

# Search Results

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## Search History

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

## 1. Common stressful life events and difficulties are associated with mental health symptoms and substance use in young adolescents.

- Citation:** BMC Psychiatry, August 2012, vol./is. 12/, 1471-244X (Aug 17, 2012)
- Author(s):** Low, Nancy CP; Dugas, Erika; O'Loughlin, Erin; Rodriguez, Daniel; Contreras, Gisele; Chaiton, Michael; O'Loughlin, Jennifer
- Correspondence Address:** Low, Nancy CP: Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, 1033 Pine Avenue West, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H3A 1A1, nancy.low@mcgill.ca
- Institution:** Low, Nancy CP: Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ; Dugas, Erika: Centre de Recherche du Centre Hospitalier de l'Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ; O'Loughlin, Erin: Centre de Recherche du Centre Hospitalier de l'Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ; Rodriguez, Daniel: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; Contreras, Gisele: Centre de Recherche du Centre Hospitalier de l'Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ; Chaiton, Michael: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON; O'Loughlin, Jennifer: Centre de Recherche du Centre Hospitalier de l'Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Stressful life events are associated with mood disorders in adults in clinical settings. Less described in the literature is the association between common life stressors and a wide range of psychopathology in young adolescents. This study uses a large non-clinical sample of young adolescents to describe the associations among worry or stress about common life events/difficulties, mental health and substance use. Methods: Data on lifetime stress or worry about common life events/difficulties (i.e., romantic breakups, family disruption, interpersonal difficulties, and personal stress (health, weight, school work)), symptoms of depression, conduct disorder symptoms, and substance use were collected from 1025 grade 7 students (mean age 12.9 years; 45% male). The association between each source of stress and each mental health and substance use indicator was modeled in separate logistic regression analyses. Results: The proportion of adolescents reporting worry or stress ranged from 7% for new family to 53% for schoolwork. Romantic breakup stress was statistically significantly associated with all the mental health and substance use indicators except illicit drug use. Family disruption was statistically significantly associated with depression symptoms, marijuana use, and cigarette use. Interpersonal difficulties stress was statistically significantly associated with depression symptoms. All sources of personal stress were statistically significantly related to depression symptoms. In addition, health-related stress was inversely related to binge drinking. Conclusion: Young adolescents may benefit from learning positive coping skills to manage worry or stress about common stressors and in particular, worry or stress related to romantic breakups. Appropriate management of mental health symptoms and substance use related to common stressful life events and difficulties may help reduce emerging psychopathology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: Low et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Affective Disorders](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Experiences \(Events\)](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Binge Drinking](#)  
[Coping Behavior](#)

[Psychopathology](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [BMC Psychiatry](#)  
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [BMC Psychiatry](#)

## 2. Children, technology, problems, and preferences.

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**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychology, November 2012, vol./is. 68/11(1225-1229), 0021-9762;1097-4679 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Farber, Barry A; Shafron, Gavin; Hamadani, Jaleh; Wald, Emily; Nitzburg, George

**Correspondence Address:** Farber, Barry A.: Program in Clinical Psychology, Teachers College, Columbia University, Box 102, New York, NY, US, 10027, farber@tc.edu

**Institution:** Farber, Barry A.: Teachers College, Columbia University, NY; Shafron, Gavin: Teachers College, Columbia University, NY; Hamadani, Jaleh: Teachers College, Columbia University, NY; Wald, Emily: Teachers College, Columbia University, NY; Nitzburg, George: Teachers College, Columbia University, NY

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Increasingly, young people are using various forms of technology in the service of communicating with others, and many have noted the possibility of various dire consequences of this phenomenon, including sexting, cyberbullying, online harassment, and Internet addiction. In our own survey of over 300 adolescents, we found that texting and face-to-face communication were considered the most "convenient" forms of communication, while face-to-face communication and phone conversations were perceived as most likely to lead to "feeling understood" and "feeling intimate." Face-to-face communication and texting were perceived as most likely to result in feeling regret for sharing too much information. By choosing to communicate through technology, many young people, including our patients, can continue to be social and, at the same time, keep a somewhat safer emotional distance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Harassment](#)  
[\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Interpersonal Communication](#)  
[\\*Technology](#)  
[\\*Cyberbullying](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Internet Addiction](#)  
[Regret](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 3. Cognitive-behavioral approaches to outpatient treatment of internet addiction in children and adolescents.

---

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychology, November 2012, vol./is. 68/11(1185-1195), 0021-9762;1097-4679 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** King, Daniel L; Delfabbro, Paul H; Griffiths, Mark D; Gradisar, Michael

**Correspondence Address:** King, Daniel L.: School of Psychology, The University of Adelaide, Level 4, Hughes Building, Adelaide, Australia, SA 5005, daniel.king@adelaide.edu.au

**Institution:** King, Daniel L.: The University of Adelaide; Delfabbro, Paul H.: The University of Adelaide; Griffiths, Mark D.: Nottingham Trent University; Gradisar, Michael: Flinders University

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Excessive and potentially addictive use of the Internet among children and adolescents has emerged as a major concern in recent times. Internet addiction is often conceptualized as an impulse control disorder, with features similar to pathological gambling. However, there remains considerable debate about the core components, etiological processes, course, and maintaining factors of the disorder. This article presents a case study of a 16-year-old male with generalized pathological Internet use. Critical issues relevant to case conceptualization, assessment, and choice of therapy are examined. Although the evidence base is limited in this emerging area of clinical psychology, we provide a summary of empirically supported cognitive-behavioral techniques for Internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Outpatient Treatment](#)  
[Impulse Control Disorders](#)  
[Internet](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 4. The addiction concept and technology: Diagnosis, metaphor, or something else? A psychodynamic point of view.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychology, November 2012, vol./is. 68/11(1175-1184), 0021-9762;1097-4679 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Essig, Todd

**Correspondence Address:** Essig, Todd, 59 West 12th Street, New York, NY, US, 10011, tessig@me.com

**Institution:** Essig, Todd: William Alanson White Institute of Psychiatry, Psychoanalysis & Psychology

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Many today suffer from an imbalance between life and life on the screen. When extreme, such as excessive gaming, clinicians retreat to familiar explanations, such as "Internet addiction." But the addiction concept is of limited value, limiting both research and treatment options. This article discusses an alternative. Pathological overuse is seen as a failed solution in which people become entrapped by technology's promise of delivering that which only life can offer, such as the grand adventure simulated in World of Warcraft. A two-part treatment approach of such "simulation entrapment" is described in which both the original problem and the entrapment are treated, the former by traditional psychodynamic psychotherapy and the later by highlighting differences between the technologically mediated experience and traditional experiences of being bodies together. The case of a college student suffering from pathological shame with excessive gaming as the failed solution is offered as an illustration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Psychodynamic Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Technology](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)  
[Entrapment Games](#)  
[Simulation Games](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**5. Introduction: Clinicians respond to their clients' technology.**

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- Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychology, November 2012, vol./is. 68/11(1161-1163), 0021-9762;1097-4679 (Nov 2012)
- Author(s):** Rosegrant, John
- Correspondence Address:** Rosegrant, John, 4031 E. Sunrise Dr., Suite 101, Tucson, AZ, US, 85750, rosegrantj@gmail.com
- Institution:** Rosegrant, John: Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The contributors to this special issue of The Journal of Clinical Psychology: In Session have given us a wide range of ideas about technology use among children and adolescents, illustrated with rich clinical material. Of the many interesting issues they raise, four that are particularly salient: the interaction of technology with personality and development; the concept of Internet addiction; the importance of adult guidance and limit setting; and technology and clinical creativity are discussed. Taken as a whole, these papers suggest that while technology can certainly contribute to and help create pathology, it can also contribute to growth, and that in either case technology interacts with fundamental human needs and developmental processes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Childhood Development](#)  
[\\*Clinical Psychology](#)  
[\\*Personality Development](#)  
[\\*Technology](#)  
[Internet Addiction](#)  
[Personality](#)  
[Internet Usage](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**6. Solution-focused brief therapy for depression and alcohol dependence: A case study.**

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- Citation:** Clinical Case Studies, August 2012, vol./is. 11/4(263-275), 1534-6501;1552-3802 (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** Spilsbury, Georgina
- Correspondence Address:** Spilsbury, Georgina: Georgina Spilsbury, NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice, Division of Corrective Services, 2 Lee Street, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2000, georgina.spilsbury@dcs.nsw.gov.au
- Institution:** Spilsbury, Georgina: NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice, Division of Corrective Services, Sydney, NSW
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This case study employs solution-focused brief therapy (SFBT) to alleviate depressive symptoms in an alcohol-dependent patient with comorbid personality disorder. Alcohol dependence and depression are frequent comorbid conditions in patients presenting for treatment. For some of these, personality disorders may further complicate treatment and even present a barrier to patients seeking or being offered treatment. In the case described, the patient only sought treatment after his gingivitis led to discovery of liver damage. In addition to SFBT, the patient was prescribed acamprosate to assist with abstinence from alcohol and fluoxetine for depression. Following three sessions of SFBT spaced at 1-month intervals, the patient reported maintaining abstinence from alcohol. His symptoms of depression as measured by Depression Anxiety Stress Scale reduced from severe to normal range, and he reported a reduction in the frequency and intensity of dark



thoughts that had previously plagued him when sober. Outcomes were maintained 12 months following treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Brief Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Solution Focused Therapy](#)  
[Personality Disorders](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Clinical Case Studies*

#### 7. Addictive behaviors and Parkinson's disease.

**Citation:** Revue Neurologique, August 2012, vol./is. 168/8-9(624-633), 0035-3787 (Aug-Sep 2012)  
**Author(s):** Witjas, T; Eusebio, A; Fluchere, F; Azulay, J.-P  
**Correspondence Address:** Witjas, T.: Service de Neurologie et Pathologie du Mouvement, Hopital de la Timone, 254, Rue Saint-Pierre, Marseille, France, 13385, cedex 05, tatiana.witjas@ap-hm.fr  
**Institution:** Witjas, T.: Service de Neurologie et Pathologie du Mouvement, Hopital de la Timone, Marseille; Eusebio, A.: Service de Neurologie et Pathologie du Mouvement, Hopital de la Timone, Marseille; Fluchere, F.: Service de Neurologie et Pathologie du Mouvement, Hopital de la Timone, Marseille; Azulay, J.-P.: Service de Neurologie et Pathologie du Mouvement, Hopital de la Timone, Marseille  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Introduction: In Parkinson's disease, the degeneration of the dopaminergic system and the longstanding exposure to dopamine replacement therapy (DRT) may cause, in a group of vulnerable patients, dysregulation of the brain reward system. State of the arts: These patients develop DRT-related compulsions, which include addiction to levodopa or dopamine dysregulation syndrome (DDS), punning, and impulse control disorders (ICDs). ICDs or behavioral addiction reported in Parkinson's disease include pathological gambling, hypersexuality, compulsive buying and binge eating. Although the underlying pathophysiology is still poorly understood, these behaviors are linked by their reward-based and repetitive nature. Such behaviors may result in devastating psychosocial impairment for the patients and are often hidden. Perspective and conclusions: The recognition of these behaviors is important and allows a better clinical management. Although the limited data do not permit particular therapeutic strategies, some approaches are worth considering: DRT reduction, trials of non-dopaminergic medications and subthalamic chronic stimulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Parkinson's Disease](#)  
[\\*Pathophysiology](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 8. Review of End-of-life care & addiction.

**Citation:** Educational Gerontology, December 2012, vol./is. 38/12(917-918), 0360-1277;1521-0472 (Dec 2012)  
**Author(s):** Savard, Dallas Dawley

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *End-Of-Life Care & Addiction* by Suzanne Young Bushfield and Brad DeFord (see record 2009-24396-000). The authors of this book have developed a resource for hospice and addiction professionals that facilitates understanding and supporting hospice patients and their families dealing with addiction and end-of-life. This book was written as a result of Bushfield & DeFord's observations that providing care to patients and families with histories of addiction was somehow different from working with other hospice patients and families. The authors believe that a "it takes two" (p. x) approach toward understanding hospice and addiction will provide the best holistic care for the patient and the family, as well as the hospice team. Leveraging the family systems theory first articulated by Murray Bowen (pp. 66-71), the authors have provided an approach to understanding persons and families with addictive behaviors-whether actively using or recovering from alcohol or drugs-and those affected by addiction. This book provides a comprehensive background on addiction; family systems and their application to addiction and bereavement; and hospice and hospice teamwork. This book is an excellent resource for lay persons and addiction and hospice professionals. In pursuit of understanding family systems impacted by addiction and dying, the authors provide an opportunity for dialogue for all of us. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Family Systems Theory](#)  
[\\*Hospice](#)  
[\\*Palliative Care](#)  
[Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 9. Use of the Westerman Aboriginal Symptoms Checklist-Youth (WASC-Y) to screen for mental health problems in Indigenous youth in custody.

**Citation:** *Advances in Mental Health*, June 2012, vol./is. 10/3(235-239), 1837-4905 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Stathis, Stephen L.; Doolan, Ivan; Letters, Paul; Arnett, Amanda; Cory, Storm; Quinlan, Laura

**Institution:** Stathis, Stephen L.: University of Queensland, Herston, QLD; Doolan, Ivan: Mental Health Alcohol Tobacco & Other Drugs Service, Spring Hill, QLD; Letters, Paul: Mental Health Alcohol Tobacco & Other Drugs Service, Spring Hill, QLD; Arnett, Amanda: Mental Health Alcohol Tobacco & Other Drugs Service, Spring Hill, QLD; Cory, Storm: Mental Health Alcohol Tobacco & Other Drugs Service, Spring Hill, QLD; Quinlan, Laura: Mental Health Alcohol Tobacco & Other Drugs Service, Spring Hill, QLD

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The primary aim of this study was to screen for mental health problems in Australian Indigenous young people in a youth detention centre using the Westerman Aboriginal Symptoms Checklist-Youth (WASC-Y). Over the study period, all Indigenous young people admitted into custody were referred for screening with the WASC-Y, a culturally validated five-scaled instrument developed to identify Indigenous young people at risk for a range of mental health or substance abuse problems. The WASC-Y also incorporates a separate scale for cultural resilience. High levels of mental health and substance abuse problems were reported, with 94.6% of males and 100% of females surveyed screening above the designated clinical cut-off on at least one scale. Based on moderate/medium levels of risk, 27.7% screened positive for depression, 34.0% for suicide ideation or intent, 89.4% for substance use, 36.2% for impulsivity, and 68.1% for symptoms of anxiety. Females screened higher than males across all five subscales, though differences reached statistical significance only for suicidal ideation or intent. Cultural resilience as a protective factor for mental health problems (excluding substance abuse) approached clinical significance. Given their pervasively high levels of psychological distress, it is

recommended that on admission into custody all Indigenous youth are referred for a mental health assessment and substance abuse counselling. It is important to assess for culturally resiliency or other strengths that may be protective against mental health problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: eContent Management Pty Ltd.

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Test Reliability](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[Legal Detention](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Symptom Checklists](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 10. Enhanced dorsolateral striatal activity in drug use: The role of outcome in stimulus-response associations.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, December 2012, vol./is. 235/2(136-142), 0166-4328 (Dec 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Schneck, Noam; Vezina, Paul

**Correspondence Address:** Vezina, Paul: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, 5841 S. Maryland Avenue, MC 3077, Chicago, IL, US, 60637, pvezina@yoda.bsd.uchicago.edu

**Institution:** Schneck, Noam: School of Psychology, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck, NJ; Vezina, Paul: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Prolonged stimulant exposure leads to enhanced dorsolateral striatal (DLS) dopaminergic activity in response to the drug and drug-associated cues. This effect has been interpreted in light of evidence that this brain region supports the generation of habitual stimulus-response (S-R) based behaviors to propose the idea that prolonged drug use leads to the development of drug taking and seeking habits that are insensitive to the value of the rewards they procure. In this review, we discuss evidence supporting a continued role for reward value in the performance of S-R based behaviors. We describe how caching of reward value and Pavlovian to instrumental transfer can provide mechanisms for past and current reward values to regulate the performance of S-R habits. The contribution of these constructs is consistent with evidence indicating the continued interaction between ventral incentive processing and dorsal S-R processing striatal regions in the generation of habitual drug seeking behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Brain](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Striatum](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 11. Interactions between modafinil and cocaine during the induction of conditioned place preference and locomotor sensitization in mice: Implications for addiction.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, December 2012, vol./is. 235/2(105-112), 0166-4328 (Dec 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Shuman, Tristan; Cai, Denise J; Sage, Jennifer R; Anagnostaras, Stephan G

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**Institution:** Shuman, Tristan: Molecular Cognition Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA; Cai, Denise J.: Molecular Cognition Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA; Sage, Jennifer R.: Molecular Cognition Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA; Anagnostaras, Stephan G.: Molecular Cognition Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Modafinil is a wake-promoting drug effective at enhancing alertness and attention with a variety of approved and off-label applications. The mechanism of modafinil is not well understood but initial studies indicated a limited abuse potential. A number of recent publications, however, have shown that modafinil can be rewarding under certain conditions. The present study assessed the reinforcing properties of modafinil using conditioned place preference and locomotor sensitization in mice. Experiment 1 examined a high dose of modafinil (75 mg/kg) as well as its interactions with cocaine (15 mg/kg). Cocaine alone and modafinil co-administered with cocaine induced sensitization of locomotor activity; modafinil alone showed little or no locomotor sensitization. Animals given modafinil alone, cocaine alone, and modafinil plus cocaine exhibited a strong and roughly equivalent place preference. When tested for sensitization using a low challenge dose of modafinil, cross-sensitization was observed in all cocaine-pretreated mice. Experiment 2 examined a low dose of modafinil that is similar to the dose administered to humans and has been shown to produce cognitive enhancements in mice. Low dose modafinil (0.75 mg/kg) did not produce conditioned place preference or locomotor sensitization. Together, these results suggest that modafinil has the potential to produce reward, particularly in cocaine addicts, and should be used with caution. However, the typical low dose administered likely moderates these effects and may account for lack of addiction seen in humans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Locomotion](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Sensitization](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Mice](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 12. Review of Handbook of office-based buprenorphine treatment of opioid treatment.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Services, May 2012, vol./is. 63/5(515), 1075-2730 (May 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Liberto, Joseph G

**Institution:** Liberto, Joseph G.: Veterans Affairs Maryland Health Care System, University of Maryland, School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Handbook of Office-Based Buprenorphine Treatment of Opioid Dependence by John Renner Jr. and Petros Levounis (see record 2010-21821-000). This book is a must-read for psychiatrists and all other physicians. In addition it has clinical relevance for all nonphysician clinicians involved in treating patients with opioid dependence. Concise, easy to read and clinically useful, this guide clearly addresses the

assessment and management of opioid addiction utilizing buprenorphine in psychiatric and primary care settings. It also provides a good overview of nonpharmacologic therapeutic interventions and important resource considerations for the treatment of addiction in office-based practices. In 2002 the U.S. Congress passed the Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 (DATA 2000), which allows "qualified" physicians to prescribe specifically approved schedule III, IV, or V narcotic medications for the treatment of opioid addiction in general outpatient settings. Although the handbook exposes the reader to the historical underpinnings that led to DATA 2000 and the safety and efficacy data that led to the Food and Drug Administration's approval of sublingual buprenorphine, most of the chapters focus on patient assessment and management, including detailed approaches to sublingual buprenorphine induction. Readers will find that the contributors constitute a who's who of educators in buprenorphine treatment. In addition to chapter summaries, most chapters have bulleted "clinical pearls" that highlight the most important take-home messages. The handbook includes 11 case vignettes with thoughtful questions that illustrate important teaching points and 62 multiple-choice questions and answers. Some additional prescription drug abuse prevalence data have become available and a new sublingual film preparation of buprenorphine has been approved since the book was written, yet its recommendations and guidance remain on target and relevant. This handbook is an excellent resource for clinicians. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 13. Introduction to the special section: Toward social inclusion.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Services, May 2012, vol./is. 63/5(425-426), 1075-2730 (May 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Rosenheck, Robert A

**Correspondence Address:** Rosenheck, Robert A., robert.rosenheck@yale.edu

**Institution:** Rosenheck, Robert A.: Mental Illness Research, Education and Clinical Center, Veterans Integrated Service Network 1, US Department of Veterans Affairs Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, CT

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The ambitions of mental health providers for improving the lives of people with serious mental illness, addictions, and homelessness have grown seemingly exponentially in recent years. At the same time, the prospects for helping people overcome these adversities, which often occur in mutually exacerbating combinations and with diverse medical and social complications, have been worsened by the recent economic crisis. Care in conventional clinics is being supplemented by or replaced with increasingly diverse and imaginative processes directed at both consumers and the general public. The contributions in this special section set a high bar for the future. The authors do not flinch from answering tough questions with "Why not?" and resist the all-too-common inclination toward triumphalism in the face of small, albeit statistically significant, gains. Such gains should not be undervalued, but neither should they be allowed to crowd out deeper aspirations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Homeless](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[\\*Social Acceptance](#)  
[Health Care Services](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 14. Substance use and mental health disorders: Why do some people suffer from both?

**Citation:** Social Work in Mental Health, November 2012, vol./is. 10/6(496-517), 1533-2985 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Reedy, Amanda R; Kobayashi, Rie

**Correspondence Address:** Reedy, Amanda R.: School of Social Work, Eastern Washington University, 208 Senior Hall, Cheney, WA, US, 99004-2479, areedy@ewu.edu

**Institution:** Reedy, Amanda R.: School of Social Work, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, WA; Kobayashi, Rie: School of Social Work, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, WA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Social workers intervene with clients with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders in their daily practice. Many social workers may not have a full understanding of the theories about why people have co-occurring disorders. The theory that social workers are most familiar with, the self-medication model, may not best explain the client's experience and may cause social workers to overlook the needs of some clients. In this article, the four main models used to explain why people have co-occurring disorders are examined, empirical literature related to each model is critiqued, and implications for practice, policy, and research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Models](#)  
[\\*Theories](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 15. Error processing and response inhibition in excessive computer game players: An event-related potential study.

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, September 2012, vol./is. 17/5(934-947), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Littell, Marianne; van den Berg, Ivo; Luijten, Maartje; van Rooij, Antonius J; Keemink, Lianne; Franken, Ingmar H. A

**Correspondence Address:** Littell, Marianne: Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, P.O. Box 1738, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 3000 DR, littell@fsw.eur.nl

**Institution:** Littell, Marianne: Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam; van den Berg, Ivo: Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam; Luijten, Maartje: Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam; van Rooij, Antonius J.: IVO Addiction Research Institute, Rotterdam; Keemink, Lianne: Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam; Franken, Ingmar H. A.: Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Excessive computer gaming has recently been proposed as a possible pathological illness. However, research on this topic is still in its infancy and underlying neurobiological mechanisms have not yet been identified. The determination of underlying mechanisms of excessive gaming might be useful for the identification of those at risk, a better understanding of the behavior and the development of interventions. Excessive gaming has been often compared with pathological gambling and substance use disorder. Both disorders are characterized by high levels of impulsivity, which incorporates deficits in error processing and response inhibition. The present study aimed to investigate error processing and response inhibition in excessive gamers and controls using a Go/NoGo

paradigm combined with event-related potential recordings. Results indicated that excessive gamers show reduced error-related negativity amplitudes in response to incorrect trials relative to correct trials, implying poor error processing in this population. Furthermore, excessive gamers display higher levels of self-reported impulsivity as well as more impulsive responding as reflected by less behavioral inhibition on the Go/NoGo task. The present study indicates that excessive gaming partly parallels impulse control and substance use disorders regarding impulsivity measured on the self-reported, behavioral and electrophysiological level. Although the present study does not allow drawing firm conclusions on causality, it might be that trait impulsivity, poor error processing and diminished behavioral response inhibition underlie the excessive gaming patterns observed in certain individuals. They might be less sensitive to negative consequences of gaming and therefore continue their behavior despite adverse consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology- Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Error Analysis](#)  
[\\*Illness Behavior](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Response Inhibition](#)  
[Neurobiology](#)  
[Pathology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 16. Stress history increases alcohol intake in relapse: Relation to phosphodiesterase 10A.

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, September 2012, vol./is. 17/5(920-933), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Logrip, Marian L; Zorrilla, Eric P

**Correspondence Address:** Zorrilla, Eric P.: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, 10550 NorthTorrey Pines Road, SP30-2400, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, ezorrilla@scripps.edu

**Institution:** Logrip, Marian L.: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA; Zorrilla, Eric P.: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Stressful experiences can result in elevated alcohol drinking, as exemplified in many individuals with post-traumatic stress disorder. However, how stress history, rather than acute stressors, influences alcohol intake remains uncertain. To model the protracted effects of past stress, male Wistar rats were subjected to light-cued footshock (stress history) or light cues alone (control) prior to acquisition of alcohol self-administration (1-hour sessions, fixed ratio 1-3, 100 l of 10% v/v alcohol as reinforcer). Stress history did not alter mean alcohol intake during acquisition of self-administration, but it increased preference for the alcohol-paired lever over the inactive lever. Following an extinction period, rats with a history of stress exposure and low baseline alcohol intake showed a twofold elevation in alcohol self-administration, as compared with low-drinking rats with no stress history. Similar effects were not seen in rats self-administering 0.1% sucrose. Analysis of mRNA levels of phosphodiesterase 10A (PDE10A), a dual-specificity cyclic adenosine monophosphate and cyclic guanosine monophosphate hydrolyzing enzyme, showed that stress history increased Pde10a mRNA levels in the basolateral amygdala and, in low-drinking rats, the prelimbic prefrontal cortex (pPFC). Pde10a mRNA levels in the pPFC correlated directly with greater alcohol self-administration during the relapse-like phase, and greater BLA Pde10a mRNA levels correlated with increased

ethanol preference after acquisition. The data demonstrate that stress history sensitizes otherwise low alcohol drinkers to consume more alcohol in a relapse-like situation and identify stress-induced neuroadaptations in amygdala and prefrontal cortical Pde10a expression as changes that may drive heightened alcohol intake and preference in susceptible individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology- Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[\\*Phosphodiesterase](#)  
[History](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 17. The glycine reuptake inhibitor Org24598 and acamprosate reduce ethanol intake in the rat; tolerance development to acamprosate but not to Org24598.

**Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, September 2012, vol./is. 17/5(897-907), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Lido, Helga H; Marston, Hugh; Ericson, Mia; Soderpalm, Bo

**Correspondence Address:** Lido, Helga H.: Addiction Biology Unit, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Department of Psychiatry and Neurochemistry, University of Gothenburg, PO Box 410, Gothenburg, Sweden, 40530, [helga.lido@neuro.gu.se](mailto:helga.lido@neuro.gu.se)

**Institution:** Lido, Helga H.: Addiction Biology Unit, Department of Psychiatry and Neurochemistry, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg; Marston, Hugh: Department of Pharmacology, Merck Sharp & Dohme; Ericson, Mia: Addiction Biology Unit, Department of Psychiatry and Neurochemistry, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg; Soderpalm, Bo: Addiction Biology Unit, Department of Psychiatry and Neurochemistry, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Extracellular glycine modulates accumbal dopamine levels as well as ethanol-induced dopamine overflow. Glycine availability is also crucial for regulating alcohol consumption and the glycine transporter 1 (GlyT-1) inhibitor Org25935 robustly decreases alcohol intake in rats. To explore whether the alcohol-intake reducing effect of Org25935 is substance bound, we examined the effect of a different selective GlyT-1 inhibitor, Org24598, on ethanol consumption in rats and compared the effect with that of acamprosate, a drug currently in clinical use. We studied the effects of daily Org24598 and acamprosate injections on male Wistar rats with ~60% ethanol preference in a limited access two bottle free-choice model for 12 days, followed by alcohol deprivation for 14 days before a second test period of 10 days. Finally, rats underwent in vivo microdialysis where dopamine, glycine, taurine and -alanine in n. accumbens were measured. Org24598 profoundly reduced ethanol intake and the effect remained throughout both treatment periods. Acamprosate promptly reduced ethanol intake, but on the third day tolerance developed to this effect and acamprosate failed to influence alcohol consumption during the second test period. Neither Org24598 nor acamprosate reduced water intake. Following the drinking study, the Org24598 group displayed higher basal accumbal dopamine levels compared with acamprosate and vehicle groups. Both Org24598 and acamprosate reduced the ethanol-induced dopamine response in n. accumbens. The study demonstrates a robust anti-alcohol intake effect of the GlyT-1 inhibitor Org24598, supporting the new concept that GlyT-1 inhibition reduces ethanol consumption. GlyT-1



inhibition may represent a new treatment principle for alcoholism that is superior to acamprosate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology- Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Ethanol](#)  
[\\*Glycine](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmitter Uptake Inhibitors](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 18. Individual differences in rhesus monkeys' demand for drugs of abuse.

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, September 2012, vol./is. 17/5(887-896), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Koffarnus, Mikhail N; Hall, Amy; Winger, Gail

**Correspondence Address:** Koffarnus, Mikhail N.: Behavioral Pharmacology Research Unit, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 5200 Eastern Ave., Suite 142W, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224-6823, mkoffar1@jhmi.edu

**Institution:** Koffarnus, Mikhail N.: Behavioral Pharmacology Research Unit, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Hall, Amy: Department of Pharmacology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Winger, Gail: Department of Pharmacology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A relatively small percentage of humans who are exposed to drugs of abuse eventually become addicted to or dependent on those drugs. These individual differences in likelihood of developing drug addiction may reflect behavioral, neurobiological or genetic correlates of drug addiction and are therefore important to model. Behavioral economic measures of demand establish functions whose overall elasticity (rate of decrease in consumption as price increases) reflects the reinforcing effectiveness of various stimuli, including drugs. Using these demand functions, we determined the reinforcing effectiveness of five drugs of abuse (cocaine, remifentanyl, ketamine, methohexital and ethanol) in 10 rhesus monkeys with histories of intravenous drug-taking. There was a continuum of reinforcing effectiveness across the five drugs, with cocaine and remifentanyl showing the most reinforcing effectiveness. There was also a continuum of sensitivity of the monkeys; two of the 10 animals, in particular, showed greater demand for the drugs than did the remaining eight monkeys. In addition, monkeys that demonstrated greater demand for one drug tended to show greater demand for all drugs but did not show a similar relatively greater demand for sucrose pellets. These findings suggest that the tendency to find drugs to be reinforcing is a general one, not restricted to particular drugs and also, that a minority of animals show a substantially enhanced sensitivity to the reinforcing effects of drugs. The possibility that differences in responsiveness to the reinforcing effects of drugs may form the basis of individual differences in drug-taking in humans should be considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology- Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

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

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

\*Individual Differences  
 \*Neurobiology  
 Human Nature  
 Monkeys

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology*

### 19. Alpha-synuclein and heroin craving in opiate-dependent patients on injectable heroin maintenance.

**Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, September 2012, vol./is. 17/5(875-886), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Dursteler-MacFarland, Kenneth M; Brugger, Isabelle; Bonsch, Dominikus; Schmid, Otto; Kornhuber, Johannes; Bleich, Stefan; Wiesbeck, Gerhard A

**Correspondence Address:** Dursteler-MacFarland, Kenneth M.: Psychiatric Hospital of the University of Basel, Wilhelm Klein-Strasse 27, Basel, Switzerland, CH-4012, kenneth.duersteler@upkbs.ch

**Institution:** Dursteler-MacFarland, Kenneth M.: Division of Substance Use Disorders,, Psychiatric Hospital of the University of Basel, Basel; Brugger, Isabelle: Division of Substance Use Disorders, Psychiatric Hospital of the University of Basel, Basel; Bonsch, Dominikus: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Friedrich-Alexander-University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen-Nuremberg; Schmid, Otto: Division of Substance Use Disorders, Psychiatric Hospital of the University of Basel, Basel; Kornhuber, Johannes: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Friedrich-Alexander-University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen-Nuremberg; Bleich, Stefan: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Friedrich-Alexander-University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen-Nuremberg; Wiesbeck, Gerhard A.: Division of Substance Use Disorders, Psychiatric Hospital of the University of Basel, Basel

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Research suggests that alpha-synuclein (SNCA) and NACP-Rep1, a polymorphic complex microsatellite repeat ~10 kb upstream of the SNCA gene translational start, may be involved in substance-use behaviors and craving. This study was the first to examine the effects of diacetylmorphine (DAM) on peripheral SNCA protein expression along with craving in opiate-dependent patients and to compare their NACP-Rep1 allele lengths with those of healthy controls. Using an experimental design, opiate-dependent patients on injectable heroin maintenance were investigated at four time points, twice pre- and post-injection of DAM. SNCA protein levels of 30 DAM-maintained patients were measured using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Participant-rated effects were assessed in 42 patients by Tiffany's Heroin Craving Questionnaire (HCQ), Gossop's Short Opiate Withdrawal Scale and Visual Analogs. NACP-Rep1 alleles of 42 patients and 101 controls were analyzed. One-way repeated-measures ANOVAs provided significant overall effects for SNCA protein content ( $P = 0.028$ ), craving ( $P < 0.001$ ), withdrawal symptomatology ( $P < 0.001$ ) and mood ( $P < 0.001$ ), indicating that DAM injections may not only reduce craving but also SNCA protein expression. However, there was no association between protein expression and craving. Relative to controls, patients had significantly longer NACP-Rep1 alleles ( $P < 0.001$ ). NACP-Rep1 allele lengths correlated positively with HCQ total scores averaged across all time points ( $r = 0.420$ ;  $P = 0.006$ ) as well as with post-DAM HCQ total scores in the morning ( $r = 0.488$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ) and afternoon ( $r = 0.423$ ,  $P = 0.005$ ). The findings provide evidence of a contributory role of SNCA and NACP-Rep1 for opiate dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors, *Addiction Biology*- Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Craving  
 \*Drug Dependency  
 \*Heroin Addiction  
 \*Opiates

[\\*Genetic Translation](#)  
[Patients](#)  
[Protein Metabolism](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**20. Interaction between ALDH2\*1\*1 and DRD2/ANKK1 taqI A1A1 genes may be associated with antisocial personality disorder not co-morbid with alcoholism.**

**Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, September 2012, vol./is. 17/5(865-874), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Lu, Ru-Band; Lee, Jia-Fu; Huang, San-Yuan; Lee, Sheng-Yu; Chang, Yun-Hsuan; Kuo, Po-Hsiu; Chen, Shiou-Lan; Chen, Shih-Heng; Chu, Chun-Hsien; Lin, Wei-Wen; Wu, Pei-Lin; Ko, Huei-Chen

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Previous studies on acetaldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (ALDH2) focused on drinking behavior or alcoholism because the ALDH2\*2 allele protects against the risk of developing alcoholism. The mechanism provides that the ALDH2 gene's protective effect is also involved in dopamine metabolism. The interaction of the ALDH2 gene with neurotransmitters, such as dopamine, is suggested to be related to alcoholism. Because alcoholism is often co-morbid with antisocial personality disorder (ASPD), previous association studies on antisocial alcoholism cannot differentiate whether those genes relate to ASPD with alcoholism or ASPD only. This study examined the influence of the interaction effect of the ALDH2\*1\*1, \*1\*2 or \*2\*2 polymorphisms with the dopamine 2 receptor (DRD2) Taq I polymorphism on ASPD. Our 541 Han Chinese male participants were classified into three groups: antisocial alcoholism (ASPD co-morbid with alcohol dependence, antisocial ALC; n = 133), ASPD without alcoholism (ASPD not co-morbid with alcohol dependence, antisocial non-ALC; n = 164) and community controls (healthy volunteers from the community; n = 244). Compared with healthy controls, individuals with the DRD2 A1/A1 and the ALDH2\*1/\*1 genotypes were at a 5.39 times greater risk for antisocial non-ALC than were those with other genotypes. Our results suggest that the DRD2/ANKK1 and ALDH2 genes interacted in the antisocial non-ALC group; a connection neglected in previous studies caused by not separating antisocial ALC from ASPD. Our study made this distinction and showed that these two genes may be associated ASPD without co-morbid alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors, *Addiction Biology*- Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmitters](#)  
[Dopamine Metabolites](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 21. Neurocircuitry for modeling drug effects.

**Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, September 2012, vol./is. 17/5(827-864), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Noori, Hamid R; Spanagel, Rainer; Hansson, Anita C

**Correspondence Address:** Noori, Hamid R.: Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, J5, Mannheim, Germany, D-68159, hamid.noori@zi-mannheim.de

**Institution:** Noori, Hamid R.: Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim; Spanagel, Rainer: Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim; Hansson, Anita C.: Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The identification and functional understanding of the neurocircuitry that mediates alcohol and drug effects that are relevant for the development of addictive behavior is a fundamental challenge in addiction research. Here we introduce an assumption-free construction of a neurocircuitry that mediates acute and chronic drug effects on neurotransmitter dynamics that is solely based on rodent neuroanatomy. Two types of data were considered for constructing the neurocircuitry: (1) information on the cytoarchitecture and neurochemical connectivity of each brain region of interest obtained from different neuroanatomical techniques; (2) information on the functional relevance of each region of interest with respect to alcohol and drug effects. We used mathematical data mining and hierarchical clustering methods to achieve the highest standards in the preprocessing of these data. Using this approach, a dynamical network of high molecular and spatial resolution containing 19 brain regions and seven neurotransmitter systems was obtained. Further graph theoretical analysis suggests that the neurocircuitry is connected and cannot be separated into further components. Our analysis also reveals the existence of a principal core subcircuit comprised of nine brain regions: the prefrontal cortex, insular cortex, nucleus accumbens, hypothalamus, amygdala, thalamus, substantia nigra, ventral tegmental area and raphe nuclei. Finally, by means of algebraic criteria for synchronizability of the neurocircuitry, the suitability for in silico modeling of acute and chronic drug effects is indicated. Indeed, we introduced as an example a dynamical system for modeling the effects of acute ethanol administration in rats and obtained an increase in dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens—a hallmark of drug reinforcement—to an extent similar to that seen in numerous microdialysis studies. We conclude that the present neurocircuitry provides a structural and dynamical framework for large-scale mathematical models and will help to predict chronic drug effects on brain function. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors, *Addiction Biology*- Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

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

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

[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[Rodents](#)

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

## 22. Neurobiological mechanisms of addictive behavior.

**Citation:** Neuroscience and Behavioral Physiology, September 2012, vol./is. 42/7(678-691), 0097-0549;1573-899X (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Ivlieva, N. Yu

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**Institution:** Ivlieva, N. Yu.: Faculty of Social Pedagogics, Moscow City Psychological-Pedagogical University, Moscow

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Regular consumption of psychoactive substances leads to many unfavorable sequelae, the most serious of which is the development of addictive behavior, with the compulsive desire to consume a psychoactive substance despite its serious consequences displacing all other activities. Addiction is characterized by an extremely high risk of renewed substance abuse even after prolonged periods of abstinence. It is suggested that addiction is based on the pathological usurpation of the processes of reinforcement, memory, and motivational regulation, along with dysfunctions of the frontal areas of the cerebral cortex, which in normal conditions regulates decision-taking processes. The key role in the development of these changes belongs to the mesocortical-limbic dopaminergic system. Types of addictive behavior based on agents other than psychoactive substances are linked with similar changes in the nervous system. Addiction results from the interaction of genetic factors and environmental factors. It is characterized by phenotypic and genotypic heterogeneity and a high level of interaction between genes and the environment. Apart from genes, a wide spectrum of external conditions lead to the development of both resistance and susceptibility to disorders associated with the consumption of psychoactive substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cerebral Cortex](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Nervous System](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[Decision Making](#)  
[Genes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 23. Approach-bias predicts development of cannabis problem severity in heavy cannabis users: Results from a prospective fMRI study.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, September 2012, vol./is. 7/9, 1932-6203 (Sep 5, 2012)

**Author(s):** Cousijn, Janna; Goudriaan, Anna E; Ridderinkhof, K. Richard; van den Brink, Wim; Veltman, Dick J; Wiers, Reinout W

**Correspondence Address:** Cousijn, Janna, j.cousijn@gmail.com

**Institution:** Cousijn, Janna: Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Goudriaan, Anna E.: Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Centre, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Ridderinkhof, K. Richard: Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; van den Brink, Wim: Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Centre, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Veltman, Dick J.: Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Department

of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Centre, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Wiers, Reinout W.: Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A potentially powerful predictor for the course of drug (ab)use is the approach-bias, that is, the pre-reflective tendency to approach rather than avoid drug-related stimuli. Here we investigated the neural underpinnings of cannabis approach and avoidance tendencies. By elucidating the predictive power of neural approach-bias activations for future cannabis use and problem severity, we aimed at identifying new intervention targets. Using functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI), neural approach-bias activations were measured with a Stimulus Response Compatibility task (SRC) and compared between 33 heavy cannabis users and 36 matched controls. In addition, associations were examined between approach-bias activations and cannabis use and problem severity at baseline and at six-month follow-up. Approach-bias activations did not differ between heavy cannabis users and controls. However, within the group of heavy cannabis users, a positive relation was observed between total lifetime cannabis use and approach-bias activations in various fronto-limbic areas. Moreover, approach-bias activations in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) and anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) independently predicted cannabis problem severity after six months over and beyond session-induced subjective measures of craving. Higher DLPFC/ACC activity during cannabis approach trials, but lower activity during cannabis avoidance trials were associated with decreases in cannabis problem severity. These findings suggest that cannabis users with deficient control over cannabis action tendencies are more likely to develop cannabis related problems. Moreover, the balance between cannabis approach and avoidance responses in the DLPFC and ACC may help identify individuals at-risk for cannabis use disorders and may be new targets for prevention and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cousijn et al.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging Response Bias](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 24. Genetic factors control nicotine self-administration in isogenic adolescent rat strains.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, August 2012, vol./is. 7/8, 1932-6203 (Aug 28, 2012)

**Author(s):** Chen, Hao; Hiler, Katie A; Tolley, Elizabeth A; Matta, Shannon G; Sharp, Burt M

**Correspondence Address:** Chen, Hao, [hchen@uthsc.edu](mailto:hchen@uthsc.edu)

**Institution:** Chen, Hao: Department of Pharmacology, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN; Hiler, Katie A.: Department of Pharmacology, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN; Tolley, Elizabeth A.: Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN; Matta, Shannon G.: Department of Pharmacology, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN; Sharp, Burt M.: Department of Pharmacology, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Adult cigarette smokers usually become dependent on cigarettes during adolescence. Despite recent advances in addiction genetics, little data delineates the genetic factors that account for the vulnerability of humans to smoke tobacco. We studied the operant nicotine self-administration (SA) behavior of six inbred strains of adolescent male rats (Fisher 344, Brown Norway, Dark Agouti, Spontaneous Hypertensive Rat, Wistar Kyoto and Lewis) and six selected F1 hybrids. All rats were trained to press a lever to obtain

food starting on postnatal day (PN) 32, and then nicotine (0.03 mg/kg/infusion, i.v.) reinforcement was made available on PN41-42 (10 consecutive daily 2 h sessions). Of the 12 isogenic strains, Fisher rats self-administered the fewest nicotine infusions (1.45 +/- 0.36/d) during the last 3 d, while Lewis rats took the most nicotine (13.0 +/- 1.4/d). These strains sorted into high, intermediate and low self-administration groups in 2, 2, and 8 strains, respectively. The influence of heredity on nicotine SA (0.64) is similar to that reported for humans. Therefore, this panel of isogenic rat strains effectively models the overall impact of genetics on the vulnerability to acquire nicotine-reinforced behavior during adolescence. Separate groups of rats responded for food starting on PN41. The correlation between nicotine and food reward was not significant. Hence, the genetic control of the motivation to obtain nicotine is distinctly different from food reward, indicating the specificity of the underlying genetic mechanisms. Lastly, the behavior of F1 hybrids was not predicted from the additive behavior of the parental strains, indicating the impact of significant gene-gene interactions on the susceptibility to nicotine reward. Taken together, the behavioral characteristics of this model indicate its strong potential to identify specific genes mediating the human vulnerability to smoke cigarettes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Chen et al.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Self Administration](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[Genetics](#)  
[Male Animals](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 25. A typology of violence against self and others and its associations with drinking and other drug use among high school students in a U.S. General population survey.

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 21/4(349-366), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Harford, Thomas C; Yi, Hsiao-ye; Freeman, Robert C

**Correspondence Address:** Yi, Hsiao-ye: CSR, Incorporated, 2107 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1000, Arlington, VA, US, 22201, [hyi@csrincorporated.com](mailto:hyi@csrincorporated.com)

**Institution:** Harford, Thomas C.: CSR, Incorporated, Arlington, VA; Yi, Hsiao-ye: CSR, Incorporated, Arlington, VA; Freeman, Robert C.: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Bethesda, MD

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examines associations between binge drinking and other substance use and perpetration of violence against self and others. Data were pooled from the 2003, 2005, and 2007 Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, yielding a sample of 43,172 U.S. high school students. A typology was constructed to reflect four categories of behaviors: other-directed violence only, self-directed violence only, combined other- and self-directed violence, and no violence. Results from multinomial logistic regressions show that the frequency of binge drinking and other substance use were significant risk factors for each of the violence categories relative to no violence. However, the strengths of these associations varied across the violence categories. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Binge Drinking](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)

[High School Students](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**26. Self-reported age of onset and telescoping for cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana: Across eight years of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth.**

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 21/4(333-348), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Shillington, Audrey M; Woodruff, Susan I; Clapp, John D; Reed, Mark B; Lemus, Hector

**Correspondence Address:** Shillington, Audrey M.: Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Studies and Services, 6386 Alvarado Court, Suite 224, San Diego, CA, US, 92120, ashillin@mail.sdsu.edu

**Institution:** Shillington, Audrey M.: San Diego State University, San Diego, CA; Woodruff, Susan I.: San Diego State University, San Diego, CA; Clapp, John D.: San Diego State University, San Diego, CA; Reed, Mark B.: San Diego State University, San Diego, CA; Lemus, Hector: San Diego State University, San Diego, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Smoking, drinking, and illicit drug use are leading causes of morbidity and mortality, both during adolescence as well as later in life. The determination of how well national and local policy and intervention efforts address teen substance use depends largely on the collection of valid and accurate data. Assessments of substance use rely heavily on retrospective self-report measures, but the reliability and validity, however, may be limited by various sources of measurement error. This study utilizes four waves of data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth spanning eight years. Results from multiple linear regression analyses showed that the single most consistent variable associated with telescoping was the number of years since the substance was first reported. Time since first report was the single consistent variable and was strongly associated with telescoping in each wave-to-wave comparison for all three substances under study. Implications for policy and research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Marijuana](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Age Differences](#)  
[Mortality Rate](#)  
[Self Report](#)  
[Morbidity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**27. Adolescent substance abuse and mental health: Problem co-occurrence and access to services.**

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 21/4(310-322), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Winstanley, Erin L; Steinwachs, Donald M; Stitzer, Maxine L; Fishman, Marc J

**Correspondence Address:** Winstanley, Erin L.: University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, 3210 Jefferson Avenue, Suite 6, Cincinnati, OH, US, 45220, erinwinstanley@me.com

**Institution:** Winstanley, Erin L.: University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH; Steinwachs, Donald M.: Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD; Stitzer, Maxine L.: Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Fishman, Marc J.: Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD

**Language:** English



**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to identify factors associated with adolescent alcohol or drug (AOD) abuse/dependence, mental health and co-occurring problems, as well as factors associated with access to treatment. This is a secondary analysis of data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2000. The 12-month prevalence rate of adolescents with only mental health problems was 10.8%, 5.1% had AOD abuse/dependence only, and 2.7% had co-occurring problems. Approximately 15% of youths reported receiving behavioral health treatment in the past 12 months. Several factors associated with having behavioral health problems and receiving treatment are presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#),  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#),  
[\\*Mental Health](#),  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 28. Adolescent substance-use frequency following self-help group attendance and outpatient substance abuse treatment.

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 21/4(293-309), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Gangi, Jennifer; Darling, Carol A

**Correspondence Address:** Gangi, Jennifer: University of South Florida, Office of Institutional Effectiveness, Academic Planning & Review, 4202 E. Fowler Avenue, BEH 339, Tampa, FL, US, 33620, [jmg03u@gmail.com](mailto:jmg03u@gmail.com)

**Institution:** Gangi, Jennifer: University of South Florida, Tampa, FL; Darling, Carol A.: Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Despite the heterogeneity of posttreatment outcomes, the likelihood of relapse is often dependent on several factors, including participation in continuing care services such as self-help groups. However, few studies have examined the use of self-help groups among adolescent outpatients. Therefore, in this study, investigators examined self-help group attendance among male and female adolescents during the three-month time period immediately following outpatient substance abuse treatment. Gender differences were found in regard to self-efficacy, coping, and severity of substance-related problems. A path model indicated that environmental risk provided the greatest total effect on substance-use frequency. Implications for research and practice are reviewed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#),  
[\\*Self Help Techniques](#),  
[\\*Support Groups](#),  
[Coping Behavior](#),  
[Self Efficacy](#),  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 29. Antisaccade performance in Korsakoff patients reveals deficits in oculomotor inhibition.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, October 2012, vol./is. 34/8(876-886), 1380-3395;1744-411X (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Van der Stigchel, Stefan; Reichenbach, Roderick C. L.; Wester, Arie J; Nijboer, Tanja C. W

**Correspondence Address:** Van der Stigchel, Stefan: Helmholtz Institute, Utrecht University, Heidelberglaan 2, Utrecht, Netherlands, 3584 CS, s.vanderstigchel@uu.nl

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Oculomotor inhibition reflects the ability to suppress an unwanted eye movement. The goal of the present study was to assess oculomotor inhibition in patients with Korsakoff's syndrome (KS). To this end, an antisaccade task was employed in which an eye movement towards an onset stimulus has to be inhibited, and a voluntary saccade has to be executed in the opposite direction. Compared to the results of a matched control group, patients showed a higher percentage of intrusive saccades, made more antisaccade errors, and showed longer latencies on prosaccade trials. These results clearly show that oculomotor inhibition is impaired in KS. Part of these deficits in oculomotor inhibition may be explained by neuronal atrophy in the frontal areas, which is generally associated with KS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Psychology Press, an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an Informa business; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Eye Movements](#)  
[\\*Frontal Lobe](#)  
[\\*Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)  
[\\*Stimulus Onset Performance](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. Early seizures in first-ever acute stroke patients in India: Incidence, predictive factors and impact on early outcome.

**Citation:** European Journal of Neurology, October 2012, vol./is. 19/10(1361-1366), 1351-5101;1468-1331 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Goswami, R. P; Karmakar, P. S; Ghosh, A

**Correspondence Address:** Goswami, R. P.: ECTP, Abhyudoy Housing, Flat - 18/14, Ph - IV, Type - B, EM Bypass, West Bengal, Kolkata, India, 700107, rudra.goswami@gmail.com

**Institution:** Goswami, R. P.: Department of Medicine, Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Kolkata; Karmakar, P. S.: Department of Medicine, North Bengal Medical College and Hospital, Darjeeling; Ghosh, A.: Department of Medicine, Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Kolkata

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and purpose: Stroke-associated early seizures (ES) often complicate the initial course of acute stroke. This study intended to estimate the rate of and the predictive factors for ES and the impact of ES on the clinical outcome in patients with first-ever acute stroke. Materials and methods: Consecutive patients with first-ever acute stroke admitted in the Department of Medicine from June 2010 to December 2011 were prospectively included. ES were defined as seizures occurring within 7 days from acute stroke. Patients with history of epilepsy, transient ischaemic attack, subarachnoid haemorrhage and cerebral venous thrombosis were excluded. Clinical outcomes were measured under the subheadings of mortality and disability at discharge, according to modified Rankin score. Results: Of the 441 (56.92% male patients, median age 55 years, 49.43% had haemorrhagic stroke) patients, 79 (17.91%, 95% confidence interval (CI):

14.61- 21.78%) suffered from ES. At discharge, 37.64% were disabled, and 19.5% were dead. In multivariate analysis, alcoholism, NIHSS at admission, haemorrhagic stroke and cortical location were significant predictors of ES. Thirty-day mortality was predicted by NIHSS at admission [hazard ratio (HR): 1.14, 95% CI: 1.11-1.18,  $P < 0.001$ ], history of hypertension (HR: 3.79, 95% CI: 2.1-6.85,  $P < 0.001$ ), history of alcoholism (HR: 2.43, 95% CI: 1.49-3.95,  $P < 0.001$ ) and early seizure (HR: 2.58, 95% CI: 1.54-4.34,  $P = 0.001$ ). Conclusions: Early seizures occurred in about 18% acute stroke patients. Alcoholism, haemorrhagic stroke, cortical and severe strokes predict development of ES. ES are an independent important risk factor for early mortality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s). European Journal of Neurology-EFNS; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cerebrovascular Accidents](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Seizures](#)  
[\\*Thromboses](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Death and Dying](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [European Journal of Neurology](#)

### 31. H-nuclear magnetic resonance-based metabonomic analysis of brain in rhesus monkeys with morphine treatment and withdrawal intervention.

**Citation:** Journal of Neuroscience Research, November 2012, vol./is. 90/11(2154-2162), 0360-4012;1097-4547 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Deng, Yi; Bu, Qian; Hu, Zhengtao; Deng, Pengchi; Yan, Guangyan; Duan, Jiachuan; Hu, Chunyan; Zhou, Jiaqing; Shao, Xue; Zhao, Jinxuan; Li, Yan; Zhu, Ruiming; Zhao, Yinglan; Cen, Xiaobo

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**Institution:** Deng, Yi: National Chengdu Center for Safety Evaluation of Drugs, State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu; Bu, Qian: National Chengdu Center for Safety Evaluation of Drugs, State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu; Hu, Zhengtao: National Chengdu Center for Safety Evaluation of Drugs, State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu; Deng, Pengchi: Analytical and Testing Center, Sichuan University, Chengdu; Yan, Guangyan: National Chengdu Center for Safety Evaluation of Drugs, State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu; Duan, Jiachuan: National Chengdu Center for Safety Evaluation of Drugs, State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu; Hu, Chunyan: National Chengdu Center for Safety Evaluation of Drugs, State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu; Zhou, Jiaqing: National Chengdu Center for Safety Evaluation of Drugs, State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu; Shao, Xue: National Chengdu Center for Safety Evaluation of Drugs, State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu; Zhao, Jinxuan: National Chengdu Center for Safety Evaluation of Drugs, State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu; Li, Yan: National Chengdu Center for Safety Evaluation of Drugs, State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu; Zhu, Ruiming: National Chengdu Center for Safety Evaluation of Drugs, State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu; Zhao, Yinglan: National Chengdu Center for Safety Evaluation of Drugs, State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu; Cen,

Xiaobo: National Chengdu Center for Safety Evaluation of Drugs, State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comprehensive cerebral metabolites involved in morphine dependence have not been well explored. To gain a better understanding of morphine dependence and withdrawal therapy in a model highly related to humans, metabolic changes in brain hippocampus and prefrontal cortex (PFC) of rhesus monkeys were measured by H-nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, coupled with partial least squares and orthogonal signal correction analysis. The results showed that concentrations of myoinositol (M-Ins) and taurine were significantly reduced, whereas lactic acid was increased in hippocampus and PFC of morphine-dependent monkeys. Phosphocholine and creatine increased in PFC but decreased in hippocampus after chronic treatment of morphine. Moreover, N-acetyl aspartate (NAA), -aminobutyric acid, glutamate, glutathione, methionine, and homocysteic acid also changed in these brain regions. These results suggest that chronic morphine exposure causes profound disturbances of neurotransmitters, membrane, and energy metabolism in the brain. Notably, morphine-induced dysregulations in NAA, creatine, lactic acid, taurine, M-Ins, and phosphocholine were clearly reversed after intervention with methadone or clonidine. Our study highlights the potential of metabolic profiling to enhance our understanding of metabolite alteration and neurobiological actions associated with morphine addiction and withdrawal therapy in primates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Hippocampus](#)  
[\\*Morphine](#)  
[\\*Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[\\*Spectroscopy](#)  
[Clonidine](#)  
[Monkeys](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 32. The effects of amphetamine exposure on outcome-selective Pavlovian-instrumental transfer in rats.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 223/3(361-370), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Shiflett, Michael W

**Correspondence Address:** Shiflett, Michael W.: Department of Psychology, Rutgers University, 101 Warren Street, 301 Smith Hall, Newark, NJ, US, 07102, shiflett@psychology.rutgers.edu

**Institution:** Shiflett, Michael W.: Department of Psychology, Rutgers University, Newark, NJ

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Repeated exposure to psychostimulants alters behavioral responses to reward-related cues; however, the motivational underpinnings of this effect have not been fully characterized. Objectives: The following study was designed to examine how amphetamine sensitization affects performance in rats on a series of Pavlovian and operant tasks that distinguish between general-incentive and outcome-selective forms of conditioned responses. Methods: Adult male rats underwent Pavlovian and instrumental training for food pellet rewards. Following training, rats were sensitized to D-amphetamine (2 mg/kg for 7 days). Rats were subsequently tested on an outcome-selective Pavlovian-instrumental transfer (PIT) task, an outcome-reinstatement task, and an outcome devaluation task. Additionally, in a separate experiment, PIT was assessed in amphetamine-sensitized and control rats using a Pavlovian backward-conditioned stimulus. Results: Repeated amphetamine exposure sensitized locomotor activity to acute amphetamine challenge. Amphetamine altered responses to CS presentations by increasing conditioned approach. During tests of PIT, amphetamine-treated rats showed no outcome-selectivity in their responding, responding to a CS whether or not it shared a common outcome with the instrumental response. No

effect of amphetamine sensitization was observed on tests of outcome-selective reinstatement by outcome delivery or action selection based on outcome value. Amphetamine-sensitized rats showed impaired outcome-selective PIT to a backward CS but were unaltered in conditioned approach. Conclusions: Amphetamine sensitization prevents outcome-selective responding during PIT, which is dissociable from amphetamine's effects on conditioned approach. These data suggest fundamental alterations in how stimuli motivate action in addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Classical Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[\\*Sensitization](#)  
[\\*Reinstatement](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. Varenicline decreases alcohol consumption in heavy-drinking smokers.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 223/3(299-306), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Mitchell, Jennifer M; Teague, Candice H; Kayser, Andrew S; Bartlett, Selena E; Fields, Howard L

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**Institution:** Mitchell, Jennifer M.: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, University of California, San Francisco, Emeryville, CA; Teague, Candice H.: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, University of California, San Francisco, Emeryville, CA; Kayser, Andrew S.: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, University of California, San Francisco, Emeryville, CA; Bartlett, Selena E.: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, University of California, San Francisco, Emeryville, CA; Fields, Howard L.: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, University of California, San Francisco, Emeryville, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Emerging evidence suggests that the 42 form of the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) modulates the rewarding effects of alcohol. The nAChR 42 subunit partial agonist varenicline (Chantix), which is approved by the Food and Drug Administration for smoking cessation, also decreases ethanol consumption in rodents (Steensland et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 104:12518-12523, 2007) and in human laboratory and open-label studies (Fucito et al., Psychopharmacology (Berl) 215:655-663, 2011; McKee et al., Biol Psychiatry 66:185-190 2009). Objectives: We present a randomized, double-blind, 16-week study in heavy-drinking smokers (n = 64 randomized to treatment) who were seeking treatment for their smoking. The study was designed to determine the effects of varenicline on alcohol craving and consumption. Outcome measures included number of alcoholic drinks per week, cigarettes per week, amount of alcohol craving per week, cumulative cigarettes and alcoholic drinks consumed during the treatment period, number of abstinent days, and weekly percentage of positive ethyl glucuronide and cotinine screens. Results Varenicline significantly decreases alcohol consumption ( $= 35.32$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ) in smokers. Although varenicline has previously been associated with suicidality and depression, side effects were low in this study and declined over time in the varenicline treatment group. Conclusions: Varenicline can produce a sustained decrease in alcohol consumption in individuals who also smoke. Further studies are warranted to assess varenicline efficacy in treatment-seeking alcohol abusers who do not smoke and to ascertain the relationship between varenicline effects on smoking and drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com; HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cholinergic Receptors](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Nicotine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 34. Khat use among Somali mental health service users in South London.

**Citation:** Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, October 2012, vol./is. 47/10(1649-1656), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Tulloch, Alex D; Frayn, Elizabeth; Craig, Thomas K. J; Nicholson, Timothy R. J

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**Institution:** Tulloch, Alex D.: Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London; Frayn, Elizabeth: Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London; Craig, Thomas K. J.: Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London; Nicholson, Timothy R. J.: Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: Khat use has been suggested to be associated with psychosis, but its prevalence and associations among mental health service users have not been described in either traditional use countries or countries with immigrant populations from traditional use countries. We aimed to investigate the clinical and demographic associations of khat use in a sample of Somali users of mental health service users in South London. Methods: We used an electronic case register of 150,000 mental health patients to investigate the associations of khat use among all 240 Somali patients in the database. We used logistic regression to generate adjusted estimates for a range of exposure variables and used multiple imputation as a principled approach to missing data. Results: Khat use or non-use was recorded for 172 patients (72% of the total), of whom 80 (47%) were current users. Khat use was very strongly associated with ICD-10 primary diagnosis of schizophrenia, psychosis or drug and alcohol disorder (compared to ICD-10 F43 stress-related disorders and other non-psychotic disorders), male gender, harmful or dependent use of alcohol, and detention under the Mental Health Act. Conclusions: Recording and monitoring of khat use need to be more consistent in clinical settings, and further studies are required to investigate the much higher rates of use among those with psychotic disorders compared to non-psychotic disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[Immigration](#)  
[Population](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 35. A nursing diagnostic perspective on proposed criteria for substance use disorders: What the DSM-5 is leaving out.

**Citation:** Issues in Mental Health Nursing, September 2012, vol./is. 33/9(613-617), 0161-2840;1096-4673 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Phoenix, Bethany J; Tierney, Matt J

**Correspondence Address:** Phoenix, Bethany J.: Dept. of Community Health Systems, UCSF, Box 0608, San Francisco, CA, US, 94143-0608, beth.phoenix@nursing.ucsf.edu

**Institution:** Phoenix, Bethany J.: University of California, School of Nursing, San Francisco, CA; Tierney, Matt J.: University of California, School of Nursing, San Francisco, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** As a contribution to the public discourse about the process to develop the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5), this article will discuss important components of the experience of addiction that are left out of the DSM-5. Although the addition of craving as a DSM-5 diagnostic criterion is a significant advance in terms of highlighting subjective responses, the experience of suffering that is almost universally seen as a feature of addictions is not addressed as a diagnostic concern. Despite clear science-based knowledge about neurobiological characteristics of substance use disorders, understanding individual manifestations of substance misuse related to culture, setting, and personal history often proves to be the most crucial in designing effective interventions. While the American Psychiatric Association continues to hone its definition of Substance Use and Addictive Disorders for the DSM-5, nursing will continue to partner with patients to help them cope with factors that lead to substance misuse and to develop science-based and person-focused interventions to assist patients' achievement of well-being and self-actualization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Nursing](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 36. DSM-5 changes on the horizon: Substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Issues in Mental Health Nursing, September 2012, vol./is. 33/9(605-612), 0161-2840;1096-4673 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Fitzgerald, Brianne; Morgan, Betty D

**Correspondence Address:** Fitzgerald, Brianne, 79 Van Winkle Street, Dorchester, MA, US, 02124, Brianne.Fitzgerald@bmc.org

**Institution:** Fitzgerald, Brianne: New England AIDS Education, Boston, MA; Morgan, Betty D.: University of Massachusetts Lowell, Lowell, MA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The first edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) was published in 1952. This publication was the first formal attempt to provide a nosology to guide the diagnosis of mental disorders, including substance use disorders (SUD). There have been four iterations of the nosology since 1952, and the sequential publication of each new edition has provided the foundation for a more enlightened perspective on diagnosing the range of psychiatric conditions. This article reviews the literature specific to the past revisions of the DSM up to and including the proposed changes on substance abuse/use for the DSM-5, the significance of substance use pathology, associated behaviors, as well as the social and political influences that impact substance use. Nosological changes will be reviewed as they relate to shifts in the conceptualization of

substance-related diagnosis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Pathology](#)  
[Politics](#)  
[Social Influences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 37. Evaluation and management of opioid dependence in pregnancy.

**Citation:** Psychosomatics: Journal of Consultation Liaison Psychiatry, September 2012, vol./is. 53/5(424-432), 0033-3182;1545-7206 (Sep-Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Park, Eliza M; Meltzer-Brody, Samantha; Suzuki, Joji

**Correspondence Address:** Park, Eliza M.: Department of Psychiatry, University of North Carolina, 170 Manning Drive, Campus Box 7305, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27599, leeza\_park@med.unc.edu

**Institution:** Park, Eliza M.: Department of Psychiatry, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC; Meltzer-Brody, Samantha: Department of Psychiatry, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC; Suzuki, Joji: Department of Psychiatry, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Opioid use disorders are a growing public health problem in the United States. Most women who are opioid-dependent are of childbearing age, and management of opioid dependence during pregnancy poses unique challenges. Assessment includes evaluation for addiction, withdrawal syndromes, and comorbid psychiatric diagnoses. Consultation-liaison (C-L) psychiatrists may also be involved in acute pain management, perinatal medication management, buprenorphine induction, and stabilization. For the past four decades, the standard of care has included methadone maintenance, but the increasing use of buprenorphine creates new treatment issues and opportunities. Objective: To educate C-L psychiatrists in emergency and obstetrical settings about the appropriate approach toward the evaluation and basic management of women with opioid dependence in pregnancy. Method: The authors reviewed the consensus literature and all new treatment options on opioid dependence during pregnancy. Discussion: In this review, the authors summarize known and emerging management strategies for opioid dependence in pregnancy pertinent to C-L psychiatrists. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Consultation Liaison Psychiatry](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[Disease Management](#)  
[Emergency Services](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Obstetrics](#)  
[Psychiatric Evaluation](#)  
[Psychiatrists](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO



### 38. Differential effects of acute morphine, and chronic morphine-withdrawal on obsessive-compulsive behavior: Inhibitory influence of CRF receptor antagonists on chronic morphine-withdrawal.

- Citation:** Neuropeptides, October 2012, vol./is. 46/5(217-221), 0143-4179 (Oct 2012)
- Author(s):** Umathe, S. N.; Mundhada, Y. R.; Bhutada, P. S
- Correspondence Address:** Umathe, S. N.: Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Amravati Road, Nagpur, India, 440033, umathesn@hotmail.com
- Institution:** Umathe, S. N.: Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur; Mundhada, Y. R.: Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur; Bhutada, P. S.: Sinhgad College of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacology, Pune
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Recent studies have provided convincing evidences for co-morbidity between opioid addiction and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and the involvement of the corticotrophin-releasing factor (CRF) in the effects of morphine-withdrawal. Some scanty evidences also point towards the role of CRF in OCD and related disorders. But, no evidence indicated the role of CRF in morphine withdrawal associated obsessive-compulsive behavior (OCB). Therefore, the present study investigated the role of CRF in morphine-withdrawal induced OCB in mice. Marble-burying behavior in mice was used to assess OCB as this model has good predictive and face validity. The results revealed that acute morphine dose dependently attenuated the marble burying behavior, whereas withdrawal of chronic morphine was associated with significant rise in marble burying behavior. This indicates the differential effect of acute morphine and chronic morphine-withdrawal on OCB. Further, acute treatment with CRF receptor antagonists like antalarmin (2 and 4 g/mouse, i.c.v.) or astressin-2B (3 and 10 nmol/mouse, i.c.v.) dose dependently attenuated the peak morphine-withdrawal induced increase in marble burying behavior. Moreover, concomitant treatment with antalarmin (4 g/mouse, i.c.v.) or astressin-2B (10 nmol/mouse, i.c.v.) along with morphine blocked the morphine-withdrawal associated exacerbation of OCB. These results indicate that OCB associated with morphine withdrawal state is partly mediated by the activation of central CRF receptors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Corticotropin Releasing Factor](#)  
[\\*Drug Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Morphine](#)  
[\\*Narcotic Antagonists](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. Consistency of self-reported alcohol consumption on randomized and sequential alcohol purchase tasks.

- Citation:** Frontiers in Psychiatry, July 2012, vol./is. 3/, 1664-0640 (Jul 2, 2012)
- Author(s):** Amlung, Michael; MacKillop, James
- Correspondence Address:** Amlung, Michael: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US, 30602, mamlung@uga.edu
- Institution:** Amlung, Michael: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA; MacKillop, James: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Behavioral economic demand for addictive substances is commonly assessed via purchase tasks that measure estimated drug consumption at a range of prices. Purchase tasks typically use escalating prices in sequential order, which may influence performance

by providing explicit price reference points. This study investigated the consistency of value preferences on two alcohol purchase tasks that used either a randomized or sequential price order (price range: free to \$30 per drink) in a sample of 91 young adult monthly drinkers. Randomization of prices significantly reduced relative response consistency ( $p < 0.01$ ), although absolute consistency was high for both versions (>95%). Self-reported alcohol consumption across prices and indices of demand were highly similar across versions, although a few notable exceptions were found. These results suggest generally high consistency and overlapping performance between randomized and sequential price assessment. Implications for the behavioral economics literature and priorities for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Amlung and MacKillop; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcohols](#)  
[\\*Self Report](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 40. Correlations between awareness of illness (insight) and history of addiction in heroin-addicted patients.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Psychiatry, July 2012, vol./is. 3/, 1664-0640 (Jul 9, 2012)

**Author(s):** Icro Maremmani, Angelo Giovanni; Rovai, Luca; Rugani, Fabio; Pacini, Matteo; Lamanna, Francesco; Bacciardi, Silvia; Perugi, Giulio; Deltito, Joseph; Dell'Osso, Liliana; Maremmani, Icro

**Correspondence Address:** Maremmani, Icro: Vincent P. Dole Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Neurosciences, Santa Chiara University Hospital, University of Pisa, Via Roma 67, Pisa, Italy, maremman@med.unipi.it

**Institution:** Icro Maremmani, Angelo Giovanni: Vincent P. Dole Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Neurosciences, Santa Chiara University Hospital, University of Pisa, Pisa; Rovai, Luca: Vincent P. Dole Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Neurosciences, Santa Chiara University Hospital, University of Pisa, Pisa; Rugani, Fabio: Vincent P. Dole Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Neurosciences, Santa Chiara University Hospital, University of Pisa, Pisa; Pacini, Matteo: Association for the Application of Neuroscientific Knowledge to Social Aims, Lucca; Lamanna, Francesco: SerT (Drug Addiction Unit), Pisa; Bacciardi, Silvia: Vincent P. Dole Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Neurosciences, Santa Chiara University Hospital, University of Pisa, Pisa; Perugi, Giulio: Vincent P. Dole Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Neurosciences, Santa Chiara University Hospital, University of Pisa, Pisa; Deltito, Joseph: G. De Lisio Institute of Behavioural Sciences, Pisa; Dell'Osso, Liliana: Vincent P. Dole Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Neurosciences, Santa Chiara University Hospital, University of Pisa, Pisa; Maremmani, Icro: Vincent P. Dole Dual Diagnosis Unit, Department of Neurosciences, Santa Chiara University Hospital, University of Pisa, Pisa

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In a group of 1066 heroin addicts, who were seeking treatment for opioid agonist treatment, we looked for differences in historical, demographic, and clinical characteristics, between patients with different levels of awareness of illness (insight). The results showed that, in the cohort studied, a majority of subjects lacked insight into their heroin-use behavior. Compared with the impaired-insight group, those who possessed insight into their illness showed significantly greater awareness of past social, somatic, and psychopathological impairments, and had a greater number of past treatment-seeking events for heroin addiction. In contrast with other psychiatric illnesses, the presence of awareness appears to be related to the passing of time and to the worsening of the illness. Methodologies to improve the insight of patients should, therefore, be targeted more directly on patients early in their history of heroin dependence, because the risk of lack of insight is greatest during this period. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Maremmani, Rovai, Rugani, Pacini, Lamanna, Bacciardi, Perugi, Deltito, Dell'Osso and Maremmani; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[Awareness](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 41. Sensory imagery in craving: From cognitive psychology to new treatments for addiction.

**Citation:** Journal of Experimental Psychopathology, 2012, vol./is. 3/2(127-145), 2043-8087 (2012)

**Author(s):** Andrade, Jackie; May, Jon; Kavanagh, David

**Correspondence Address:** Andrade, Jackie: School of Psychology, University of Plymouth, Drake Circus, Plymouth, United Kingdom, PL4 8AA, jackie.andrade@plymouth.ac.uk

**Institution:** Andrade, Jackie: School of Psychology, University of Plymouth, Plymouth; May, Jon: School of Psychology, University of Plymouth, Plymouth; Kavanagh, David: School of Psychology and Counselling, Queensland University of Technology, QLD

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Sensory imagery is a powerful tool for inducing craving because it is a key component of the cognitive system that underpins human motivation. The role of sensory imagery in motivation is explained by Elaborated Intrusion (EI) theory. Imagery plays an important role in motivation because it conveys the emotional qualities of the desired event, mimicking anticipated pleasure or relief, and continual elaboration of the imagery ensures that the target stays in mind. We argue that craving is a conscious state, intervening between unconscious triggers and consumption, and summarise evidence that interfering with sensory imagery can weaken cravings. We argue that treatments for addiction can be enhanced by the application of EI theory to maintain motivation, and assist in the management of craving in high-risk situations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Textrium Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Psychology](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Imagery](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Motivation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 42. Psychosocial correlates of substance use among young and adult gay-bisexual men.

**Original Title:** Correlati psicosociali dell'uso di sostanze negli uomini omo-bisessuali giovani e adulti.

**Citation:** Psicoterapia Cognitiva e Comportamentale, 2012, vol./is. 18/2(157-168), 1126-1072 (2012)

**Author(s):** Prati, Gabriele; Pietrantonio, Luca; Lelleri, Raffaele

**Correspondence Address:** Prati, Gabriele: Facolta di Psicologia, Universita degli Studi di Bologna, Viale Europa 115, Cesena, Italy, 47521, gabriele.prati@unibo.it

**Institution:** Prati, Gabriele: Universita degli Studi di Bologna, Cesena; Pietrantonio, Luca: Universita degli Studi di Bologna, Cesena; Lelleri, Raffaele: Universita degli Studi di Bologna, Cesena

**Language:** Italian

**Abstract:** This study investigated the relation between psychosocial variables and substance use in a sample of young and adult gay and bisexual men. The sample was composed of 4,458 males between 15 and 54 years old, who participated in the MODI DI survey. The data obtained show that substance use was more prevalent among gay and bisexual men, if compared to the results of surveys on a national male reference sample. Men with greater substance use declare they are more visible regarding their sexual orientation, to visit clubs for the purpose of a sexual encounter, to have experienced more homophobic episodes and to have had unsafe sex in the last 12 months. In conclusion, gay-bisexual men tend to consume more illegal substances compared to the general male population. Substance use among gaybisexual men has multiple psychosocial functions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Bisexuality](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Male Homosexuality](#)  
[\\*Sexual Orientation](#)  
[Psychosocial Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. Review of Treating alcohol problems: Marital and family interventions.

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**Citation:** Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, July 1995, vol./is. 21/3(328), 0194-472X (Jul 1995)

**Author(s):** Davis, Donald I

**Institution:** Davis, Donald I.: Family Therapy Institute of Alexandria, Alexandria, VA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Treating Alcohol Problems: Marital and Family Interventions by T. J. O'Farrell (see record 1994-97074-000). This book offers a window into the home of one family in each neighborhood in the area of family approaches to alcoholism. It does a nice job of offering many family approaches of value, and readers will emerge better equipped to design their own integrative treatment approaches. All of the chapters provide some useful clinical information. O'Farrell has admirably succeeded in achieving his stated goal of offering practical guidelines from marital and family alcoholism treatment outcome research to clinicians who may never see the research papers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Family Intervention](#)  
[\\*Family Therapy](#)  
[\\*Marriage Counseling](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Behavior Therapy](#)  
[Relapse Prevention](#)  
[Spouses](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 44. The principle of the availability of the human body.

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**Original Title:** Le principe de l'indisponibilite du corps humain.

**Citation:** Annales Medico-Psychologiques, August 2012, vol./is. 170/6(370-374), 0003-4487 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** de Boucaud, Michel

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**Institution:** de Boucaud, Michel: Universite Victor-Segalen Bordeaux-2, Bordeaux

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Our time where everyone seeks to dispose of his acts and his destiny, it is important to clarify the conditions of these aspirations that can lead man to the tragedy of its destruction. We will discuss this two areas, the basic dimensions of the bodies concerned and anthropological approach. The basic dimensions are important to clarify. Unavailability is the State, which cannot be legally to a particular project. The indisponibility-availability of the human body raises the problem of the unconditional use of his body in all possible existential situations until the game of life and death. (addictions desire for death, suicide, etc.) There are then the body of subjective and objective body. Own body refers to a mode of appropriation and very intimate membership in such a way that it is impossible to think relations in terms of pure and simple. The human body, it does not have a body as an object. It is also important to take into account the nature of freedom and its different forms. The anthropological approach sheds light on the roots of the unavailability of the human body. The design of human said us that our body is an objective reality and ontology brings us to the core. The unity of the human body is based on a totality, which has a meaning, a project. The body is a transcendental unit, which has a meaning. It is an absolute objective unit that receives the person. The bodily existence is therefore an absolute existence, as expressed in the philosopher Michel Henry. The body can only exist with the circumstances and according to the good will of men we do not have our body as an object. The systemic perspective also illuminates the status of the human body. "The individual is part of a group structured as an original unit, governed by special rules specific to the system and whose purpose is to preserve the homeostasis" (J.-F. Allilaire). It is to take into account the terms of expression of the body, acts, language, narrative, sexuality, identity. And various body functions concern the otherness, they have to do with the other. Is to have its own body or the body of the other, the other is present and desired in different damage which is caused to the human body. And this is the ontological status of the human body as absolute body, which is the principle of the unavailability of the human body that cannot be the object of possession of any person. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anthropology](#)  
[\\*Human Body](#)  
[\\*Personality](#)  
[\\*Sexuality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 45. Personality assessment for school psychologists: Considerations and issues for contemporary practice.

**Citation:** Journal of Infant, Child & Adolescent Psychotherapy, July 2012, vol./is. 11/3(229-237), 1528-9168;1940-9214 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Crespi, Tony D; Politikos, Natalie N

**Correspondence Address:** Crespi, Tony D.: University of Hartford, 200 Bloomfield Avenue, West Hartford, CT, US, 06117, crespi@hartford.edu

**Institution:** Crespi, Tony D.: School Psychology Program, University of Hartford, West Hartford, CT; Politikos, Natalie N.: School Psychology Program, University of Hartford, West Hartford, CT

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In-public education school psychologists can provide an invaluable service for children, families, and the community. Tragically, children are coping with an extraordinary range of mental health needs. Such issues as adolescent aggression, depression, attention deficit

hyperactivity disorder, autism spectrum disorders, drug and alcohol addictions, and family dysfunction represent a sampling of problems. While cognitive assessment and behavioral rating has remained a cornerstone of training, many facets of personality assessment have been less of a focus for school psychology training and practice. Unfortunately, the reticence of school districts to allow school psychologists to provide personality assessments and the reluctance of training programs to teach personality assessment has resulted in a dearth in the identification of personality issues. This article reviews key issues impacting children's mental health and considers differing personality assessment models available for implementation in school practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor and Francis Group, LLC  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Personality Measures](#)  
[\\*School Psychologists](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Beyond zero tolerance: Providing a framework to promote social justice and healthy adolescent development.

**Citation:** The Australian Educational and Developmental Psychologist, July 2011, vol./is. 28/1(61-74), 0816-5122;1839-2504 (Jul 1, 2011)  
**Author(s):** Magor-Blatch, Lynne  
**Correspondence Address:** Magor-Blatch, Lynne: Centre for Applied Psychology, University of Canberra, ACT, Australia, 2601, Lynne.Magor-Blatch@canberra.edu.au  
**Institution:** Magor-Blatch, Lynne: University of Canberra  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Introduced initially in relation to drug policy, 'zero tolerance' has become a catchphrase to describe attitudes and policies relating to drug use, violence and a range of antisocial behaviours. It has been used particularly within schools in the United States as a disciplinary policy since the 1980s. While broadly ascribed, zero tolerance is designed to send a message that targeted behaviours are not tolerated and will be punished. Zero tolerance assumes that swift and uncompromising action aimed at punishing the offender will result in 'sending a strong message' to other would-be offenders and deter others from similar antisocial behaviours. However, thirty years of research has shown zero tolerance policies to have failed the individual and the community, resulting instead in increased rates of misbehaviour and early referral to the juvenile and criminal justice systems. This has the potential to negatively impact on the person's mental health and future outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Antisocial Behavior](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Schools](#)  
[\\*Social Justice](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Prevention](#)  
[Violence](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. Review of Knowledge-in-practice in the caring professions: Multidisciplinary perspectives.

**Citation:** Australian Social Work, September 2012, vol./is. 65/3(435-437), 0312-407X;1447-0748 (Sep 2012)  
**Author(s):** Beddoe, Liz

**Institution:** Beddoe, Liz: University of Auckland, Auckland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Knowledge-In-Practice in the Caring Professions: Multidisciplinary Perspectives edited by Heather D'Cruz, Struan Jacobs, and Adrian Schoo (2009). This book is an edited collection with a focus on the concept of "knowledge-in-practice", across health and allied health and consists of 11 chapters, edited by Australian academics. Two main themes are reflected in the title (p. 2), the first being the exploration of the complicated relationship between knowledge and practice, an issue of common interest across professions. This theme encompasses professional knowledge; "knowledge as theoretical abstractions" interpreted by real people in context; knowledge as wisdom, and the development of new knowledge and understanding arising in practice. The second theme involves recognition of the differences between and within professions. The introduction and conclusion are written by the editors. Jacobs has written the first chapter, which aims to provide an integrative rationale for the contributed chapters. The editors set themselves a difficult task. There are two approaches, broadly reflecting the themes: those that focus on specific professions, and those that explore areas of practice, namely: disability, childbirth, person-centered care, and substance abuse or addiction, or both. The editors state that they did not suggest a particular approach; rather their aim was to enable the reader to read each contribution as embodying the distinct perspectives in professions (p. 235). Jacobs addresses the conflict between experience-based knowledge and evidence-based knowledge. The editors' concluding chapter attempts to draw some conclusions. They acknowledge that the variety of style and languages may disturb or even irritate some readers, who may not be used to reading writing from other professions. Regrettably, I don't feel that the editors' risky strategy of eschewing structure has worked. I am left wondering what the contributors' brief was? Who did they think was the audience for the book? However, I will use several chapters as readings in courses I teach in social work in health contexts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Liz Beddoe; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Interdisciplinary Treatment Approach](#)  
[\\*Knowledge Level](#)  
[\\*Practice](#)  
[\\*Professional Development](#)  
[\\*Health Personnel](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **48. Excitability of jcBNST neurons is reduced in alcohol-dependent animals during protracted alcohol withdrawal.**

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, August 2012, vol./is. 7/8, 1932-6203 (Aug 21, 2012)

**Author(s):** Szucs, Attila; Berton, Fulvia; Sanna, Pietro Paolo; Francesconi, Walter

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Alcohol dependence and withdrawal has been shown to cause neuroadaptive changes at multiple levels of the nervous system. At the neuron level, adaptations of synaptic connections have been extensively studied in a number of brain areas and accumulating evidence also shows the importance of alcohol dependence-related changes in the intrinsic cellular properties of neurons. At the same time, it is still largely unknown how such neural adaptations impact the firing and integrative properties of neurons. To address these problems, here, we analyze physiological properties of neurons in the bed nucleus

of stria terminalis (jcBNST) in animals with a history of alcohol dependence. As a comprehensive approach, first we measure passive and active membrane properties of neurons using conventional current clamp protocols and then analyze their firing responses under the action of simulated synaptic bombardment via dynamic clamp. We find that most physiological properties as measured by DC current injection are barely affected during protracted withdrawal. However, neuronal excitability as measured from firing responses under simulated synaptic inputs with the dynamic clamp is markedly reduced in all 3 types of jcBNST neurons. These results support the importance of studying the effects of alcohol and drugs of abuse on the firing properties of neurons with dynamic clamp protocols designed to bring the neurons into a high conductance state. Since the jcBNST integrates excitatory inputs from the basolateral amygdala (BLA) and cortical inputs from the infralimbic and the insular cortices and in turn is believed to contribute to the inhibitory input to the central nucleus of the amygdala (CeA) the reduced excitability of the jcBNST during protracted withdrawal in alcohol-dependent animals will likely affect ability of the jcBNST to shape the activity and output of the CeA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Szucs et al.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Neurons](#)  
[Neurophysiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 49. Substance abuse and suicide risk among adolescents.

**Citation:** European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, September 2012, vol./is. 262/6(469-485), 0940-1334;1433-8491 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Pompili, Maurizio; Serafini, Gianluca; Innamorati, Marco; Biondi, Massimo; Siracusano, Alberto; Di Giannantonio, Massimo; Giupponi, Giancarlo; Amore, Mario; Lester, David; Girardi, Paolo; Moller-Leimkuhler, Anne Maria

**Correspondence Address:** Pompili, Maurizio: Department of Neuroscience, Mental Health and Sensory Organs-Sant'Andrea Hospital, Sapienza University of Rome, 1035-1039 Via di Grottarossa, Rome, Italy, 00189, maurizio.pompili@uniroma1.it

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The aim of this paper was to review the literature concerning the relationship between suicide and substance abuse behaviours among adolescents, focusing on epidemiology, comorbidity and preventive programmes. We performed a Pubmed/Medline, Scopus,



PsycLit and PsycInfo search to identify all papers and book chapters during the period between 1980 and 2011. Adolescents with substance abuse disorder who attempt or complete suicide can be characterized as having mood disorders, stressful life events, interpersonal problems, poor social support, lonely lives and feelings of hopelessness. The research supports the existence of a strong relationship between suicide and substance abuse. Preventive programmes should be based on the detection of risk factors associated with both suicide and substance abuse disorder. Management programmes should combine different therapeutic strategies such as peer-to-peer education, school-based programmes, psychotherapy and pharmacological treatment. Evidence suggests that targeted suicide prevention programmes can be delivered which reduce the burden associated with substance abuse and suicide in youths. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Suicide Prevention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**50. An exploratory study investigating the impact of the procedures used to manage patient substance misuse on nurse-patient relationships in a medium secure forensic unit.**

**Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, October 2012, vol./is. 19/8(672-680), 1351-0126;1365-2850 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Price, O; Wibberley, C

**Correspondence Address:** Price, O.: School of Nursing, Midwifery and Social Work University of Manchester, Room 6.332, Jean McFarlane Building, University Place Oxford Road Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom, M13 9PL, owen.price@manchester.ac.uk

**Institution:** Price, O.: School of Nursing, Midwifery and Social Work, University of Manchester, Manchester; Wibberley, C.: Faculty of Health, Psychology and Social Care, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The role conflict experienced by forensic psychiatric nurses between their therapeutic responsibilities and their responsibility to operationalize security procedures is well established in the literature. There has been less investigation into how this role conflict is played out specifically in the management of inpatient substance misuse in forensic units. This study, therefore, aimed to explore the views of nurses working in one medium secure unit of the impact of the procedures used to manage substance misuse (partial strip searching, room searching, canine searching, 'pat' (or 'rubdown') searching, urine drug screening) on their relationships with patients. Ten interviews of registered mental health nurses working in a medium secure unit in the Northwest were carried out. The interview data were transcribed verbatim and framework analysis used to identify emergent themes. The impact of the procedures on nurse-patient relationships was reported as largely negative by the participants. They reported that the intrusion of the procedures had a detrimental effect on their relationships with patients. The relative degree of intrusion posed by each of the procedures was an important factor in determining the extent and duration of damage to nurse-patient relationships, as was the communication skills of the nurse conducting the procedure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing; YEAR: 2011

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

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

\*Health Personnel Attitudes  
 \*Psychiatric Nurses  
 \*Psychotherapeutic Processes  
 \*Role Conflicts

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing*

**51. Sensponsive architecture as a tool to stimulate the senses and alleviate the psychological disorders of an individual.**

**Citation:** Cognitive Processing, August 2012, vol./is. 13/Suppl 1(S233-S237), 1612-4782;1612-4790 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Liapi, Marianthi; Linaraki, Despoina; Voradaki, Georgia

**Correspondence Address:** Liapi, Marianthi: Department of Architecture, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece, 541 24, liapi@arch.auth.gr

**Institution:** Liapi, Marianthi: Department of Architecture, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki; Linaraki, Despoina: Department of Architecture, Technical University of Crete, Chania; Voradaki, Georgia: Department of Architecture, Technical University of Crete, Chania

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The paper presents an ongoing research project that aims to help individuals with mild psychological disorders, like depression, to reduce the use of medication and escape a possible addiction to drugs by transforming their immediate or broader living space into a sensponsive environment. It is an innovative, multidisciplinary, non-invasive approach through the domains of architecture, computer science, psychology and endocrinology. Initially, the paper presents the connections between space and human behavior, and specifically, the ways in which the spatial qualities of the surrounding environment affect the human senses and consequently the hormonal changes and the production of the corresponding emotions and actions. As a next step, the paper outlines the creation of sensponsive environments that are programmed to sense human discomfort by monitoring changes in facial expression and body movement and respond to them accordingly by transforming their spatial elements in order to make people feel better. The proposed sensponsive spaces are equipped with biomedical monitoring systems, smart materials and sensor-actuator assemblies with programmed re-actions (haptic, olfactory, chromatic and so on) that help people refine their feeling of the surrounding space, guiding its smooth transition to a comfortable-for the body and the mind-place. The paper concludes with the next step of this research initiative, the sensponsive suit, a personalized wearable assembly enhanced with technology to positively affect the psychological health of the wearer. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Marta Olivetti Belardinelli and Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Major Depression  
 \*Mental Disorders  
 \*Monitoring  
 \*Systems Analysis  
 Drug Addiction  
 Drug Therapy  
 Environment  
 Mental Health  
 Stimulation

**Source:** PsycINFO

**52. In response to the published article "A syndemic model of substance abuse, intimate partner violence, HIV infection, and mental health among Hispanics".**

**Citation:** Public Health Nursing, September 2012, vol./is. 29/5(388-389), 0737-1209;1525-1446 (Sep-Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Yuwen, Weichao

**Correspondence Address:** Yuwen, Weichao: University of Washington, Box 357260, Seattle, WA, US, 98195, wyuwen@uw.edu

**Institution:** Yuwen, Weichao: School of Nursing, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Rosa M. Gonzalez-Guarda et al. (see record 2011-14399-009). The article by Gonzalez-Guarda et al. included a thorough review of current literature and an elegant syndemic model with detailed explanations. Gonzalez-Guarda et al. pointed out that "Abel and Chambers found that less acculturated women were more comfortable using condoms". In reviewing the original article written by Abel and Chambers, Yuwen could not find such information in the article. Gonzalez-Guarda et al's notion of acculturation being protective for some groups of Hispanics does not hold. The authors had culture as a separate level of influence to underline the importance. Although culture is an essential aspect to take into consideration, listing culture as a separate factor created some confusion in the categorization. Although the authors mentioned that "some factors are discussed in more than one levels", it created an area of confusion and difficulty in further testing the model. Nevertheless, the Syndemic Model of Substance Abuse, Intimate Partner Violence, HIV Infection, and Mental Health among Hispanics highlights a new approach to conducting health disparities research among Hispanics and has the potential to cause a paradigm shift in guiding public health nursing research, practice, and policy development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*AIDS](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Intimate Partner Violence](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
["\\*Latinos/Latinas"](#)  
[Protective Factors](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Health Disparities](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Public Health Nursing](#)

### 53. Predictors of waterpipe smoking among secondary school adolescents in Al Hassa, Saudi Arabia.

**Citation:** International Journal of Behavioral Medicine, September 2012, vol./is. 19/3(324-335), 1070-5503;1532-7558 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Amin, Tarek Tawfik; Amr, Mostafa Abdel Monem; Zaza, Burhan Omar; Kaliyadan, Feroze

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: There has been a global upsurge of waterpipe (WP) smoking over the past several years. This can be attributed at least partly to various factors like lack of knowledge regarding its health effects, social acceptability, and intensive preventive

programs focusing selectively on cigarettes smoking. Purpose: This study aimed to determine the prevalence and psychosocial determinants of WP smoking among secondary school adolescents in Al Hassa, Saudi Arabia, and also to assess their attitudes toward WPs smoking and knowledge regarding the related health effects. Methods: Cross-sectional study included 1,652 students of both genders selected by multistage proportionate sampling method. Data collection was carried out using a self-administered anonymous Arabic version of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey, modified with items dedicated to WP smoking. Items to assess participants' knowledge about the health-related hazards and attitude towards WP were added. Patient Health Questionnaire was used to screen for the presence of anxiety and depressive disorders. Results: Of the included adolescents, 358 (21.7%) were current smokers; cigarettes (46.1%), both cigarettes and WP (16.5%), and only WP (37.4%). Current WP users accounted for 193; 96.4% were males and 62.7% were  $\geq 18$  years of age. Outing, boredom, meeting friends, and family gatherings were the most frequently stated motives. WP users demonstrated a higher incidence of depressive and generalized anxiety disorders. Common assumptions regarding WP smoking included: WP smoking is less harmful than cigarettes and with no addictive property as stated by 47.8% and 65.9% of adolescents, respectively, harmful substances are purified through water filtration as believed by 59.2%, and it is more socially acceptable than cigarettes as agreed by 54.1%. Hierarchical regression analysis showed that male gender and increasing age of adolescents, WP smoking among close family and friends, and socializing motives were significant predictors for the current WP smoking state. Conclusion: Social acceptability, poor knowledge of WP health-related hazards, and socio-demographics are favoring the current increasing trend of WP use among adolescents in Al Hassa, Saudi Arabia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Society of Behavioral Medicine; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Age Differences](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Demographic Characteristics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 54. Adolescent expectations of early death predict adult risk behaviors.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, August 2012, vol./is. 7/8, 1932-6203 (Aug 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Nguyen, Quynh C; Villaveces, Andres; Marshall, Stephen W; Hussey, Jon M; Halpern, Carolyn T; Poole, Charles

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Only a handful of public health studies have investigated expectations of early death among adolescents. Associations have been found between these expectations and risk behaviors in adolescence. However, these beliefs may not only predict worse adolescent outcomes, but worse trajectories in health with ties to negative outcomes that endure into young adulthood. The objectives of this study were to investigate perceived chances of living to age 35 (Perceived Survival Expectations, PSE) as a predictor of suicidal ideation, suicide attempt and substance use in young adulthood. We examined the

predictive capacity of PSE on future suicidal ideation/attempt after accounting for sociodemographics, depressive symptoms, and history of suicide among family and friends to more fully assess its unique contribution to suicide risk. We investigated the influence of PSE on legal and illegal substance use and varying levels of substance use. We utilized the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) initiated in 1994-95 among 20,745 adolescents in grades 7- 12 with follow-up interviews in 1996 (Wave II), 2001-02 (Wave III) and 2008 (Wave IV; ages 24-32). Compared to those who were almost certain of living to age 35, perceiving a 50-50 or less chance of living to age 35 at Waves I or III predicted suicide attempt and ideation as well as regular substance use (i.e., exceeding daily limits for moderate drinking; smoking \$ a pack/day; and using illicit substances other than marijuana at least weekly) at Wave IV. Associations between PSE and detrimental adult outcomes were particularly strong for those reporting persistently low PSE at both Waves I and III. Low PSE at Wave I or Wave III was also related to a doubling and tripling, respectively, of death rates in young adulthood. Longterm and wide-ranging ties between PSE and detrimental outcomes suggest these expectations may contribute to identifying at-risk youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Nguyen et al; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Attempted Suicide](#)  
[\\*Death and Dying](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Suicidal Ideation](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)  
[Expectations](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 55. Alcohol use in adolescence and risk of disability pension: A 39 year follow-up of a population-based conscription survey.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, August 2012, vol./is. 7/8, 1932-6203 (Aug 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Sidorchuk, Anna; Hemmingsson, Tomas; Romelsjo, Anders; Allebeck, Peter

**Correspondence Address:** Sidorchuk, Anna, [Anna.Sidorchuk@ki.se](mailto:Anna.Sidorchuk@ki.se)

**Institution:** Sidorchuk, Anna: Division of Social Medicine, Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm; Hemmingsson, Tomas: Division of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm; Romelsjo, Anders: Division of Social Medicine, Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm; Allebeck, Peter: Division of Social Medicine, Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The role of alcohol consumption for disability pension (DP) is controversial and systematic reviews have not established causality. We aimed to assess the role of adolescent alcohol use for future DP. We wanted to find out whether an increased risk mainly would affect DP occurring early or late in life as well as whether the level of alcohol consumption and patterns of drinking contribute differently in DP receiving. Methodology/Principal Findings: The study is a 39-year follow-up of 49 321 Swedish men born in 1949-1951 and conscripted for compulsory military service in 1969-1970. As study exposures (i) "risk use" of alcohol composed of measures related to pattern of drinking, and (ii) the level of consumption based on self-reported volume and frequency of drinking had been used. Information on DP was obtained from social insurance databases through 2008. "Risk use" of alcohol was associated with both "early DP" and "late DP", i.e. granted below and above the approximate age of 40 years, with crude hazard ratio (HR) of 2.89 (95% confidence intervals (CI) 2.47-3.38) and HR of 1.87

(95%CI: 1.74-2.02), respectively. After adjustment for covariates, HR was reduced to 1.32 (95%CI: 1.09-1.59) and 1.14 (95%CI: 1.05-1.25), respectively. Similar patterns were seen for moderate (101-250 g 100% alcohol/week) and high (>250 g) consumption, though the risk disappeared when fully adjusted. Conclusions/Significance: Alcohol use in adolescence, particularly measured as "risk use", is associated with increased risk of future DP. The association is stronger for "early DP", but remains significant even for DP granted in older ages. Therefore, pattern of drinking in adolescent should be considered an important marker for future reduced work capacity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Sidorchuk et al; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Disabilities](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Alcohols](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 56. Voluntary after-school alcohol and drug programs for middle school youth: If you build it right, they will come.

**Citation:** Journal of Research on Adolescence, September 2012, vol./is. 22/3(571-582), 1050-8392;1532-7795 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** D'Amico, Elizabeth J; Green, Harold D Jr.; Miles, Jeremy N. V; Zhou, Annie J; Tucker, Joan S; Shih, Regina A

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**Institution:** D'Amico, Elizabeth J.: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA; Green, Harold D.: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA; Miles, Jeremy N. V.: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA; Zhou, Annie J.: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA; Tucker, Joan S.: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA; Shih, Regina A.: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Few after-school programs target alcohol and other drug (AOD) use because it is difficult to encourage a diverse group of youth to voluntarily attend. The current study describes CHOICE, a voluntary after-school program which targeted AOD use among middle school students. Over 4,000 students across eight schools completed surveys and 15% participated in CHOICE. Analyses indicated that there were some differences between CHOICE participants and nonparticipants. For example, African American and multiethnic students were more likely to attend. Past month alcohol users were more likely to initially attend, and marijuana users were more likely to continue attendance. Thus, CHOICE reached students of different racial and ethnic groups and attracted higher risk youth who may not typically obtain prevention services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Research on Adolescence-Society for Research on Adolescence; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*After School Programs](#)  
[\\*Middle School Students](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Journal of Research on Adolescence](#)

**57. Substance use, distress, and adolescent school networks.**

- Citation:** Journal of Research on Adolescence, September 2012, vol./is. 22/3(438-452), 1050-8392;1532-7795 (Sep 2012)
- Author(s):** McLeod, Jane D; Uemura, Ryotaro
- Correspondence Address:** McLeod, Jane D.: Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Ballantine Hall 744, 1020 E. Kirkwood Avenue, Bloomington, IN, US, 47405, jmcLeod@indiana.edu
- Institution:** McLeod, Jane D.: Indiana University, Bloomington, IN; Uemura, Ryotaro: Indiana University, Bloomington, IN
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study examined the associations of substance use, psychological distress, and mental health services receipt with the structure and content of adolescent school-based networks. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, we found that substance use was associated with receiving more, but making fewer, peer nominations. It also was associated with less favorable network characteristics, such as low GPA. Services receipt was associated with receiving and making fewer nominations, less favorable network characteristics, and a lower likelihood of reciprocated best friendships. Psychological distress had fewer significant associations. All associations were modest in magnitude. Our results suggest the importance of considering multiple indicators of socioemotional problems and multiple dimensions of social networks in research on adolescent peer relations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Research on Adolescence-Society for Research on Adolescence; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Distress](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[\\*School Environment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Journal of Research on Adolescence](#)

**58. A systematic review on the social context of smokeless tobacco use in the South Asian population: Implications for public health.**

- Citation:** Public Health, August 2012, vol./is. 126/8(635-645), 0033-3506 (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** Kakde, S; Bhopal, R.S; Jones, C.M
- Correspondence Address:** Kakde, S.: Edinburgh Ethnicity and Health Research Group, Centre for Population Health Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Teviot Place, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, EH8 9AG, kakde.smitha@googlemail.com
- Institution:** Kakde, S.: Edinburgh Ethnicity and Health Research Group, Centre for Population Health Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh; Bhopal, R.S.: Edinburgh Ethnicity and Health Research Group, Centre for Population Health Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh; Jones, C.M.: NHS Health Scotland, Edinburgh
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: Smokeless tobacco (SLT) is an addiction resulting in serious health problems including cancers. The social context around SLT use among South Asians was reviewed to help inform interventions for its prevention and cessation. Study design: Systematic review. Methods: Electronic databases were searched to identify studies examining the social context of SLT use. As heterogeneous qualitative, quantitative and mixed method studies were included, meta-analysis was not appropriate. Results: Of 428 studies identified, 17 were reviewed. These studies were conducted in India, Nepal, Pakistan and

the UK between 1994 and 2009. SLT use among South Asians was culturally widely acceptable due to its association with socializing, sharing and family tradition (100% in Anwar et al.'s study). Other reasons for use were addiction, easy accessibility, low cost and lack of prohibitive legislation. SLT users had limited awareness of its association with oral cancer (29.3% in Ahmed et al.'s study); however, there was a distinct lack of knowledge regarding other health effects, such as cardiovascular disease (0.85%). Users attempted to quit (32.7% in Prabhu et al.'s study) but success was low (8.2%).  
 Conclusions: Cessation programmes for South Asians should address cultural acceptance, limited knowledge of health effects, inadequate legislation and controls, scarce social support and insufficient SLT cessation services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Royal Society for Public Health; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Public Health](#)  
[\\*Smokeless Tobacco](#)  
[\\*South Asian Cultural Groups](#)  
[Program Development](#)  
[Social Class](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 59. The Olympics and harm reduction?

**Citation:** Harm Reduction Journal, July 2012, vol./is. 9/, 1477-7517 (Jul 13, 2012)

**Author(s):** Kayser, Bengt; Broers, Barbara

**Correspondence Address:** Kayser, Bengt: Institute of Movement Sciences and Sports Medicine, University of Geneva, 10, rue du Conseil General, Geneva, Switzerland, 1205, bengt.kayser@unige.ch

**Institution:** Kayser, Bengt: Institute of Movement Sciences and Sports Medicine, University of Geneva, Geneva; Broers, Barbara: Unit for Dependency in Primary Care, Department of Community Health and Primary Care, University Hospitals of Geneva, Geneva

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The current anti-doping policy ('war on doping') resembles the 'war on drugs' in several aspects, including a zero-tolerance approach, ideology encroaching on human rights and public health principles, high cost using public money for repression and control, and attempts to shape internationally harmonized legal frameworks to attain its aim. Furthermore, even if for different reasons, both wars seem not to be able to attain their objectives, and possibly lead to more harm to society than they can prevent. The Olympic buzz is mounting and we can expect multiple headlines in the media on doping and anti-doping stories related to this event. In this article we describe current anti-doping policy, reflect on its multiple unplanned consequences, and end with a discussion, if lessons learned from harm reduction experiences in the illicit drugs field could be applied to anti-doping. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Kayser and Broers; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Performance Enhancing Drugs](#)  
[Human Rights](#)  
[Policy Making](#)  
[Public Health](#)  
[Ideology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)



Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

## 60. Defining and redefining harm reduction in the Lao context.

- Citation:** Harm Reduction Journal, July 2012, vol./is. 9/, 1477-7517 (Jul 9, 2012)
- Author(s):** Sychareun, Vanphanom; Hansana, Visanou; Phommachanh, Sysavanh; Somphet, Vathsana; Phommavongsa, Phouthong; Tenni, Brigitte; Moore, Timothy; Crofts, Nick
- Correspondence Address:** Sychareun, Vanphanom: Faculty of Postgraduate Studies, University of Health Sciences, Vientiane, Laos, vsychareun@gmail.com
- Institution:** Sychareun, Vanphanom: Faculty of Postgraduate Studies, University of Health Sciences, Vientiane; Hansana, Visanou: Faculty of Postgraduate Studies, University of Health Sciences, Vientiane; Phommachanh, Sysavanh: Faculty of Postgraduate Studies, University of Health Sciences, Vientiane; Somphet, Vathsana: Faculty of Postgraduate Studies, University of Health Sciences, Vientiane; Phommavongsa, Phouthong: Faculty of Postgraduate Studies, University of Health Sciences, Vientiane; Tenni, Brigitte: Nossal Institute for Global Health, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC; Moore, Timothy: Nossal Institute for Global Health, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC; Crofts, Nick: Nossal Institute for Global Health, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The response to drug use in Laos has focused on reducing opium supply (supply reduction) and rates of drug use (demand reduction). However, recently there is increased interest among government counterparts to discuss and develop broader responses to injecting drug use (IDU) including the introduction of harm reduction programs. The concept of harm reduction has just been introduced to Lao PDR and as yet there is no agreement on a definition of the concept. We highlight here a range of issues that remain controversial in Lao PDR in the HIV, drug use and harm reduction discourse, the definition of 'harm reduction' and related terms; and the scope of harm reduction. This was a qualitative study, consisting of in-depth interviews with 27 law enforcement and 8 health officers who work in the fields of HIV and/or drug control about their understanding of HIV related to drug use, and concepts of harm reduction. Content analysis was performed to identify the coding, categories and themes. We found that law enforcement officers in particular had limited understanding about harm reduction and the feasibility and appropriateness of harm reduction services in the Lao context. Harm reduction should be a core element of a public health response to HIV where drug use and IDU exists. Recommendations include the necessity of increasing the awareness of harm reduction among law enforcement officers and providing appropriate evidence to support the needs of harm reduction policy and programs. HIV prevention and treatment strategies should be integrated within existing social and cultural frameworks, working with the task force for HIV/IDU and other government counterparts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Sychareun et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Law Enforcement Personnel](#)  
[\\*Social Programs](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Supply and Demand](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)  
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

## 61. Review of Neuroimaging in addiction.

- Citation:** Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, September 2012, vol./is. 126/3(230), 0001-690X;1600-0447 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Tarokh, Leila

**Correspondence Address:** Tarokh, Leila, leila\_tarokh@brown.edu

**Institution:** Tarokh, Leila: Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Zurich, Zurich

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Neuroimaging in Addiction* edited by B. Adinoff and E. A. Stein (see record 2011-27830-000). The book highlights latest advances in addiction research as garnered from human neuroimaging studies. Rather than focusing on a specific substance of abuse, the book takes a conceptual approach and highlights the shared neurobiology of addictive behaviors, including non chemical addictions like gambling. As a whole the book is cohesive and comprehensive, with little to no redundancy across chapters. This timely book is a superb summary of how current advances in neuroimaging have informed our understanding of addiction. This book is a valuable resource for researchers interested in addiction research and, to a lesser extent, for clinicians. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
[Behavior Disorders](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Gambling](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 62. Serotonin receptor, SERT mRNA and correlations with symptoms in males with alcohol dependence and suicide.

**Citation:** *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, September 2012, vol./is. 126/3(165-174), 0001-690X;1600-0447 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Thompson, P. M.; Cruz, D. A.; Olukotun, D. Y.; Delgado, P. L

**Correspondence Address:** Thompson, P. M.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Health Science Center San Antonio, 7703 Floyd Curl Drive, San Antonio, TX, US, 78229, thompsonp@UTHSCSA.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: This study tested the hypothesis that abnormalities in components of the serotonin (5HT) system in the prefrontal cortex are associated with suicide in alcohol-dependent subjects. Second, we assessed the relationship of lifetime impulsivity and mood symptoms with prefrontal cortex 5-HT measures. Method: Tissue was obtained from Brodmann's areas (BA) 9 and 24 in postmortem samples of individuals who were alcohol dependent with suicide (n = 5), alcohol dependent without suicide (n = 9) and normal controls (n = 5). Serotonin receptor (5HT) and serotonin reuptake transporter (SERT) mRNA were measured. Interviews with next of kin estimated lifetime impulsivity and mood symptoms in the last week of life. Results: Serotonin receptor 1A (5HT1A) mRNA in BA 9 was elevated in the alcohol dependence without suicide group compared with controls. In the alcohol dependence with suicide group, anxiety symptoms were associated with decreased BA 24 SERT mRNA and depressive symptoms with BA 9 5HT1A mRNA expression. In the alcohol dependent only group impulsivity is correlated with increased BA 9, and BA 24 serotonin receptor 2A mRNA. Conclusion: Our data

suggest region-specific change, rather than global serotonin blunting is involved in alcohol dependence and suicide. It also suggests that symptoms are differentially influenced by prefrontal cortex serotonin receptor mRNA levels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons A/S; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Human Males](#)  
[\\*Serotonin](#)  
[\\*Suicide](#)  
[\\*mRNA](#)  
[Emotional States](#)  
[Neural Receptors](#)  
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 63. Medical use of opioids: What drives the debate? A brief commentary.

**Citation:** European Journal of Pain Supplements, October 2008, vol./is. 2/S1(67-68), 1754-3207;1878-0075 (Oct 2008)

**Author(s):** Ballantyne, Jane C

**Correspondence Address:** Ballantyne, Jane C.: Division of Pain Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital Pain Center, 15 Parkman Street, WACC 333, Boston, MA, US, 02114, [jballantyne@partners.org](mailto:jballantyne@partners.org)

**Institution:** Ballantyne, Jane C.: MGH Pain Center, Department of Anesthesia and Critical Care, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Medical advances have not obviated the need for opioids to relieve pain and suffering. There are no better analgesics. Pain and suffering have not abated. Scientific endeavor has helped unravel some of the mechanisms of pain and addiction; yet the compelling and addictive properties of opioids continue to plague their use. This article explores the factors that drive the current debate about the use of opioids to relieve the suffering of patients with chronic intractable pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: European Federation of Chapters of the International Association for the Study of Pain; YEAR: 2008

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Chronic Pain](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Pain Management](#)  
[History](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 64. Pain and the pharmacogenetics at the fuzzy border between pain physiopathology and pain treatment.

**Citation:** European Journal of Pain Supplements, October 2008, vol./is. 2/S1(5-12), 1754-3207;1878-0075 (Oct 2008)

**Author(s):** Govoni, Stefano; Regazzi, Mario; Ranzani, Guglielmina Nadia

**Correspondence Address:** Ranzani, Guglielmina Nadia: Department of Genetics and Microbiology, University of Pavia, Via Ferrata 1, Pavia, Italy, ranzani@ipvgen.unipv.it

**Institution:** Govoni, Stefano: Department of Experimental and Applied Pharmacology, University of Pavia, Pavia; Regazzi, Mario: Clinical Pharmacokinetics Unit, IRCCS - Fondazione Policlinico S. Matteo, Pavia; Ranzani, Guglielmina Nadia: Department of Genetics and Microbiology, University of Pavia, Pavia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Nociceptive pain is time limited and severe nociceptive pain normally responds well to treatment with opioids, On the contrary, neuropathic pain is frequently chronic, and tends to have a less robust response to treatment with opioids. The unsolved problem of insufficient pain treatment at clinical level, including both wanted analgesic effects and unwanted side effects, is a stimulus to expand the knowledge on the physiopathology of pain and on the involved molecular mechanisms. In particular, it is important not only to better understand the molecular mechanisms associated to drugs effects but also to characterize the genetic traits underlying pharmacokinetic (PK) and pharmacodynamic (PD) mechanisms related to drugs. Literature analysis reveals that there are interesting genetic polymorphisms that are associated either to the sensitivity to pain and to PD response to drugs, or to the metabolic and excretion pathways. Pharmacogenetics/pharmacogenomics holds the promise that drugs might in the next future be tailor-made for individuals and adapted to each person's own genetic background. Collected information, allowing to design combined therapies and to dissect analgesic from addictive properties of opioids within a given patient, will also contribute to contrast the persisting opiophobia in medical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: European Federation of Chapters of the International Association for the Study of Pain; YEAR: 2008

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Pain](#)  
[\\*Pain Management](#)  
[\\*Pathophysiology](#)  
[\\*Pharmacodynamics](#)  
[\\*Pharmacokinetics](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Genetics](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Neuropathic Pain](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 65. High school students' posttraumatic symptoms, substance abuse and involvement in violence in the aftermath of war.

**Citation:** Social Science & Medicine, October 2012, vol./is. 75/7(1321-1328), 0277-9536;1873-5347 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Schiff, Miriam; Pat-Horenczyk, Ruth; Benbenishty, Rami; Brom, Danny; Baum, Naomi; Astor, Ron Avi

**Correspondence Address:** Schiff, Miriam, msschiff@mscc.huji.ac.il

**Institution:** Schiff, Miriam: Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Paul Baerwald School of Social Work and Social Welfare, Jerusalem; Pat-Horenczyk, Ruth: Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Paul Baerwald School of Social Work and Social Welfare, Jerusalem; Benbenishty, Rami: Bar Ilan University, Louis and Gabi Weisfeld School of Social Work, Bar Ilan; Brom, Danny: Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Paul Baerwald School of Social Work and Social Welfare, Jerusalem; Baum, Naomi: Herzog Israel Center for Treatment of Psychotrauma, Jerusalem; Astor, Ron Avi: University of Southern California, School of Social Work and Education, Los Angeles, SC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examined one-year after effects of exposure to war events on adolescents' Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms (PTS) and risk behaviors (substance use and involvement in school violence). In addition, it addressed two potential vulnerability factors: at the micro level, it examined whether childhood trauma raised the vulnerability of Israeli adolescents to PTS and risk behaviors when exposed to war events. At the macro level, we explored whether ethnicity, i.e., being an Israeli Arab, is a vulnerability factor to PTS and risk behaviors. We used a representative sample of 7th to 11th grade students from the north of Israel that included 4151 students: 1800 Jewish (54.4% boys) and 2351 Arab (41.5% boys). We assessed exposure to war events and childhood traumatic events, PTS and PTSD, substance use (alcohol, cannabis, Ecstasy) and involvement in school violence. The findings revealed extensive exposure to war events among both Jewish and Arab students. A year after the war, its effects on adolescents were still manifested in PTS, and involvement in school violence and substance use. Exposure to child physical abuse was associated with higher levels of PTS symptoms, substance use and involvement in violence. Exposure to other traumatic events was also associated with greater PTS symptoms and involvement in violence but not with greater substance use. Arab students were a more vulnerable population. They reported higher PTS symptoms, more cannabis use and greater involvement in school violence than Jewish students. However, exposure to war events had similar effects on both Arab and Jewish students. We conclude that war effects include a broad range of psychological distress and risk behaviors that last long after the war ends, especially among youth who have experienced childhood trauma and high exposure to war-related stressors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)  
[\\*School Violence](#)  
[\\*War](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**66. Detecting ongoing intimate partner victimization in the lives of trauma survivors with substance use disorders: The need for supplemental assessment.**

**Citation:** Partner Abuse, January 2011, vol./is. 2/1(46-60), 1946-6560;1946-6579 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Clements, Kahni; Schumacher, Julie A; Coffey, Scott F; Saladin, Michael E

**Correspondence Address:** Clements, Kahni: Harvard Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, US, Kahni\_Clements@hms.harvard.edu

**Institution:** Clements, Kahni: University of Mississippi Medical Center, Charleston, SC; Schumacher, Julie A.: University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS; Coffey, Scott F.: University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS; Saladin, Michael E.: Medical University of South Carolina, Jackson, MS

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Individuals seeking substance abuse treatment are at increased risk for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and recent/ongoing victimization by their intimate partners. To create a safe context for trauma treatment, it may be important to address ongoing intimate partner violence (IPV). Given that most diagnostic interviews for PTSD include an assessment of potentially traumatic events across the life span, including IPV, many clinicians may assume that IPV items included in such interviews are sufficient to assess recent/ongoing IPV. This study examined whether participants reported past-year IPV experiences on a well-established self-report questionnaire of IPV, The Conflict Tactics Scale-Revised, which were not reported during a modified version of a well-established interview of trauma history, "The National Women's Study of PTSD Module." Participants were men and women in substance abuse treatment with clinically significant

trauma histories. As hypothesized, participants reported recent IPV on the self-report questionnaire that was not reported during the interview. Although clinicians may assume they have adequately assessed recent/ongoing IPV during interview based trauma assessments, findings of this study indicate that supplemental self-report assessment may enhance its detection and facilitate intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Intimate Partner Violence](#)  
[\\*Measurement](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[\\*Victimization](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Interviews](#)  
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[Questionnaires](#)  
[Survivors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Partner Abuse*

#### 67. The effectiveness of auricular acupuncture for drug addiction: A review of research evidence from clinical trials.

**Citation:** ASEAN Journal of Psychiatry, January 2012, vol./is. 13/1(55-68), 2231-7805;2231-7791 (Jan-Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Lua, Pei Lin; Talib, Nor Samira

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: This review aims to compile and evaluate all available randomised controlled trials (RCTs) of auricular acupuncture (AA) treatment in drug addiction population with emphasis on the length of treatment course, needle-points, outcome measures, reported side-effects and overall outcomes. Methods: Science Direct, Medline and EBSCO host databases were searched. From the year 1990 until 2010, only full-length English articles incorporating RCTs related to AA studies (needle-based only) in drug addiction such as heroin, morphine, methamphetamine and cocaine were included. Studies involving the usage of various methods of electro-acupuncture and investigations relating to cigarette-smoking or alcohol addiction were excluded. Results: Eight RCTs met all inclusion criteria comprising of 1,594 respondents (age = 19 - 46 years; male = 57% -76%). Most were involved in cocaine addiction. Overall, trials were designed with brief periods of treatment course and utilised three to five standard National Acupuncture Detoxification Association (NADA) points (Sympathetic, Lung, Liver, Kidney and Shen men), but inconsistent sham points. All trials included urine toxicology test as the main outcome measure while data on side-effects incidence was insufficient. Conclusions: Overall, four of the RCTs reported positive outcomes although at this point, AA's effectiveness and safety could not be substantially confirmed. For the future, high-quality RCTs of AA are urgently required to provide a clearer understanding on the usefulness of this complementary therapy in drug addiction treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Acupuncture](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[Clinical Trials](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 68. University students' problematic Internet use and communication skills according to the Internet use purposes.

**Citation:** Kuram ve Uygulamada Egitim Bilimleri, 2011, vol./is. 11/1(69-77), 1303-0485 (Win, 2011)

**Author(s):** Ceyhan, Aydogan Aykut

**Correspondence Address:** Ceyhan, Aydogan Aykut: Anadolu University, Faculty of Education, Division of Guidance and Psychological Counseling, Eskisehir, Turkey, 26470, [aceyhan@anadolu.edu](mailto:aceyhan@anadolu.edu)

**Institution:** Ceyhan, Aydogan Aykut: Anadolu University, Faculty of Education, Division of Guidance and Psychological Counseling, Eskisehir

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study was carried out to investigate whether the levels of university students' problematic internet use and of perceived communication skills differ with respect to their basic internet use purposes. The participants were 411 university students [215 of whom were females (52.30%) and 196 of whom were males (47.70%)]. In the study, the Problematic Internet Use Scale and the Communication Skills Evaluation Scale were applied. The analysis of the data was carried out via multivariate analysis of variance. The findings revealed that university students' perceived communication skill levels did not differ with respect to their main internet use purposes but that the levels of their problematic internet use did. In this respect, it was found that in terms of basic internet use purpose, the problematic internet use levels of the university students who "use the internet for entertainment purposes" and of those who "use the internet to establish social relationships with unfamiliar people" were significantly higher than that of those who "use the internet to obtain information." This result points out that the use of the internet for entertainment and social interaction constitutes an important risk factor for the emergence of the problematic internet use symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Egitim Danismanligi ve Arastirmalari Iletisim Hizmetleri Tic. Ltd. Sti.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Communication Skills](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Internet Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Kuram ve Uygulamada Egitim Bilimleri](#)

#### 69. Prevalence of pathological gambling in treatment-seeking addicted patients: An exploratory study with the South Oaks Gambling Screen.

**Citation:** Anales de Psicologia, May 2012, vol./is. 28/2(344-349), 0212-9728;1695-2294 (May 2012)

**Author(s):** Fernandez-Montalvo, Javier; Lopez-Goni, Jose Javier; Arteaga, Alfonso

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**Institution:** Fernandez-Montalvo, Javier: Universidad Publica de Navarra, Pamplona; Lopez-Goni, Jose Javier: Universidad Publica de Navarra, Pamplona; Arteaga, Alfonso: Universidad Publica de Navarra, Pamplona

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In the current paper, the prevalence of pathological gambling in 112 treatment-seeking patients with substance addiction (81 alcoholics and 31 cocaine dependents) was estimated. The DSM-IV-TR diagnostic criteria for pathological gambling and the Spanish version of the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) were used. The results showed that 22.3% of substance-addicted patients had a comorbid diagnosis of pathological gambling. Furthermore, an additional 11.6% of the sample had relevant symptoms for problem gambling. In sum, 33.9% of the sample reported clinically significant gambling-related symptoms. From a socio-demographic point of view, all substance-addicted patients with gambling-related symptoms were men. A comparison between substance-addicted patients with and without pathological gambling showed significant differences in alcohol severity (assessed by the EuropASI), psychopathological symptoms (assessed by the SCL-90-R) and personality variables (assessed by the MCMI-II). In all cases, scores were significantly higher in gamblers than in non-gamblers. Finally, the implications of these results for further research and clinical practice are commented upon. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 70. Present perspectives of "workaholism."

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**Original Title:** Perspectivas actuales de la adiccion al trabajo.

**Citation:** Psicologia y Salud, January 2011, vol./is. 21/1(131-139), 1405-1109 (Jan-Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Aguilera, Enrique Castaneda; de Alba Garcia, Javier E. Garcia

**Correspondence Address:** Aguilera, Enrique Castaneda, Luis Manuel Rojas 611, Col. Jardines Alcalde, Guadalajara, Mexico, 44298, ecastaneda03@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Aguilera, Enrique Castaneda: Unidad de Investigacion Social, Epidemiologica y de Servicios de Salud, Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social; de Alba Garcia, Javier E. Garcia: Unidad de Investigacion Social, Epidemiologica y de Servicios de Salud, Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** A revision of the literature published on the addiction to work (workaholism) is presented in terms of a description and analysis of this occupational psycho-social pathology, as a new labor health problem in the organizations, as well as its individual and organizational consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health](#)  
[\\*Pathology](#)  
[\\*Workaholism](#)  
[Organizational Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 71. Relationship between risky perception and drug consumption in high-school students.

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**Original Title:** Relacion entre percepcion de riesgo y consumo de drogas en estudiantes de bachillerato.

**Citation:** Psicologia y Salud, January 2011, vol./is. 21/1(47-55), 1405-1109 (Jan-Jun 2011)



**Author(s):** Uribe Alvarado, J. Isaac; Verdugo Lucero, Julio Cesar; Salinas, Ximena Zacarias

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**Institution:** Uribe Alvarado, J. Isaac: Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Colima, Colima; Verdugo Lucero, Julio Cesar: Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Colima, Colima; Salinas, Ximena Zacarias: Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Colima, Colima

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** This study examined the relationship between perception of risk toward use of legal and illegal drugs in a sample of 150 male and 149 female high school students, aged 17 years. A questionnaire was built containing socio-demographic questions and three sections to measure the perception of risk toward the use of legal and illegal drugs, the dangerousness of each drug perceived by the students, and the self-reported frequency of real use of either legal or illegal drugs. The results were significantly different in tobacco use among men and women. Adolescents who reported a less risky perception toward drug use also reported a higher consumption of alcohol, tobacco and at least one illegal drug. These findings have implications in treatment and prevention of drug use among adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*High School Students](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Risk Perception](#)  
[Demographic Characteristics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 72. Drug and alcohol consumption in private universities of two Mexican cities.

**Original Title:** Consumo de drogas y alcohol en universidades privadas de dos ciudades mexicanas.

**Citation:** Psicologia y Salud, January 2011, vol./is. 21/1(39-46), 1405-1109 (Jan-Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Eguren, Ariel Alcantara; Priede, Covadonga Cuetara; Saleme, Javier Perez; Pulido Rull, Marco Antonio

**Correspondence Address:** Pulido Rull, Marco Antonio, Av. Universidad 1330, Edificio A, Departamento 1102, Col. Del Carmen Coyoacan, Mexico, Mexico, 04100, mpulido@uic.edu.mx

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** Some years ago a number of private universities of Mexico City began a periodic monitoring of drug and alcohol consumption among their students. The purpose of the present study was to assess consumption, using the same procedure, in a university of the city of Puebla. A sample of 342 students of the psychology and communication sciences schools answered the SAEU-R questionnaire. In general, the results showed that drug consumption in Puebla, is similar to that observed in Mexico City in 1999. Additionally, the results showed that alcohol consumption and binge alcohol consumption is higher in the university of Puebla. Results were discussed in terms of the preventive strategies that could be used in the university of Puebla. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Student Attitudes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**73. Careers of cocaine users unknown to social, health and criminal justice institutions: A French qualitative research 2007-2009.**

<b>Original Title:</b>	Les carrieres de consommation d'usagers de cocaine inconnus des institutions socio-sanitaires et repressives: Une recherche qualitative conduite en France en 2007-2009.
<b>Citation:</b>	Deviance et Societe, December 2011, vol./is. 35/4(503-529), 0378-7931 (Dec 2011)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Reynaud-Maurupt, Catherine; Maitena, Milhet; Emmanuelle, Hoareau; Cadet-Tairou, Agnes
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Reynaud-Maurupt, Catherine, Chemin des Tennis 3, Levens, France, 06670, c.reynaud.maurupt@gmail.com
<b>Institution:</b>	Reynaud-Maurupt, Catherine: Groupe de Recherche sur la Vulnerabilite Sociale, Levens; Maitena, Milhet: Observatoire Francais des Drogues et des Toxicomanies, Saint-Denis La Plaine; Emmanuelle, Hoareau: Groupe de Recherche sur la Vulnerabilite Sociale, Levens; Cadet-Tairou, Agnes: Observatoire Francais des Drogues et des Toxicomanies, Saint-Denis La Plaine
<b>Language:</b>	French
<b>Abstract:</b>	This article deals with a hidden population of cocaine users. Using qualitative interview data carried out amongst 50 cocaine users, the authors analyze the several steps of the drug-career. While examining the frequency of cocaine consumption, they focus on the settings in which the drug is consumed, the meaning of cocaine use and the collective dynamics underpinning the individuals' practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	*Cocaine *Criminal Justice *Drug Usage *Health *Occupations
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

**74. Integral prevention of alcohol and drug consumption on college students: A group intervention proposal.**

<b>Original Title:</b>	Prevencion integral de consumo de alcohol y drogas en estudiantes universitarios: Una propuesta de intervencion grupal.
<b>Citation:</b>	Acta Colombiana de Psicologia, July 2010, vol./is. 13/2(19-33), 0123-9155;1909-9711 (Jul-Dec 2010)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Banderas Rodriguez, Claudia R; Martinez Chacon, Armando J; Gonzalez, Tania Romo
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<b>Institution:</b>	Banderas Rodriguez, Claudia R.: Universidad Veracmzana; Martinez Chacon, Armando J.: Universidad Veracmzana; Gonzalez, Tania Romo: Universidad Veracmzana
<b>Language:</b>	Spanish
<b>Abstract:</b>	The abuse of both legal and illegal drugs among young people has become a serious public health problem, both in the international arena as well as in Mexico. To face this phenomenon, the strengthening of preventive measures that promote healthful life styles among our youth has been recommended. In Mexico, however, few initiatives exist aimed at preventing drug consumption by young people, particularly college students, who make up one of the high-risk segments of the population regarding the use of health-endangering substances. The purpose of this research was to deliver a workshop and evaluate its preventive effects on the abuse of alcohol and other drugs on the part of college students, by means of providing them with tools for increasing protective factors and reducing risk factors. Among the most significant changes product of this intervention it was found that 92.5% of the participants modified aspects related to

holistic health care; 100% of the students reported finding a meaning to suffering, whereas 96.29% confirmed having developed goals and a purpose in life upon conclusion of the workshop. Risk factors diminished by 74%, whereas protective factors increased by 70% at the end of the intervention. This research shows the feasibility of preventing drug abuse among college students by inducing a change in their appraisal of health care, suffering and purpose of life by means of workshops that increase protective factors. Thus, it becomes evident that workshops like the ones tested in our study offer empirical support to primary intervention programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO