Search Results

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Search History

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

1. Assessing our youth: Clinician perceptions of assessment practices with adolescents in substance abuse treatment.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/6-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

Author(s): Fox, Colleen M

Institution: U Hawai'i at Manoa, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study documents the assessment practices of substance abuse counselors working with adolescents, to understand how these clinicians use information gathered during the assessment process, and to determine what factors influence counselors' use and perceived value of assessment data. The project helps to better understand assessment practices and, by implication, how these practices have been shaped by supervision and training, policy, culture, and other factors. Substance abuse assessment is the process of gathering information about an individual in order to identify the presence of substance abuse-related problems, placement and referral needs, and any additional problems to be addressed. Once the assessment is complete, the best practice in the field is to summarize the data gathered and use that information to create a treatment plan, which then guides the treatment process. A concurrent triangulation mixed methods design was used. Quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews were conducted with substance abuse counselors in Hawai'i serving adolescents. The theoretical basis for this study was Social Cognitive Theory, which conceptualizes counselors' engagement with the assessment process through the reciprocal interaction of environmental, personal, and behavioral determinants. The research findings indicate that assessment tools need to be appropriate and engaging for adolescents, with an emphasis on keeping the assessment brief and using language that is easy for youth to understand. It is important to encourage openness, honesty, and trust with youth by helping them know what to expect in the process and by explaining confidentiality. The assessment process is valuable for gathering information, as well as building rapport, establishing roles, and increasing the client's motivation. The domains of drug and alcohol history, family, peer/social relationships, and school background were identified as the most valuable sources of information and were also most frequently integrated into treatment planning. Experience, supervisory valuation of assessment, and role were associated with the valuation of assessment, while agency valuation of assessment was associated with use of assessment data. Based on these findings, recommendations for policy, education and training, stakeholder engagement, instrument development, and youth engagement were identified. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings:
*Clinicians
*Counselors
*Drug Abuse
*Emotional Trauma
*Health Personnel Attitudes
Adolescent Development

Source: PsycINFO

2. Limbic thalamus and state-dependent behavior: The paraventricular nucleus of the thalamic midline as a node in circadian timing and sleep/wake-regulatory networks.

Citation: Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, December 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0149-7634 (Dec 3, 2014)

Author(s): Colavito, Valeria; Tesoriero, Chiara; Wirtu, Amenu T; Grassi-Zucconi, Gigliola; Bentivoglio, Marina

Abstract: The paraventricular thalamic nucleus (PVT), the main component of the dorsal thalamic midline, receives multiple inputs from the brain stem and hypothalamus, and targets the medial prefrontal cortex, nucleus accumbens and amygdala. PVT has been implicated in several functions, especially adaptation to chronic stress, addiction behaviors and reward,

mood, emotion. We here focus on the wiring and neuronal properties linking PVT with circadian timing and sleep/wake regulation, and their behavioral implications. PVT is interconnected with the master circadian pacemaker, the hypothalamic suprachiasmatic nucleus, receives direct and indirect photic input, is densely innervated by orexinergic neurons which play a key role in arousal and state transitions. Endowed with prominent wake-related Fos expression which is suppressed by sleep, and with intrinsic neuronal properties showing a diurnal oscillation unique in the thalamus, PVT could represent a station of interaction of thalamic and hypothalamic sleep/wake-regulatory mechanisms. PVT could thus play a strategic task by funneling into limbic and limbic-related targets circadian timing and state-dependent behavior information, tailoring it for cognitive performance and motivated behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

3. Strain-Dependent Performance in Nicotine-Induced Conditioned Place Preference.

Citation: Behavioral Neuroscience, December 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0735-7044;1939-0084 (Dec 29, 2014)

Author(s): Kutlu, Munir G; Ortega, Leonardo A; Gould, Thomas J

Abstract: Nicotine addiction is most likely a result of a combination of factors including the rewarding effects of the drug; these effects, however, might be influenced by genetic background. Using a conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigm and 8 inbred mouse strains, we conducted an initial examination of the role of genetic background in the rewarding effects of nicotine. Following habituation and initial place preference test, inbred strains (A/J, BALB/cByJ, C3H/HeJ, C57BL/6J, CBA/J, DBA/1J, DBA/2J, and 129/SvEv) were trained and tested in CPP for nicotine (0.35 mg/kg). Although several strains (C57BL/6J, CBA/J, and 129/SvEv) showed nicotine-induced CPP, 1 strain (DBA/1J) showed conditioned place aversion (CPA), and other strains (A/J, BALB/cByJ, C3H/HeJ, and DBA/2J) did not show CPP. Overall, these results indicate that nicotine's rewarding effects tested in CPP are differentially affected by the genetic background, and this trait has a relatively high heritability (42%-57%). This initial investigation lays the foundation for future studies examining the genetic substrates of nicotine reward. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

4. A conceptual framework for understanding the association between school bullying victimization and substance misuse.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 84/6(696-710), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Hong, Jun Sung; Davis, Jordan P; Sterzing, Paul R; Yoon, Jina; Choi, Shinwoo; Smith, Douglas C

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Institution: School of Social Work, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US; School of Social Work, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, US; School of Social Welfare, University of California, Berkeley, CA, US; College of Education, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US; School of Social Work, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, US; School of Social Work, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article reviews current research findings and presents a conceptual framework for better understanding the relationship between bullying victimization (hereafter referred to as victimization) and substance misuse (hereafter referred to as SM) among adolescents. Although victimization and SM may appear to be separate problems, research suggests an intriguing relationship between the 2. We present a brief, empirical overview of the direct association between victimization and adolescent SM, followed by a proposed conceptual framework that includes co-occurring risk factors for victimization and SM within family, peer, and school and community contexts. Next, we discuss potential mediators linking victimization and SM, such as internalizing problems, traumatic stress, low academic performance, and school truancy and absence. We then identify potential moderating influences of age, gender and sex, social supports, and school connectedness that could amplify or abate the association between victimization and SM. Finally, we discuss practice and policy implications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Orthopsychiatric Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Victimization
*Bullying
Risk Factors
Schools

Source: PsycINFO

5. Group cohesion and between session homework activities predict self-reported cognitive-behavioral skill use amongst participants of smart recovery groups.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, November 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Nov 4, 2014)

Author(s): Kelly, Peter J; Deane, Frank P; Baker, Amanda L

Abstract: SMART Recovery groups are cognitive-behaviorally oriented mutual support groups for individuals with addictions. The aim of the study was to assess the extent to which the quality of group facilitation, group cohesion and the use of between session homework activities contribute to self-rated use of cognitive-behavioral skills amongst group participants. Participants attending SMART Recovery groups in Australia completed a cross sectional survey (N=124). The survey included measures of cognitive and behavioral skill utilization, group cohesion, quality of group facilitation and a rating of how frequently participants leave group meetings with an achievable between session homework plan. On average, participants had been attending SMART Recovery meetings for 9months. Participants were most likely to attend SMART Recovery for problematic alcohol use. Regression analyses indicated that group cohesion significantly predicted use of cognitive restructuring, but that only provision of homework at the end of each group session predicted self-reported behavioral activation. Both group cohesion and leaving a group with an achievable homework plan predicted participant use of cognitive behavioral skills. The concrete actions associated with homework activities may facilitate behavioral activation. There is a need for longitudinal research to examine the relationship between the utilization of cognitive and behavioral skills and participant outcomes (e.g. substance use, mental health) for people attending SMART Recovery groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

6. The empowerment of translating spirituality into practical living.

Citation: Spirituality in Clinical Practice, December 2014, vol./is. 1/4(293-296), 2326-4500;2326-4519 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Campbell-Tunks, Debra

Correspondence Address: Campbell-Tunks, Debra: The Centre for Wellbeing at St Michael's, 120 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia, 3000, debra.campbell@stmichaels.org.au

Institution: The Centre for Wellbeing at St Michael's, Melbourne, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: This is an informal reflection on a change in relationship direction, a lessening of anger, and a translation of the most important components of a client's faith into her life, in a practical everyday sense. In making the connection about how she could embody her valued spirituality within her family dynamics, the client, a woman of 65 years, made a meaningful change from a pattern of dysfunction to greater openness in her relationship with her daughter Lily, who suffers from chronic alcohol addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Anger
*Empowerment
*Spirituality
*Faith
Family Relations
Sympathy

Source: PsycINFO

7. Role of adenosine receptor subtypes in methamphetamine reward and reinforcement.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, February 2015, vol./is. 89/(265-273), 0028-3908 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Kavanagh, Kevin A; Schreiner, Drew C; Levis, Sophia C; O'Neill, Casey E; Bachtell, Ryan K

Correspondence Address: Bachtell, Ryan K.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado, UCB 345, Boulder, CO, US, 80309-0345, Ryan.Bachtell@Colorado.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: The neurobiology of methamphetamine (MA) remains largely unknown despite its high abuse liability. The present series of studies explored the role of adenosine receptors on MA reward and reinforcement and identified alterations in the expression of adenosine receptors in dopamine terminal areas following MA administration in rats. We tested whether stimulating adenosine A1 or A2A receptor subtypes would influence MA-induced place preference or MA self-administration on fixed and progressive ratio schedules in male Sprague-Dawley rats. Stimulation of either adenosine A1 or A2A receptors significantly reduced the development of MA-induced place preference. Stimulating adenosine A1, but not A2A, receptors reduced MA self-administration responding. We next tested whether repeated experimenter-delivered MA administration would alter the expression of adenosine receptors in the striatal areas using immunoblotting. We observed no change in the expression of adenosine receptors. Lastly, rats were trained to self-administer MA or saline for 14 days and we detected changes in adenosine A1 and A2A receptor expression using immunoblotting. MA self-administration significantly increased adenosine A1 in the nucleus accumbens shell, caudate-putamen and prefrontal cortex. MA self-administration significantly decreased

adenosine A2A receptor expression in the nucleus accumbens shell, but increased A2A receptor expression in the amygdala. These findings demonstrate that MA self-administration produces selective alterations in adenosine receptor expression in the nucleus accumbens shell and that stimulation of adenosine receptors reduces several behavioral indices of MA addiction. Together, these studies shed light onto the neurobiological alterations incurred through chronic MA use that may aid in the development of treatments for MA addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Adenosine
*Amygdala
*Methamphetamine
*Neural Receptors
*Nucleus Accumbens
Neurobiology
Rats
Rewards

Source: PsycINFO

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

8. Ethanol induced adaptations in 5-HT2c receptor signaling in the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis: Implications for anxiety during ethanol withdrawal.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, February 2015, vol./is. 89/(157-167), 0028-3908 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Marcinkiewcz, Catherine A; Dorrier, Cayce E; Lopez, Alberto J; Kash, Thomas L

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Institution: Bowles Center for Alcohol Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Bowles Center for Alcohol Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Bowles Center for Alcohol Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Bowles Center for Alcohol Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: One of the hallmarks of alcohol dependence is the presence of a withdrawal syndrome during abstinence, which manifests as physical craving for alcohol accompanied by subjective feelings of anxiety. Using a model of chronic intermittent ethanol (CIE) vapor in mice, we investigated the role of serotonin2c receptor (5HT2c-R) signaling in the BNST as a neural substrate underlying ethanol-induced anxiety during withdrawal. Mice were subjected to a 5-day CIE regimen of 16 h of ethanol vapor exposure followed by an 8 h "withdrawal" period between exposures. After the 5th and final exposure, mice were withdrawn for 24 h or 1 week before experiments began. Anxiety-like behavior was assessed in the social approach, light dark, and open field tests with mice showing deficits in social, but not general anxiety-like behavior that was alleviated by pretreatment with the 5HT2c-R antagonist SB 242,084 (3 mg/kg, i.p.) 24 h and 1 week post-CIE. Using immunohistochemistry and whole cell patch clamp electrophysiology, we also found that CIE increased FOS-IR and enhanced neuronal excitability in the ventral BNST (vBNST) 24 h into withdrawal in a 5HT2c-R dependent manner. This enhanced excitability persisted for 1 week post-CIE. We also found that mCPP, a 5HT2c/b agonist, induced a more robust depolarization in cells of the vBNST in CIE mice, confirming that 5HT2c-R signaling is upregulated in the vBNST following CIE. Taken together, these results suggest that CIE upregulates 5HT2c-R signaling in the vBNST, leading to increased excitability. This enhanced excitability of the vBNST may drive increased anxiety-like behavior during ethanol withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcohol Withdrawal
*Alcoholism
*Craving
*Ethanol
*Neural Receptors
Adaptation
Mice

Source: PsycINFO

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

9. Nucleus accumbens shell excitability is decreased by methamphetamine self-administration and increased by 5-HT2C receptor inverse agonism and agonism.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, February 2015, vol./is. 89/(113-121), 0028-3908 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Graves, Steven M; Clark, Mary J; Traynor, John R; Hu, Xiu-Ti; Napier, T. Celeste

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Language: English

Abstract: Methamphetamine profoundly increases brain monoamines and is a widely abused psychostimulant. The effects of methamphetamine self-administration on neuron function are not known for the nucleus accumbens, a brain region involved in addictive behaviors, including drug-seeking. One therapeutic target showing preclinical promise at attenuating psychostimulant-seeking is 5-HT2C receptors; however, the effects of 5-HT2C receptor ligands on neuronal physiology are unclear. 5-HT2C receptor agonism decreases psychostimulant-mediated behaviors, and the putative 5-HT2C receptor inverse agonist, SB 206553, attenuates methamphetamine-seeking in rats. To ascertain the effects of methamphetamine, and 5-HT2C receptor inverse agonism and agonism, on neuronal function in the nucleus accumbens, we evaluated methamphetamine, SB 206553, and the 5-HT2C receptor agonist and Ro 60-0175, on neuronal excitability within the accumbens shell subregion using whole-cell current-clamp recordings in forebrain slices ex vivo. We reveal that methamphetamine self-administration decreased generation of evoked action potentials. In contrast, SB 206553 and Ro 60-0175 increased evoked spiking, effects that were prevented by the 5-HT2C receptor antagonist, SB 242084. We also assessed signaling mechanisms engaged by 5-HT2C receptors, and determined that accumbal 5-HT2C receptors stimulated Gq, but not Gi/o. These findings demonstrate that methamphetamine-induced decreases in excitability of neurons within the nucleus accumbens shell were abrogated by both 5-HT2C inverse agonism and agonism, and this effect likely involved activation of Gq-mediated signaling pathways. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Methamphetamine
*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate
*Nucleus Accumbens

*Action Potentials
Neurons
Rats

Source: PsycINFO

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

10. Fluoxetine potentiation of methylphenidate-induced gene regulation in striatal output pathways: Potential role for 5-HT1B receptor.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, February 2015, vol./is. 89/(77-86), 0028-3908 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Van Waes, Vincent; Ehrlich, Sarah; Beverley, Joel A; Steiner, Heinz

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Language: English

Abstract: Drug combinations that include the psychostimulant methylphenidate plus a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) such as fluoxetine are increasingly used in children and adolescents. For example, this combination is indicated in the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and depression comorbidity and other mental disorders. Such co-exposure also occurs in patients on SSRIs who use methylphenidate as a cognitive enhancer. The neurobiological consequences of these drug combinations are poorly understood. Methylphenidate alone can produce gene regulation effects that mimic addiction-related gene regulation by cocaine, consistent with its moderate addiction liability. We have previously shown that combining SSRIs with methylphenidate potentiates methylphenidate-induced gene regulation in the striatum. The present study investigated which striatal output pathways are affected by the methylphenidate + fluoxetine combination, by assessing effects on pathway-specific neuropeptide markers, and which serotonin receptor subtypes may mediate these effects. Our results demonstrate that a 5-day repeated treatment with fluoxetine (5 mg/kg) potentiates methylphenidate (5 mg/kg)-induced expression of both dynorphin (direct pathway marker) and enkephalin (indirect pathway). These changes were accompanied by correlated increases in the expression of the 5-HT1B, but not 5-HT2C, serotonin receptor in the same striatal regions. A further study showed that the 5-HT1B receptor agonist CP94253 (3-10 mg/kg) mimics the fluoxetine potentiation of methylphenidate-induced gene regulation. These findings suggest a role for the 5-HT1B receptor in the fluoxetine effects on striatal gene regulation. Given that 5-HT1B receptors are known to facilitate addiction-related gene regulation and behavior, our results suggest that SSRIs may enhance the addiction liability of methylphenidate by increasing 5-HT1B receptor signaling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Therapy
*Dynorphins
*Enkephalins
*Methylphenidate
*Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors
Striatum

Source: PsycINFO

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

11. Exogenous GM1 ganglioside increases accumbal BDNF levels in rats.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, February 2015, vol./is. 278/(303-306), 0166-4328 (Feb 1, 2015)

Author(s): Valdomero, Analia; Perondi, Maria C; Orsingher, Otto A; Cuadra, Gabriel R

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Language: English

Abstract: Gangliosides are compounds that are abundant throughout the CNS, participating actively in neuroplasticity. We previously described that exogenous GM1 ganglioside pretreatment enhances the rewarding properties of cocaine, evidenced by a lower number of sessions and/or dosage necessary to induce conditioned place preference (CPP). Since GM1 pretreatment did not modify cocaine's pharmacokinetic parameters, we suspected that the increased rewarding effect found might be mediated by BDNF, a neurotrophic factor closely related to cocaine addiction. This study was performed to investigate the possibility that GM1 may induce changes in BDNF levels in the nucleus accumbens (NAc), a core structure in the brain's reward circuitry, of rats submitted to three conditioning sessions with cocaine (10mg/kg, i.p.). The results demonstrate that GM1 administration, which showed no rewarding effect by itself in the CPP, induced a significant increase of BDNF protein levels in the NAc, which may account for the increased rewarding effect of cocaine shown in the CPP paradigm. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Cocaine
*Nucleus Accumbens
*Place Conditioning
*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor
*Gangliosides
Rats

Source: PsycINFO

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

12. An fMRI study of behavioral response inhibition in adolescents with and without histories of heavy prenatal alcohol exposure.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, February 2015, vol./is. 278/(137-146), 0166-4328 (Feb 1, 2015)

Author(s): Ware, Ashley L; Infante, M. Alejandra; O'Brien, Jessica W; Tapert, Susan F; Jones, Kenneth Lyons; Riley, Edward P; Mattson, Sarah N

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Language: English

Abstract: Heavy prenatal alcohol exposure results in a range of deficits, including both volumetric and functional changes in brain regions involved in response inhibition such as the prefrontal cortex and striatum. The current study examined blood oxygen level-dependent (BOLD) response during a stop signal task in adolescents (ages 13-16y) with histories of heavy prenatal alcohol exposure (AE, n =21) and controls (CON, n =21). Task performance was measured using percent correct inhibits during three difficulty conditions: easy, medium, and hard. Group differences in BOLD response relative to baseline motor responding were examined across all inhibition trials and for each difficulty condition separately. The contrast between hard and easy trials was analyzed to determine whether increasing task difficulty affected BOLD response. Groups had similar task performance and demographic characteristics, except for full scale IQ scores (AE < CON). The AE group demonstrated greater BOLD response in frontal, sensorimotor, striatal, and cingulate regions relative to controls, especially as task difficulty increased. When contrasting hard vs. easy inhibition trials, the AE group showed greater medial/superior frontal and cuneus BOLD response than controls. Results were unchanged after demographics and FAS diagnosis were statistically controlled. This was the first fMRI study to utilize a stop signal task, isolating fronto-striatal functioning, to assess response inhibition and the effects task difficulty in adolescents with prenatal alcohol exposure. Results suggest that heavy prenatal alcohol exposure disrupts neural function of this circuitry, resulting in immature cognitive processing and motor-association learning and neural compensation during response inhibition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Alcoholism
*Response Inhibition
*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging
*Chemical Exposure
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
Prefrontal Cortex

Source: PsycINFO

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

13. Anti-anxiety self-medication in rats: Oral consumption of chlordiazepoxide and ethanol after reward devaluation.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, February 2015, vol./is. 278/(90-97), 0166-4328 (Feb 1, 2015)

Author(s): Manzo, Lidia; Donaire, Rocio; Sabariego, Marta; Papini, Mauricio R; Torres, Carmen

Correspondence Address: Papini, Mauricio R.: Department of Psychology, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX, US, 76129, m.papini@tcu.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, Universidad de Jaen, Jaen, Spain; Department of Psychology, Universidad de Jaen, Jaen, Spain; Department of Psychology, Universidad de Jaen, Jaen,

	Spain; Department of Psychology, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX, US; Department of Psychology, Universidad de Jaen, Jaen, Spain
Language:	English
Abstract:	Rats increased preference for ethanol after sessions of appetitive extinction, but not after acquisition (reinforced) sessions (Manzo et al., 2014). Drinking was not influenced by appetitive extinction in control groups with postsession access to water, rather than ethanol. Because ethanol has anxiolytic properties in tasks involving reward loss, these results were interpreted as anti-anxiety self-medication. The present experiment tested the potential for self-medication with the prescription anxiolytic chlordiazepoxide, a benzodiazepine with an addictive profile used in the treatment of anxiety disorders. To test this hypothesis, Wistar rats exposed to a 32-to-4% sucrose devaluation received a two-bottle, 2-h preference test immediately after consummatory training. One bottle contained 1mg/kg of chlordiazepoxide, 2% ethanol, or water for different groups (the second bottle contained water for all groups). Three additional groups received the same postsession preference tests, but were exposed to 4% sucrose during consummatory training. Rats showed suppression of consummatory behavior after reward devaluation relative to unshifted controls. This effect was accompanied by a selective increase in preference for chlordiazepoxide and ethanol. Downshifted animals with access to water or unshifted controls with access to the anxiolytics failed to exhibit postsession changes in preference. Similar results were observed in terms of absolute consumption and consumption relative to body weight. This study shows for the first time that a prescription anxiolytic supports enhanced voluntary consumption during periods of emotional distress triggered by reward loss. Such anti-anxiety self-medication provides insights into the early stages of addictive behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication:	STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Anxiety *Chlordiazepoxide *Ethanol *Rats *Self Medication Preferences
Source:	PsycINFO
Full Text:	Available from *Elsevier* in *Behavioural Brain Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

14. Altered gray matter density and disrupted functional connectivity of the amygdala in adults with internet gaming disorder.

Citation:	Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, March 2015, vol./is. 57/(185-192), 0278-5846 (Mar 3, 2015)
Author(s):	Ko, Chih-Hung; Hsieh, Tsyh-Jyi; Wang, Peng-Wei; Lin, Wei-Chen; Yen, Cheng-Fang; Chen, Cheng-Sheng; Yen, Ju-Yu
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Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, College of Medicine, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the altered brain structure and functional connectivity (FC) among subjects with Internet gaming disorder (IGD). Methods: We recruited 30 males with IGD and 30 controls and evaluated their gray matter density (GMD) and FC using resting fMRI. The severities of IGD, gaming urge, and impulsivity were also assessed. Results: The results demonstrated that the subjects with IGD had a higher impulsivity and a greater severity of IGD. The subjects with IGD had a lower GMD over the bilateral amygdala than the controls. Further, the subjects with IGD had lower FC with the left amygdala over the left dorsolateral prefrontal lobe (DLPFC) and with the right amygdala over the left DLPFC and orbital frontal lobe (OFL). They also had higher FC with the bilateral amygdala over the contralateral insula than the controls. The FC between the left amygdala and DLPFC was negatively correlated with impulsivity. The FC of the right amygdala to the left DLPFC and orbital frontal lobe was also negatively correlated with impulsivity. Our results indicated that the altered GMD over the amygdala might represent vulnerability to IGD, such as impulsivity. Further analysis of the amygdala demonstrated impaired FC to the frontal lobe, which represents impulsivity. Conclusion: The results of this study suggested that the amygdala plays a very influential role in the mechanism of IGD. Its detailed role should be further evaluated in future study and should be considered in the treatment of IGD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Amygdala
*Computer Games
*Internet Addiction
*Gray Matter
*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Insula

Source: PsycINFO

15. AMN082, a metabotropic glutamate receptor 7 allosteric agonist, attenuates locomotor sensitization and cross-sensitization induced by cocaine and morphine in mice.

Citation: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, March 2015, vol./is. 57/(166-175), 0278-5846 (Mar 3, 2015)

Author(s): Jenda, M; Gawel, K; Marszalek, M; Komsta, L; Kotlinska, J. H

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Institution: Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacodynamics, Medical University, Lublin, Lublin, Poland; Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacodynamics, Medical University, Lublin, Lublin, Poland; Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacodynamics, Medical University, Lublin, Lublin, Poland; Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Medical University, Lublin, Lublin, Poland; Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacodynamics, Medical University, Lublin, Lublin, Poland

Language: English

Abstract: Previous studies have indicated that metabotropic glutamate receptors 7 (mGluR7s) are involved in drug addiction. However, the role of these receptors in drug-induced behavioral sensitization is unknown. The aim of the present study was to determine whether systemic injection of AMN082, a selective mGluR7 allosteric agonist, reduces the cocaine- and morphine-induced hyperactivity and the development and expression of locomotor sensitization, and also affects the reciprocal cross-sensitization to the stimulant effect of cocaine and morphine in mice. AMN082 (1.25-10.0mg/kg, i.p.) did not have an impact on locomotion of naive mice and did not affect the acute cocaine- or morphine-induced hyperactivity, except the dose of 10mg/kg that suppressed the

locomotor effect of both drugs. Repeated exposure to cocaine or morphine (10mg/kg, 5x every 3days) gradually increased locomotion during induction of sensitization and after 4 (cocaine) or 7day (morphine) withdrawal phase when challenged with cocaine (10mg/kg, i.p.) or morphine (10mg/kg, i.p.) on day 17 or 20, respectively. Pretreatment of animals with the lower doses of AMN082 (1.25-5.0mg/kg, i.p.), 30min before every cocaine or morphine injection during repeated drug administration or before cocaine or morphine challenge, dose-dependently attenuated the development, as well as the expression of cocaine or morphine locomotor sensitization. AMN082 also inhibited the reciprocal cross-sensitization between these drugs. Prior to administration of MMPIP (10mg/kg, i.p.), a selective mGluR7 antagonist reversed the inhibitory effect of AMN082 on the development or expression of cocaine or morphine sensitization. These data indicate that AMN082 attenuated the development and expression of cocaine and morphine sensitization, and the reciprocal cross-sensitization via a mechanism that involves mGluR7s. Thus, AMN082 might have therapeutic implications not only in the treatment of cocaine or opioid addiction but also in the treatment of cocaine/opioid polydrug-abusers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Cocaine
*Drug Addiction
*Drug Therapy
*Morphine
Mice
Sensitization

Source: PsycINFO

16. Decreased functional connectivity in an executive control network is related to impaired executive function in Internet gaming disorder.

Citation: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, March 2015, vol./is. 57/(76-85), 0278-5846 (Mar 3, 2015)

Author(s): Dong, Guangheng; Lin, Xiao; Potenza, Marc N

Correspondence Address: Dong, Guangheng: Department of Psychology, Zhejiang Normal University, 688 Yingbin Road, Zhejiang Province, Jinhua, China, 321004, dongguangheng@zjnu.edu.cn

Institution: Department of Psychology, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, China; Department of Psychology, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, China; Department of Neurobiology and Child Study Center, Yale University School of Medicine, Connecticut Mental Health Center, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Resting brain spontaneous neural activities across cortical regions have been correlated with specific functional properties in psychiatric groups. Individuals with Internet gaming disorder (IGD) demonstrate impaired executive control. Thus, it is important to examine executive control networks (ECNs) during resting states and their relationships to executive control during task performance. Methods: Thirty-five IGD and 36 healthy control participants underwent a resting-state fMRI scan and performed a Stroop task inside and outside of the MRI scanner. Correlations between Stroop effect and functional connectivity among ECN regions of interest (ROIs) were calculated within and between groups. Results: IGD subjects show lower functional connectivity in ECNs than do HC participants during resting state; functional-connectivity measures in ECNs were negatively correlated with Stroop effect and positively correlated with brain activations in executive-control regions across groups. Within groups, negative trends were found between Stroop effect and functional connectivity in ECNs in IGD and HC groups, separately; positive trends were found between functional connectivity in ECNs and brain activations in Stroop task in IGD and HC groups, separately. Conclusions: Higher functional connectivity in ECNs may underlie better executive control and may provide resilience with respect to IGD. Lower functional connectivity in ECNs may represent an

	important feature in understanding and treating IGD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication:	STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Computer Games *Internet Addiction *Executive Function *Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Source:	PsycINFO

17. STin2 VNTR polymorphism is associated with comorbid tobacco use and mood disorders.

Citation:	Journal of Affective Disorders, February 2015, vol./is. 172/(347-354), 0165-0327 (Feb 1, 2015)
Author(s):	de Castro, Marcia Regina Pizzo; Nunes, Sandra Odebrecht Vargas; Guembarovski, Roberta Losi; Ariza, Carolina Batista; Oda, Julie Massayo Maeda; Vargas, Heber Odebrecht; de Melo, Luiz Gustavo Piccoli; Watanabe, Maria Angelica Ehara; Berk, Michael; Maes, Michael
Correspondence Address:	Maes, Michael: Center of Approach and Treatment for Smokers, Parana, Londrina, Brazil, 86055630, dr.michaelmaes@hotmail.com
Institution:	Center of Approach and Treatment for Smokers, University Hospital, Londrina State University, Londrina, Brazil; Center of Approach and Treatment for Smokers, University Hospital, Londrina State University, Londrina, Brazil; Department of Pathological Sciences, Biological Sciences Centre, Londrina State University, Londrina, Brazil; Department of Pathological Sciences, Biological Sciences Centre, Londrina State University, Londrina, Brazil; Department of Pathological Sciences, Biological Sciences Centre, Londrina State University, Londrina, Brazil; Center of Approach and Treatment for Smokers, University Hospital, Londrina State University, Londrina, Brazil; Center of Approach and Treatment for Smokers, University Hospital, Londrina State University, Londrina, Brazil; Department of Pathological Sciences, Biological Sciences Centre, Londrina State University, Londrina, Brazil; IMPACT Strategic Research Centre, School of Medicine, Deakin University, Geelong, VIC, Australia; IMPACT Strategic Research Centre, School of Medicine, Deakin University, Geelong, VIC, Australia
Language:	English
Abstract:	Background: There is a significant comorbidity between mood disorders and tobacco use disorder (TUD), which may be related to both genetic and environmental factors. Gene variants of the 5-HT transporter, such as STin2 VNTR (a variable number of tandem repeats in the functional serotonin transporter intron 2) may be associated with mood disorders and TUD. Aims: This study aimed to delineate the association between the STin2 genetic polymorphism and comorbid TUD and mood disorders, including depression or bipolar disorder. Methods: We examined the STin2 VNTR polymorphism in never-smokers (n = 113); patients with mood disorders without TUD (n = 62); patients with TUD without mood disorders (n = 90); and patients with both disorders (n = 95). Results: We found a significant association between the STin2 genetic polymorphism and the above diagnostic groups whereby the STin2.12 allele shows a positive association with comorbid TUD and mood disorders (Odds ratio = 3.07, 95% CI = 1.41-6.68), while the STin2.10/10 homozygous genotype shows a negative association (Odds ratio = 0.34, 95% CI = 0.16-0.74). Adjusting for years of education, age, gender, marital status and ethnicity did not change these results, but showed that TUD was associated with lower education levels and less stable relationships, whereas mood disorders were related to female gender. A family history of TUD was significantly associated with TUD in subjects without mood disorders only. Conclusions: The STin2.12 allele is positively and the STin2.10/10 genotype is negatively associated with comorbid TUD and mood disorders, depression or bipolar depression, suggesting that biological endophenotypes, e.g. disorders in serotonin metabolism, may in part underpin this comorbidity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:	STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Affective Disorders *Drug Abuse *Major Depression Genetics Nicotine Polymorphism Oxidative Stress
Source:	PsycINFO
Full Text:	Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Affective Disorders*

18. Atherogenic index of plasma and atherogenic coefficient are increased in major depression and bipolar disorder, especially when comorbid with tobacco use disorder.

Citation:	Journal of Affective Disorders, February 2015, vol./is. 172/(55-62), 0165-0327 (Feb 1, 2015)
Author(s):	Nunes, Sandra Odebrecht Vargas; de Melo, Luiz Gustavo Piccoli; de Castro, Marcia Regina Pizzo; Barbosa, Decio Sabbatini; Vargas, Heber Odebrecht; Berk, Michael; Maes, Michael
Correspondence Address:	Maes, Michael: Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, dr.michaelmaes@hotmail.com
Institution:	Department of Clinical Medicine, Psychiatry Unit, Health Sciences Center, Londrina State University, University Hospital, Londrina, Brazil; Center of Approach and Treatment for Smokers, University Hospital, Londrina State University, Londrina, Brazil; Center of Approach and Treatment for Smokers, University Hospital, Londrina State University, Londrina, Brazil; Department of Clinical Analysis and Toxicological, State University of Londrina, Londrina, Brazil; Department of Clinical Medicine, Psychiatry Unit, Health Sciences Center, Londrina State University, University Hospital, Londrina, Brazil; Impact Strategic Research Center, Deakin University, Geelong, VIC, Australia; Impact Strategic Research Center, Deakin University, Geelong, VIC, Australia
Language:	English
Abstract:	Background: There is a robust comorbidity between mood disorders and cardiovascular disorder (CVD). The atherogenic index of plasma (AIP) and the atherogenic coefficient (AC) are important atherogenic indexes. The aims of this study were to delineate whether AIP and AC are increased in mood disorders especially when comorbid with tobacco use disorder (TUD). Methods: In this case-control study we included 134 patients with mood disorders, bipolar disorder and unipolar depression (cases), and 197 individuals without mood disorder (controls) divided into those with and without TUD (defined as never-smokers). Total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDLc) and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDLc) were measured. AIP and AC were computed as log (TG/HDLc) and non-HDLc/HDLc, respectively. Results: The AIP and AC indexes were significantly increased in patients with mood disorders versus controls, both in depression and bipolar disorder. Patients with mood disorder without TUD and patients with TUD without mood disorder showed higher AIP and AC values than never-smokers while those with comorbid mood disorders and TUD showed significantly higher AIP and AC levels than all other individuals. A large part of the variance in the AIC (26.4%) and AC (20.4%) was explained by mood disorders, TUD, male gender and body mass index. Conclusions: The findings suggest that lipid abnormalities leading to an increased atherogenic potential are involved in the pathophysiology of mood disorders (depression and bipolar disorder) and especially comorbid mood disorder and TUD. The comorbidity between mood disorders and CVD may be partly explained increased through AIP and AC indexes, impacting increments in atherogenic potential. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication:	STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Bipolar Disorder
*Major Depression
Body Mass Index
Cardiovascular Disorders
Drug Abuse
Syndromes
Tobacco Smoking

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Affective Disorders*

19. Narcotics anonymous: Anonymity, admiration, and prestige in an egalitarian community.

Citation: Ethos, December 2014, vol./is. 42/4(440-459), 0091-2131;1548-1352 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Snyder, Jeffrey K; Fessler, Daniel M. T

Institution: Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; University of California-Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Narcotics Anonymous (NA) supports long-term recovery for those addicted to drugs. Paralleling social dynamics in many small-scale societies, NA exhibits tension between egalitarianism and prestige-based hierarchy, a problem exacerbated by the addict's personality as characterized by NA's ethnopsychology. We explore how NA's central principle of anonymity normatively translates into egalitarianism among group members. Turning to the lived reality of membership, building on Carr's () concept of script flipping, we identify script embellishment as speech acts that ostensibly conform to normative therapeutic discourse while covertly serving political ends. We argue that, in spite of the overtly egalitarian context, NA members differ dramatically in prestige, with more experienced members being admired and emulated. Critically, prestige acquisition occurs via structural functions that are central to the maintenance of the institution, as experienced members serve a central role in the transmission and enforcement of cultural norms, paradoxically including norms of egalitarianism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Anthropological Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
*Anonymity
*Egalitarianism
*Twelve Step Programs

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Ethos*

20. (Re)working the program: Gender and openness in alcoholics anonymous.

Citation: Ethos, December 2014, vol./is. 42/4(415-439), 0091-2131;1548-1352 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Kornfield, Rachel

Institution: Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Given concerns that Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) might disempower already disenfranchised groups by focusing attention on self scrutiny and away from social action, this article explores how a cohort of black women members in Chicago portray the role of individual and social forces in their addictions. Despite challenges including histories of

sex work and abuse, these women describe themselves as empowered in their recovery efforts and as more successful in AA than their male peers. Their reported success reflects their innovative application of a women-only meeting. Through this meeting, members develop a practice of "openness" that is in some ways at odds with AA's customary self-focus, especially as it becomes grounds to exchange stories about social precipitants of addiction and to strategize ways to assert themselves in their relationships. Rather than enacting a pregiven version of AA, these women interpret the program in creative ways that allow them to accomplish a broad set of objectives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Anthropological Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Alcoholics Anonymous
*Human Sex Differences
Addiction
Blacks
Human Females
Self Help Techniques
Social Dilemma

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Ethos*

21. Spirits and exorcism: On the semiotics of healing and recovery.

Citation: Ethos, December 2014, vol./is. 42/4(399-414), 0091-2131;1548-1352 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Alter, Joseph S

Institution: University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Focusing on the ambiguous and indeterminate relationship between spirit possession and alcoholic spirits, this article shows how biosemiotics provides a way to understand healing and recovery from addiction. The efficacy of treatment for addiction is a spiritual function of social relations anchored in symptomatic diagnosis, rather than in the embodiment of belief as an expression of cultural meaning in ritual forms of treatment. As such, this article offers as critical, semiotic counterpoint to interpretations of ritual efficacy that are based on phenomenology and hermeneutics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Anthropological Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Addiction
*Recovery (Disorders)
*Semiotics
*Spirit Possession
Religious Practices
Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Ethos*

22. Predictors of substance use among vulnerable adolescents in five cities: Findings from the well-being of adolescents in vulnerable environments study.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, December 2014, vol./is. 55/6, Suppl(S39-S47), 1054-139X (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Olumide, Adesola O; Robinson, Allysha C; Levy, Paul A; Mashimbye, Lawrence; Brahmbhatt, Heena; Lian, Qiguo; Ojengbede, Oladosu; Sonenstein, Freya L; Blum, Robert W

Correspondence Address: Olumide, Adesola O.: Institute of Child Health, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, PMB 5116, Ibadan, Nigeria, daisyolu@yahoo.co.uk

Institution: Institute of Child Health, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria; Department of Health, Behavior and Society, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Population, Family and Reproductive Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Wits Reproductive Health, School of Clinical Medicine, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa; Department of Population, Family and Reproductive Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Epidemiology and Social Science Research on Reproductive Health, Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research, Shanghai, China; Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria; Department of Population, Family and Reproductive Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Population, Family and Reproductive Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Adolescent substance use has numerous consequences. Our goals in this article are to compare the prevalence and correlates of substance use among ethnically diverse adolescents. Methods: Data were from 2,332 adolescents aged 15-19 years recruited via respondent-driven sampling from disadvantaged settings in five cities. Multivariate logistic regression was used to identify correlates of current substance use. Results: About half of the respondents were male. Most adolescents (73.4%) were currently enrolled in school and identified a father (86.2%) and mother (98.6%) figure and strong peer support. Sixty-two percent reported lifetime use of at least one substance. Overall, the most common substances ever used were alcohol (44.6%), cigarettes (26.2%), and marijuana (17.9%). Mean age at first use of alcohol was 14.2 + 3.1 years. Current alcohol use was highest in Johannesburg (47.4%) and lowest in Delhi (2.1%). The mean age at first use of cigarettes was 14.4 + 2.8 years. Current cigarette smoking was highest in Johannesburg (32.5%) and lowest in Delhi (3.7%). Male gender predicted current alcohol use in all sites, older age (17-19 years) was also a predictor in Baltimore. Male gender (Johannesburg and Shanghai), older age (Baltimore and Shanghai), and being out of school (Baltimore, Johannesburg, and Shanghai) predicted current cigarette smoking. Absence of a caring father figure was predictive for current alcohol use in Baltimore and Shanghai. Stronger peer support predicted alcohol (Johannesburg and Shanghai) and cigarette use (Johannesburg). Conclusions: Substance use is still a major issue among adolescents around the world, underscoring the need for continued research and interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Adolescent Development
*Drug Usage
*Health Behavior
*Urban Environments
*Well Being
Susceptibility (Disorders)
Global Health
Health Disparities

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Adolescent Health*

23. Relationships among factual and perceived knowledge of harms of waterpipe tobacco, perceived risk, and desire to quit among college users.

Citation: Journal of Health Psychology, December 2014, vol./is. 19/12(1525-1535), 1359-1053;1461-7277 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Lipkus, Isaac M; Eissenberg, Thomas; Schwartz-Bloom, Rochelle D; Prokhorov, Alexander V; Levy, Janet

Correspondence Address: Lipkus, Isaac M.: Duke University School of Nursing, 307 Trent Drive-Box 3322, Durham, NC, US, 27710, Isaac.lipkus@duke.edu

Institution: Duke University School of Nursing, Durham, NC, US; Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US; University of Texas, TX, US; Duke University School of Nursing, Durham, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Waterpipe tobacco smoking is increasing in the United States among college students. Through a web-based survey, we explored associations among factual and perceived knowledge, perceived risks and worry about harm and addiction, and desire to quit among 316 college waterpipe tobacco smoking users. Overall, factual knowledge of the harm of waterpipe tobacco smoking was poor, factual and perceived knowledge was weakly correlated, both forms of knowledge were related inconsistently to perceived risks and worry, and neither form of knowledge was associated with the desire to quit. Findings provide preliminary insights as to why knowledge gaps may not predict cessation among waterpipe users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Health Behavior
*Health Care Psychology
College Students
Tobacco Smoking

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Health Psychology: An Interdisciplinary, International Journal*

24. Examining attrition rates at one specialty addiction treatment provider in the United States: A case study using a retrospective chart review.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, September 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Sep 25, 2014)

Author(s): Loveland, David; Driscoll, Hilary

Correspondence Address: Loveland, David: Human Service Center, 600 Fayette Street, Peoria, IL, US, 61603, dloveland45@gmail.com

Institution: Human Service Center, Peoria, IL, US; Human Service Center, Peoria, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Engaging individuals who have a substance use disorder (SUD) in treatment continues to be a challenge for the specialty addiction treatment field. Research has consistently revealed high rates of missed appointments at each step of the enrollment process: 1. between calling for services and assessment, 2. between assessment and enrollment, and 3. between enrollment and completion of treatment. Extensive research has examined each step of the process; however, there is limited research examining the overall attrition rate across all steps. Methods: A single case study of a specialty addiction treatment agency was used to examine the attrition rates across the first three steps of the enrollment process. Attrition rates were tracked between August 1, 2011 and July 31, 2012. The cohort included 1822 unique individuals who made an initial request for

addiction treatment services. Monthly retrospective reviews of medical records, phone logs, and billing data were used to calculate attrition rates. Attrition rates reported in the literature were collected and compared to the rates found at the target agency. Results: Median time between request for treatment and assessment was 6 days (mean 7.5) and between assessment and treatment enrollment was 8 days (mean 12.5). An overall attrition rate of 80% was observed, including 45% between call and assessment, 32% between assessment and treatment enrollment (another 17% could not be determined), and 37% left or were removed from treatment before 30 days. Women were less likely to complete 30 days of treatment compared to men. No other demographics were related to attrition rates. Discussion: One out of every five people who requested treatment completed a minimum of 30 days of a treatment. The attrition rate was high, yet similar to rates noted in the literature. Limitations of the single case study are noted. Conclusion: Attrition rates in the U.S. are high with approximately 75% to 80% of treatment seekers disengaging at one of the multiple stages of the enrollment and treatment process. Significant changes in the system are needed to improve engagement rates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Drug Abuse
*Drug Addiction
*Drug Rehabilitation
*Treatment Dropouts
Health Care Reform

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*
Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

25. Gender differences in subjective discontinuation symptoms associated with ketamine use.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, September 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Sep 22, 2014)

Author(s): Chen, Wen-Yin; Huang, Ming-Chyi; Lin, Shih-Ku

Correspondence Address: Lin, Shih-Ku: Department of Addiction Science, Taipei City Hospital and Psychiatric Center, 309 Songde Road, Xinyi District, Taipei, Taiwan, 110, sklin@tpech.gov.tw

Institution: Department of Addiction Science, Taipei City Hospital and Psychiatric Center, Taipei, Taiwan; Department of Addiction Science, Taipei City Hospital and Psychiatric Center, Taipei, Taiwan; Department of Addiction Science, Taipei City Hospital and Psychiatric Center, Taipei, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Recent substance abuse research indicates gender differences in the substance-related epidemiology, biological responses, progression to dependence, medical consequences and treatments. Studies exploring human sex-different responses to ketamine are rare and there has been no systemic survey of gender differences in ketamine use. Determining whether females are more susceptible than males to ketamine withdrawal symptoms and adverse effects is important, because it associated with treatment retention and outcome in drug users. Methods: The Taiwanese juridical system

has implemented a new regulation on ketamine in the year 2009. Ketamine users who are caught by the police, are mandated to attend an educational program. We recruited ketamine offenders from February 2010 to May 2012 at the Kunming branch of the Taipei City Hospital, where the educational classes are held. A designed questionnaire was performed to gather information about demographic characteristics, discontinuation symptoms, concomitant use of other substances, and subjective experience of memory impairment or urinary discomforts, and to compare the gender differences. Results: A total of 1,614 ketamine users were surveyed and most of them were males (83.8%), with an average age of 26.3 + 5.4 years. Female ketamine users presented significantly more discontinuation symptoms such as anxiety, dysphoria, and tremors compared with male users. 72.4% of total ketamine users smoked cigarettes concomitantly. Male ketamine users had a higher rate of concomitant betel nut use, while female ketamine users had a higher rate of concomitant hypnotic and alcohol use. 76% of total ketamine users reported cognitive impairment and 51.6% mentioned urinary symptoms. Furthermore, female ketamine users self-reported significantly greater levels of severity in cognitive impairment and urinary discomforts compared with male users. Less than 10% of total ketamine users in our study reported the desire to transfer for medical intervention or treatment, despite the high rates of discontinuation symptoms and negative physical side effects. Conclusions: Gender differences were noted in the subjective experience of discontinuation symptoms, concomitant substance use, and severity of impairment related to ketamine use. However, the probable cause of the gender differences found in this study requires further investigation. We hoped our study will stimulate further research in this field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Drug Withdrawal
*Human Sex Differences
*Ketamine
*Side Effects (Drug)
*Symptoms
Cognitive Impairment
Drug Abuse
Epidemiology

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*
Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

26. The neuropathic prisoner.

Citation: Problems in prison psychiatry., 1939(168-194) (1939)

Author(s): Wilson, J. G; Persor, M. J

Institution: Kentucky Department of Welfare, Division of Hospitals and Mental Hygiene, KY, US; United States Public Health Service Hospital, Fort Worth, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, the authors describe the neuropathic prisoner, defined as those individuals who show unfavorable personality and character changes as a result

of injury, disease or intoxication of the central nervous system, these changes falling short of actual insanity. In this chapter, the following topics are discussed: Etiology and symptomatology; The epileptic criminal; Relation of epilepsy to crime; Treatment of epileptics in prison; Alcoholism and drug addiction; Alcoholic criminals; Alcoholism in prison; Drug-addicted criminals; Relation of drug addiction to crime; Drug addiction in prison; Custodial features of drug addiction; and Neuropaths primarily medical problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings:
*Central Nervous System Disorders
*Crime
*Neuropathology
*Prisoners
Alcohol Abuse
Alcoholism
Criminal Rehabilitation
Disorders
Drug Addiction
Drugs
Epilepsy
Injuries
Personality Change
Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

27. The psychopathic prisoner.

Citation: Problems in prison psychiatry., 1939(122-143) (1939)

Author(s): Wilson, J. G; Persor, M. J

Institution: Kentucky Department of Welfare, Division of Hospitals and Mental Hygiene, KY, US; United States Public Health Service Hospital, Fort Worth, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The term psychopathic personality is applied to the members of an extremely heterogeneous group of "half-crazy" individuals who cannot be called legally insane, but who obviously have something queer about them. Borderline psychotics, sexual perverts, hoboes, habitual drunkards, drug addicts, cranks, malingerers, criminals, misanthropes, and a host of other misfits who apparently cannot be properly pigeonholed elsewhere find themselves labeled constitutional psychopathic inferiors, or, less formidably, psychopathic personalities. In this chapter, the following topics are discussed: Difficulty of defining the term; Arguments for discarding the term; Arguments for retaining the term; Interplay of heredity and environment; Pathology a necessary element in the definition; The definition must exclude the feeble-minded; The definition must exclude the psychoneuroses; The completed definition; Symptomatology and diagnosis; Psychopaths are sometimes useful members of society; The psychopath is sometimes harmless; Psychopathic personality in relation to crime; Importance of correct diagnosis; Aids to diagnosis; Nature of crime a poor criterion; Criminal psychopaths consistently antisocial; General principles for treatment; General principles for prevention; and Specific application of principles to prisoners. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings:
*Antisocial Personality Disorder
*Crime
*Prisoners
*Treatment
Crime Prevention
Criminal Rehabilitation
Diagnosis
Environment

Genetics
Psychiatric Symptoms
Psychopathy
Psychosocial Rehabilitation

Source: PsycINFO

28. Astrocytic dysfunction and addiction: Consequences of impaired glutamate homeostasis.

Citation: The Neuroscientist, December 2014, vol./is. 20/6(610-622), 1073-8584;1089-4098 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Scofield, Michael D; Kalivas, Peter W

Correspondence Address: Scofield, Michael D.: Department of Neuroscience, Medical University of South Carolina, Drug Discovery 70 President St, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, scofield@musc.edu

Institution: Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Addiction is characterized as a chronic relapsing disorder whereby addicted individuals persistently engage in drug seeking and use despite profound negative consequences. The results of studies using animal models of addiction and relapse indicate that drug seeking is mediated by alterations in cortico-accumbal plasticity induced by chronic drug exposure. Among the maladaptive responses to drug exposure are long-lasting alterations in the expression of proteins localized to accumbal astrocytes, which are responsible for maintaining glutamate homeostasis. These alterations engender an aberrant potentiation of glutamate transmission in the cortico-accumbens circuit that is linked to the reinstatement of drug seeking. Accordingly, pharmacological restoration of glutamate homeostasis functions as an efficient method of reversing drug-induced plasticity and inhibiting drug seeking in both rodents and humans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Glutamic Acid
*Homeostasis
*Nucleus Accumbens
*Drug Seeking
Animal Models
Astrocytes
Reinstatement

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Neuroscientist: Reviews at the Interface of Basic and Clinical Neurosciences, The*

29. Astrogliopathology: A central element of neuropsychiatric diseases?

Citation: The Neuroscientist, December 2014, vol./is. 20/6(576-588), 1073-8584;1089-4098 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Verkhratsky, Alexei; Rodriguez, Jose J; Steardo, Luca

Correspondence Address: Verkhratsky, Alexei: University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, United Kingdom, M13 9PT, alexej.verkhratsky@manchester.ac.uk

Institution: Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; IKERBASQUE, Basque Foundation for Science, Bilbao, Spain; Department of Physiology and Pharmacology "Vittorio Erspamer", Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Astroglia are the homoeostatic cells of the central nervous system that control a normal function of synaptically connected neuronal networks and contribute to brain defense. Recent advances in comprehension of pathological potential of astroglia indicate that astrocytes are fundamental for most (if not all) neurological diseases. Neuropathological and neuroimaging studies demonstrate prominent astroglial atrophy and astroglial asthenia occurring in most of neuropsychiatric illnesses. In chronic diseases such as schizophrenia and major depression, decrease in astroglial numbers and functional capabilities are, arguably, fundamental for pathological developments being responsible for neurotransmitter disbalance and failures in connectivity within neural networks. In neurodegenerative diseases atrophic changes in astrocytes are complemented by astrogliosis triggered by specific lesions such as senile plaques or dying neurons, these two processes contributing to cognitive decline and ultimately neuronal death. It is therefore possible to hypothesize that neuropsychiatric diseases represent a chronic astrogliopathology, which compromises glial homeostatic and defensive capabilities, and the degree and the alacrity of gliodegenerative changes define the progression and outcome of these disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Alzheimer's Disease
*Major Depression
*Mental Disorders
*Schizophrenia
*Astrocytes
Addiction
Neuroimaging
Neurodegeneration

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Neuroscientist: Reviews at the Interface of Basic and Clinical Neurosciences, The*

30. Lifestyle medicine for depression.

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

Author(s): Sarris, Jerome; O'Neil, Adrienne; Coulson, Carolyn E; Schweitzer, Isaac; Berk, Michael

Correspondence Address: Sarris, Jerome: Florey Institute for Neuroscience and Mental Health, Parkville, Australia, jsarris@unimelb.edu.au

Institution: School of Public Health & Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia; Orygen Youth Health Research Institute, Parkville, Australia; Orygen Youth Health Research Institute, Parkville, Australia; School of Public Health & Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia; School of Public Health & Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: The prevalence of depression appears to have increased over the past three decades. While this may be an artefact of diagnostic practices, it is likely that there are factors about modernity that are contributing to this rise. There is now compelling evidence that a range of lifestyle factors are involved in the pathogenesis of depression. Many of these factors can potentially be modified, yet they receive little consideration in the contemporary treatment of depression, where medication and psychological intervention remain the first line treatments. "Lifestyle Medicine" provides a nexus between public health promotion and clinical treatments, involving the application of environmental, behavioural, and psychological principles to enhance physical and mental wellbeing. This may also provide opportunities for general health promotion and potential prevention of depression. In this paper we provide a narrative discussion of the major components of Lifestyle Medicine, consisting of the evidence-based adoption of physical activity or exercise, dietary modification, adequate relaxation/sleep and social interaction, use of

mindfulness-based meditation techniques, and the reduction of recreational substances such as nicotine, drugs, and alcohol. We also discuss other potential lifestyle factors that have a more nascent evidence base, such as environmental issues (e.g. urbanisation, and exposure to air, water, noise, and chemical pollution), and the increasing human interface with technology. Clinical considerations are also outlined. While data supports that some of these individual elements are modifiers of overall mental health, and in many cases depression, rigorous research needs to address the long-term application of Lifestyle Medicine for depression prevention and management. Critically, studies exploring lifestyle modification involving multiple lifestyle elements are needed. While the judicious use of medication and psychological techniques are still advocated, due to the complexity of human illness/wellbeing, the emerging evidence encourages a more integrative approach for depression, and an acknowledgment that lifestyle modification should be a routine part of treatment and preventative efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Sarris et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Lifestyle
*Major Depression
*Medical Sciences
Alcohol Drinking Patterns
Diets
Drug Usage
Exercise
Meditation
Nicotine
Physical Activity
Relaxation
Sleep
Social Interaction
Mindfulness

Source: PsycINFO

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

31. The role of substance use and morality in violent crime - A qualitative study among imprisoned individuals in opioid maintenance treatment.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, August 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Aug 20, 2014)

Author(s): Havnes, Ingrid Amalia; Clausen, Thomas; Brux, Christina; Middelthon, Anne-Lise

Correspondence Address: Havnes, Ingrid Amalia, i.a.havnes@medisin.uio.no

Institution: Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway; SERAF - Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Institute of Health and Society, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Institute of Health and Society, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Opioid maintenance treatment (OMT) is regarded as a crime control measure. Yet, some individuals are charged with violent criminal offenses while enrolled in OMT. This article aims to generate nuanced knowledge about violent crime among a group of imprisoned, OMT-enrolled individuals by exploring their understandings of the role of substances in violent crime prior to and during OMT, moral values related to violent crime, and post-crime processing of their moral transgressions. Methods:

Twenty-eight semi-structured interviews were undertaken among 12 OMT-enrolled prisoners. The interviews were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim. An exploratory, thematic analysis was carried out with a reflexive and interactive approach. Findings: Prior to OMT, substances and, in particular, high-dose benzodiazepines were deliberately used to induce 'antisocial selves' capable of transgressing individual moral codes and performing non-violent and violent criminal acts, mainly to support costly heroin use. During OMT, impulsive and uncontrolled substance use just prior to the violent acts that the participants were imprisoned for was reported. Yet, to conduct a (violent) criminal act does not necessarily imply that one is without moral principles. The study participants maintain moral standards, engage in complex moral negotiations, and struggle to reconcile their moral transgressions. Benzodiazepines were also used to reduce memories of and alleviate the guilt associated with having committed violent crimes. Conclusions: Substances are used to transgress moral codes prior to committing and to neutralize the shame and guilt experienced after having committed violent crimes. Being simultaneously enrolled in OMT and imprisoned for a (violent) crime might evoke feelings of 'double' shame and guilt for both the criminal behavior prior to treatment and the actual case(s) one is imprisoned for while in OMT. Treatment providers should identify individuals with histories of violent behavior and, together with them, explore concrete episodes of violence and their emotional reactions. Particular attention should be given to potential relationships between substance use and violence and treatment approaches tailored accordingly. What appears as severe antisocial personality disorder may be partly explained by substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Drug Abuse
*Maintenance Therapy
*Morality
*Opiates
*Violent Crime
Antisocial Personality Disorder
Benzodiazepines
Criminal Behavior
Incarceration
Prisons

Source: PsycINFO

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

32. Prevalence of skin problems and leg ulceration in a sample of young injecting drug users.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, August 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Aug 13, 2014)

Author(s): Coull, Alison F; Atherton, Iain; Taylor, Avril; Watterson, Andrew E

Correspondence Address: Coull, Alison F.: School of Nursing Midwifery and Health, University of Stirling, Stirling, United Kingdom, FK9 4LA, a.f.coull@stir.ac.uk

Institution: School of Nursing Midwifery and Health, University of Stirling, Stirling, United Kingdom; School of Nursing Midwifery and Health, University of Stirling, Stirling, United Kingdom; Faculty of Education, Health and Social Sciences, University of West of

	Scotland, Paisley, United Kingdom; Centre for Public Health and Population Health Research, University of Stirling, Stirling, United Kingdom
Language:	English
Abstract:	Background: Drug users suffer harm from the injecting process, and clinical services are reporting increasing numbers presenting with skin-related problems such as abscesses and leg ulcers. Skin breakdown can lead to long-term health problems and increased service costs and is often the first indication of serious systemic ill health. The extent of skin problems in injecting drug users has not previously been quantified empirically, and there is a dearth of robust topical literature. Where skin problems have been reported, this is often without clear definition and generic terms such as 'soft tissue infection' are used which lack specificity. The aim of this study was to identify the range and extent of skin problems including leg ulceration in a sample of injecting drug users. Definitions of skin problems were developed and applied to descriptions from drug users to improve rigour. Methods: Data were collected in needle exchanges and methadone clinics across Glasgow, Scotland, from both current and former drug injectors using face-to-face interviews. Results: Two hundred participants were recruited, of which 74% (n = 148) were males and 26% (n = 52) were females. The age range was 21-44 years (mean 35 years). Just under two thirds (64%, n = 127) were currently injecting or had injected within the last 6 months, and 36% (n = 73) had previously injected and had not injected for more than 6 months. Sixty per cent (n = 120) of the sample had experienced a skin problem, and the majority reported more than one problem. Most common were abscesses, lumps, track marks and leg ulcers. Fifteen per cent (n = 30) of all participants reported having had a leg ulcer. Conclusions: This is an original empirical study which demonstrated unique findings of a high prevalence of skin disease (60%) and surprisingly high rates of leg ulceration (15%). Skin disease in injecting drug users is clearly widespread. Leg ulceration in particular is a chronic recurring condition that is costly to treat and has long-term implications for drug users and services caring for current or former injectors long after illicit drug use has ceased. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication:	STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly credited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.; HOLDER: Coull et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Injections *Intravenous Drug Usage *Skin Disorders Drug Abuse Leg (Anatomy)
Source:	PsycINFO
Full Text:	Available from *ProQuest* in *Harm Reduction Journal*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Harm Reduction Journal* Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Harm Reduction Journal*

33. Substance use and associated factors among preparatory school students in Bale Zone, Oromia Regional State, Southeast Ethiopia.

Citation:	Harm Reduction Journal, August 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Aug 9, 2014)
Author(s):	Dida, Nagasa; Kassa, Yibeltal; Sirak, Teshome; Zerga, Ephrem; Dessalegn, Tariku
Correspondence Address:	Dida, Nagasa: Department of Public Health, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Madawalabu University, Bale Robe, Ethiopia, nadibefe@yahoo.com

Institution: Department of Public Health, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Madawalabu University, Bale Robe, Ethiopia; Department of Nursing, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Madawalabu University, Bale Robe, Ethiopia; Department of Psychology, School of Behavioral Sciences, Madawalabu University, Bale Robe, Ethiopia; Department of Sociology, School of Behavioral Sciences, Madawalabu University, Bale Robe, Ethiopia; Department of Sociology, School of Behavioral Sciences, Madawalabu University, Bale Robe, Ethiopia

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: The use of cigarettes, alcohol, khat, and other substances is a worldwide threat which especially affects young people and which is also common among the youth of Ethiopia. However, its prevalence and associated factors have not been addressed well yet. Thus, this study aimed to assess the prevalence and associated factors of substance use among preparatory school students in Bale Zone, Oromia Regional State, Southeast Ethiopia.Methods: An institutional-based cross-sectional study was conducted among 603 randomly selected students from five of eight preparatory schools of Bale Zone, Oromia Regional State, Southeast Ethiopia, in March 2013. The sample size was calculated by a single population proportion formula and allocated proportionally for the schools based on the number of students. A pretested structured questionnaire was used to collect the data. The data were analyzed using SPSS version 16.0. Descriptive, bivariate, and multivariate logistic regressions were employed to identify the predictors of substance use.Result: The overall current prevalence of substance use among the respondents was 34.8% (210). Specifically, 23.6% (102) and 4.6% (28) of the respondents chewed khat and smoked cigarette, respectively. Sex, age, and substance use status of the respondents' father, mother, siblings, and best friend had an association with substance use. Male respondents were about ten times more at risk of practicing substance use compared to female respondents [adjusted odds ratio (AOR) 11.37, 95% confidence interval (CI) 4.42-29.23]. Respondents whose sibling(s) smokes cigarette were four times more likely to use substance (AOR 4.44, 95% CI 1.11-17.79). Respondents whose best friend chews khat were 11 times more likely to use substance when compared with those whose best friend does not practice the given factor (AOR 11.15, 95% CI 4.43-28.07).Conclusion: Respondents whose family uses one or more substances were more likely use substance(s). Respondents whose best friend uses substance(s) were more prone to practice substance use. Fifteen years of age of the respondents was the critical age when they began to practice substance use. Sex and family of the respondents were the predicting factors for them to practice substance use or not. Hence, health extension workers and district health workers should tackle substance use of the respondents through focusing the identified factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Dida et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*African Cultural Groups
*Drug Abuse
*Epidemiology
*Students
Alcohol Abuse
Motivation
Tobacco Smoking

Source: PsycINFO

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

34. Single rodent mesohabenular axons release glutamate and GABA.

Citation: Nature Neuroscience, November 2014, vol./is. 17/11(1543-1551), 1097-6256;1546-1726 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Root, David H; Mejias-Aponte, Carlos A; Zhang, Shiliang; Wang, Hui-Ling; Hoffman, Alexander F; Lupica, Carl R; Morales, Marisela

Correspondence Address: Morales, Marisela, mmorales@intra.nida.nih.gov

Institution: Neuronal Networks Section, Integrative Neuroscience Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Neuronal Networks Section, Integrative Neuroscience Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Neuronal Networks Section, Integrative Neuroscience Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Neuronal Networks Section, Integrative Neuroscience Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Electrophysiology Research Section, Cellular Neurobiology Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Electrophysiology Research Section, Cellular Neurobiology Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Neuronal Networks Section, Integrative Neuroscience Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: The lateral habenula (LHb) is involved in reward, aversion, addiction and depression through descending interactions with several brain structures, including the ventral tegmental area (VTA). The VTA provides reciprocal inputs to LHb, but their actions are unclear. Here we show that the majority of rat and mouse VTA neurons innervating LHb coexpress markers for both glutamate signaling (vesicular glutamate transporter 2; VGluT2) and GABA signaling (glutamic acid decarboxylase; GAD, and vesicular GABA transporter; VGaT). A single axon from these mesohabenular neurons coexpresses VGluT2 protein and VGaT protein and, surprisingly, establishes symmetric and asymmetric synapses on LHb neurons. In LHb slices, light activation of mesohabenular fibers expressing channelrhodopsin2 driven by VGluT2 (Slc17a6) or VGaT (Slc32a1) promoters elicits release of both glutamate and GABA onto single LHb neurons. In vivo light activation of mesohabenular terminals inhibits or excites LHb neurons. Our findings reveal an unanticipated type of VTA neuron that cotransmits glutamate and GABA and provides the majority of mesohabenular inputs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Nature America, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Axons
*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid
*Glutamate Receptors
*Glutamic Acid
*Tegmentum
Mice

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Nature Neuroscience*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

35. The self-administration of rapidly delivered cocaine promotes increased motivation to take the drug: Contributions of prior levels of operant responding and cocaine intake.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 231/21(4241-4252), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Bouayad-Gervais, Karim; Minogianis, Ellie-Anna; Levesque, Daniel; Samaha, Anne-Noel

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Institution: Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Faculty of Pharmacy, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Rapid drug delivery to the brain might increase the risk for developing addiction. In rats, increasing the speed of intravenous cocaine delivery (5 vs. 90 s) increases drug intake and the subsequent motivation to self-administer cocaine. Increased motivation for cocaine could result not only from more extensive prior drug intake and operant responding for drug, but also from neuroplasticity evoked by rapid drug uptake. Objective: We determined the contributions of prior drug intake and operant responding to the increased motivation for cocaine evoked by rapid delivery. We also investigated the effects of cocaine delivery speed on corticostriatal expression of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and tropomyosin receptor kinase B (TrkB) mRNA. Methods: Rats self-administered cocaine (0.25 mg/kg/infusion) delivered over 5 or 90 s during short-access (1 h/session; ShA) or long-access (6 h; LgA) sessions. Motivation for cocaine was then assessed by measuring responding under a progressive ratio schedule of reinforcement. Next, BDNF and TrkB mRNA levels were measured in 5- and 90-s rats. Results: Five-second ShA and 5-s-LgA rats were more motivated for cocaine than their 90-s counterparts. This effect was dissociable from previous levels of drug intake or of operant responding for cocaine. In parallel, only rats self-administering rapid cocaine injections had altered BDNF and TrkB mRNA levels in corticostriatal regions. Conclusions: Rapid drug delivery augments the motivation for cocaine independently of effects on the levels of drug intake or operant responding for drug. We suggest that rapid delivery might increase the motivation for drug by promoting neuroplasticity within reward pathways. This neuroplasticity could involve increased regulation of BDNF/TrkB. (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Addiction
*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor
*Drug Seeking
*mRNA
Cocaine
Rats

Source: PsycINFO

36. Rasgrf2 controls noradrenergic involvement in the acute and subchronic effects of alcohol in the brain.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 231/21(4199-4209), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Easton, Alanna C; Rotter, Andrea; Lourdusamy, Anbarasu; Desrivieres, Sylvane; Fernandez-Medarde, Alberto; Biermann, Teresa; Fernandes, Cathy; Santos, Eugenio; Kornhuber, Johannes; Schumann, Gunter; Muller, Christian P

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Institution: MRC Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Clinic, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen, Germany; MRC Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; MRC Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; CIC, IBMCC, University of Salamanca, CSIC, Salamanca, Spain; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Clinic,

Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen, Germany; MRC Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; CIC, IBMCC, University of Salamanca, CSIC, Salamanca, Spain; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Clinic, Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen, Germany; MRC Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; MRC Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Alcohol addiction is a major psychiatric disease, and yet, the underlying molecular adaptations in the brain remain unclear. Recent evidence suggests a functional role for the ras-specific guanine-nucleotide releasing factor 2 (Rasgrf2) in alcoholism. Rasgrf2-/- mice consume less alcohol and show entirely absent dopamine responses to an alcohol challenge compared to wild types (WT). Objective: In order to further investigate how Rasgrf2 modifies the acute and subchronic effects of alcohol in the brain, we investigated its effects on the noradrenergic and serotonergic systems. Methods: We measured noradrenaline and serotonin activity in the brain by in vivo microdialysis and RNA expression by chip analysis and RT-PCR after acute and sub-chronic alcohol exposure in Rasgrf2-/- and WT mice. Results: In vivo microdialysis showed a significantly reduced noradrenergic response and an absent serotonergic response in the nucleus accumbens (NAcc) and caudate putamen (CPu) after an alcohol challenge in Rasgrf2-/- mice. A co-expression analysis showed that there is a high correlation between Rasgrf2 and 2 adrenoceptor RNA expression in the ventral striatum in naive animals. Accordingly, we further assessed the role of Rasgrf2 in the response of the noradrenergic system to subchronic alcohol exposure. A decrease in 1 adrenoceptor gene expression was seen in Rasgrf2+/+, but not Rasgrf2-/- mice following alcohol exposure. Conversely, alcohol resulted in a decrease in both 2 and 2 adrenoceptor gene expression in knockout but not WT Rasgrf2 mice. Conclusions: These findings suggest that adaptations in the noradrenergic system contribute to the Rasgrf2 enhanced risk of alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Adrenergic Receptors
*Alcoholism
*Gene Expression
*Norepinephrine
*Serotonin
Ethanol
Mice

Source: PsycINFO

37. Anxiolytic effects of oxytocin in cue-induced cocaine seeking behavior in rats.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 231/21(4145-4155), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Morales-Rivera, Amarilys; Hernandez-Burgos, Mayte M; Martinez-Rivera, Arlene; Perez-Colon, Jeremy; Rivera, Raymond; Montalvo, Janitza; Rodriguez-Borrero, Enrique; Maldonado-Vlaar, Carmen S

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Oxytocin (OT) is a neuropeptide previously related to reward, learning, memory, and stress, events associated with cocaine addiction. OT has shown anxiolytic properties in different animal models of anxiety. Moreover, previous data have demonstrated an increase in mRNA OT levels within the nucleus accumbens (NAc) following acute and chronic cocaine exposure in rats. Therefore, OT might play a modulatory role in the rewarding properties of cocaine. Objectives: The present set of experiments aims to examine the role of OT on environmentally elicited cocaine-seeking behavior and whether OT could reduce anxiety associated with this behavior. Methods: Separate groups of rats were trained in a cue-elicited cocaine-seeking behavior paradigm. Prior to the reinstatement phase, animals received microinfusions of artificial cerebrospinal fluid (aCSF), OT, OT agonist (TgOT), or OT antagonist (OTA) within the intracerebral ventricular intracerebroventricular (ICV) system. To test OT anxiolytic effects in reinstatement behavior, separate groups of animals were trained in a cue-elicited cocaine-seeking behavior protocol or in a cocaine-conditioning paradigm. At the end of each behavioral training, all animals were ICV pretreated with aCSF or OT, and then exposed to an elevated plus maze. Results: Results showed that OT and TgOT pretreatment significantly reduced reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior. Most significantly, OT treatment reduced the anxiety triggered by cue-induced reinstatement conditions and cocaine-paired conditioned locomotion. Conclusions: The present study demonstrates for the first time that OT actions within the brain mediate the anxiety response triggered by cues previously paired with cocaine intake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Cocaine
*Drug Self Administration
*Intramuscular Injections
*Oxytocin
*Drug Seeking
Anxiety
Rats

Source: PsycINFO

38. Involvement of insular muscarinic cholinergic receptors in morphine-induced conditioned place preference in rats.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 231/21(4109-4118), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Wu, Wei; Li, Hui; Liu, Yu; Huang, Xinjie; Chen, Lei; Zhai, Haifeng

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Drug addiction represents a pathological usurpation of neural processes involved in learning and memory. Retrieval of drug-related memories can result in drug craving and relapse. Recently, the insula was identified as part of the neuronal circuit responsible for the processing of drug memory; however, its precise role remains unclear. Objective: To investigate the involvement of insular muscarinic acetylcholine receptors (mAChRs) in the processing of drug memory. Method: The morphine-induced

conditioned place preference (CPP) was used to assess drug memory. All rats were first trained with morphine to establish the CPP. Sub-groups of these rats were used for contextual cue-induced CPP reinstatement. Other sub-groups of rats underwent extinction of the CPP, and 5 m/kg morphinewas used for priming-induced CPP reinstatement. Microinjection of mAChR antagonists or agonists into the insula was performed prior to the CPP tests in order to evaluate their effect on CPP expression. Results: Insular microinjections of the nonselective mAChR antagonist, scopolamine, and the M1 antagonist, pirenzepine, significantly inhibited CPP expression in both contextual cue-and priming-induced CPP reinstatement; the M1 agonist, MCN-A-343, and the M4 antagonist, tropicamide, enhanced CPP expression. The M4 agonist, LY2033298, inhibited CPP expression. The M2 antagonist, methoctramine, and M3 antagonist, 4-DAMP, had no effect on CPP expression. Conclusion: Our results demonstrate that insular mAChRs play a role in the processing of drug memory. M1 and M4 mAChRs work paradoxically; M1 activation and M4 inhibition attenuate the expression of drug memory, while M1 inhibition and M4 activation augment the expression of drug memory. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Cholinergic Receptors
*Drug Addiction
*Morphine
*Place Conditioning
*Reinstatement
Memory
Rats

Source: PsycINFO

39. Genetic influence on methadone treatment outcomes in patients undergoing methadone maintenance treatment for opioid addiction: A pilot study.

Citation: Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, August 2014, vol./is. 10/, 1176-6328 (Aug 19, 2014)

Author(s): Samaan, Zainab; Bawor, Monica; Dennis, Brittany B; Plater, Carolyn; Varenbut, Michael; Daiter, Jeffrey; Worster, Andrew; Marsh, David C; Tan, Charlie; Desai, Dipika; Thabane, Lehana; Pare, Guillaume

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Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Treatment of opioid addiction with methadone is effective; however, it is known to produce interindividual variability. This may be influenced in part by genetic variants, which can increase the initial risk of developing opioid addiction as well as explain differences in response to treatment. This pilot study aimed to assess the feasibility of conducting a full-scale genetic analysis to identify genes that predict methadone treatment outcomes in this population. Methods: This was a cross-sectional

observational study of patients admitted to a methadone maintenance treatment program for opioid addiction. We obtained demographic and clinical characteristics in addition to blood and urine samples, for the assessment of treatment outcomes. Results: The recruitment process yielded 252 patients, representing a 20% recruitment rate. We conducted genetic testing based on a 99.6% rate of provision of DNA samples. The average retention in treatment was 3.4 years, and >50% of the participants reported psychiatric and medical comorbidities. BDNF rs6265 and DRD2 rs1799978 were the common single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) selected for the feasibility study. Discussion: This study met our predetermined feasibility criteria; recruitment, response rates, and genetic testing were feasible; treatment duration was sufficient for follow up; and the prevalence of comorbid conditions indicated the need for reliable psychiatric and chronic pain measures. The study strengths included effective collaboration with clinics and the generalizability of sample population. Key learning points show the need for assessment of treatment outcomes on multiple domains, implementation of follow up, and the development of standardized training for the study clinical staff. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Drug Therapy
*Genetics
*Methadone Maintenance
*Opiates
*Treatment Outcomes
Addiction
Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment*

40. Visuospatial constructional ability, visual memory and recognition ability among individuals with chronic alcohol dependence on the Rey Complex Figure Test (RCFT).

Citation: Acta Neuropsychologica, 2014, vol./is. 12/3(319-328), 1730-7503 (2014)

Author(s): Paikkatt, Babu; Akhouri, Smita; Jahan, Masroor; Singh, Amool R

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: The aim of the study was to assess the attention concentration, the visuospatial constructional ability, visual memory and recognition ability among the chronic alcohol dependents and to compare them with normal controls. Material/ Methods: The sample consisted of 30 in-patients, with alcohol dependence (diagnosed according to DCR of ICD-10) from RINPAS. Thirty normal controls were selected from the local community after screening with the General Health Questionnaire -5. The Rey Complex Figure Test and Recognition Trial (RCFT) were used to assess the visuospatial constructional ability, visual memory and recognition ability. Before administering the test, the patients were interviewed, a Mental Status Examination was taken and attention concentration was assessed through the Digit Span Test. Results: The results suggested

that there is a significant difference among the substance groups and normal controls, concerning visuospatial constructional ability, visual memory and recognition ability, which were moderately to severely impaired in the substance groups. Conclusions: Neuropsychological evaluation must be a routine component for substance abuse treatment programs and since comprehensive test batteries are often time-consuming and costly, RCFT could be a suitable option. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Alcoholism
*Recognition (Learning)
*Visual Memory
*Visuospatial Ability

Source: PsycINFO

41. Executive functions of schizophrenics addicted to nicotine.

Citation: Acta Neuropsychologica, 2014, vol./is. 12/3(271-291), 1730-7503 (2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: The aim of this study was to assess the relation between nicotine addiction and the level of executive functions of individuals suffering from schizophrenia. Material/ Methods: The clinical Group I consisted of schizophrenics addicted to nicotine (N = 31), while the clinical Group II comprised nonsmoking schizophrenics (N = 28). The control groups included healthy individuals who smoke cigarettes (N = 29) and healthy non-smokers (N = 30). To conduct the study, a Self-developed Questionnaire, the Trail Making Test and the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test were used. The nicotine addiction degree was measured by the Fagerstrom Test. Results: The level of executive functions of cigarette smoking schizophrenics is higher when compared to non-smoking patients and is related to better results achieved in the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test in terms of: the number of trials, number of errors, percentage of correct answers, number of passed categories. The degree of nicotine addiction in the study group proved not to be related to the level of executive functions, nevertheless, the nicotine addiction duration had a positive impact on the number of passed categories in the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test in the group of schizophrenics. No relation was observed between the number of hospitalizations and gender, and the level of executive functions of the patients. Conclusions: The level of executive functions of cigarette-smoking schizophrenics is higher when compared to non-smoking patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Addiction
*Nicotine
*Schizophrenia
*Executive Function
Cognitive Ability
Memory
Problem Solving

Source: PsycINFO

42. Predisposing effects of neonatal visceral pain on abuse-related effects of morphine in adult male Sprague Dawley rats.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, November 2014, vol./is. 231/22(4281-4289), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Nov 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Adverse early life experiences are risk factors for drug abuse and addiction. Changes in brain opioid systems have been demonstrated in response to neonatal visceral pain (NVP), but the impact of these changes on abuse-related effects of morphine are unknown. The NVP procedure used models chronic visceral hyperalgesia persisting across development. Objectives: Intravenous self-administration, drug discrimination, and locomotor activity were used to compare the abuse-related effects of morphine in NVP and control rats. Methods: Rats self-administered 0.3 mg/kg/inj morphine under an FR1 schedule, and dose-effect functions for morphine were then established. Separate rats were trained to discriminate 3.2mg/kg morphine from saline under an FR20 schedule, and morphine dose-effect functions were then determined in the absence and presence of 0.1 mg/kg naltrexone. A third group of rats was tested with a range of morphine doses in an assay of locomotor activity, then injected daily with 10 mg/kg morphine to assess locomotor sensitization. Results: NVP rats self-administered more morphine than controls at reinforcing doses. Discriminative stimulus effects of morphine were similar between groups, but in the presence of naltrexone, the ED50 for morphine was more than 12 x greater in control rats than in NVP animals. Morphine did not stimulate locomotor activity at any tested dose in NVP rats, although significant effects were observed in controls. Finally, significant locomotor sensitization was observed only in NVP rats. Conclusions: NVP-induced changes in brain opioid systems have persistent pharmacological consequences into adulthood and may increase sensitivity to abuse-related effects of opioids across development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Morphine
*Neonatal Period
*Pain
*Risk Factors
Rats

Source: PsycINFO

43. Association study of GABRG2 polymorphisms with suicidal behaviour in schizophrenia patients with alcohol use disorder.

Citation: Neuropsychobiology, June 2014, vol./is. 69/3(154-158), 0302-282X;1423-0224 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Zai, Clement C; Zai, Gwyneth C; Tiwari, Arun K; Manchia, Mirko; de Luca, Vincenzo; Shaikh, Sajid A; Strauss, John; Kennedy, James L

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Language:	English
Abstract:	Background: Schizophrenia is a severe neuropsychiatric disorder where the role of -aminobutyric acid (GABA), an inhibitory neurotransmitter, has been implicated in its aetiopathophysiology. Several genes coding for GABAA subunits, including the GABRG2 gene that encodes the 2 subunit, are clustered at 5q31-q35, a chromosomal region that is associated with schizophrenia in genome scan studies. We recently reported GABRG2 to be associated with schizophrenia in our case-control and family samples. Methods: We tested eight single-nucleotide polymorphisms spanning the GABRG2 gene for an association with suicidal behaviour in our schizophrenia sample of European ancestry (n = 197), taking into account history of alcohol abuse or dependence. Results: We found the haplotypes of the rs183294 and rs209356 markers to be significantly associated with history of suicide attempt ($p < 0.01$) as well as suicide specifier scores ($p < 0.05$). The association appeared to be originating in patients with a history of alcohol dependence or abuse. Conclusions: Taken together, the results of the present study suggest that GABRG2 may be involved in suicidal behaviour in schizophrenia patients with alcohol dependence or abuse, but replications are required. These results may help in the discovery of novel treatments for alcoholism and/or prevention of suicide. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication:	HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Alcoholism *Comorbidity *Polymorphism *Schizophrenia *Suicide Gamma Aminobutyric Acid Genetics
Source:	PsycINFO
Full Text:	Available from *Karger Medical and Scientific Publishers* in *Neuropsychobiology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License: Only available from an NHS networked computer

44. DRD3 gene rs6280 polymorphism may be associated with alcohol dependence overall and with Lesch Type I alcohol dependence in Koreans.

Citation:	Neuropsychobiology, June 2014, vol./is. 69/3(140-146), 0302-282X;1423-0224 (Jun 2014)
Author(s):	Kang, Seung-Gul; Lee, Bun-Hee; Lee, Jun-Seok; Chai, Young Gyu; Ko, Kwang-Pil; Lee, Heon-Jeong; Han, Dal Mu Ri; Ji, Hong; Jang, Gyeong-Ho; Shin, Hye Eun
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Language:	English
Abstract:	Background: Several polymorphisms of the dopamine D3 receptor (DRD3) gene are reported to be involved in the susceptibility to alcoholism. Although the DRD3 rs6280 (Ser- 9Gly) polymorphism plays an important role in various psychiatric disorders, findings regarding the association between this single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) and alcohol dependence (AD) have been inconsistent. Therefore, the present study investigated the association between the DRD3 gene rs6280 polymorphism with AD and Lesch type I AD in Korean subjects. Methods: The DRD3 rs6280 SNP was genotyped in a case-control sample comprising 245 AD patients and 130 healthy controls (HCs). Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) scores were also compared relative to genotype in all of the participants. Results: This SNP was significantly associated with both AD overall (2 = 10.09 and p = 0.001, and 2 = 10.60 and p = 0.005, for the recessive and additive models, respectively) and with Lesch type I AD (2 = 11.70 and p = 0.001, and 2 = 11.70 and p = 0.003, for the recessive and additive models, respectively). The allele frequency differed significantly (2 = 8.45, p = 0.004) between Lesch type I AD and HC subjects. The AUDIT total (F = 6.56, p = 0.011), hazardous alcohol use (F = 7.12, p = 0.008), dependence symptoms (F = 5.10, p = 0.025), and harmful alcohol use (F = 4.83, p = 0.029) scores were significantly higher in those who did not possess the S allele (genotype GG) than in those who did (genotypes SS + SG). Conclusions: The findings of this study suggest that the DRD3 rs6280 polymorphism is associated with the development of both AD overall and Lesch type I AD in Koreans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication:	HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Alcoholism *Genes *Polymorphism Mental Disorders Test Validity
Source:	PsycINFO
Full Text:	Available from *Karger Medical and Scientific Publishers* in *Neuropsychobiology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License: Only available from an NHS networked computer

45. Morphine self-administration following spinal cord injury.

Citation:	Journal of Neurotrauma, September 2014, vol./is. 31/18(1570-1583), 0897-7151;1557-9042 (Sep 15, 2014)
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Language:	English
Abstract:	Neuropathic pain develops in up to two-thirds of people following spinal cord injury (SCI). Opioids are among the most effective treatments for this pain and are commonly prescribed. There is concern surrounding the use of these analgesics, however, because use is often associated with the development of addiction. Previous data suggests that this concern may not be relevant in the presence of neuropathic pain. Yet, despite the common prescription of opioids for the treatment of SCI-related pain, there has been only one previous study examining the addictive potential of morphine following spinal injury. To address this, the present study used a self-administration paradigm to examine the

addictive potential of morphine in a rodent model of SCI. Animals were placed into self-administration chambers 24 h, 14 d, or 35 d following a moderate spinal contusion injury. They were placed into the chambers for seven 12-hour sessions with access to 1.5 mg morphine/lever depression (up to 30mg/d). In the acute phase of SCI, contused animals self-administered significantly less morphine than their sham counterparts, as previously shown. However, contused animals showing signs of neuropathic pain did not self-administer less morphine than their sham counterparts when administration began 14 or 35 d after injury. Instead, these animals administered nearly the full amount of morphine available each session. This amount of morphine did not affect recovery of locomotor function but did cause significant weight loss. We suggest caution is warranted when prescribing opioids for the treatment of neuropathic pain resulting from SCI, as the addictive potential is not reduced in this model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Drug Self Administration
*Drug Therapy
*Morphine
*Spinal Cord Injuries
Pain Management
Neuropathic Pain

Source: PsycINFO

46. Recognition of facial expressions by alcoholic patients: A systematic literature review.

Citation: Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, September 2014, vol./is. 10/, 1176-6328 (Sep 5, 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol abuse and dependence can cause a wide variety of cognitive, psychomotor, and visual-spatial deficits. It is questionable whether this condition is associated with impairments in the recognition of affective and/or emotional information. Such impairments may promote deficits in social cognition and, consequently, in the adaptation and interaction of alcohol abusers with their social environment. The aim of this systematic review was to systematize the literature on alcoholics' recognition of basic facial expressions in terms of the following outcome variables: accuracy, emotional intensity, and latency time. Methods: A systematic literature search in the PsycINFO, PubMed, and SciELO electronic databases, with no restrictions regarding publication year, was employed as the study methodology. Results: The findings of some studies indicate that alcoholics have greater impairment in facial expression recognition tasks, while others could not differentiate the clinical group from controls. However, there was a trend toward greater deficits in alcoholics. Alcoholics displayed less accuracy in recognition of sadness and disgust and required greater emotional intensity to judge facial expressions corresponding to fear and anger. Conclusion: The current study was only able to identify trends in the chosen outcome variables. Future studies that aim to provide more precise evidence for the potential influence of alcohol on social cognition are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Emotional Responses
Face Perception

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment*

47. Activation of the D1 receptors inhibits the long-term potentiation in vivo induced by acute morphine administration through a D1-GluN2A interaction in the nucleus accumbens.

Citation: Neuroreport: An International Journal for the Rapid Communication of Research in Neuroscience, October 2014, vol./is. 25/15(1191-1197), 0959-4965 (Oct 22, 2014)

Author(s): Zheng, Qiaohua; Liu, Zhiqiang; Wei, Chunling; Han, Jing; Liu, Yihui; Zhang, Xia; Ren, Wei

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Language: English

Abstract: Dopamine D1-like receptors can modulate glutamate-mediated excitatory synaptic neurotransmission, but the underlying molecular mechanism remains elusive. Here, we report that acute in-vivo morphine administration induces the long-term potentiation (Mor-LTP) of field excitatory postsynaptic potentials at the prefrontal cortexto-nucleus accumbens shell synapses, and this process requires the activation of GluN2A-containing N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors. This Mor-LTP is completely inhibited by the D1-like receptor agonist SKF81297, but not by the D2-like receptor agonist quinpirole. SKF81297-inhibited Mor-LTP is restored by pretreatment with the TAT-conjugated interfering peptide TAT-D1-t3, which is a synthetic blocker of the direct D1-GluN2A receptor interaction. These results indicate that the activation of D1 receptors modulates Mor-LTP by the direct D1-GluN2A interaction at the prefrontal cortex-to-nucleus accumbens shell synapses and might play a role in addiction-related plastic alterations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Dopamine
*Morphine
*Neural Receptors
*Nucleus Accumbens
*Long-term Potentiation
N-Methyl-D-Aspartate

Source: PsycINFO

48. A general theory of transition to addiction it was and a general theory of transition to addiction it is: Reply to the commentaries of Ahmed, Badiani, George & Koob, Kalivas & Gipson, and Tiffany.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 231/19(3929-3937), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current authors to the comments made by Serge H. Ahmed (see record 2014-38153-010), by Olivier George George F. Koob and Leandro F. Vendruscolo (see record 2014-38153-011), by Stephen T. Tiffany (see record 2014-38153-012), by Peter W. Kalivas and Cassandra D Gipson (see record 2014-38153-013), by Aldo Badiani (see record 2014-38153-014) on the original article (see record 2013-32593-003). The authors would like to thank the authors for the time and effort they have devoted to analyze our manuscript. These colleagues have raised some reasonable concerns about our theory that will be addressed in a future revised version, but we are pleased that the basic principles of our theory continue to stand. In the case of the theory, these two criticisms are the common denominators of all of the commentaries we received. "It is not true, this is not a general theory" can be found in Badiani, Tiffany, and Ahmed's commentaries. "It is not new" is said in Kalivas and Gipson, Ahmed, Tiffany and George and Koob's commentaries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Drug Addiction
*Individual Differences
*Theories

Source: PsycINFO

49. Is a 'general' theory of addiction possible? A commentary on: A multistep general theory of transition to addiction.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 231/19(3923-3927), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Badiani, Aldo

Correspondence Address: Badiani, Aldo: School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Pevensey I, Room 2B19, Brighton, United Kingdom, BN1 9RH, aldo.badiani@uniroma1.it

Institution: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Sapienza University, Rome, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Pier Vincenzo Piazza, David Belin and Veronique Deroche-Gamonet (see record 2013-32593-003). Deroche-Gamonet and Piazza's thoughtful and ambitious paper contains much that can be agreed upon. By weaving into a single narrative, theories, models and experimental findings, its authors have provided the readers with a superb synopsis of much that has taken place in the field of addiction neuroscience over the last three decades. Deroche-Gamonet and Piazza close their paper by describing the three features of their theory that are susceptible of validation. In summary, it is difficult to see in what way the testing of these features would distinguish the Multistep General Theory from other current theories of addiction (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Drug Addiction
*Individual Differences
*Theories

Source: PsycINFO

50. "Mourning" a lost opportunity.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 231/19(3921-3922), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Kalivas, Peter W; Gipson, Cassandra D

Correspondence Address: Kalivas, Peter W.: Medical University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, US, kalivasp@musc.edu

Institution: Medical University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, US; Medical University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Pier Vincenzo Piazza, David Belin and Veronique Deroche-Gamonet (see record 2013-32593-003). The general theory proposed by Piazza and Deroche-Gamonet is a well-written compilation of largely behavioral literature relevant to the development of drug addiction. In summary, the authors have developed elegant rodent drug treatment protocols to support a proposal for how vulnerable subpopulations may transition to compulsive drug use and addiction. However, we wish the overall review would have more closely adhered to the philosophy embodied in its closing words, "science [in this case animal models] is certainly much better served from evolving what it is than from a durable what it should be". Thus, the true value of animal models lies not in expanding anthropomorphic jargon and assuming functional causality by behaviorally reiterating what appear to be human traits, but in the model's utility for discovering neurobiological mechanisms that may be relevant to understanding and curing addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Drug Addiction
*Individual Differences
*Theories

Source: PsycINFO

51. Consideration of a comprehensive animal model of addiction: The limitations of modeling a counterfeit condition.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 231/19(3919-3920), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Tiffany, Stephen T

Correspondence Address: Tiffany, Stephen T.: Department of Psychology, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, 206 Park Hall, Buffalo, NY, US, 14260, stiffany@buffalo.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Pier Vincenzo Piazza, David Belin and Veronique Deroche-Gamonet (see record 2013-32593-003). Unsurprisingly, though the paper of Piazza and Deroche-Gamonet is an expansive and elaborate treatise on addictive behavior, it is not nearly as comprehensive as promised. What seems to be notably

lacking is a full consideration of the human condition of addiction. Perhaps, a better descriptor is that severe forms of addiction are characterized by diminished control over drug use, that is, control may be best thought of as a dimensional construct with end-stage addiction on the far end of that continuum. The possibility that control is dimensional would severely undermine the authors' proposition that there is a sharp demarcation between the second and third phases of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Drug Addiction
*Individual Differences
*Theories

Source: PsycINFO

52. Negative reinforcement via motivational withdrawal is the driving force behind the transition to addiction.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 231/19(3911-3917), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): George, Olivier; Koob, George F; Vendruscolo, Leandro F

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Institution: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Pier Vincenzo Piazza, David Belin and Veronique Deroche-Gamonet (see record 2013-32593-003). Piazza and Deroche-Gamonet have significantly contributed to the field of addiction and published several pioneering articles that have had a major influence on the field. The latest article by Piazza and Deroche-Gamonet is a position paper, in which they argue that they provide a foundation for the first general theory of the transition to addiction. The keys to solve this enigma are (1) to investigate neuroadaptations associated with different aspects of the transition to addiction, including incentive-salience, tolerance, motivational withdrawal, escalation, cognitive impairment, and loss of control, not only over drug intake but also loss of control over emotion, stress, and pain; (2) to determine the neuronal networks and plasticity (or lack thereof) that mediate the vulnerability to seek and take drugs at every single step of the addiction process as well as relapse after abstinence; (3) to develop novel therapeutic approaches that can reduce compulsive drug seeking and taking in individuals with addiction and return the brain motivational systems to homeostasis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Drug Addiction
*Individual Differences
*Theories

Source: PsycINFO

53. A redescription of data does not count as a general theory.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 231/19(3909-3910), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Ahmed, Serge H

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Institution: Universite de Bordeaux, Institut des Maladies Neurodegeneratives, UMR 5293, Bordeaux, France

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Pier Vincenzo Piazza, David Belin and Veronique Deroche-Gamonet (see record 2013-32593-003). Importantly, the likelihood that a given individual drug user will make a transition would depend on two types of psychobiological vulnerability that are transition-specific and differently malleable to drug availability. Specifically, the vulnerability to transition from recreational to escalated drug use would be different from and more drug-malleable than the vulnerability to transition from escalated to compulsive drug use. However, this will only be a first step towards a more valid animal model of addiction. Another, more difficult step, still unattained, will be to show that this behavior is disordered, that is, it should be caused by a harmful dysfunction in the individual and not by other non-pathological factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Drug Addiction
*Individual Differences
*Theories

Source: PsycINFO

54. Neuroendocrine and sympathetic responses to an orexin receptor antagonist, SB-649868, and Alprazolam following insulin-induced hypoglycemia in humans.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 231/19(3817-3828), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Patel, Ameera X; Miller, Sam R; Nathan, Pradeep J; Kanakaraj, Ponmani; Napolitano, Antonella; Lawrence, Philip; Koch, Annelize; Bullmore, Edward T

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Institution: Brain Mapping Unit, Behavioral and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Clinical Unit Cambridge, GlaxoSmithKline, Addenbrooke's Centre for Clinical Investigation, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Brain Mapping Unit, Behavioral and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Quantitative Sciences India, GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Bangalore, India; Clinical Unit Cambridge, GlaxoSmithKline, Addenbrooke's Centre for Clinical Investigation, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Clinical Unit Cambridge, GlaxoSmithKline, Addenbrooke's Centre for Clinical Investigation, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Clinical Unit Cambridge, GlaxoSmithKline, Addenbrooke's Centre for Clinical Investigation, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Brain Mapping Unit, Behavioral and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: The orexin-hypocretin system is important for translating peripheral metabolic signals and central neuronal inputs to a diverse range of behaviors, from feeding, motivation and arousal, to sleep and wakefulness. Orexin signaling is thus an exciting potential therapeutic target for disorders of sleep, feeding, addiction, and stress. Objectives/methods: Here, we investigated the low dose pharmacology of orexin receptor antagonist, SB-649868, on neuroendocrine, sympathetic nervous system, and behavioral responses to insulin-induced hypoglycemic stress, in 24 healthy male subjects (aged

18-45 years; BMI 19.0-25.9 kg/m2), using a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, within-subject crossover design. Alprazolam, a licensed benzodiazepine anxiolytic, was used as a positive comparator, as it has previously been validated using the insulin tolerance test (ITT) model in humans. Results: Of the primary endpoints, ITT induced defined increases in pulse rate, plasma cortisol, and adrenocorticotropic hormone in the placebo condition, but these responses were not significantly impacted by alprazolam or SB-649868 pretreatment. Of the secondary endpoints, ITT induced a defined increase in plasma concentrations of adrenaline, noradrenaline, growth hormone (GH), and prolactin in the placebo condition. Alprazolam pre-treatment significantly reduced the GH response to ITT ($p < 0.003$), the peak electromyography ($p < 0.0001$) and galvanic skin response (GSR, $p = 0.04$) to acoustic startle, the resting GSR ($p = 0.01$), and increased appetite following ITT ($p < 0.0005$). SB-649868 pre-treatment produced no significant results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Alprazolam
*Drug Therapy
*Hypoglycemia
*Side Effects (Drug)
*Orexin
Insulin
Wakefulness

Source: PsycINFO

55. Dynamical reorganization of synchronous activity patterns in prefrontal cortex-hippocampus networks during behavioral sensitization.

Citation: Cerebral Cortex, October 2014, vol./is. 24/10(2553-2561), 1047-3211;1460-2199 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Ahn, Sungwoo; Rubchinsky, Leonid L; Lapish, Christopher C

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Institution: Department of Mathematical Sciences, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Mathematical Sciences, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Psychology, Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Neural synchrony exhibits temporal variability and, therefore, the temporal patterns of synchronization and desynchronization may have functional relevance. This study employs novel time-series analysis to explore how neural signals become transiently phase locked and unlocked in the theta frequency band in prefrontal cortex and hippocampus of awake, behaving rats during repeated injections of the psychostimulant, D-Amphetamine (AMPH). Short (but frequent) desynchronized events dominate synchronized dynamics in each of the animals we examined. After the first AMPH injection, only increases in the relative prevalence of short desynchronization episodes (but not in average synchrony strength) were significant. Throughout sensitization, both strength and the fine temporal structure of synchrony (measured as the relative prevalence of short desynchronizations) were similarly altered with AMPH injections, with each measure decreasing in the preinjection epoch and increasing after injection. Sensitization also induced decoupling between locomotor activity and synchrony. The increase in numerous short desynchronizations (as opposed to infrequent, but long desynchronizations) in AMPH-treated animals may indicate that synchrony is easy to form yet easy to break. These data yield a novel insight into how synchrony is dynamically altered in cortical networks by AMPH and identify neurophysiological

changes that may be important to understand the behavioral pathologies of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Amphetamine
*Hippocampus
*Prefrontal Cortex
*Sensitization
Rats

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in *Cerebral Cortex*

56. Review of The couple and family technology framework: Intimate relationships in a digital age.

Citation: American Journal of Family Therapy, October 2014, vol./is. 42/5(452-453), 0192-6187;1521-0383 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): L'Abate, Luciano

Institution: Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book; The Couple and Family Technology Framework: Intimate Relationships in a Digital Age by M. Hertlein Katherine and L. C. Blumer Markie (see record 2013-28279-000). Couple and family technology is an emerging new discipline because of the prevalence of technology in our daily lives, representing a revolution similar to the creation of the Guttenberg printing press. This revolution poses significant implications in the promotion of relationships at a distance between couple and family practitioners and their clients. This revolutionary change indicates that couple and family relationships need to be reconceptualized occurring according to the realities and needs of the now-digital twenty-first century. In this book, the authors compare and contract face-to-face (F2F) and computer-mediated communications and examine the treatment of technology problems within the lenses of their couple and family technology (CFT) framework. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
*Couples
*Family
*Intimacy
*Interpersonal Relationships
*Internet Usage
Family Relations
Infidelity
Internet
Internet Addiction
Mass Media
Social Dating
Technology
Cyberbullying

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in *American Journal of Family Therapy*

57. Regulation of novelty seeking by midbrain dopamine D2/D3 signaling and ghrelin is altered in obesity.

Citation: Obesity, June 2014, vol./is. 22/6(1452-1457), 1930-7381;1930-739X (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Savage, Shane W; Zald, David H; Cowan, Ronald L; Volkow, Nora D; Marks-Shulman, Pamela A; Kessler, Robert M; Abumrad, Naji N; Dunn, Julia P

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the relationship of novelty seeking traits (NS) with midbrain dopamine (DA) receptors and acyl ghrelin levels (AG) in normal weight (NW) and obese females. NS predict addictive behaviors and are hypothesized to contribute to eating behaviors. In healthy, NS are negatively associated with DA receptors in the substantia nigra (SN). The influence of obesity on the regulation of NS by DA signaling and AG was hypothesized. Methods: PET scanning to measure DA type 2/type 3 receptor (D2/D3R) binding potential (BPND) in the SN was used. Participants completed Tridimensional Personality Questionnaire-Novelty-Seeking Scale (TPQ-NS) and AG were measured. Results: In eight NW and 19 obese (BMI 22 vs 38 kg/m2), TPQ-NS (16 vs 15) and SN D2/D3R BPND (2.48 vs 2.66) were similar, while AG higher (256 vs 60, P < 0.01), respectively. D2/D3R BPND and TPQ-NS had a negative relationship in NW (r = -0.7) but not in obese (P > 0.10). AG and TPQ-NS were positively correlated in NW (r = 0.9) but not in obese (P > 0.10). D2R BPND and AG were negatively correlated in NW (r = -0.8) but positively in obese (r = 0.6). Conclusion: Obese do not maintain posited regulatory relationships for NS to either midbrain D2/D3R availability or AG present in NW. Also opposite relationships exist for NW and obese between SN D2/D3R availability and AG. The altered regulation of NS in obesity needs to be further explored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Dopamine
*Mesencephalon
*Obesity
*Sensation Seeking
*Ghrelin
Eating Behavior
Human Females

Source: PsycINFO

58. Establishing an online counselling service for substance use: An exploratory study.

Citation: Cyberpsychology and new media: A thematic reader., 2014(149-157) (2014)

Author(s): Osborn, Andy; Flood, Cliona

Institution: Institute of Art, Design, and Technology, Dun Laoghaire, Ireland; Institute of Art, Design, and Technology, Dun Laoghaire, Ireland

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This research sought to determine whether the establishment of an online counselling service for substance use issues was feasible. Potential counsellors' attitudes towards a service of this nature were measured and compared to stress levels associated with the introduction of new technologies (technostress). Counsellor willingness and ability to engage with such services were also measured, and issues relating to appropriate service delivery were explored. Neutral to slightly positive attitudes were recorded. A significant correlation between levels of technostress and

attitudes towards online counselling was found. Overall, the development of a service was deemed timely and favourable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Counselor Attitudes
*Drug Usage
*Online Therapy
*Stress
*Technology
Health Care Delivery

Source: PsycINFO

59. Mobile phone separation and anxiety.

Citation: Cyberpsychology and new media: A thematic reader., 2014(38-48) (2014)

Author(s): Siggins, Mark; Flood, Cliona

Institution: Institute of Art, Design, and Technology, Dun Laoghaire, Ireland; Institute of Art, Design, and Technology, Dun Laoghaire, Ireland

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This research sought to investigate people's dependence on their mobile phones, their willingness to be separated from their mobile phones and the perceived anxiety associated with this separation. A group of mobile phone users aged 18-40 years old were recruited; their mobile phone dependence was measured using the Cellular Technologies Addiction Scale (CTAS) and anxiety scores calculated using the State Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI). Participants were separated from their mobile phones for a twelve-hour period during which their anxiety levels were recorded and compared to a control group. No significant differences in anxiety levels were observed during the experiment. The study also provides insight into why a high proportion of individuals approached were unwilling to be separated from their mobile phones. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Anxiety
*Separation Anxiety
*Cellular Phones

Source: PsycINFO