on SP mRNA and peptide levels, specifically in the aPVT but not pPVT, and a stimulatory effect of OX on SP expression in isolated thalamic neurons, reflecting postsynaptic actions. A functional relationship between OX and SP in the aPVT is suggested by our additional finding that ethanol drinking induced by OX is blocked by a local NK1R antagonist administered at a sub-threshold dose. These results, suggesting that SP in the aPVT mediates the stimulatory effect of OX on ethanol drinking, identify a new role for SP in the control of this behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 71. Genetic influences on delay discounting in smokers: Examination of a priori candidates and exploration of dopamine-related haplotypes.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, Jul 2015, (Jul 29, 2015), 0033-3158 (Jul 29, 2015)

**Author(s):** MacKillop, James; Gray, Joshua C.; Bidwell, L. Cinnamon; Bickel, Warren K.; Sheffer, Christine E.; McGeary, John E.

**Abstract:** Rationale: Delay discounting is a behavioral economic index of impulsivity that reflects a person's relative preference for small immediate rewards versus larger delayed rewards. Elevated delay discounting is robustly linked to addictive disorders and has been increasingly investigated as a viable endophenotype for genetic influences on addiction. Objective: The aim of this study is to examine associations between delay discounting and two a priori loci, rs4680 in COMT and rs1800497 in ANKK1, and three exploratory haplotypes proximal to rs1800497 in a sample of daily smokers. Methods: Participants were 713 (60.2 % male) daily smokers of European ancestry who completed a delay discounting assessment and provided a DNA sample. Results: Significant associations were detected between greater discounting of medium magnitude rewards (~\$55) and the G allele of rs4680, as well as the T allele of rs1800497. Exploratory haplotype analyses identified two haplotypes (rs1160467/rs1800497; rs6277/rs1079597) significantly associated with delay discounting rates. However, the rs1160467/rs1800497 haplotype associations appeared to be entirely attributable to variation in rs1800497, suggesting that the association of rs1800497 with discounting is best understood at the individual SNP level. Similarly, the rs6277/rs1079597 haplotype findings suggested that the association was specific to rs1079597. Conclusions: This study provides further evidence that rs4680 and rs1800497 genotypes are significantly associated with delay discounting preferences and does so among smokers for the first time. The study also provides evidence of specificity for the rs1800497 association and identifies a novel locus, rs1079597, as a genetic contributor to higher delay discounting rates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo