

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. Prevalence and correlates of PTSD among substance-abusing offenders.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** Calhoun, Ryan Shawn
- Institution:** Regent U., US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) prevalence rates for Substance Use Disorder (SUD) individuals, as well as incarcerated individuals, have been found to be particularly high relative to other populations (Cusack, Herring, & Steadman, 2013; Ehlers, Maercker, & Boos, 2000; Kessler et al., 1997; Kubiak, 2002; Kubiak, 2004; Ouimette, Finney, & Moos, 1999). Despite recommendations by previous researchers concerning patient treatment of PTSD among SUD individuals (Siedel, Gusman, & Abueg, 1994), treatment remains largely inconsistent when treating SUD individuals with PTSD in correctional settings. This study explored the prevalence of trauma and PTSD within an incarcerated therapeutic community (TC) population, and the performance of incarcerated offenders in relation to their PTSD and SUD status. Results suggest that the PTSD prevalence rate for offenders with a history of substance abuse was 19 times higher than rates in the general population of people in the United States, two times higher than the prevalence rates reported in samples of individuals with substance use disorders in the general population of non-incarcerated individuals, and four times higher than that of PTSD prevalence rates in a general prison sample. It was also found that offenders with a history of substance abuse and a diagnosis of PTSD experienced 3.7 times more traumatic events as compared to offenders with a history of substance abuse who do not have PTSD. Results of the current investigation found no statistically significant association between scores on the 'medical problems' or 'psychological problems' scale of the ASI and PTSD, and program compliance ratings were not associated with PTSD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Criminals](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Topiramate Impairs Cognitive Function in Methadone-Maintained Individuals With Concurrent Cocaine Dependence.

- Citation:** Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, November 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Nov 3, 2014)
- Author(s):** Rass, Olga; Umbricht, Annie; Bigelow, George E; Strain, Eric C; Johnson, Matthew W; Mintzer, Miriam Z
- Abstract:** Topiramate is being investigated as a potential pharmacotherapy for the treatment of addictive disorders. However, its cognitive side effects raise concerns about its use, especially in populations with cognitive impairment, such as persons with chronic substance use disorders. This study investigated topiramate's cognitive effects in individuals dually dependent on cocaine and opioids as part of a double-blind, randomized, controlled trial of topiramate for cocaine dependence treatment. After 5 weeks of stabilization on daily oral methadone (M = 96 mg), participants were randomized to topiramate (n = 18) or placebo (n = 22). Cognitive testing took place at 2 time points: study weeks 4 through 5 to assess baseline performance and 10 to 13 weeks later to assess performance during stable dosing (300 mg topiramate or placebo). All participants were maintained on methadone at both testing times, and testing occurred 2 hours after the daily methadone plus topiramate/placebo administration. The topiramate and placebo groups did not differ on sex, level of education, premorbid intelligence,

methadone dose, or illicit drug use. Topiramate slowed psychomotor and information processing speed, worsened divided attention, reduced n-back working memory accuracy, and increased the false alarm rate in recognition memory. Topiramate had no effects on visual processing, other measures of psychomotor function, risk-taking, self-control, Sternberg working memory, free recall, and metamemory. These findings indicate that topiramate may cause cognitive impairment in this population. This effect may limit its acceptability and use as a treatment in individuals with chronic opioid and cocaine use disorders, among whom preexisting cognitive impairments are common. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

3. The association between delusional-like experiences, and tobacco, alcohol or cannabis use: A nationwide population-based survey.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, December 2011, vol./is. 11/, 1471-244X (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Saha, Sukanta; Scott, James G; Varghese, Daniel; Degenhardt, Louisa; Slade, Tim; McGrath, John J

Correspondence Address: McGrath, John J.: Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, The Park Centre for Mental Health, Wacol, QLD, Australia, 4076, john_mcgrath@qcmhr.uq.edu.au

Institution: Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, The Park Centre for Mental Health, Wacol, QLD, Australia; Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, The Park Centre for Mental Health, Wacol, QLD, Australia; Princess Alexandra Hospital, Woolloongabba, QLD, Australia; National Drug & Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug & Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, The Park Centre for Mental Health, Wacol, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Previous population-based studies have found that delusional-like experiences (DLE) are prevalent in the community, and are associated with a wide range of mental health disorders including substance use. The aim of the study was to explore the association between DLE and three commonly used substances-tobacco, alcohol and cannabis. Methods: Subjects were drawn from the Australian National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing 2007. The Composite International Diagnostic Interview was used to identify DLE, common psychiatric disorders, and substance use. We examined the relationship between the variables of interest using logistic regression, adjusting for potential confounding factors. Results: Of 8 773 participants, 8.4% (n = 776) subjects endorsed one or more DLE. With respect to tobacco use, compared to nonusers, DLE were more common in those who (a) had daily use, (b) commenced usage aged 15 years or less, and (c) those who smoked heavily (23 or more cigarettes per day). Participants with cannabis use disorders were more likely to endorse DLE; this association was most prominent in those with an onset of 16 years or younger. In contrast, the pattern of association between DLE versus alcohol use or dependence was less consistent, however those with early onset alcohol use disorders were more likely to endorse DLE probe items. Conclusions: While cannabis use disorders have been previously linked with DLE, our findings linking alcohol and tobacco use and DLE suggest that the influence of these substances on psychosis-related outcomes warrants closer scrutiny in longitudinal prospective studies. (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/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: Saha et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Delusions](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

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.

4. Psychiatric morbidity, social support, and coping in wives of alcohol and opioid dependent men.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health, 2014, vol./is. 43/2(81-94), 0020-7411 (Sum, 2014)

Author(s): Gupta, Jyoti; Mattoo, Surenda K; Basu, Debasish; Sarkar, Siddharth

Correspondence Address: Sarkar, Siddharth: Nehru Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Chandigarh, India, sidsarkar22@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Psychiatry at the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India; Department of Psychiatry at the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India; Department of Psychiatry at the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India; Department of Psychiatry at the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India

Language: English

Abstract: ABSTRACT: The study aimed to ascertain the psychiatric morbidity in wives of substance dependent men and to assess social support and coping as its correlates. It was carried out at the Drug De-addiction and Treatment Centre of Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh. Two groups of substance dependent men (alcohol and opioid) and their wives were recruited (n = 50 in each group). The subjects were assessed for relevant socio-demographic and clinical variables, dependence severity measures, psychiatric morbidity (GHQ 12 and MINI), coping, and social support. Patients and spouses in the opioid dependent group were of younger age and had a lesser duration of marriage than those of alcohol dependent group. In both groups, more than 70 percent of the spouses had scores above the cutoff in GHQ-12. The psychiatric diagnosis was present in 16 percent and 20 percent of the wives in alcohol and opioid dependence groups, respectively, depression and dysthymia being the commonly encountered diagnoses. Social support was comparable across both groups. The most common coping mechanisms utilized were those of denial and internalization. On multivariate logistic regression, GHQ-12 scores were the predictors of MINI diagnosis. Psychological morbidity is common in wives of patients with substance use disorders. Attention to the mental health issues can relieve the distress in this vulnerable population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: M.E. Sharpe, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Morbidity](#)

[Social Support
Wives](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Understanding Swiss drug policy change and the introduction of heroin maintenance treatment.

Citation: European Addiction Research, June 2014, vol./is. 20/4(8), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Khan, Riaz; Khazaal, Yasser; Thorens, Gabriel; Zullino, Daniele; Uchtenhagen, Ambros

Institution: Division of Addictology, Department of Mental Health and Psychiatry, University Hospitals Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; Division of Addictology, Department of Mental Health and Psychiatry, University Hospitals Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; Division of Addictology, Department of Mental Health and Psychiatry, University Hospitals Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; Division of Addictology, Department of Mental Health and Psychiatry, University Hospitals Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; Swiss Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction at Zurich University, Zurich, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The aim of this paper is to illustrate how Switzerland was able to play such a pioneering role in the field of addiction treatment, in creating a drug policy that includes the medical prescription of diacetylmorphine (heroin). The paper will also describe the role of knowledge brokering processes and coalition building in the different phases of the development of the Swiss drug policy. Discussion: The medical prescription of diacetylmorphine was the exotic element of the Swiss drug policy of 1991 and probably still is one of the most controversial practices in clinical medicine despite its documented effectiveness. Coalitions of change actors, across stakeholder groups from many professions and politicians on various levels, succeeded in formulating and starting initiatives for a new drug policy and its innovations. Clear, shared objectives and a common feeling of urgency brought the coalitions together. Conclusion: In the case of Switzerland, the Confederation took a leading role by facilitating communication, encouraging scientific knowledge and bringing the various stakeholders on a platform to deliver a consensual political policymaking basis. This was facilitated by the Swiss direct democracy system. Sustained dialogue between researchers and the users of research enhances the likelihood of research affecting policy. (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: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[Knowledge Management](#)
[Prescription Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. A European community pharmacy-based survey to investigate patterns of prescription fraud through identification of falsified prescriptions.

Citation: European Addiction Research, June 2014, vol./is. 20/4(9), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Lapeyre-Mestre, Maryse; Gony, Mireille; Carvajal, Alfonso; Macias, Diego; Conforti, Anita; D'Incau, Paola; Heerdink, Rob; Van der Stichele, Robert; Bergman, Ulf; The OSIAP Europe Study Group

Corporate/Institutional Author: The OSIAP Europe Study Group

Institution: University of Toulouse UMR INSERM 1027, CEIP-Addictovigilance, Service de Pharmacologie Medicale et Clinique, CHU, Toulouse, France; University of Toulouse UMR INSERM 1027, CEIP-Addictovigilance, Service de Pharmacologie Medicale et Clinique, CHU, Toulouse, France; Instituto de Farmacoepidemiologia, Universidad de Valladolid, Valladolid, Spain; Instituto de Farmacoepidemiologia, Universidad de Valladolid, Valladolid, Spain; Section of Pharmacology, Department of Medicine and Public Health, University of Verona, Verona, Italy; Section of Pharmacology, Department of Medicine and Public Health, University of Verona, Verona, Italy; Department of Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacotherapy, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands; University of Ghent Heymans Institute of Pharmacology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium; Division of Clinical Pharmacology, Huddinge University Hospital, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: To identify prescription drugs involved in falsified prescriptions in community pharmacies in 6 European countries. Methods: A cross-sectional survey among 2,105 community pharmacies in Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden was carried out to collect all suspect prescription forms. For each reported drug, the number of reported falsified prescriptions per thousand inhabitants was estimated. A falsification ratio was calculated by dividing the number of reports by the number of defined daily doses per 1,000 inhabitants per day for this drug, computed from national sale or reimbursement data. Results: On 862 prescription forms, benzodiazepines (zolpidem, bromazepam, alprazolam), buprenorphine (as an opioid maintenance drug) and tramadol were the most frequently reported. Depending on their level of use in each country, methylphenidate, morphine and flunitrazepam presented the highest falsification ratios, particularly in Spain, Belgium and France. Conclusions: Stimulants, opioids and some benzodiazepines were the most frequently reported drugs in this survey on falsified prescriptions, but differences between countries were observed. (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: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Fraud](#)
[*Pharmacists](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Benzodiazepines](#)
[Methylphenidate](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Tramadol](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Occurrence of internet addiction in a general population sample: A latent class analysis.

Citation: European Addiction Research, June 2014, vol./is. 20/4(8), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Rumpf, Hans-Jurgen; Vermulst, Ad A; Bischof, Anja; Kastirke, Nadin; Gurtler, Diana; Bischof, Gallus; Meerkerk, Gert-Jan; John, Ulrich; Meyer, Christian

Correspondence Address: Rumpf, Hans-Jurgen: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Lubeck, Ratzeburger Allee 160, DE-23538, Lubeck, Germany, hans-juergen.rumpf@uksh.de

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Lubeck, Research Group S:TEP, Lubeck, Germany; Department of Developmental Psychopathology, Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Lubeck, Research Group S:TEP, Lubeck, Germany; University Medicine Greifswald, Institute of Social Medicine and Prevention, Greifswald, Germany; University Medicine Greifswald, Institute of Social Medicine and Prevention, Greifswald, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy,

University of Lubeck, Research Group S:TEP, Lubeck, Germany; IVO Addiction Research Institute, Rotterdam, Netherlands; University Medicine Greifswald, Institute of Social Medicine and Prevention, Greifswald, Germany; University Medicine Greifswald, Institute of Social Medicine and Prevention, Greifswald, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Prevalence studies of Internet addiction in the general population are rare. In addition, a lack of approved criteria hampers estimation of its occurrence. Aims: This study conducted a latent class analysis (LCA) in a large general population sample to estimate prevalence. Methods: A telephone survey was conducted based on a random digit dialling procedure including landline telephone (n = 14,022) and cell phone numbers (n = 1,001) in participants aged 14- 64. The Compulsive Internet Use Scale (CIUS) served as the basis for a LCA used to look for subgroups representing participants with Internet addiction or at-risk use. CIUS was given to participants reporting to use the Internet for private purposes at least 1 h on a typical weekday or at least 1 h on a day at the weekend (n = 8,130). Results: A 6-class model showed best model fit and included two groups likely to represent Internet addiction and at-risk Internet use. Both groups showed less social participation and the Internet addiction group less general trust in other people. Proportions of probable Internet addiction were 1.0% (CI 0.9-1.2) among the entire sample, 2.4% (CI 1.9-3.1) in the age group 14-24, and 4.0% (CI 2.7-5.7) in the age group 14-16. No difference in estimated proportions between males and females was found. Unemployment (OR 3.13; CI 1.74-5.65) and migration background (OR 3.04; CI 2.12-4.36) were related to Internet addiction. Conclusions: This LCA-based study differentiated groups likely to have Internet addiction and at-risk use in the general population and provides characteristics to further define this rather new disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Analysis](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[Rating Scales](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Predictive validity of the MMPI-2 among female offenders in a residential treatment program.

Citation: Journal of Personality Assessment, November 2014, vol./is. 96/6(604-609), 0022-3891;1532-7752 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): McAnulty, Richard D; McAnulty, David P; Sipp, Jennifer E; Demakis, George J; Heggstad, Eric D

Correspondence Address: McAnulty, Richard D.: Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, 9201 University City Boulevard, Charlotte, NC, US, 28223, rdmcanul@uncc.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, US; Department of Psychology, Abilene Christian University, Abilene, TX, US; Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, US; Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, US; Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study investigated the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2) validity, clinical, restructured clinical, supplementary, and content scales in a female correctional population. The study used archival data for a final sample of 116 women who had been evaluated for acceptance into a residential rehabilitative treatment program for nonviolent female offenders in North Carolina. MMPI-2 scale elevations are reported and assessed for predictive validity in relation to treatment success, as measured by

treatment attendance and graduation status. In relation to predictive validity, logistic regression analyses revealed that elevations on Scales FRS (Fears) and R (Repression) differentiated women who attended the program from women who did not. Elevations on Scales 4, DEP (Depression), Re (Responsibility), and AAS (Addiction Admission Scale) differentiated women who graduated the program from women who did not. Implications for the rehabilitation of female offenders, as well as limitations of this exploratory study, are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Female Criminals](#)
[*Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory](#)
[*Residential Care Institutions](#)
[*Statistical Validity](#)
 Psychometrics

Source: PsycINFO

9. Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and substance abuse: A review.

Citation: Minerva Psichiatrica, December 2013, vol./is. 54/4(281-295), 0391-1772;1827-1731 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Dalsgaard, S; Madsen, A. G; Bikic, A

Correspondence Address: Dalsgaard, S.: National Centre for Register-based Research, Department of Economics and Business, School of Business and Social Sciences, Aarhus University, Fuglesangs Alle 4, Building K, Aarhus, Denmark, 8210, sdalsgaard@ncrr.dk

Institution: National Centre for Register-based Research, School of Business and Social Sciences, Department of Economics and Business, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark; Ha Health Center, Ncerho, Norway; Department of Child and Adolescent Mental Health Aabenraa, Psychiatric Hospital in the Region of Southern, Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: This paper presents an overview of the history of the studies of mental health problems and substance use disorder (SUD) and the neurobiology and etiology of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and SUD. Additionally, we review the literature on the associations between ADHD and SUD, the association between stimulant treatment in patients with ADHD and the risk of SUD and the guidelines for clinical assessment and treatment of adolescents with ADHD and comorbid SUD. There is substantial evidence suggesting that patients with ADHD are at-increased risk of SUD, and that comorbid conduct problems are strong predictors of SUD, but not responsible for the entire associated risk between ADHD and SUD. Dopamine is thought to be one of the key neurotransmitters involved in the pathophysiology of both ADHD and SUD. Methylphenidate has the dopamine transporter as its main target and brain circuits modulated by dopamine are involved in the development of addiction. Methylphenidate is the most commonly used pharmacological treatment for ADHD and, although this prescribed drug potentially can be abused, it actually seems to reduce the risk of SUD in patients with ADHD, rather than to increase the risk. Few studies have examined the risk of SUD in females with ADHD and some of them suggest a higher risk of SUD than in males with ADHD. However, more research is needed on these gender differences before any clear conclusions can be drawn. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Methylphenidate](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. Toxic-hallucinatory-disorientative reactions (delirium).

Citation: Introduction to psychobiology and psychiatry: A textbook for nurses., 1941(231-248) (1941)

Author(s): Loring Richards, Esther

Institution: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) This chapter discusses toxic, hallucinatory, and disorientative reactions. Topics covered include dysergasias or the support disorders, delirious reactions, alcoholism and mental health problems, and the diagnosis and treatment of these disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Diagnosis](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Reaction Formation](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Delirium](#)
[Hallucinations](#)
[Toxic Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Screening and brief intervention for drug use in primary care: The ASPIRE randomized clinical trial.

Citation: JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, August 2014, vol./is. 312/5(502-513), 0098-7484 (Aug 6, 2014)

Author(s): Saitz, Richard; Palfai, Tibor P. A; Cheng, Debbie M; Alford, Daniel P; Bernstein, Judith A; Lloyd-Travaglini, Christine A; Meli, Seville M; Chaisson, Christine E; Samet, Jeffrey H

Correspondence Address: Saitz, Richard: Boston University School of Public Health, 801 Massachusetts Ave, 4th Floor, Boston, MA, US, 02118, rsaitz@bu.edu

Institution: Department of Community Health Sciences, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Department of Psychology, Boston University, Boston, MA, US; Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Section of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Section of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; Department of Community Health Sciences, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Data Coordinating Center, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Department of Community Health Sciences, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Data Coordinating Center, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Department of Community Health Sciences, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Importance: The United States has invested substantially in screening and brief intervention for illicit drug use and prescription drug misuse, based in part on evidence of efficacy for unhealthy alcohol use. However, it is not a recommended universal preventive service in primary care because of lack of evidence of efficacy. Objective: To test the efficacy of 2 brief counseling interventions for unhealthy drug use (any illicit drug use or prescription drug misuse)-a brief negotiated interview (BNI) and an adaptation of motivational interviewing (MOTIV)-compared with no brief intervention. Design, Setting, and Participants: This 3-group randomized trial took place at an urban hospital-based primary care internal medicine practice; 528 adult primary care patients

University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Importance: Although brief intervention is effective for reducing problem alcohol use, few data exist on its effectiveness for reducing problem drug use, a common issue in disadvantaged populations seeking care in safety-net medical settings (hospitals and community health clinics serving low-income patients with limited or no insurance). **Objective:** To determine whether brief intervention improves drug use outcomes compared with enhanced care as usual. **Design, Setting, and Participants:** A randomized clinical trial with blinded assessments at baseline and at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months conducted in 7 safety-net primary care clinics in Washington State. Of 1621 eligible patients reporting any problem drug use in the past 90 days, 868 consented and were randomized between April 2009 and September 2012. Follow-up participation was more than 87% at all points. **Interventions:** Participants received a single brief intervention using motivational interviewing, a handout and list of substance abuse resources, and an attempted 10-minute telephone booster within 2 weeks (n = 435) or enhanced care as usual, which included a handout and list of substance abuse resources (n = 433). **Main Outcomes and Measures:** The primary outcomes were self-reported days of problem drug use in the past 30 days and Addiction Severity Index-Lite (ASI) Drug Use composite score. Secondary outcomes were admission to substance abuse treatment; ASI composite scores for medical, psychiatric, social, and legal domains; emergency department and inpatient hospital admissions, arrests, mortality, and human immunodeficiency virus risk behavior. **Results:** Mean days used of the most common problem drug at baseline were 14.40 (SD, 11.29) (brief intervention) and 13.25 (SD, 10.69) (enhanced care as usual); at 3 months postintervention, means were 11.87 (SD, 12.13) (brief intervention) and 9.84 (SD, 10.64) (enhanced care as usual) and not significantly different (difference in differences, = 0.89 [95%CI, -0.49 to 2.26]). Mean ASI Drug Use composite score at baseline was 0.11 (SD, 0.10) (brief intervention) and 0.11 (SD, 0.10) (enhanced care as usual) and at 3 months was 0.10 (SD, 0.09) (brief intervention) and 0.09 (SD, 0.09) (enhanced care as usual) and not significantly different (difference in differences, = 0.008 [95%CI, -0.006 to 0.021]). During the 12 months following intervention, no significant treatment differences were found for either variable. No significant differences were found for secondary outcomes. **Conclusions and Relevance:** A one-time brief intervention with attempted telephone booster had no effect on drug use in patients seen in safety-net primary care settings. This finding suggests a need for caution in promoting widespread adoption of this intervention for drug use in primary care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Drug Abuse
*Risk Factors
*Treatment Outcomes
Intervention
Safety

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *JAMA* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

13. Screening and brief intervention and referral to treatment for drug use in primary care: [Back to the drawing board.](#)

Citation:

JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, August 2014, vol./is. 312/5(488-489), 0098-7484 (Aug 6, 2014)

Author(s):

Hingson, Ralph; Compton, Wilson M

Correspondence Address:

Hingson, Ralph: Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 5635 Fishers Ln, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892-9304, rhingson@mail.nih.gov

Institution: Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Bethesda, MD, US; National Institute on Drug Abuse, Rockville, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on the article by Peter Roy-Byrne et al. (see record 2014-40529-002) and Richard Saitz (see record 2014-40529-003). Roy-Byrne et al. randomized 868 adult (age >18 years) primary care patients in 7 safety net clinics to receive enhanced care as usual or a brief 30- minute intervention and booster within 2 weeks providing feedback on drug use, discussing pros and cons of use, raising participant confidence in being able to change, and presenting options for change. Patients in both groups received a handout depicting their drug problem, severity score, and a list of substance abuse treatment resources. The authors identified and tracked past 30-day use of the most frequently used drug, as well as chemical dependence treatment records, state alcohol arrest records, and in-patient hospitalization and death records. In both groups, follow-up at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months was more than 87%. In a 3-group randomized trial, Saitz et al. tested the efficacy of 2 brief counseling interventions for illicit drug use or prescription drug misuse. Adult primary care patients with Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Involvement Screening Test scores of 4 or greater were studied (N = 528). The authors compared a 15-minute BNI and a 30- to 45-minute adaption of motivational interviewing (MOTIV) and a booster with no brief intervention. These issues warrant exploration not only in primary care for adolescents and adults but with special populations, such as in prenatal care; emergency departments; trauma centers; mental health clinics; programs targeting driving-while intoxicated offenders; other criminal justice settings; and college, military, and employment settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Safety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *JAMA* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

14. Sensation seeking and alcohol use: The mediating role of perceived risks and benefits.

Original Title: Búsqueda de sensaciones y consumo de alcohol: El papel mediador de la percepción de riesgos y beneficios.

Citation: Anales de Psicología, 2014, vol./is. 30/3(1061-1068), 0212-9728;1695-2294 (2014)

Author(s): Gonzalez-Iglesias, Beatriz; Gomez-Fraguela, Jose-Antonio; Gras, Maria-Eugenia; Planes, Montserrat

Correspondence Address: Gonzalez-Iglesias, Beatriz: Departamento de Psicología Clínica y Psicobiología, Facultad de Psicología, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Campus Vida s/n., Santiago de Compostela, A Coruna, Spain, 15782, beatriz.gonzalez.iglesias@gmail.com

Institution: Departamento de Psicología Clínica y Psicobiología, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, A Coruna, Spain; Departamento de Psicología Clínica y Psicobiología, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, A Coruna, Spain; Instituto de Investigación sobre Calidad de vida, Universidad de Girona, Girona, Spain; Instituto de Investigación sobre Calidad de vida, Universidad de Girona, Girona, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: Sensation seeking is one of personality variables more closely linked to the adoption of different risk behaviors, especially the use of alcohol and other drugs. In addition, sensation seeking influences valuation made by individuals about the risks and their

possible consequences. The objective of this study is to analyze the relationship between sensation seeking and the consumption of alcohol in a sample of 356 young people aged between 18 and 25 years. In addition, we wanted to explore the possible effect mediator of biased perceptions of individuals about the potential risks and benefits associated with alcohol in the relationship between the personality and alcohol consumption. The results confirm the importance of sensation seeking in the explanation of the consumption of alcohol among young people and the mediating role of perceptions of risks and benefits in the explanation of the relationship. In the discussion of the work discussed their important practical implications when designing specific interventions aimed at preventing the risks associated with the consumption of alcohol in young people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Murcia. Murcia (Espana); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Sensation Seeking](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Perception](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Anales de Psicología*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

15. Circadian typology and problems in mental health.

Original Title: Tipologia circadiana y problemas de salud mental.

Citation: *Anales de Psicología*, 2014, vol./is. 30/3(971-984), 0212-9728;1695-2294 (2014)

Author(s): Antunez, Juan M; Navarro, Jose F; Adan, Ana

Correspondence Address: Adan, Ana: Departamento de Psiquiatria y Psicobiologia Clinica, Facultad de Psicologia, Universitat de Barcelona, Campus Mundet, Barcelona, Spain, 08035, aadan@ub.edu

Institution: Departamento de Psicobiologia, Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Departamento de Psicobiologia, Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Departamento de Psiquiatria y Psicobiologia Clinica, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: Circadian typology (morning-type, neither-type, and eveningtype) is an individual difference which has been related to numerous aspects of mental health. In this paper we present a review of the findings published on this topic. After searching in the main databases a total number of 70 works were selected, published in Spanish and English from 1990 to 2012 collected in the databases ISI, Scopus and Medline. These works show that individuals with evening-type typology exhibit a greater prevalence of seasonal affective disorder, mayor depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, eating disorders, sleep disorders, addictive behaviours, ADHD, and higher anxiety levels than morning-type typology individuals. In this sense, the evening-type is considered as a factor of risk whereas the morning-type would be a protective factor for the development of several mental disorders. This could be a result of clock gene polymorphisms, social jet lag and some personality traits. Circadian typology must be considered in the evaluation, treatment and prevention of the mental disorders, as it affects to the start, course, remission and relapse of diverse problems of mental health. Chronobiological therapy must be also considered in the therapeutic approaching when the circadian rhythmical expression is altered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Murcia. Murcia (Espana); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Individual Differences](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[Polymorphism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Anales de Psicología*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

16. "Mortality among clients seeking treatment for buprenorphine abuse in Finland": Corrigendum.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, September 2014, vol./is. 142/(361), 0376-8716 (Sep 1, 2014)

Author(s): Uosukainen, Hanna; Kauhanen, Jussi; Bell, J. Simon; Ronkainen, Kimmo; Tiihonen, Jari; Fohr, Jaana; Onyeka, Ifeoma N; Korhonen, Maarit J

Correspondence Address: Uosukainen, Hanna: University of Eastern Finland, School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Health Sciences, Kuopio Campus, P.O. Box 1627, Kuopio, Finland, FI-70211, hanna.uosukainen@uef.fi

Institution: School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland; Institute of Public Health and Clinical Nutrition, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland; School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland; Institute of Public Health and Clinical Nutrition, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland; Department of Forensic Psychiatry, University of Eastern Finland, Niuvanniemi Hospital, Kuopio, Finland; Helsinki Deaconess Institute, Helsinki, Finland; Institute of Public Health and Clinical Nutrition, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland; Institute of Public Health and Clinical Nutrition, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Mortality among clients seeking treatment for buprenorphine abuse in Finland" by Hanna Uosukainen, Jussi Kauhanen, J. Simon Bell, Kimmo Ronkainen, Jari Tiihonen, Jaana Fohr, Ifeoma N. Onyeka and Maarit J. Korhonen (Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2013[Dec][1], Vol 133[2], 391-397). In the original article, there were some errors. The corrections are present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-27420-001). Background: It is unclear whether buprenorphine abuse is associated with a similar risk of death to other substance abuse. This study examined all-cause mortality rates and causes of deaths among clients seeking treatment for buprenorphine abuse. Methods: Structured clinical interviews were conducted with 4685 clients between January 1998 and August 2008. Records of deaths that occurred among these clients were extracted from the Official Causes of Death Register in Finland. Standardized mortality ratios (SMRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were computed using national mortality rates over a 13-year follow-up to examine excess mortality. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis was used to compare survival between buprenorphine and other clients. Results: Sixty-one of 780 (7.8%) clients who sought treatment for buprenorphine abuse and 408 of 3905 (10.4%) other clients died during the 13-year follow-up period. The most common cause of death was drug-related in buprenorphine (n = 25, 41.0%) and other clients (n = 142, 34.8%). Survival rates were similar among buprenorphine and other clients (log-rank 2[df = 1] = 0.215, p = 0.643). The SMR was 3.0 (95% CI 2.3-3.8) and 3.1 (95% CI 2.8-3.4) for buprenorphine and other clients, respectively. Excess mortality was highest among women aged 20-29 years, and more pronounced in buprenorphine clients (SMR 27.9 [95% CI 12.6-49.0]) compared to other clients (SMR 14.0 [95% CI 9.3-19.6]). Conclusions: Clients seeking treatment for buprenorphine abuse had a three times higher mortality rate than the national average, with the excess risk highest among female clients. Overall mortality rates were similar among clients seeking treatment for buprenorphine and other substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Mortality Rate](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

17. Two changes in the associate editors for drug and alcohol dependence: Professors Marcus R. Munafò and Eske Derks.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, September 2014, vol./is. 142/(359), 0376-8716 (Sep 1, 2014)

Author(s): Strain, Eric C [Ed]

Institution: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: The Editor in Chief is writing this to announce two changes in the ranks of the Associate Editors (AEs) for Drug and Alcohol Dependence (DAD). First, Professor Marcus R. Munafò is resigning, as he has agreed to take on the role of Editor in Chief for the journal Nicotine and Tobacco Research. While losing an Associate Editor who is taking on a new leadership role is bittersweet, I am pleased to report that we have been very fortunate to land the assistance of Professor Eske Derks as a new AE for DAD. DAD operates through the AEs, who manage the papers assigned to them, select and invite reviewers, read the papers and reviews, and make decisions on manuscripts. This process puts considerable responsibility on the AE, and also helps to keep the manuscript flow process efficient. It also allows the AE to help shape the addictions research field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

18. Effect of a primary care based brief intervention trial among risky drug users on health-related quality of life.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, September 2014, vol./is. 142/(254-261), 0376-8716 (Sep 1, 2014)

Author(s): Baumeister, Sebastian E; Gelberg, Lillian; Leake, Barbara D; Yacenda-Murphy, Julia; Vahidi, Mani; Andersen, Ronald M

Correspondence Address: Baumeister, Sebastian E.: Institute for Community Medicine, University Medicine Greifswald, Walther-Rathenau-Strasse 48, Greifswald, Germany, 17489, sebastian.baumeister@uni-greifswald.de

Institution: Institute for Community Medicine, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany; Department of Family Medicine, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Family Medicine, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Family Medicine, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Family Medicine, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US;

Department of Health Policy and Management, Fielding School of Public Health,
University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Improvement in quality of life (QOL) is a long term goal of drug treatment. Although some brief interventions have been found to reduce illicit drug use, no trial among adult risky (moderate non-dependent) drug users has tested effects on health-related quality of life. Methods: A single-blind randomized controlled trial of patients enrolled from February 2011 to November 2012 was conducted in waiting rooms of five federally qualified health centers. 413 adult primary care patients were identified as risky drug users using the WHO-ASSIST and 334 (81% response; 171 intervention, 163 control) consented to participate in the trial. Three-month follow-ups were completed by 261 patients (78%). Intervention patients received the QUIT intervention of brief clinician advice and up to two drug-use health telephone sessions. The control group received usual care and information on cancer screening. Outcomes were three-month changes in the Short Form Health Survey (SF-12) mental health component summary score (MCS) and physical health component summary score (PCS). Results: The average treatment effect (ATE) was non-significant for MCS (0.2 points, p-value = 0.87) and marginally significant for PCS (1.7 points, p-value = 0.08). The average treatment effect on the treated (ATT) was 0.1 (p-value = 0.93) for MCS and 1.9 (p-value = 0.056) for PCS. The effect on PCS was stronger at higher (above median) baseline number of drug use days: ATE = 2.7, p-value = 0.04; ATT = 3.21, p-value = 0.02. Conclusions: The trial found a marginally significant effect on improvement in PCS, and significant and stronger effect on the SF-12 physical component among patients with greater frequency of initial drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Drug Abuse
*Drug Rehabilitation
*Drug Usage Screening
*Primary Health Care
*Quality of Life
Intervention

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

19. Taking a life course approach to studying substance use treatment among a community cohort of African American substance users.

Citation:

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, September 2014, vol./is. 142/(216-223), 0376-8716 (Sep 1, 2014)

Author(s):

Evans-Polce, Rebecca J; Doherty, Elaine E; Ensminger, Margaret E

Correspondence Address:

Evans-Polce, Rebecca J.: Pennsylvania State University, Methodology Center, 204 E. Calder Way, Suite 305, State College, PA, US, 16801, revanspolce@psu.edu

Institution:

Methodology Center, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, US;
Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Missouri-St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, US; Department of Health, Behavior, and Society, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Life course theory emphasizes the need to examine a wide variety of distal factors along with proximal factors, longitudinally. Yet research on who obtains substance use treatment is generally cross-sectional and limited to examining developmentally proximal factors (e.g., substance use severity) and demographic factors. Methods: To investigate treatment within a life-course framework, we studied 522 drug and/or alcohol users from a community cohort of African Americans followed prospectively from age 6.

dependence, tolerance, and hyperthermia. Results: As expected, rats treated with morphine (4mg/kg) displayed hyperthermia and conditioned place preference (CPP). Co-treatment with CTX or CA inhibited development of morphine-induced CPP by approximately 70%. Morphine's hyperthermic effect was also suppressed, with CTX and CA producing 57% and 47% inhibition, respectively. Locomotor sensitization induced by repeated morphine exposures was inhibited by CA but not CTX. Conclusions: The present findings are the first to suggest that CA disrupts the in vivo actions of morphine and point toward further studying CA as a potential therapy for drug addiction. Further, its ability to disrupt morphine's rewarding effects at 20-fold lower doses than CTX identifies CA as an existing, orally-active alternative to direct CTX therapy for CNS diseases. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antibiotics](#)
[*Central Nervous System Disorders](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Glutamic Acid](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

21. What are the implications for policy makers? A systematic review of the cost-effectiveness of screening and brief interventions for alcohol misuse in primary care.

Citation: Frontiers in Psychiatry, September 2014, vol./is. 5/, 1664-0640 (Sep 1, 2014)

Author(s): Angus, Colin; Latimer, Nicholas; Preston, Louise; Li, Jessica; Purshouse, Robin

Correspondence Address: Angus, Colin: School of Health and Related Research (SchHARR), University of Sheffield, Regents Court, 30 Regent Street, Sheffield, United Kingdom, S1 4DA, c.r.angus@sheffield.ac.uk

Institution: School of Health and Related Research (SchHARR), University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom; School of Health and Related Research (SchHARR), University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom; School of Health and Related Research (SchHARR), University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom; School of Health and Related Research (SchHARR), University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom; Department of Automatic Control and Systems Engineering, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: The efficacy of screening and brief interventions (SBIs) for excessive alcohol use in primary care is well established; however, evidence on their cost-effectiveness is limited. A small number of previous reviews have concluded that SBI programs are likely to be cost-effective but these results are equivocal and important questions around the cost-effectiveness implications of key policy decisions such as staffing choices for delivery of SBIs and the intervention duration remain unanswered. Methods: Studies reporting both the costs and a measure of health outcomes of programs combining SBIs in primary care were identified by searching MEDLINE, EMBASE, Econlit, the Cochrane Library Database (including NHS EED), CINAHL, PsycINFO, Assia and the Social Science Citation Index, and Science Citation Index via Web of Knowledge. Included studies have been stratified both by delivery staff and intervention duration and assessed for quality using the Drummond checklist for economic evaluations. Results: The search yielded a total of 23 papers reporting the results of 22 distinct studies. There was significant heterogeneity in methods and outcome measures between studies; however, almost all studies reported SBI programs to be cost-effective.

There was no clear evidence that either the duration of the intervention or the delivery staff used had a substantial impact on this result. Conclusion: This review provides strong evidence that SBI programs in primary care are a cost-effective option for tackling alcohol misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Screening](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Policy Making](#)
[Primary Health Care](#)
[Resource Allocation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Screening and brief intervention for unhealthy drug use: Little or no efficacy.

Citation: Frontiers in Psychiatry, September 2014, vol./is. 5/, 1664-0640 (Sep 2, 2014)

Author(s): Saitz, Richard

Correspondence Address: Saitz, Richard: Department of Community Health Sciences, Boston University School of Public Health, 801 Massachusetts Avenue, 4th floor, Boston, MA, US, 02118, rsaitz@bu.edu

Institution: Department of Community Health Sciences, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Unhealthy drug use ranges from use that risks health harms through severe drug use disorders. This narrative review addresses whether screening and brief intervention (SBI), efficacious for risky alcohol use, has efficacy for reducing other drug use and consequences. Brief intervention among those seeking help shows some promise. Screening tools have been validated though most are neither brief nor simple enough for use in general health settings. Several randomized trials have tested the efficacy of brief intervention for unhealthy drug use identified by screening in general health settings (i.e., in people not seeking help for their drug use). Substantial evidence now suggests that efficacy is limited or non-existent. Reasons likely include a range of actual and perceived severity (or lack of severity), concomitant unhealthy alcohol use and comorbid mental health conditions, and the wide range of types of unhealthy drug use (e.g., from marijuana, to prescription drugs, to heroin). Although brief intervention may have some efficacy for unhealthy drug users seeking help, the model of SBI that has effects in primary care settings on risky alcohol use may not be efficacious for other drug use. (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 (CCBY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Saitz; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Screening](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Psychometric properties of the Spanish version of the Mindful Attention Awareness Scale-Adolescents (MAAS-A).

Original Title: Propiedades psicometricas de la version Espanola de la "Escala de atencion y conciencia plena para adolescentes" (Mindful Attention Awareness Scale-Adolescents) (MAAS-A).

Citation: Behavioral Psychology / Psicología Conductual: Revista Internacional Clinica y de la Salud, 2014, vol./is. 22/2(277-291), 1132-9483 (2014)

Author(s): Calvete, Esther; Sampedro, Agurne; Orue, Izaskun

Correspondence Address: Calvete, Esther: Dpto. de Personalidad, Evaluacion y Tratamiento Psicologico, Universidad de Deusto, Avda. de las Universidades, 24, Bilbao, Spain, 48080, esther.calvete@deusto.es

Institution: Universidad de Deusto, Bilbao, Spain; Universidad de Deusto, Bilbao, Spain; Universidad de Deusto, Bilbao, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: Trait mindfulness has received considerable attention in recent years because several studies indicate that the training in mindfulness reduces the symptoms of several psychological problems such as depression. Recently, the training in mindfulness has been extended to samples of adolescents. Therefore, the measurement of trait mindfulness in adolescents has become relevant. In this study the psychometric properties of the Mindful Attention Awareness Scale- Adolescents (MAAS-A) are evaluated in Spanish adolescents. For this purpose, 1215 adolescents (597 girls and 618 boys) aged between 14 and 18 years old participated in this study. The adolescents completed the MAAS-A and measures of depression, antisocial behavior, anger, drug abuse and lack of self-control. The results confirm the one-factor structure of the MAAS-A. The trait of mindfulness is negatively correlated with symptoms of depression, antisocial behavior, anger, drug abuse and lack of self-control. Furthermore, the adolescents who display severe depressed mood score significantly lower on mindfulness than the adolescents without symptoms or with mild and moderate depressive mood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Attention](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Antisocial Behavior](#)
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Psicología Conductual*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

24. Role of personal and family factors in alcohol and substance use among adolescents: An international study with focus on developing countries.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, September 2014, vol./is. 21/7(609-617), 1351-0126;1365-2850 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Atilola, O; Stevanovic, D; Balhara, Y. P. S; Avicenna, M; Kandemir, H; Knez, R; Petrov, P; Franic, T; Vostanis, P

Correspondence Address: Atilola, O.: Department of Behavioral Medicine, Lagos State University College of Medicine, PMB, Lagos, Ikeja, Nigeria, 21266, draromedics@yahoo.com

Institution: Department of Behavioral Medicine, Lagos State University College of Medicine, Ikeja, Nigeria; Department of Psychiatry, General Hospital Sombor, Sombor, Republic of Serbia; Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, India; Faculty of Psychology, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, Indonesia; Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Harran University Sanliurfa, Sanliurfa, Turkey; Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Centre Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia; Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital St. Marina, Varna, Bulgaria; Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Split, Split, Croatia; School of Psychology, Leicester University, Leicester, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Most studies examining adolescent alcohol and substance use or abuse hardly include samples from developing countries. To bridge some gap, the prevalence and associated social correlates of alcohol and substance use and abuse was examined among a cohort of school-going adolescents sampled from seven developing countries. Alcohol and substance abuse was measured using the CRAFFT instrument, independent socio-demographic correlates were determined using regression models. A total of 2454 adolescents completed the study, among which 40.9% reported using either alcohol or at least one other substance during the previous 12 months. This was mostly alcohol (37.8%), followed by marijuana/hashish (8.6%) and other substances (8.1%). Among the adolescents who reported using at least one substance, 45% (18.3% of total sample) had CRAFFT scores indicative of problematic or hazardous substance use. Several personal and family factors were independently associated with use/abuse, and the modifiable nature of these factors calls for appropriate intervention strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Developing Countries](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing](#)

25. Response to Katz and Krantz letter to the editor.

Citation: The Journal of Pain, September 2014, vol./is. 15/9(977), 1526-5900 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Chou, Roger

Correspondence Address: Chou, Roger: Department of Medicine, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US, 97239, chour@ohsu.edu

Institution: Department of Medicine, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current authors to the comments made by David F. Katz & Mori J. Krantz (see record 2014-37066-012) on the original article (see record 2014-12131-004). Thank you for the comments regarding the methadone safety guideline from the American Pain Society and College on Problems of Drug Dependence. Regarding the strength of evidence, in situations involving patient safety, clinical practice guideline recommendations and other policy decisions frequently must be made on the basis of limited evidence. In the case of methadone safety, the strength of evidence supporting the recommendations is generally low because there are no studies showing that the recommended actions result in a reduction in overdose or other serious adverse events, so

that there is low certainty in estimates of benefit. In the opinion of the panel of experts convened by the American Pain Society and College on Problems of Drug Dependence to develop the methadone safety guideline, the large increase in the number of methadone deaths, the unique properties of methadone (including its long and variable half-life and association with electrocardiographic QTc interval prolongation), and the availability of alternative therapies warrants a cautious approach that prioritizes patient safety. At the same time, the low strength of evidence grades for many of the recommendations underscore the need for additional research to better understand the benefits, harms, costs, and burdens of strategies intended to improve methadone prescribing safety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Pain Society; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Safety](#)
[*Treatment Guidelines](#)
[Clinical Practice](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Pain*

26. Methadone safety guidelines: A new care delivery paradigm.

Citation: The Journal of Pain, September 2014, vol./is. 15/9(976), 1526-5900 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Katz, David F; Krantz, Mori J

Correspondence Address: Krantz, Mori J.: Denver Health Medical Center, University of Colorado, Denver, Aurora, CO, US, 80045, Mori.Krantz@dhha.org

Institution: Division of Cardiology, Section of Electrophysiology, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO, US; Denver Health Medical Center, Aurora, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by R. Chou et al. (see record 2014-12131-004). We applaud the recently published Methadone Safety Guidelines by Chou and colleagues for its comprehensive approach to ensuring patient safety during both initiation and maintenance phases of methadone treatment. This guideline mirrors a previously published cardiac safety guideline in methadone treatment focused on prolongation of the QTc interval and extends its focus to mitigation of the risks of respiratory depression and opioid misuse via routine urine drug testing. A few issues specific to arrhythmia risk reduction in this guideline may be useful to highlight to readers. This guideline is congruent with its predecessor with regard to its applicability to both pain and addiction populations, the gender-independent QTc thresholds of 450 and 500 ms, as well as using a dose of 100 mg/day as a threshold for repeat electrocardiography. The current guideline is distinct, however, in permitting clinicians to utilize preexisting electrocardiography in determining eligibility for safe methadone initiation, making implementation less burdensome for busy clinicians. Although the authors cite our recent publication in their bibliography, they never explicitly state what our study has demonstrated. Namely, we found that guideline-based electrocardiographic screening among methadone-treated patients was associated with a statistically significant reduction in the QTc interval among those with marked (>500 ms) QTc-interval prolongation. Finally, we applaud the participation of the pain, drug dependence, and cardiology societies in this effort. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Pain Society; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)

*Methadone
 *Safety
 *Treatment Guidelines
 Clinical Practice
 Opiates

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Pain*

27. Core research areas on addiction in Spain through the Web of Science bibliographic coupling analysis (2000-2013).

Original Title: Nucleos y ambitos de investigacion sobre adicciones en Espana a traves del analisis de los enlaces bibliograficos en la Web of Science (2000-2013).

Citation: Adicciones, 2014, vol./is. 26/2(168-183), 0214-4840 (2014)

Author(s): Gonzalez-Alcaide, Gregorio; Calafat, Amador; Becona, Elisardo

Correspondence Address: Gonzalez-Alcaide, Gregorio: Departamento de Historia de la Ciencia y Documentacion, Facultad de Medicina y Odontologia, Universitat de Valencia, Avda. Blasco Ibanez, 15, Valencia, Spain, 46010, gregorio.gonzalez@uv.es

Institution: Departamento de Historia de la Ciencia y Documentacion, Universitat de Valencia, Valencia, Spain; European Institute of Studies on Prevention (IREFREA), Palma de Mallorca, Spain; European Institute of Studies on Prevention (IREFREA), Palma de Mallorca, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The present study identifies the main Spanish core research areas in the area of addictions through the bibliographic coupling analysis of the publications at the Web of Science under the substance abuse heading. The bibliographic coupling methodology is the analytical procedure that determines the thematic-intellectual proximity of the documents under consideration through the identification of the shared or simultaneously cited bibliography by those documents. A factor analysis and network analysis have been carried out to cluster documents, graphically represent the existing core research areas, and analyse the interrelations between them. We have identified 30 core research areas. Alcohol is the topic of attention of 17 areas and cocaine has a strong presence in 6. Heroin and opiates are only present as prominent substances in 4 areas and cannabis and tobacco in other two for each substance. It has been found that there is a significant degree of fragmentation in the area, with the existence of numerous research foci but with few connections with each other and few documents showing shared common knowledge. Also noteworthy is the large number of emerging research areas, reflecting an incipient stage in many of the research topics. Consideration must be placed in promoting scientific consensus and cohesion of the discipline as well as to encouraging the consolidation of main lines that respond to the social problems and research challenges. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Drug Abuse
 *Research and Development
 *Websites
 Analysis

Source: PsycINFO

28. 'Nothing' or 'just a bit'? 'Much' or 'too much'? Impulsivity traits as markers of severity transitions within non-problematic and problematic ranges of alcohol and Internet use.

Original Title: ?'Nada' o 'un poco'? ?'Mucho' o 'demasiado'? La impulsividad como marcador de gravedad en niveles problematico y no problematico de uso de alcohol e Internet.

Citation: Adicciones, 2014, vol./is. 26/2(159-167), 0214-4840 (2014)

Author(s): Navas, Juan Francisco; Torres, Ana; Candido, Antonio; Perales, Jose C

Correspondence Address: Navas, Juan Francisco: Grupo de Investigacion Aprendizaje, Emocion y Decision, Centro de Investigacion Mente, Cerebro y Comportamiento, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain, 18071, jfnavas@ugr.es

Institution: Centro de Investigacion Mente, Cerebro y Comportamiento (CIMCYC), Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain; Centro de Investigacion Mente, Cerebro y Comportamiento (CIMCYC), Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain; Centro de Investigacion Mente, Cerebro y Comportamiento (CIMCYC), Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain; Centro de Investigacion Mente, Cerebro y Comportamiento (CIMCYC), Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: This study aims to explore the relationship between impulsivity traits and perceived negative consequences of alcohol consumption and Internet use. More specifically, impulsivity traits-positive and negative urgency, sensation seeking, lack of premeditation, and lack of perseverance-in (1) the occurrence of initial negative consequences linked to use, and (2) the transition from consequences possibly indicating a problematic behavior to consequences very likely indicating a clinical problem. For this, 709 first year college students were assessed using the UPPS-P impulsive behavior scale, and the Multicage CAD-4 scale for addictive behaviors. Logistic regressions were used to discriminate (a) between individuals with a 0-score and individuals with a 1-score in the Multicage scales (low severity range), and (b) between individuals with a 2-score and individuals with 3/4-score (high severity range), separately for alcohol and Internet use. For alcohol use, positive urgency and lack of premeditation marked the transition from 0 to 1 scores, whereas negative urgency marked the transition from 2 to 3/4 scores. For Internet use, however, none of the UPPS-P dimensions significantly marked the transition from 0 to 1 (occurrence of initial negative consequences), and positive urgency marked the transition from 2 to 3/4 (from possible to very likely problematic behavior). Negative urgency arises as a pathologization marker for alcohol abuse, whereas changes in non-clinical levels are linked to impulsivity elicited by appetitive emotions. Impulsivity does not seem to play any role in low severity levels of Internet use, and positive urgency marks the transition between high severity scores. These differential patterns are indicative of different etiological paths for excessive Internet use and substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Differential aspects of treatment dropout risk in cocaine dependent patients with and without personality disorders.

Original Title: Aspectos diferenciales del riesgo de abandono al inicio del tratamiento de la adiccion a la cocaína en pacientes con trastornos de la personalidad.

Citation: Adicciones, 2014, vol./is. 26/2(116-125), 0214-4840 (2014)

Author(s): Martinez-Gonzalez, Jose Miguel; Albein-Urios, Natalia; Lozano-Rojas, Oscar; Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio

Correspondence Address: Martinez-Gonzalez, Jose Miguel: Centro Provincial de Drogodependencias de Granada, Hospital de San Juan de Dios, C/ San Juan de Dios, 11, Granada, Spain, 18001, jmmgonz@dipgra.es

Institution: Centro Provincial de Drogodependencias de Granada, Granada, Spain; Departamento de Personalidad, Evaluacion y Tratamiento Psicologico, Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain; Escuela de Psicologia y Psiquiatria, Monash University,

Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Departamento de Personalidad, Evaluacion y Tratamiento Psicologico, Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The aim of this study was to examine the link between psychosocial adjustment, impulsivity and comorbid Axis II psychopathology, and the risk of treatment dropout in cocaine dependent patients. The sample consisted of 95 cocaine dependent participants, 53.7% of whom had been diagnosed with Axis II personality disorders. We utilised a descriptive methodology, which allowed us to examine correlations between the different variables, group differences in these variables, and their ability to predict different dimensions associated with the risk of dropout. Results show that the risk of dropout during the first two months of treatment is not associated with the existence of comorbid personality disorders. With regard to the cognitive profiles of personality disorders, we show that the antisocial profile is associated with higher risk of dropout. The profile of patients at higher risk of treatment dropout is characterised by lower levels of perceived quality of life and elevated levels of impulsivity, especially the experience of strong impulses under positive affect. Therefore, the presence of psychological dimensions tightly associated with emotions, affects and subjective feelings are the more relevant to estimate the risk of treatment dropout in cocaine dependent patients. This study stresses the variables that need to be specifically addressed during early phases of cocaine addiction treatment, since they are associated with higher risk of treatment dropout. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Treatment Dropouts](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Patients](#)
[Psychopathology](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Addiction, satisfaction, perception and beliefs about the causes of success in Spanish masters athletes.

Original Title: Adiccion, satisfaccion, percepcion y creencias sobre las causas del exito en atletas veteranos espanoles.

Citation: Adicciones, 2014, vol./is. 26/2(106-115), 0214-4840 (2014)

Author(s): Sancho, Antonio Zarauz; Ruiz-Juan, Francisco; Ibarzabal, Felix Arbinaga

Correspondence Address: Sancho, Antonio Zarauz, Sancho. C/ Santa Laura, n 30, Almeria, Spain, 04008, tonizarauz@msn.com

Institution: Departamento de Educacion Fisica y Deportes, I.E.S.O. Azcona, Almeria, Spain; Facultad de Ciencias del Deporte, Santiago de la Ribera, Murcia, Spain; Departamento de Psicologia Clinica, Experimental y Social, Universidad de Huelva, Huelva, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The aim of this study was to know the addiction to training and the relationship between this and the intrinsic satisfaction, perceptions and beliefs about the causes of success in their sport in a heterogeneous sample of 401 Spanish master athletes (over 35 years of age) who completed the questionnaire electronically. Also, get sufficiently robust predictive models, by sex, of their addiction according to these psychological variables. On one hand, it was found that addiction to training was moderate in men and women, and being cause from different causes than in other populations of athletes. On the other, that it was predicted by high ego orientation and/or low task orientation. In addition, each of the less desirable subscales of addiction (tolerance, lack of control and abstinence and craving), although with significant differences by sex, were usually predicted by the also

less desirable subscales of intrinsic satisfaction, perception and beliefs on the causes for success. By contrast, the most desirable subscale of addiction (pleasure and relaxation), although predicted by the most desirable and positive subscale of intrinsic satisfaction (fun), there was no gender matching in the prediction by the subscales of perceived beliefs on the causes for success. These data, taken all-together, indicates that their training addiction should be treated fostering task orientation and fun, while trying to reduce as far much as possible ego orientation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Achievement](#)
[*Addiction](#)
[*Athletic Training](#)
[*Attitudes](#)
[*Satisfaction](#)
 Perception
 Sports
 "Latinos/Latinas"

Source: PsycINFO

31. Mental health aspects of male sex work.

Citation: Male sex work and society., 2014(223-239) (2014)

Author(s): Koken, Juline A; Bimbi, David S

Institution: LaGuardia Community College, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) We are not surprised that some male sex workers and their clients use alcohol and drugs—people do drink and people do use drugs, often to alter their perceptions of their everyday worlds. What surprises us is that people are surprised when that change occurs. Perhaps the association between male sex work and substance abuse supports deeply held prejudice against the idea that a male would freely choose to engage in sex work as an occupation. Rather than seeing using drugs and violence as forms of exploitation, researchers perhaps need to understand what purpose drugs and alcohol play in recreational sexual encounters and what such things say about masculine behavior and power relationships between men. Some of these behaviors may in fact be interpreted as a reaction to the social stigma associated with male sex work. Recent research has found that, with the increasing acceptance of male sex work as an occupation, drug and alcohol use has been decreasing among some escort groups, such as those that offer a "boyfriend experience." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Prostitution](#)
 Drug Abuse
 Masculinity
 Stigma
 Interpersonal Control

Source: PsycINFO

32. Internet gambling among high school students in Hong Kong.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Studies, September 2014, vol./is. 30/3(565-576), 1050-5350;1573-3602 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Wong, Irene Lai Kuen; So, Ernest Moon Tong

Correspondence Address: Wong, Irene Lai Kuen: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong, ssilkw@polyu.edu.hk

Institution: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Kowloon, Hong Kong; Department of Sociology, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Language: English

Abstract: The study investigated Internet gambling involvement and pathological gambling among Hong Kong adolescents aged 12-19 years. The diagnostic and statistical manual (4th edition) multiple response format for juveniles (DSM-IV-MR-J) (Fisher in J Gambl Stud 16:253-273, 2000) was filled by 1,004 students (597 boys, 407 girls) recruited by random selection of classes. The response rate was 86.6 %. Results indicate that more respondents participated in land-based gambling than Internet gambling (63.5 vs. 3.5 %) but online gamblers are 1.5 and 3.2 times more likely to develop pathological and at-risk gambling than non-Internet gamblers. Using the DSM-IV-MR-J criteria, 5.7 and 22.9 % of the Internet gamblers could be classified as at-risk gamblers and pathological gamblers, respectively. Majority (94.3 %) wagered online at home, and 91.4 % made their first bet before 18 years. Many perceived Internet gambling as a trendy (71.4 %) and safe entertainment (54.3 %). Problematic Internet gambling was significantly associated with the male gender, school grades, online gambling frequency, amount wagered and a gambling family environment. Survey results have implications for gambling research and preventive programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com.; HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*High School Students](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Student Characteristics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. A systematic review of associations between perpetration of physically violent behaviors and property offenses, victimization and use of substances among homeless youth.

Citation: Children and Youth Services Review, September 2014, vol./is. 44/(265-277), 0190-7409 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Heerde, Jessica A; Hemphill, Sheryl A

Correspondence Address: Heerde, Jessica A.: School of Psychology, Australian Catholic University, 115 Victoria Parade, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia, 3065, jessica.heerde@acu.edu.au

Institution: School of Psychology, Australian Catholic University, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia; School of Psychology, Australian Catholic University, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Rates of substance use among homeless youth are considerably higher than those for youth within the general population. Homelessness may be associated with perpetration of offenses and victimization among young people. This systematic review examines whether associations exist between perpetration of offenses, victimization experiences, and substance use among homeless youth. Findings showed that youth most commonly report using alcohol, cannabinoids, and sedatives. Perpetrating and being victimized by physical and property offenses were generally associated with alcohol and marijuana use. Substance use may be a coping mechanism relied upon to deal with daily challenges experienced while homeless. Implications for future research contributing to the advancement of current intervention and prevention efforts designed to address the health concerns of homeless youth are discussed. (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: *Crime Victims
 *Drug Abuse
 *Homeless
 *Victimization
 Ownership
Source: PsycINFO

34. The disparate impact of alcohol, methamphetamine, and other drugs on family reunification.

Citation: Children and Youth Services Review, September 2014, vol./is. 44/(72-81), 0190-7409 (Sep 2014)
Author(s): Lloyd, Margaret H; Akin, Becci A
Correspondence Address: Lloyd, Margaret H.: University of Kansas, School of Social Welfare, Twente Hall, 1545 Lilac Lane, Lawrence, KS, US, 66045, mlloyd@ku.edu
Institution: University of Kansas, School of Social Welfare, Lawrence, KS, US; University of Kansas, School of Social Welfare, Lawrence, KS, US
Language: English
Abstract: Parental substance abuse is one of the most prominent reasons that children enter foster care. The relative role of substance type in delaying reunification has remained elusive. This study sought to understand the impact of parental use of alcohol, methamphetamine, other drugs, and poly-substances on reunification rates for children in foster care. The authors used administrative foster care data from a Midwestern state between years 2007 and 2012 to evaluate the unique contribution of each substance use domain. Results suggest that parental methamphetamine use has the most significant impact on the likelihood of reunification, followed by other drugs, and poly-substances. These findings further indicate that children removed due to any parental drug use stay in foster care for an average of 49-156 days longer than their peers. Implications for research and practice are addressed. (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: *Child Welfare
 *Drug Abuse
 *Family Reunification
 *Foster Care
 *Methamphetamine
Source: PsycINFO

35. Effects of the economic crisis on demand due to mental disorders in Asturias: Data from the Asturias Cumulative Psychiatric Case Register (2000-2010).

Original Title: Efectos de la crisis economica en la demanda por trastornos mentales en Asturias: datos del Registro Acumulativo de Casos Psiquiatricos (2000-2010).
Citation: Actas Espanolas de Psiquiatria, May 2014, vol./is. 42/3(108-115), 1139-9287 (May-Jun 2014)
Author(s): Garcia, Celso Iglesias; Martinez, Pilar Saiz; Gonzalez, M. Paz Garcia-Portilla; Garcia, Manuel Bousono; Trevino, Luis Jimenez; Lasheras, Fernando Sanchez; Bobes, Julio
Correspondence Address: Garcia, Celso Iglesias: Centro de Salud Mental de Langreo, C/ Jove y Canella 1, Langreo, Asturias, Spain, 33900, icelso@yahoo.es
Institution: Servicio de Salud del Principado de Asturias. Area VIII. Langreo. Area de Psiquiatria, Universidad de Oviedo, Langreo, Spain; Area de Psiquiatria, Universidad de

Oviedo-CIBERSAM, Servicio de Salud del Principado de Asturias, Area IV. Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain; Area de Psiquiatria, Universidad de Oviedo-CIBERSAM, Servicio de Salud del Principado de Asturias, Area IV. Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain; Area de Psiquiatria, Universidad de Oviedo, CIBERSAM, Oviedo, Spain; Servicio de Salud del Principado de Asturias, Area IV. Oviedo (Asturias), Area de Psiquiatria, Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain; Departamento de investigacion Tecniproject S.L. Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain; Area de Psiquiatria, Universidad de Oviedo, CIBERSAM, Servicio de Salud del Principado de Asturias, Area IV. Oviedo, INEUROPA, Oviedo, Spain

Language:

Spanish

Abstract:

Introduction: The economic crisis has negative effects on the population's physical and mental health. Our objective has been to study the association between socioeconomic status and number of people demanding mental health services. **Methods:** We performed a correlation analysis of administrative morbidity data (incidence and prevalence) of mental illness (obtained from the Asturias Cumulative Psychiatric Case Register) and three economic indicators (unemployment, consumer price index and gross domestic product). **Results:** The increase in the unemployment rate is associated with a clear decrease in both new and prevalent mental health demand. CPI has a minor weak positive correlation with the administrative incidence of some mental disorders (Neurotic disorders. Schizophrenia and addictions). GDP does not show a significant correlation with the administrative incidence and it is strongly associated with an increased administrative prevalence that is more intense in the case of alcoholism, neurotic disorders, mental retardation and Z codes (ICD-10). **Conclusion:** The variation of the socioeconomic indicated observed in the economic crisis period in Asturias was not associated with increased care demand for any mental disorders. There is a negative correlation of unemployment rate with care demand. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Crises
 *Mental Disorders
 *Morbidity
 Economics
 Epidemiology
 Mental Health

Source:

PsycINFO

36. Poker gambling virtual communities: The use of computer-mediated communication to develop cognitive poker gambling skills.**Citation:**

Evolving psychological and educational perspectives on cyber behavior., 2013(190-204) (2013)

Author(s):

Parke, Adrian; Griffiths, Mark D

Institution:

University of Lincoln, United Kingdom; Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom

Language:

English

Abstract:

(from the chapter) Internationally, the prevalence of online poker gambling is estimated to be between one percent and eight percent of the general adult population. In relation to these estimated prevalence rates, the potential for addictive behaviour and the paucity of theory, online poker is an important concern for public health. Individuals may seek knowledge that will assist in developing poker gambling skill via virtual community interactions. In this paper, the authors use a virtual ethnography design to observe knowledge creation, transfer, and retrieval processes within a poker-focused virtual community. The paper develops current knowledge and understanding of how computer-mediated communication (CMC) is used by poker gamblers to develop their executive cognitive skills and enhance their proficiency. Two independent poker gambling virtual communities were observed for a six-month period. Data were collected through participant observation, and content analysis was used to identify emergent themes. Two central behavioural themes emerged from the participant observation (i.e., 'Experiential Reporting' and 'Development of Poker Skill'). The implications of poker

gambling knowledge creation, transfer, and retrieval via CMC on responsible gambling are also discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Communities](#)
[*Gambling](#)
[*Computer Mediated Communication](#)
Source: PsycINFO

37. An empirical study of problematic Internet use and self-esteem.

Citation: Evolving psychological and educational perspectives on cyber behavior., 2013(82-95) (2013)
Author(s): Widyanto, Laura; Griffiths, Mark D
Institution: Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom; Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Previous research has alluded to the existence of a relationship between self-esteem and problematic Internet use. The main aim of the study was to examine the relationship between problematic Internet use and a number of distinct demographic, behavioural, and psychosocial variables. Using an online survey, a self-selected sample comprising 1,467 Internet users participated in the study. The survey comprised 50 questions including validated scales for both self-esteem (Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale) and problematic Internet use (Internet Related Problem Scale; IRPS) in addition to demographic information. Based on previous literature, it was hypothesized that problematic Internet users were more likely than non-problematic Internet users to post low self-esteem scores. Results showed that self-esteem was strongly and negatively associated with IRPS. Also, for those with high IRPS scores, participation in online forums was the primary online activity followed by online gaming and chatting. Although the study comprised a self-selecting sample and utilized self-report, the results appear to provide robust evidence of an association between self-esteem and problematic Internet use mirroring prior research in the area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Self Esteem](#)
Source: PsycINFO

38. Gamers' motivations and problematic gaming: An exploratory study of gamers in World of Warcraft.

Citation: Evolving psychological and educational perspectives on cyber behavior., 2013(64-81) (2013)
Author(s): Ka Kwok, Nikole Wing; Khoo, Angeline
Institution: Institute of Mental Health, Singapore; Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) This study explores the factors that contribute to problematic gaming among players of Massively Multiplayer Online Role Playing Games (MMOs for short), in particular, the game World of Warcraft. It examines motivations based on the Self Determination Theory (SDT) and motivations based on Yee's player orientations. A total of 128 gamers participated in the online survey. Results showed that achievement and immersion player orientations are correlated with extrinsic motivation in terms of external, introjected and identified regulations, as well as intrinsic motivation. Social

orientation is only correlated with identified regulation and intrinsic motivation. Problematic gaming is also correlated with all types of extrinsic motivation, and intrinsic motivation, as well as with achievement and immersion player orientations but not with social player orientation. Achievement orientation and introjected regulation both positively predicted problematic gaming, while identified regulation negatively predicted it. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Self Determination](#)
[*Role Playing Games](#)
[Social Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. The direct and indirect effects of offender drug use on federal sentencing outcomes.

Citation: Journal of Quantitative Criminology, September 2014, vol./is. 30/3(549-576), 0748-4518;1573-7799 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Spohn, Cassia C; Kim, Byungbae; Belenko, Steven; Brennan, Pauline K

Correspondence Address: Spohn, Cassia C.: School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University, 411 N. Central Ave., Phoenix, AZ, US, 85004, cassia.spohn@asu.edu

Institution: School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US; School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US; Department of Criminal Justice, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, US; School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: The federal sentencing guidelines constrain decision makers' discretion to consider offenders' life histories and current circumstances, including their histories of drug use and drug use at the time of the crime. However, the situation is complicated by the fact that judges are required to take the offender's drug use into account in making bail and pretrial detention decisions and the ambiguity inherent in decisions regarding substantial assistance departures allows consideration of this factor. In this paper we build upon and extend prior research examining the impact of an offender's drug use on sentences imposed on drug trafficking offenders. Methods: We used data from three U.S. District Courts and a methodologically sophisticated approach (i.e., path analysis) to test for the direct and indirect (i.e., through pretrial detention and receipt of a substantial assistance departure) effects of an offender's drug use history and use of drug at the time of the crime, to determine if the effects of drug use varies by the type of drug, and to test for the moderating effect of type of crime. Results: We found that although the offender's history of drug use did not affect sentence length, offenders who were using drugs at the time of the crime received longer sentences both as a direct consequence of their drug use and because drug use at the time of the crime increased the odds of pretrial detention and increased the likelihood of receiving a substantial assistance departure. We also found that the effects of drug use varied depending on whether the offender was using crack cocaine or some other drug and that the type of offense for which the offender was convicted moderated these relationships. Conclusions: Our findings illustrate that there is a complex array of relationships between drug use and key case processing decisions in federal courts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Meeting of the European Society of Criminology. 2012. An earlier version of this study was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Drug Usage
Crack Cocaine
Crime
Drugs

Source: PsycINFO

40. Delay discounting, chemical addiction and impulsivity.

Original Title: Desvalorizacao pelo atraso, dependencia quimica e impulsividade.

Citation: Avances en Psicologia Latinoamericana, 2014, vol./is. 32/2(217-230), 1794-4724;2145-4515 (2014)

Author(s): da Matta, Adriana; Goncalves, Fabio Leyser; Bizarro, Lisiane

Correspondence Address: da Matta, Adriana: Instituto de Psicologia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Rua Ramiro Barcelos, 2600 - Bairro Santa Cecilia, Porto Alegre, Brazil, CEP: 90035-003, adriza.ez@terra.com.br

Institution: Instituto de Psicologia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Departamento de Psicologia, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Brazil; Instituto de Psicologia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Delay discounting (DD) refers to the choice particularly influenced by the degree of immediacy with which a reward is delivered, presenting a reduction in the preference for the reward when there is delay in its delivery. DD relates positively to impulsivity and is present in patients with various types of addictions and other disorders involving impulsivity. This article aims at presenting DD and its relation to addiction based on a review of studies that examined this relationship and the applicability of the results as a measure of impulsivity. The studies showed that devaluation is associated in a significant way to substance use and revealed that their evaluation can be important information in the process of decision making on substance use. Intervention strategies are also presented to control and change DD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
*Delay of Gratification
*Impulsiveness
*Intervention
*Treatment
Decision Making

Source: PsycINFO

41. Characterization of long-term users of nicotine replacement therapy: Evidence from a national survey.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, August 2014, vol./is. 16/8(1050-1055), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Silla, Kabay; Beard, Emma; Shahab, Lion

Correspondence Address: Shahab, Lion: Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London, 1-19 Torrington Place, London, United Kingdom, WC1E 6BT, lion.shahab@ucl.ac.uk

Institution: Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Harm reduction involving partial or complete substitution of cigarettes with nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) is likely to benefit smokers by reducing exposure to

carcinogens and by increasing the likelihood of permanent cessation. This article aimed to assess the determinants of short- and long-term NRT use for harm reduction in order to inform interventions aimed at helping smokers struggling to quit to switch to complete NRT substitution. Methods: Data were used from the Smoking Toolkit Study, a population-based survey of adults in England aged 16 years and older (n = 9,224). Participants were asked about their sociodemographic characteristics and tobacco use. Attitudes toward smoking were also assessed using questions covering 4 factors: motives, identity, evaluations, and plans. Results: Concurrent short-term (<3 months) and long-term (>3 months) NRT use was uncommon among smokers at 10.8% (95% confidence interval [CI] = 10.1-11.4) and 5.0% (95% CI = 4.6-5.4), respectively. Long-term NRT users had higher odds of being older, in nonmanual occupations, and more addicted than smokers with short-term or no NRT use (all p < .01). They reported lower odds of attempting to stop and higher odds of exhibiting a positive smoker identity than short-term users (p < .001). Conversely, long-term NRT users had higher odds of having made a recent quit attempt, to have plans to stop, and lower odds of a positive smoker identity than smokers not using NRT (all p < .001). Conclusions: While users of NRT for harm-reduction purposes are a heterogeneous group, it appears they are more critical of smoking than never users and tend to positively modulate their behavior, setting them on a path toward cessation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

42. Thoughts on the prevention of addiction.

Citation: Familiendynamik, 2014, vol./is. 39/3(206-207), 0342-2747 (2014)

Author(s): Barsch, Gundula

Correspondence Address: Barsch, Gundula: Hochschule Merseburg, Fachbereich Soziale Arbeit, Medien und Kultur Arbeitsgebiet "Drogen und Soziale Arbeit", Geusaer Str., Merseburg, Germany, 0621 7

Institution: Hochschule Merseburg, Fachbereich Soziale Arbeit, Medien und Kultur Arbeitsgebiet "Drogen und Soziale Arbeit", Merseburg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Genuine engagement with harm-reduction strategies, risk prevention and responsibility concepts in drug and addiction prevention indicates that the time has come for new perspectives on ordinary drug consumption, including a re-definition of the problems involved and a change in the way they need to be dealt with. In the 1990s, drug prevention was based squarely on the abstinence paradigm, an approach adopted lock, stock and barrel from sectors providing assistance for existing addiction. The aims and methods envisaged by addiction prevention derived directly from this paradigm, leaving little scope for more sophisticated perspectives on drug consumption. Accordingly, addiction prevention became increasingly blind to the potentialities available outside the constraints of coping with the realities of actual addiction itself. The idea of drug responsibility argues that the opposite pole to addiction/dependence and excessive consumption is not in fact abstinence. The logic behind the abstinence dogma can only be upheld by demonising psychoactive substances and regarding them as a power that can make individuals helpless and devoid of will. Any attempt to conceptualise drug consumption as something that individuals can control and organise must necessarily

eschew the polarisation implied in "dependence versus abstinence" and strike out for new shores. The concept of "drug responsibility" is a useful starting point for reflection and discussion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Indulgence as a hidden form of parental neglect.

Original Title: L'indulgence, une forme cachee de carence parentale.

Citation: Topique: La Psychanalyse Aujourd'hui, 2014, vol./is. 127/(39-51), 0040-9375;1965-0604 (2014)

Author(s): Jackson, Judith; Drossart, Francis [Trans]

Correspondence Address: Jackson, Judith, judyj@globalnet.co.uk

Institution: British Psychoanalytical Society, United Kingdom; Centre Hospitalier Rene Dubos, Pontoise, France

Language: French

Abstract: This paper explores aspects of an analytical cure with a young boy of 7, to show how indulgence on the part of his parents gave rise to the development of pathological internal objects. Indulgence of this sort is in fact a hidden form of parental neglect which may lead to an impoverishment of the ego and the formation of omnipotent narcissism, the basis of psychopathic or addictive personalities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Narcissism](#)
[*Parental Attitudes](#)
[*Parents](#)
[*Psychopathy](#)
[Roles](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. Brief intervention for truant youth sexual risk behavior and marijuana use.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, September 2014, vol./is. 23/5(318-333), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Dembo, Richard; Briones-Robinson, Rhissa; Barrett, Kimberly; Ungaro, Rocio; Winters, Ken C; Belenko, Steven; Karas, Lora M; Gullede, Laura; Wareham, Jennifer

Correspondence Address: Dembo, Richard: Criminology Department, University of South Florida, 4202 East Fowler Avenue, Tampa, FL, US, 33620, jac@gate.net

Institution: University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US; University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US; University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US; University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, US; 13th Judicial Circuit, Tampa, FL, US; University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS, US; Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Substance use and sexual risk behaviors are common among adolescents, but research has focused attention on alcohol use. Much less is known about the relationship of marijuana use and sexual risk behavior among high-risk, especially truant, youths. We report interim findings from a NIDA-funded experimental, brief intervention (BI) study involving truant

youths and their parents/guardians. Longitudinal data were analyzed to study (1) the relationships between the youths' marijuana use and sexual risk behavior and (2) the effects of a substance use BI on their marijuana use and sexual risk behavior. A growth model analysis for parallel processes was conducted to study relationships between marijuana use and sexual risk behavior, and to assess the overall BI effect on linear and quadratic trends in subgroups of youth differing in their sexual risk behavior and marijuana use. Implications of the results for future research and service delivery are considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Truancy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Black/White differences in adolescent drug use: A test of six hypotheses.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, September 2014, vol./is. 23/5(282-290), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Rote, Sunshine M; Taylor, John

Correspondence Address: Rote, Sunshine M.: Sealy Center on Aging, University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, 301 University Blvd., Galveston, TX, US, 77555, surote@utmb.edu

Institution: University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, Galveston, TX, US; Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Six specific hypotheses have been developed to account for why Caucasians have higher rates of drug use compared to African-Americans. This article utilizes data from a South Florida-based community study of 893 young adults (1998-2002) to test these hypotheses. Specifically, Caucasians (1) initiate drug use at younger ages than African-Americans and (2) have more discretionary financial resources to fund their use than African-Americans. The findings presented here indicate that the racial gap in drug use may be attenuated by these aspects of use in early adulthood; implications and directions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Blacks](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Whites](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Relationship between school administrators' reports of parental involvement in school and students' substance use: A national study.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, September 2014, vol./is. 23/5(269-281), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Kumar, Revathy; O'Malley, Patrick M; Johnston, Lloyd D

Correspondence Address: Kumar, Revathy: University of Toledo, GH5000G, Mail Stop 921, 2810 W. Bancroft Street, Toledo, OH, US, 43606-3390, revathy.kumar@utoledo.edu

Institution: University of Toledo, Toledo, OH, US; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between student substance use and school-level parental involvement as reported by administrators. Questionnaires were administered to school administrators and 111,652 students in 1,011 U.S. schools. Hierarchical logistic regression analyses conducted on 1998-2003 data from students and administrators indicate significantly lower prevalence of alcohol use among eighth-graders in schools where administrators reported high parental involvement. Overall, administrators' reports of high parental involvement were unrelated to prevalence of substance use among tenth-graders and were associated with higher prevalence of alcohol use among twelfth-graders. Implications and limitations are discussed, along with suggestions for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Educational Administration](#)
[*Parental Involvement](#)
[*Schools](#)
[*Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Schizophrenia, virtual dating, sex and murder.

Original Title: Schizophrenie, rencontre virtuelle, rapports sexuels et homicide.

Citation: Sexologies: European Journal of Sexology and Sexual Health / Revue europeenne de sexologie et de sante sexuelle, July 2014, vol./is. 23/3(125-129), 1158-1360 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Bouchard, J.-P

Correspondence Address: Bouchard, J.-P.: Unite Pour Malades Difficiles (UMD), Unite de Soins Intensifs Psychiatriques (USIP), Centre Hospitalier de Cadillac-sur-Garonne, 89, Rue Cazeaux-Cazalet, Cadillac-sur-Garonne, France, 33410, jean_pierre_bouchard@yahoo.fr

Institution: Unite Pour Malades Difficiles (UMD), Unite de Soins Intensifs Psychiatriques (USIP), Centre Hospitalier de Cadillac-sur-Garonne, Cadillac-sur-Garonne, France

Language: French

Abstract: In this article, a case involving a pathological homicide of a sexual nature is retraced and analysed, wherein the author concludes that the homicide may never have taken place in the time before virtual contacts and online chat rooms. The perpetrator of this murder was a schizophrenic who used online chat rooms for sexual purposes, giving him access to his future victim. Despite the patient evoking lacunar amnesia concerning the criminal acts, this case poses the question of what role his addictions and his delirium of prejudice and persecution might have played, and whether they might actually be at the origin of the homicide which was committed during a sexual encounter. If he already regularly felt himself to be the target of prejudice and persecution, might he not have interpreted certain remarks and/or behaviour from his partner in this delirious psychotic mode? Might not his delirious intuitions and interpretations have provoked an emotional storm, generating this furious homicidal energy? This explosive violent reaction may have been facilitated by the consumption of alcohol and cannabis during a period of denial concerning his disorders, as well as a break in therapeutic treatment. By virtue of this possible link of causality between psychotic pathology and homicide, the perpetrator of these criminal acts was not considered to be accountable for the crime on a penal level. In a secure care unit for dangerous patients, this former soldier continues in a cold and distant manner to evoke a "hole in the memory" concerning the moment when the homicide took place, thus rendering complete psychotherapy difficult. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Homicide
 *Psychosexual Behavior
 *Schizophrenia
 Crime
 Homosexuality
 Internet

Source: PsycINFO

48. Treatment for chemical dependence and the Brazilian legal system.

Original Title: O tratamento da dependencia quimica e o ordenamento juridico brasileiro.
Citation: Revista Latinoamericana de Psicopatologia Fundamental, June 2014, vol./is. 17/2(342-356), 1415-4714 (Jun 2014)
Author(s): Novaes, Priscila Simara
Correspondence Address: Novaes, Priscila Simara: Defensora Publica de Estado de Sao Paulo, Av. Liberdade, 32, 6 Andar, Sala 07, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 01502-000, pnovaes@defensoria.sp.gov.br
Institution: Defensora Publica de Estado de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Language: Portuguese
Abstract: This article seeks to re-discuss the process of exclusion caused by drug addiction treatments in Brazil and describes current forms of treatment that focus on the social integration of users. Furthermore, the authors show that failure to comply with public policies in the area, unrealistic beliefs of the population in miraculous cures and their unfamiliarity with alternative forms of treatment and the legislation, are repeating, in new garb, the age-old segregation of persons suffering from such dependence. Among other realities are frequent and unnecessary hospitalization, sometimes by court order and without due process of law. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an open-access article, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original authors and sources are credited.; HOLDER: University Association for Research in Fundamental Psychopathology; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Addiction
 *Hospitalization
 *Involuntary Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicopatologia Fundamental*;
 Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

49. Effects of a therapeutic community on Korean substance abusers in prison.

Citation: Journal of Social Service Research, August 2014, vol./is. 40/4(481-490), 0148-8376;1540-7314 (Aug 2014)
Author(s): Lee, Hongjik; Shin, Sun-Kyung; Park, So-Youn
Correspondence Address: Park, So-Youn: Kyonggi University, Department of Social Welfare, San 94-6, Iui-dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea, spark831@gmail.com
Institution: Kangnam University, College of Social Welfare, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea; Sogang University, Graduate School of Theology, Department of Social Welfare, Seoul, South Korea; Kyonggi University, Department of Social Welfare, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea

Language: English

Abstract: This study tested the effectiveness of a therapeutic community (TC) intervention on imprisoned Korean substance abusers. Volunteer participants from 2 Korean prisons were randomly assigned to either the experimental group (n = 24) with the TC intervention or a control group (n = 24) with optional supportive sessions. Pretest and posttest data were collected on measures of abstinence self-efficacy and problem-solving skills. Participants in the TC intervention showed significant increases in abstinence self-efficacy and problem-solving skills, whereas those in the control group did not. The differences in abstinence self-efficacy for the TC were found for 2 of 3 subscales: Problem-Solving Confidence and Approach-Avoidance Style but not Self-Control. Further study is needed to replicate these findings with larger Korean prison populations and to establish the relationship between these skill dimensions and subsequent drug use and criminal recidivism for this population. Nevertheless, the findings suggest potential benefits of using a TC intervention with imprisoned Korean substance abusers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Korean Cultural Groups](#)
[Prisons](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Associations between common mental disorders and sexual dissatisfaction in the general population.

Citation: The British Journal of Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 205/2(151-157), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Vanwesenbeeck, Ine; ten Have, Margreet; de Graaf, Ron

Correspondence Address: Vanwesenbeeck, Ine: Department of Interdisciplinary Social Science, Utrecht University, PO Box 80140, Utrecht, Netherlands, 3508 TC, W.M.A.Vanwesenbeeck@uu.nl

Institution: Department of Interdisciplinary Social Science, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands; Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, Utrecht, Netherlands; Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, Utrecht, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Little is known about the associations between common mental disorders and sexual dissatisfaction in the general population. Aims: To assess the associations between the presence of 12-month and remitted (lifetime minus 12-month) mood, anxiety and substance use disorders and sexual dissatisfaction in the general population of The Netherlands. Method: A total of 6646 participants, aged 18-64, took part in a face-to-face survey using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview 3.0. Childhood trauma, somatic disorders and sexual dissatisfaction were also assessed in an additional questionnaire. Associations were assessed with multivariate regression analyses. Results: In total, 29% reported some sexual dissatisfaction. Controlling for demography, somatic disorders and childhood trauma, significant associations with 12-month mood disorder (B = 0.31), substance use disorder (B = 0.23) and anxiety disorder (B = 0.16) were found. Specifically, relatively strong associations were found for alcohol dependence (B = 0.54), bipolar disorder (B = 0.45) and drug dependence (B = 0.44). The association between remitted disorders and sexual dissatisfaction showed significance for the category substance use disorder. Conclusions: People with mood, anxiety and substance use disorders show elevated scores on sexual dissatisfaction, even when relevant confounders are controlled for. Sexual satisfaction appears to be reduced most by alcohol and drug dependence and bipolar disorder. Once remitted, substance use disorder shows a

persisting association with present sexual dissatisfaction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Somatoform Disorders](#)
[Dissatisfaction](#)
[Sexual Satisfaction](#)
[Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. A double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of dextromethorphan combined with clonidine in the treatment of heroin withdrawal.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, August 2014, vol./is. 34/4(508-512), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Lin, Shih-Ku; Pan, Chun-Hung; Chen, Chia-Hui

Correspondence Address: Lin, Shih-Ku: Department of Psychiatry, Taipei City Hospital, 309 SongDe Rd, Taipei, Taiwan, 100, sklin@tpech.gov.tw

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Taipei City Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Taipei City Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Taipei Medical University, Shuang Ho Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: Dextromethorphan has been reported to ameliorate opioid withdrawal symptoms in both animal and human subjects. In the present study, we investigated the efficacy of dextromethorphan as an add-on medication in heroin detoxification treatment in a double-blind, placebo-controlled design. Sixty-five heroin-dependent patients (male, 63; female, 2) participated in this inpatient detoxification trial after giving informed consent. Clonidine 0.075 mg 4 times a day was given as an antiwithdrawal medication at baseline. Each patient was then randomly assigned to treatment with either dextromethorphan 60 mg or placebo 4 times a day as additional medication. Flurazepam 30 mg was given before bedtime for insomnia. Other medications that were allowed included loperamide for diarrhea and lorazepam for agitation. Participants were monitored using the Objective Opioid Withdrawal Scale 3 times a day as the primary outcome to compare drug efficacy between groups. Generalized estimating equation model analysis revealed that the Objective Opioid Withdrawal Scale had no group difference between dextromethorphan and placebo group overall ($P = 0.29$), whereas a significant difference between groups was found during day 3 to day 6 ($P = 0.04$) by post hoc analysis. There was no difference in the Clinical Global Impression Scale, patient's impression of treatment, and use of ancillary medications between groups. No severe adverse effects were noticed. We suggest that dextromethorphan has some beneficial effect in attenuating the severity of opioid withdrawal symptoms and can be used as an adjunction medication in the treatment of opioid withdrawal, whereas the exact efficacy needs further investigation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Detoxification](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Placebo](#)
[Clonidine](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology*

52. The sexualisation of life in the virtual world.

Original Title: Die sexualisierung des lebens in der virtuellen welt.

Citation: Kinderanalyse, July 2014, vol./is. 22/3(259-280), 0942-6051 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Gunter, Michael

Correspondence Address: Gunter, Michael: Klinik fur Kinder-und Jugendpsychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Klinikum Stuttgart, Priessnitzweg 24, Stuttgart, Germany, 70374, m.guenter@klinikum-stuttgart.de

Institution: Klinik fur Kinder-und Jugendpsychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Klinikum Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: The glut of images borne in on us by the media has achieved a preponderance that would have been unthinkable only a short time ago. In fact, these images ate all but ubiquitous. They have long since wormed their way into out visual and thinking habits and have an immense impact on the way we experience and sculpt our own selves (above all our bodies) and organise our relationships with others. We can regard the ubiquity of sex in the electronic media from two opposing perspectives. First of all, they ate an irritant factor representing arousal and the irruption of something alien and potentially disorderly into out minds. The thrills this involves ate something we go in search of they ate a crucial part of the attractiveness of these image-worlds, their seductiveness and their addiction potential. Secondly, these image-worlds structure anarchic infantile sexuality and mould it into concepts, pictograms and narratives, in other words into a elements. They make sexuality imaginable and hence conceivable, which opens up avenues to explore in the attempt to come to terms with this all-pervasive phenomenon on the psychic plane. The article focuses on the functions that the use of virtual representations of sex can perform in adolescent development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Sexual Development](#)
[*Sexuality](#)
[*Virtual Reality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Adolescence: A constant search.

Original Title: Adoleszenz - Auf der suche.

Citation: Kinderanalyse, July 2014, vol./is. 22/3(191-212), 0942-6051 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Teicher, Samy

Correspondence Address: Teicher, Samy: WPV/IPA, Halbgasse 6/22, Wien, Austria, 1070, samy.teicher@chello.at

Institution: WPV/IPA, Wien, Austria

Language: German

Abstract: The author takes the subject of addiction as an example of the developmental crises adolescents can be affected by. Addiction may be an expression of a search for identity and autonomy, the conflict between regression and progression, between attachment to primary objects and the desire for independence. With its destructive impulses, addiction is an extreme instance of acting-out as a response to adolescent conflicts. The author makes reference to four theories on the way addiction develops, revolving around the concepts of narcissism, orality, manic behaviour and perversion. In the inner lives of adolescents, sexual difference, sexuality and body perception are new experiences clamouring for attention. Case vignettes flesh out the theoretical part of the article and indicate the different ways in which individuals come to terms with identity, the body, the

body as fetish, separation and drives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Identity Formation](#)
[*Independence \(Personality\)](#)
 Psychosexual Development
 Sexuality

Source: PsycINFO

54. Genetics of smoking addiction.

Original Title: Sigara Bagimlilikinin Genetigi.

Citation: Psikiyatride Guncel Yaklasimler, 2014, vol./is. 6/3(284-293), 1309-0658;1309-0674 (2014)

Author(s): Karakulah, Kamuran; Sengul, Cem; Sengul, Ceyhan Balci

Correspondence Address: Sengul, Cem: Pamukkale Univ., Tip Fak. Psikiyatri ABD, Denizli, Turkey, acemsen@gmail.com

Institution: Pamukkale Universitesi, Tip Fakultesi Psikiyatri Anabilim Dali, Denizli, Turkey; Pamukkale Universitesi, Tip Fakultesi Psikiyatri Anabilim Dali, Denizli, Turkey; Pamukkale Universitesi, Tip Fakultesi Psikiyatri Anabilim Dali, Denizli, Turkey

Language: Turkish

Abstract: Tobacco smoking is associated with many diseases causing 5 million deaths per year worldwide and is regarded as one of the leading causes of death. Addiction is of the most notorious tobacco-related syndrome and is mainly attributed to nicotine. The causes of tobacco smoking addiction were intensively investigated with several components. Epidemiologic, pharmacologic, neurobiological and genetic studies were the main study topics. Genetic studies of smoking and nicotine dependence has been studied for 50 years. Twin, family and adoption studies show evidence for genetic effects on smoking and nicotine dependence. Molecular genetic analyses have identified genes associated with the amount smoked and nicotine dependence. The high heritability of addiction has stimulated much work aimed at identifying susceptibility genes using positional genetics. Candidate gene approaches are also being used for the genetic dissection of smoking addiction. These two approaches had a major impact on our understanding of disease pathophysiology in last 2 decades. Recent work indicates that epigenetic mechanisms or the chemical markings of the DNA and the surrounding histone proteins remain labile through the lifespan and can be altered by environmental factors. Thus, epigenetic mechanisms are an attractive molecular hypothesis for environmental contributions to tobacco smoking addiction. Genome wide association and copy number variation studies are new genetic techniques and they would probably provide us important information in the near future. In this report we aimed to review progress of genetic studies in smoking addiction from classical genetic studies to new epigenetic approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Psikiyatride Guncel Yaklasimler; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Epigenetics](#)
 Pathophysiology

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Psikiyatride Guncel Yaklasimler*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

55. Remission and relapse in alcohol and substance addiction.

- Original Title:** Alkol ve Madde Bagimlilikinde Remisyon ve Depresme.
- Citation:** Psikiyatride Guncel Yaklasimler, 2014, vol./is. 6/3(243-256), 1309-0658;1309-0674 (2014)
- Author(s):** Yilmaz, Alkin; Can, Yesim; Bozkurt, Muge; Evren, Cuneyt
- Correspondence Address:** Yilmaz, Alkin: Igdire Devlet Hastanesi, Igdire, Turkey, alkinyilmaz@gmail.com
- Institution:** Igdire Devlet Hastanesi, Igdire, Turkey; Bakirkoy Ruh Sagligi ve Sinir Hastaliklari Hastanesi, Istanbul, Turkey; Bakirkoy Ruh Sagligi ve Sinir Hastaliklari Hastanesi, Istanbul, Turkey; Bakirkoy Ruh Sagligi ve Sinir Hastaliklari Hastanesi, Istanbul, Turkey
- Language:** Turkish
- Abstract:** Alcohol and substance addiction is a chronic disease and continues throughout individual's life once after addiction develops. Therefore its natural course is characterized by remissions and relapses. In addiction, relapse periods can be followed by remission periods and individuals encounter with negative effects of alcohol and substances in these relapse periods. Many factors have been defined to determine the risk of relapse up to the date. These factors can be situational or personal and they also have physiological bases. Interaction of these factors with each other is critical in terms of relapse. Relapse is a quite well studied area in the literature, in order to prevent the individuals from restarting alcohol and substance use again. Defining the challenges of addicted patients in remission periods and recurrent periods of relapse in detail will guide clinicians to determine treatment strategies in addiction and to prevent subsequent relapse periods. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Psikiyatride Guncel Yaklasimler; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Remission \(Disorders\)](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Psikiyatride Guncel Yaklasimler*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

56. Violence in schizophrenia.

- Original Title:** Sizofrenide siddet.
- Citation:** Psikiyatride Guncel Yaklasimler, 2014, vol./is. 6/1(45-55), 1309-0658;1309-0674 (2014)
- Author(s):** Aras, Hatice Imer
- Correspondence Address:** Aras, Hatice Imer: Igdire Devlet Hastanesi, Igdire, Turkey, ipekimer@hotmail.com
- Institution:** Igdire Devlet Hastanesi, Igdire, Turkey
- Language:** Turkish
- Abstract:** Although most psychiatric patients are not violent, serious mental illness is associated with increased risk of violent behavior. There is statistically significant increase in risk of violence among patients with schizophrenia in comparison with general population. The risk of violence in schizophrenia is increased by comorbid substance use disorder. Violence among adults with schizophrenia may follow at least two distinct pathways; one associated with antisocial conduct, and another associated with the acute psychopathology of schizophrenia. Clozapine is the most effective treatment of violent behavior in schizophrenia. Emerging evidence suggests that olanzapine may be the second line of treatment. Treatment adherence is of key importance. Non-pharmacological methods of treatment of violence in schizophrenia are increasingly important. Cognitive behavioral

approaches appear to be effective in cases where pharmacotherapy alone does not suffice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Psikiyatriye Guncel Yaklasimlar; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Psikiyatriye Guncel Yaklasimlar*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

57. Secondary benefits of cognitive rehabilitation for a chronic ethylic patient: Effects on disorder consciousness, motivation, and global therapeutic cooperation.

Original Title: Benefices secondaires d'une rehabilitation cognitive realisee chez un patient souffrant d'un ethylisme chronique : Effets sur la conscience des troubles, la motivation, et la cooperation globale aux soins.

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, June 2014, vol./is. 40/3(263-270), 0013-7006 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Siccardi, L; Vautel-Pons, D; dos Santos, M. Teixeira; Camus, N; de la Chapelle, S. Louchart

Correspondence Address: Siccardi, L.: Unite Alzheimer, Service de Psychiatrie-II, Centre Memoire, Centre Hospitalier Princesse-Grace, avenue Pasteur, Monaco, Monaco, 98000, Laura.SICCARDI@chpg.mc

Institution: Unite Alzheimer, Service de Psychiatrie-II, Centre Memoire, Centre Hospitalier Princesse-Grace, Monaco, Monaco; Equipe Mobile de Psychiatrie, Centre Hospitalier Princesse-Grace, Monaco, Monaco; Equipe Mobile de Psychiatrie, Centre Hospitalier Princesse-Grace, Monaco, Monaco; Unite Alzheimer, Service de Psychiatrie-II, Centre Memoire, Centre Hospitalier Princesse-Grace, Monaco, Monaco; Unite Alzheimer, Service de Psychiatrie-II, Centre Memoire, Centre Hospitalier Princesse-Grace, Monaco, Monaco

Language: French

Abstract: Alcoholism causes psychological, behavioral and cognitive symptoms that need to be addressed together. The neuropsychological alterations among alcohol-dependent people are considered to make the therapeutic work complex and longer. A cognitive rehabilitation program is sometimes difficult to achieve with these patients. Functional results are often difficult to anticipate. However, the consequences of this therapeutic approach are multiple and there are many interactions between psycho-affective, behavioral and cognitive components. A neuropsychological approach can be used like a tool to improve metacognition. A bad contribution to treatment programs is often secondary to the illusion of a satisfying intellectual functioning. Patients' motivation for the therapeutic work is very changeable. A complete consciousness of impairments can help them to stay involved. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Rehabilitation](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
[Conscience](#)
[Habilitation](#)

[Metacognition](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Self-esteem, coping, perceived social support and substance use in young adults with a cannabis dependence disorder.

- Original Title:** Estime de soi, coping, soutien social percu et dependance au cannabis chez l'adolescent et le jeune adulte.
- Citation:** L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, June 2014, vol./is. 40/3(255-262), 0013-7006 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Dorard, G; Bungener, C; Corcos, M; Berthoz, S
- Correspondence Address:** Dorard, G.: EA 4057, Laboratoire de Psychopathologie et Processus de Sante, IUPDP, Institut Henri-Pieron, Universite Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris-Cite, 71, avenue Edouard-Vaillant, Boulogne-Billancourt, France, 92100, geraldine.dorard@parisdescartes.fr
- Institution:** EA 4057, Laboratoire de Psychopathologie et Processus de Sante, IUPDP, Institut Henri-Pieron, Universite Paris Descartes, Boulogne-Billancourt, France; EA 4057, Laboratoire de Psychopathologie et Processus de Sante, IUPDP, Institut Henri-Pieron, Universite Paris Descartes, Boulogne-Billancourt, France; Inserm U669 PSIGIAM, Universites Paris Descartes et Paris-Sud, Paris, France; Inserm U669 PSIGIAM, Universites Paris Descartes et Paris-Sud, Paris, France
- Language:** French
- Abstract:** Introduction: Self-esteem, coping strategies and perceived social support play a role in the adaptive functioning of the human being: they allow the adjustment of the subject to his/her environment. These dimensions could be protective factors regarding multiple risks associated with adolescent development, and particularly substance use. Thus our objective was twofold: to evaluate self-esteem, coping strategies and perceived social support in adolescents and young adults with a cannabis dependence in comparison with subjects from the general population; to establish the correspondence between these psychological dimensions and the patients' substance use pattern. Method: Data from 43 young patients (36 males; mean age = 19.6 + 3), consulting for their cannabis dependence, and 50 young adults from the general population (39 males; mean age = 19.7 + 3.4) were included. Participants completed the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Inventory, the Social Self-Esteem Inventory of Lawson, the Coping Inventory for Stressful Situation of Endler & Parker, and the Perceived Social Support Questionnaire of Sarason. The MINI was administered to evaluate cannabis abuse or dependence; a semi-structured clinical interview was given to determine psychoactive substance use. Results: Between-group comparisons (two independent sample t-tests) showed that the patients had significantly lower scores on global (P = 0.002) and social (P = 0.035) self-esteem, task-oriented coping (P < 0.001) and both availability and satisfaction regarding perceived social support (respectively P = 0.029 and P < 0.001). Conversely, patients had significantly higher scores on emotion-focused coping subscale (P = 0.003). Logistic regressions showed that the satisfaction regarding social support and task-oriented coping scores were the more powerful to distinguish the patients from the controls (respectively = 1.16, P = 0.043 and = 1.06, P = 0.015). Unvaried linear regression analyses revealed a negative association between the age of first cannabis use and the avoidant-social coping score (P = 0.025), and positive associations between the length of daily cannabis use and emotion-focused coping score (P = 0.028), and frequency of cannabis use and global self-esteem scores (P = 0.028). Moreover, polysubstance misuse is associated with low distraction-avoidant coping scores. No association was found between clinical scores and tobacco and alcohol uses variables. Conclusion: These results suggest that cannabis dependent patients may present a lack in individual and interpersonal resources. This clinical study underscores the potential contribution of maladaptive coping to the development or maintenance of substance use in young adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Adolescent Development
 *Coping Behavior
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Dependency
 *Self Esteem
 Social Support
Source: PsycINFO

59. Benzodiazepine dependence and the risk of depression and anxiety disorders: Seniors' health study.

Original Title: La dependance aux benzodiazepines et le risque de troubles anxieux et de depression : Etude sur la sante des aines.
Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, June 2014, vol./is. 40/3(216-222), 0013-7006 (Jun 2014)
Author(s): Nkogho Mengue, P.-G.; Abdous, B; Berbiche, D; Preville, M; Voyer, P
Correspondence Address: Nkogho Mengue, P.-G.: Faculte de Pharmacie, Universite Laval, Pavillon Ferdinand-Vandry, 1050, avenue de la Medecine, local 2575, Quebec, PQ, Canada, G1V 0A6, pamphile.nkogho-mengue.1@ulaval.ca
Institution: Faculte de Pharmacie, Universite Laval, Quebec, PQ, Canada; Faculte de Medecine, Universite Laval, Quebec, PQ, Canada; Faculte de Medecine et des Sciences de la Sante, Universite de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, PQ, Canada; Faculte de Medecine et des Sciences de la Sante, Universite de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, PQ, Canada; Faculte de Sciences Infirmieres, Universite Laval, Quebec, PQ, Canada
Language: French
Abstract: Aim of the study: The objective of this study is to examine the relationship between benzodiazepine dependence and anxiety disorders and depression in people aged 65 years and over. We referred to the data from the study on the health of seniors, a survey of a representative sample of 707 benzodiazepine users living in the community in Quebec, Canada. Benzodiazepine dependence, anxiety disorders and depression were measured using self-reported questionnaires based on the criteria of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fourth revised edition. Results: Seniors have consumed an average daily dose of 6.1 + 7.6 mg diazepam equivalent to an average of 205 + 130 days. The prevalence of benzodiazepine dependence has been estimated at 9.5%. This dependence increases the risk of minor depression for females (relative risk [RR] = 4.36, confidence interval 95% [95% CI] = 1.19 to 15.99). Conclusion: The results of this study suggest that the use of benzodiazepines is far from being optimal among seniors in Quebec. The proportion of seniors who develop an addiction is important. The results illustrate the need to develop and implement programs to improve the quality of benzodiazepine use among this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Anxiety Disorders
 *Benzodiazepines
 *Drug Dependency
 Depression (Emotion)
Source: PsycINFO

60. Behavioural addiction: Classification, phenomenology, prevalence and therapy.

Original Title: Behavioralni zavislost: Klasifikace, fenomenologie, prevalence a terapie.
Citation: Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, June 2014, vol./is. 110/3(144-150), 1212-0383 (Jun 2014)
Author(s): Vacek, Jaroslav; Vondrackova, Petra

Correspondence Address: Vacek, Jaroslav: Klinika Adiktologie, 1. LF, UK, Apolinarska 4, Praha, Czech Republic, 128 00, 2, vacek@adiktologie.cz

Institution: Klinika Adiktologie, 1. Lekarske Fakulty, Univerzity Karlovy, Praha, Czech Republic; Klinika Adiktologie, 1. Lekarske Fakulty, Univerzity Karlovy, Praha, Czech Republic

Language: Czech

Abstract: Behavior that brings instant gratification tends to be repeated. Despite its negative effects, frequent repetition in the long run becomes a habit or addiction. In recent decades there is the trend to extend the term substance addiction to behavioral (non-substance) addiction in the psychiatric literature. This trend is also reflected among other things in the recently released DSM-5 and the upcoming ICD-11th. The reason for the common classification of these addiction groups is the fact that they share some common features which can be divided into four basic areas: genetic, neurobiological, personality and clinical characteristics, as well as high common comorbidity (approximately one third to one half of people suffering from behavioral addiction show symptoms of substance addiction). In the treatment of behavioral addictions are used similar interventions as in the case of substance addictions. One fundamental difference is in the goal of therapy. With the exception of pathological gambling behavioral addictions are often activities that are common and sometimes vital, so it is not entirely possible to choose a therapeutic target of total abstinence. Finding similarities authors conclude that people become addicted not directly to some substance or to particular behavior, but to experiences, to which they lead to, and which are in many respects identical. It seems that there is only one addiction that can be generalized as a disharmony, reducing itself to a single principle, under which happiness comes only from satisfying one need, a certain behavior or of relating to an object that makes forget the worries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Behavior](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Delirium tremens at the department of psychiatry in University hospital Olomouc in years 2005-2011.

Original Title: Delirium Tremens Na Klinice Psychiatrie V Olomouci V Letech 2005-2011.

Citation: Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, June 2014, vol./is. 110/3(127-132), 1212-0383 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Mainerova, Barbora; Prasko, Jan; Latalova, Klara; Smoldasova, Jarmila; Horacek, Rostislav

Correspondence Address: Mainerova, Barbora: Klinika Psychiatrie, FN Olomouc, I. P. Pavlova 6, Olomouc, Czech Republic, 779 00, barbora.mainerova@gmail.com

Institution: Klinika Psychiatrie, Fakultni Nemocnice Olomouc, Olomouc, Czech Republic; Klinika Psychiatrie, Fakultni Nemocnice Olomouc, Olomouc, Czech Republic; Klinika Psychiatrie, Fakultni Nemocnice Olomouc, Olomouc, Czech Republic; Klinika Psychiatrie, Fakultni Nemocnice Olomouc, Olomouc, Czech Republic; Oddeleni Intenzivni Pece Chirurgickych Oboru, Fakultni Nemocnice Olomouc, Olomouc, Czech Republic

Language: Czech

Abstract: Delirium tremens represents the most severe complication of alcohol withdrawal, which due to electrolyte imbalance, acute cardiac and respiratory failure may lead to fatal complications that's why it should be managed at the ICU (intensive care unit). Aims: Our aim was identification of factors such as laboratory abnormalities in routinely taken laboratory tests, somatic comorbidity of the patient, physical parameters at the admission, administered medication and its dosages or socioeconomic status, which may predict duration or severe complications of the delirium tremens or length of the hospitalization.

Methods: We were retrospectively studying data of 106 patients admitted, diagnosed, according to the ICD-10 as F10.4-Alcohol withdrawal delirium, at our acute ward in years 2005-2011 and diagnosed and treated as alcohol withdrawal delirium. Results: Our first results have shown there is no correlation in gender, number of previous psychiatric hospitalizations, included those for alcohol withdrawal delirium, or body parameters and length of the hospitalization, but there is a strong evidence correlation in ALT and GGT values. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Delirium Tremens](#)
[*Diazepam](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[Haloperidol](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Comparative study of the perceived quality of life of patients in treatment for cocaine and heroin dependence in Spain: Differences by gender and time in treatment.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, August 2014, vol./is. 49/10(1353-1358), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Morales-Manrique, Claudia Cristina; Tomas-Dols, Sofia; Zarza-Gonzalez, Maria; Vidal-Infer, Antonio; Alvarez, F. Javier; Valderrama-Zurian, Juan C

Correspondence Address: Morales-Manrique, Claudia Cristina: Universidad de Valencia, CSIC, Unidad de Informacion e Investigacion Social y Sanitaria (UISYS), Plaza Cisneros 4. (Palacio Cervero) 46003, Valencia, Spain, 46003, claudia.morales@uv.es

Institution: Universidad de Valencia, CSIC, Unidad de Informacion e Investigacion Social y Sanitaria (UISYS), Valencia, Spain; Conselleria de Sanidad, Valencia, Spain; Berklee College of Music, Valencia, Spain; University of Valencia, Faculty of Medicine, Department of History of Science and Information Science, Valencia, Spain; Universidad de Valladolid, Instituto de Estudios de Alcohol y Drogas, Facultad de Medicina, Valladolid, Spain; Generalitat Valenciana, Conselleria de Gobernacion y Justicia, Valencia, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: This is a cross-sectional study in which we compared the perceived quality of life (QoL) of patients receiving outpatient treatment for cocaine (n = 727) and heroin dependence (n = 469), by analyzing differences by gender and time in treatment. Participants were recruited from addictive behavior centers in Spain in 2004. The World Health Organization Quality of Life Assessment Instrument (WHOQOL-Bref) was used as a measure. Analysis of covariance and multivariate linear regression were used. This study shows the relevance of considering the role of gender in QoL studies, and the need to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment in the improvement of QoL. Limitations of the study were noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Treatment Duration](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

63. Autobiographical narratives can be used with confidence to collect information about ex-smokers' reasons for quitting smoking.

- Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, August 2014, vol./is. 49/10(1326-1331), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Cuc, Alex; Sobell, Linda Carter; Sobell, Mark Barry; Ruiz, Jessica Joy; Voluse, Andrew
- Correspondence Address:** Sobell, Linda Carter: Nova Southeastern University, Center for Psychological Studies, 3301 College Avenue, Ft Lauderdale, FL, US, 33314, sobelll@nova.edu
- Institution:** Nova Southeastern University, Center for Psychological Studies, Ft Lauderdale, FL, US; Nova Southeastern University, Center for Psychological Studies, Ft Lauderdale, FL, US; Nova Southeastern University, Center for Psychological Studies, Ft Lauderdale, FL, US; Carlos Albizu University, Miami, FL, US; Montgomery VA Medical Center, Jackson, MS, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Although autobiographical narratives (ABNs) provide rich descriptions of how people change addictive behaviors, psychometric evaluations of such reports are rare. 27 ex-smokers who had quit for 1 to 5 years were interviewed twice about why they quit. Participants' ABN reasons for why they quit smoking were compared with their answers on the Reasons For Quitting (RFQ) scale and found to be similar. Ex-smokers' ABNs are reliably reported for number and types of reasons given for quitting. Reasons ex-smokers gave in their ABNs were similar to their RFQ subscale answers. ABNs, a qualitative measure of quitting smoking, captured more information about how people quit smoking than quantitative scales. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.33314; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Autobiography](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Reasoning](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

64. Public religiosity, religious importance, and substance use among Latino emerging adults.

- Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, August 2014, vol./is. 49/10(1317-1325), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Escobar, Oscar S; Vaughan, Ellen L
- Correspondence Address:** Escobar, Oscar S.: Indiana University, 201 N Rose Avenue, Bloomington, IN, US, 47405, oescoba@indiana.edu
- Institution:** Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, US; Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: This study examined the relationship between religiosity (religious importance and public religion) and substance use (binge drinking and marijuana use) among Latino emerging adults. Method: Study utilized data (N = 2,442; 51.9% male) from wave 3 of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health). Results: Only public religion was found to be a protective factor for both binge drinking and marijuana use. Conclusion: The study results suggest the potential for public forms of religion, such as attendance to services and activities, to act as a protective factor for substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Religion](#)
[*Religiosity](#)
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

65. Family history of alcohol and drug abuse, childhood trauma, and age of first drug injection.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, August 2014, vol./is. 49/10(1311-1316), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2014)
Author(s): Taplin, Chris; Saddichha, Sahoo; Li, Kathy; Krausz, Michael R
Correspondence Address: Saddichha, Sahoo: Melbourne Health, Epping, 185 Cooper Street, Melbourne, VIC, Australia, 3076, saddichha.sahoo@mh.org.au
Institution: University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Melbourne Health, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: Background: Childhood maltreatment may lead to development of future substance use; however the contributions of a family history of substance use is unclear. Objectives: To better understand the relationship between childhood abuse, family history of alcohol and drug abuse, and injecting drug use initiation in a cohort of chronic opioid users. Methods: A cross-sectional survey of long-term and difficult to treat intravenous opiate users of the North American Opiate Medication Initiative (NAOMI) cohort was conducted in two Canadian cities (Vancouver and Montreal). For the analysis, we selected a subsample (n = 87) of the population reported experiencing childhood abuse and completed a 12-month follow up. The sample was 41.4% female and 14.9% First Nations, with a mean age of 38 years. This sample then completed the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) and the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) beside others. Results: Maternal alcohol and drug use was significantly associated with childhood sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and physical neglect. Paternal alcohol and drug use was significantly associated with childhood physical abuse. Increased severity of all types of childhood trauma was related to an earlier age of first injection. Conclusions/Importance: Family history of drug and alcohol use is strongly associated with childhood trauma, which may, in turn, lead to an earlier initiation to the dangerous routes of drug injection. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Child Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family History](#)
[Injections](#)
[Trauma](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

66. Estimating the prevalence of illicit drug use among students using the crosswise model.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, August 2014, vol./is. 49/10(1303-1310), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2014)

- Author(s):** Shamsipour, Mansour; Yunesian, Masoud; Fotouhi, Akbar; Jann, Ben; Rahimi-Movaghar, Afarin; Asghari, Fariba; Akhlaghi, Ali Asghar
- Correspondence Address:** Yunesian, Masoud: Department of Environmental Health Engineering, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, 1417653761, yunesian@tums.ac.ir
- Institution:** Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Department of Environmental Health Engineering, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies (INCAS), Iranian Institute for Reduction of High-Risk Behaviors, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Medical Ethics and History of Medicine Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: The aim of our study is to compare the prevalence of illicit drug use estimated through a technique referred to as the "crosswise model" (CM) with the results from conventional direct questioning (DQ). Method: About 1,500 students from Tehran University of Medical Sciences 2009-2010 were first interviewed by DQ and, then three months later, by the CM. Result: The CM yielded significantly higher estimates than DQ for lifetime prevalence of use of any illicit drug (CM = 20.2%, DQ = 3.0%, $p < .001$) and for lifetime prevalence of use of opium or its residue (CM = 13.6%, DQ = 1.0%, $p < .001$). Also, for use of any illicit drug in the last month and use of opium or its residue in the last month, the CM yielded higher point estimates than DQ, although these differences were not significant (any drug: CM = 1.5%, DQ = 0.2%, $p = .66$; opium: CM = 3.8%, DQ = 0.0%, $p = .21$). Conclusion: Our findings suggest that the CM is a fruitful data collection method for sensitive topics such as substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Estimation](#)
[*Questioning](#)
[Experimental Methods](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

67. Doping in gymnasiums in Amman: The other side of prescription and nonprescription drug abuse.

- Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, August 2014, vol./is. 49/10(1296-1302), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Wazaify, Mayyada; Bdair, Ahmad; Al-Hadidi, Kamal; Scott, Jenny
- Correspondence Address:** Wazaify, Mayyada: Department of Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacy, University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan, m.wazaify@ju.edu.jo
- Institution:** Department of Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacy, University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan; Department of Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacy, University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan; Department of Toxicology, University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan; Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, University of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study investigated the abuse of over-the-counter (OTC) products (e.g. proteins, dietary supplements) and prescription drugs (e.g. hormones) in gymnasiums in Amman by random distribution of a structured questionnaire to 375 gym clients (November 2012-February 2013). Data were analyzed using SPSS for Windows (version 17.0). A

total of 31 (8.8%) clients admitted to using 21 products (mentioned 71 times) of anabolic steroids and other hormones (e.g., growth hormone and thyroxine) to increase muscular power at the gym or build muscle mass. Abuse of different prescription and OTC drugs among gymnasium clients is present in Jordan, but current methods for controlling the problem are ineffective. Better methods should be developed. The study's limitations are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Athletes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Nonprescription Drugs](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Steroids](#)
[Performance Enhancing Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

68. Factors associated with drug use among male motorbike taxi drivers in urban Vietnam.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, August 2014, vol./is. 49/10(1287-1295), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Nguyen, Huy Van; Vu, Thinh Toan; Pham, Ha Nguyen

Correspondence Address: Nguyen, Huy Van: Department of Health Management and Organization, Hanoi Medical University, 01 Ton That Tung Str., Dong Da Dist, Hanoi, Vietnam, 10000, nguyenvanhuy@hmu.edu.vn

Institution: Department of Health Management and Organization, Hanoi Medical University, Hanoi, Vietnam; Institute for Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Hanoi Medical University, Hanoi, Vietnam; Institute for Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Hanoi Medical University, Hanoi, Vietnam

Language: English

Abstract: A cross-sectional study was conducted on a sample of 291 male motorbike taxi drivers (MMTDs) recruited through social mapping technique in Hanoi, Vietnam, for face-to-face interviews to examine factors associated with drug use among MMTDs using Information-Motivation-Behavioral skills (IMB) model. Among 291 MMTDs, 17.18% reported drug use sometime in their lives, 96% of whom were drug injectors. Being depressed, being originally borne in urban cities, currently residing in rural areas, having a longer time living apart from their wives/lovers, using alcohol, following Buddhism, and reporting lower motivation of HIV prevention predict significantly higher odds of uptaking drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drivers](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Health](#)
[HIV](#)
[Motor Vehicles](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

69. The interacting role of physical activity and diet control in Hungarian adolescents' substance use and psychological health.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, August 2014, vol./is. 49/10(1278-1286), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Kovacs, Eszter; Piko, Bettina F; Keresztes, Noemi

Correspondence Address: Piko, Bettina F.: Institute of Behavioral Sciences, University of Szeged, Szentharomsag street 5, Szeged, Hungary, 6722, fuzne.piko.bettina@med.u-szeged.hu

Institution: Health Services Management Training Centre, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary; Institute of Behavioral Sciences, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary; Institute of Physical Education and Sport Sciences, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary

Language: English

Abstract: The interacting protective role of diet control and physical activity was examined in understanding adolescents' substance use and psychological health. Questionnaire survey was conducted in Hungary in 2008 (N = 881). Diet control, physical activity, prevalence of substance use, and psychological health variables were measured. Logistic regression analyses showed that the interaction term of diet control and physical activity significantly increased the odds of self-perceived health, decreased substance use, and influenced the level of optimism, satisfaction with life, and the presence of depressive symptoms. Results indicated that the interaction of diet control and physical activity plays important role in adolescents' health behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Diets](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Exercise](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Physical Activity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

70. Use of sexual risk assessment and feedback at intake to promote counselor awareness of subsequent client risk behavior during early treatment.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, August 2014, vol./is. 49/10(1270-1277), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Hartzler, Bryan; Beadnell, Blair; Calsyn, Donald A

Correspondence Address: Hartzler, Bryan: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, Box 354805, 1107 NE 45th Street, Suite 120, Seattle, WA, US, 98105-4631, hartzb@u.washington.edu

Institution: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Sexual risk is an important, oft-neglected area in addiction treatment. Objectives: This report examines computerized sexual risk assessment and client feedback at intake as means of enhancing counselor awareness of client risk behavior during early treatment, as well as any clinical impact of that counselor awareness. Methods: In 2009-2011, new clients at both opiate treatment and drug-free treatment programs endorsed in a computer-assisted assessment at intake 90-day retrospective indices for: being sexually active, having multiple partners, having sex under drug influence, and inconsistently using condoms. Clients were randomly assigned in a 2:1 ratio to receive or not receive a personal feedback report, and those receiving a report chose if a counselor copy was also distributed. Ninety days later, retained clients (N = 79)

repeated the assessment and their counselors concurrently reported perceptions of recent client risk behavior. Results: Based on client reports, pretreatment risk behaviors were prevalent among men and women and remained so during treatment. A general linear model revealed greater counselor awareness of subsequent client risk behavior with mutual distribution of intake feedback reports to client and counselor, and at the opiate treatment program. A repeated-measures analysis of variance indicated that counselor awareness did not predict change in temporally stable patterns of sexual risk behavior. Conclusions/Importance: Findings document that computerized intake assessment of sexual risk and mutually distributed feedback reports prompt greater counselor awareness of clients' subsequent risk behavior. Future research is needed to determine how best to prepare counselors to use such awareness to effectively prompt risk reduction in routine care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Awareness](#)
[Counselors](#)
[Feedback](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

71. Inability to access addiction treatment among street-involved youth in a Canadian setting.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, August 2014, vol./is. 49/10(1233-1240), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2014)
Author(s): Phillips, Mark; DeBeck, Kora; Desjarlais, Timothy; Morrison, Tracey; Feng, Cindy; Kerr, Thomas; Wood, Evan
Correspondence Address: Wood, Evan: BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Urban Health Research Initiative, Vancouver, BC, Canada, BC V6Z 1Y6, uhri-ew@cfenet.ubc.ca
Institution: BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Urban Health Research Initiative, Vancouver, BC, Canada; BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Urban Health Research Initiative, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Western Aboriginal Harm Reduction Society (WAHRS), Vancouver, BC, Canada; Western Aboriginal Harm Reduction Society (WAHRS), Vancouver, BC, Canada; School of Public Health, University of Saskatchewan, Regina, SK, Canada; BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Urban Health Research Initiative, Vancouver, BC, Canada; BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Urban Health Research Initiative, Vancouver, BC, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: From Sept 2005 to May 2012, 1015 street-involved youth were enrolled into the At-Risk Youth Study, a prospective cohort of youth aged 14-26 who use illicit drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Data were collected through semiannual interviewer administered questionnaires. Generalized estimating equation logistic regression was used to identify factors independently associated with being unable to access addiction treatment. The enclosed manuscript notes the implications and limitations of this study, as well as possible directions for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)

[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[Homeless](#)
[Indigenous Populations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

72. Age neutrality of the Young Schema Questionnaire in patients with a substance use disorder.

Citation: International Psychogeriatrics, August 2014, vol./is. 26/8(1317-1326), 1041-6102;1741-203X (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Pauwels, Els; Claes, Laurence; Dierckx, Eva; Debast, Inge; Van Alphen, S. P. J. (Bas); Rossi, Gina; Schotte, Chris; Santens, Els; Peuskens, Hendrik

Correspondence Address: Pauwels, Els, Liefdestraat, 10, Tienen, Belgium, 3300, Els.pauwels@ppw.kuleuven.be

Institution: Department of Clinical Psychology, Catholic University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; Department of Clinical Psychology, Catholic University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; Alexian Brother's Psychiatric Hospital, Tienen, Belgium; Department of Clinical & Life Span Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium; Department of Clinical & Life Span Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium; Department of Clinical & Life Span Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium; Department of Clinical & Life Span Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium; Alexian Brother's Psychiatric Hospital, Tienen, Belgium; Alexian Brother's Psychiatric Hospital, Tienen, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Young's Schema Focused Therapy (SFT) is gaining popularity in the treatment of older adults. In the context of this therapy, the Young Schema Questionnaire (YSQ) was developed to assess the early maladaptive schemas (EMS). EMS are considered to be relatively stable over time, but research shows that questionnaires often lack face validity in older adults, which makes it difficult to investigate EMS in older adults and their stability across the lifespan. Methods: In the present cross-sectional study, we investigated the age neutrality of the Young Schema Questionnaire-Long Form in young (aged 18-34 years), middle-aged (aged 35-59 years), and older (aged 60-75 years) adults in a clinical sample of substance use disorders (N = 321) by examining potential differential item functioning (DIF). While investigating the stability of the schemas, we controlled for substance dependency and clinical symptoms by means of, respectively, the Drug Use Screening Inventory-Revised and the Symptom Checklist-90-R. Results: The Bonferroni-adjusted Liu-Agresti Cumulative Common Log-Odds Ratio confirmed large DIF for six items, divided across five schema scales (Mistrust/Abuse, Subjugation, Entitlement, Enmeshment and Self-sacrifice). Of the six items that presented DIF, only one item showed differential test functioning (Entitlement). Overall results show only 3% DIF, implying age neutrality of the questionnaire. Conclusions: Current results corroborate that most EMS scales are equally measured across age, and reliable comparisons can be made across the lifespan, allowing for good clinical practice and further research on SFT in older adults. Only for Entitlement, Enmeshment, and Insufficient Self-control, caution is needed when comparing mean scores across the age groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Psychogeriatric Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Schema](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Questionnaires](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Addiction dynamics, conflict and structure within the Operationalized Psychodynamic Diagnostics (OPD-2).

Original Title: Abhängigkeitsdynamik, Konflikt und Struktur in der Operationalisierten Psychodynamischen Diagnostik (OPD-2).

Citation: PTT: Persönlichkeitsstörungen Theorie und Therapie, 2014, vol./is. 18/2(75-87), 1433-6308 (2014)

Author(s): Jakobsen, Thorsten

Correspondence Address: Jakobsen, Thorsten, Gerbergasse 43, Postfach 710, Basel, Switzerland, CH-4001, jakobsen@gmx.de

Language: German

Abstract: This text explains how, starting from previously theoretical considerations on psychodynamics in addictions, a useful diagnostics can be applied using the OPD-2 and the supplementary module OPD for addiction diseases. For this purpose, the ratio of the OPD dimensions "relationship", "conflict" and "structure" of addiction and the addiction dynamics is explained and practically described. The goal is to enable an individual diagnostics, which maps the conditions of origin of the addiction of the individual patient, as far as recognizable, and also describes the emerging addiction dynamics on the basis of the consumption consequences and quantifies their extent. Therapeutic consequences are briefly discussed. With the OPD module addiction, the existing limits of OPD for patients with addiction can be overcome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Schattauer GmbH, Stuttgart; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Medical Diagnosis](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[Conflict](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Psychometric properties of the Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT) in heroin dependent adults and adolescents with drug use disorder.

Citation: Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni / Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology, March 2014, vol./is. 24/1(39-48), 1017-7833;1302-9657 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Evren, Cuneyt; Ovali, Ethem; Karabulut, Vahap; Cetingok, Sera

Correspondence Address: Evren, Cuneyt, Icadiye Caddesi, Mentese Sokak, Selcuk Apt. 1/17, Kuzguncuk, Uskudar, Istanbul, Turkey, 34674, cuneytevren@yahoo.com

Institution: Bakirkoy Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry Neurology and Neurosurgery, Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Substance Dependence (AMATEM), Istanbul, Turkey; Bakirkoy Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry Neurology and Neurosurgery, Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Substance Dependence (AMATEM), Istanbul, Turkey; Bakirkoy Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry Neurology and Neurosurgery, Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Substance Dependence (AMATEM), Istanbul, Turkey; Bakirkoy Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry Neurology and Neurosurgery, Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Substance Dependence (AMATEM), Istanbul, Turkey; Bakirkoy Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry Neurology and Neurosurgery, Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Substance Dependence (AMATEM), Istanbul, Turkey

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The aim of the present study was to evaluate the psychometric properties of the Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT), developed to screen individuals for drug problems, in Turkish patients with drug use disorder. Method: Participants included 100 adolescents with drug use disorder in a substance abuse treatment program for adolescents, 123 heroin dependent adults in a residential substance abuse treatment

program, and 35 alcohol dependents from the same clinic, who did not report a drug abuse problem. Results: The DUDIT was found to be a psychometrically sound drug abuse screening measure with high convergent validity ($r = 0.76$) when compared with the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST-10), and to have a Cronbach's alpha of 0.93. In addition, a single component accounted for 58.65% of total variance, and the DUDIT had sensitivity and specificity scores of 0.96 and 0.94, respectively, when using the optimal cut-off score of 10. Additionally, the DUDIT showed good discriminant validity as it significantly differentiated patients with drug use disorder from alcohol dependents. Conclusion: These findings support the DUDIT as a reliable and valid drug abuse screening instrument that measures a unidimensional construct in Turkish patients with drug use disorder. Further research is warranted with both additional clinical populations and with high risk populations such as those in criminal justice settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

75. Substance abuse: Risk factors for Turkish youth.

Citation: Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni / Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology, March 2014, vol./is. 24/1(5-14), 1017-7833;1302-9657 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Pumariega, Andres J; Burakgazi, Hatice; Unlu, Ali; Prajapati, Parna; Dalkilic, Alican

Correspondence Address: Pumariega, Andres J.: Cooper Health System, 401 Haddon Avenue, Suite 356, Camden, NJ, US, 08103, Pumariega-Andres@cooperhealth.edu

Institution: Cooper School of Medicine, Rowan University, Camden, NJ, US; Cooper School of Medicine, Rowan University, Camden, NJ, US; Governance of Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey; Cooper School of Medicine, Rowan University, Camden, NJ, US; Cooper School of Medicine, Rowan University, Camden, NJ, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Substance abuse amongst youth has been growing in developed and developing nations, including Turkey. This growth is related to a number of factors, not the least of which are forces associated with development, globalization, and youth culture. The identification of risk factors for youth substance abuse for particular populations is an important approach to the development of prevention and intervention strategies. Methods: We analyzed the data from a survey of 31,272 youth ages 14 to 18 years enrolled in high schools in Istanbul that covered the use of various substances as well as a number of demographic, socioeconomic, cultural, psychopathological, and psychosocial risk factors. Our data consisted of answers to similar questions that were asked in European School Survey Project (ESPAD), Youth in Europe (YIE), and Monitoring of the Future Survey and the National Household Survey in USA. We used binary logistic regression analyses to generate risk profiles for each of the following categories of lifetime use: tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, other illicit drugs, and multiple (two or more) other illicit drugs. Results: We identified statistically significant risk profiles for these different substance categories. All the different risk factor categories contributed variably to the use of gateway drugs (tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and other illicit), but the multiple use of other illicit drugs was associated primarily with a narrower set of psychopathological (suicidality, irritability, and antisocial problems) and psychosocial variables (family substance abuse and peer influence). Conclusions: These risk profiles share some commonality with those found amongst other populations.

However, these unique risk profiles for Turkish youth can be useful in developing primary and secondary preventive interventions to address the growing substance use and abuse problems. Cross-sectional and longitudinal studies, focusing on time trends and risk factors of substance use in youth of emerging countries including Turkey, are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[High School Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

76. Forgiveness therapy in addictive disorders.

Citation: Forgiveness therapy: An empirical guide for resolving anger and restoring hope., 2015(157-170) (2015)

Author(s): Enright, Robert D; Fitzgibbons, Richard P

Institution: University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI, US; Private Practice, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The optimal treatment for patients with substance use disorders (SUDs) requires an awareness of their comorbid mental disorders. In this chapter, we describe present methods for dealing with the highly prevalent comorbid excessive anger in addictive disorders; the origins of this anger; the four phases of forgiveness therapy; and the use of forgiveness therapy in clinical cases in treating the anger in addictive disorders associated with the other negative emotions of depression, anxiety, insecurity, and rebelliousness, as well as narcissism (Tonigan, Rynes, Toscova, & Hagler, 2013). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Anger](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Forgiveness](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. Relapse prevention treatment for substance abuse disorders in older adults.

Citation: Treatment of late-life depression, anxiety, trauma, and substance abuse., 2015(211-234) (2015)

Author(s): Schonfeld, Lawrence; MacFarland, Nicole S

Institution: Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US; Senior Hope Counseling Inc., Albany, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Research suggests that the use of substances among older adults might double or even triple by 2020, based on national household surveys assessing lifetime use of marijuana, illicit drug use, and the nonmedical use of prescription medications among the baby boom population (Blazer & Wu, 2009; Colliver, Compton, Gfroerer, & Condon, 2006). Given the rapid aging of the U.S. population, changes in delivery of services as the result of implementation of the Affordable Health Care for America Act (H.R. 3962) and

enhanced access to behavioral health services, the increasing numbers of older adults requiring substance abuse treatment might overwhelm existing resources. In this chapter, we describe the challenges of identifying and treating older adults with substance use disorders (SUDs). We apply the relapse prevention (RP) model to the case example of "Mr. M," an older adult with problems related to abuse of alcohol and prescription medications. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA's) National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP; SAMHSA, 2014) lists relapse prevention therapy (RPT) among its highly rated practices. RPT, first implemented in 1977, has been tested across numerous studies, categories of substances, and varied populations. Using this model, and the methodologies identified in a SAMHSA manual specific to relapse prevention for older adults, we describe how treatment providers can work with clients to effectively identify each person's high-risk situation and teach him or her the skills necessary to avoid lapses and prevent relapses. We begin our discussion with the criteria used to identify and diagnose SUDs. Next, we address these issues specific to an older population. We then discuss the strategies included within an age-specific RP approach, and, last, we apply these strategies to a case example. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Geropsychology](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) for substance abuse in older populations.

Citation: Treatment of late-life depression, anxiety, trauma, and substance abuse., 2015(181-210) (2015)

Author(s): Liu, Nancy H; Satterfield, Jason M

Institution: Department of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter describes the screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) model for hazardous substance use and substance use disorder (SUD) in older persons. It focuses on strategies to elicit clinically relevant details with important practical steps on how to recognize and prioritize clinical and social sequelae. Hazardous use (i.e., risky, subsyndromal use) is included in this chapter for conceptual and pragmatic reasons. Conceptually, hazardous use and SUD are understood as a continuum rather than separate diagnostic entities with distinct boundaries (Kendell & Jablensky, 2003). Although not all hazardous users will go on to develop a full-blown SUD, this population is at high risk for a range of medical, psychological, and social injuries. Pragmatically, the hazardous use category comprises the largest population of users seen in primary care and mental health settings (Rigler, 2000). It is imperative to identify these individuals, reduce harm, and prevent progression to a full-blown SUD (Babor et al., 2007). We first provide an overview of substance use epidemiology in older populations, including alcohol, illicit drugs, and prescription drug misuse. Second, we present screening and diagnostic considerations, beginning with prescreening questions and continuing to full screening and assessment tools. Last, we highlight special issues for consideration when assessing older adults for SUD and how assessment results shape referral and treatment recommendations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Brief Psychotherapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage Screening](#)
[*Geropsychology](#)

*Intervention
 Aging
 Alcohol Abuse
 Professional Referral

Source: PsycINFO

79. Brief alcohol and drug interventions and motivational interviewing for older adults.

Citation: Treatment of late-life depression, anxiety, trauma, and substance abuse., 2015(163-180) (2015)

Author(s): Satre, Derek D; Leibowitz, Amy

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Division of Research, Kaiser Permanente Northern California, Oakland, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol and drug use among older adults is an area of increasing clinical and public health concern. While many adults reduce substance use as they get older, a substantial percentage drink at hazardous levels or use prescription medications or illicit drugs in ways that put them at risk for health problems. As this chapter describes, psychologists have an important opportunity to address this problem through brief interventions and motivational interviewing (MI), which can also be integrated as needed into other mental health services (e.g., treatment of depression) and may serve as an initial step in connecting patients with more extensive alcohol and drug treatment when needed. This chapter follows the case of "Pablo," an older patient who was referred to a psychologist for evaluation and treatment of depression, poor self-care, and a long history of hazardous drinking. The chapter begins by outlining Pablo's case, along with an introductory description of the brief intervention/MI theoretical approach to addressing problematic alcohol use. We also discuss the evidence base for these strategies. A description of how the case was conducted follows next, including discussion of screening, assessment measures, and intervention techniques. The chapter concludes with suggestions for further possible adaptations depending on patient variability in culture, cognitive status, and disability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Alcohol Rehabilitation
 *Brief Psychotherapy
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Geriatric Psychotherapy
 *Motivational Interviewing
 Aging
 Alcohol Abuse
 Drug Abuse
 Geropsychology
 Intervention

Source: PsycINFO

80. Treatment of late-life depression, anxiety, trauma, and substance abuse.

Citation: Treatment of late-life depression, anxiety, trauma, and substance abuse., 2015 (2015)

Author(s): Arean, Patricia A [Ed]

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the publicity materials) Working with older adults no longer means working exclusively with frail or disabled people. Older adults are healthier now on average than in decades past, but they still require specialized care. Mental health providers are seeing

a growing number of older patients in their practice and may have little experience in the best methods for working with them. To fill that gap, Patricia A. Arean assembled this volume of best practices in treating mental disorders in late life. It includes an overview of geropsychology and the training resources available to help clinicians develop the competencies they need to work with older adults. Chapters focus on evidence-based treatments for late-life depression, anxiety, trauma, and substance abuse disorders, including cognitive behavioral therapy, problem solving treatment, behavioral activation, interpersonal therapy, relaxation training, exposure therapy, substance abuse relapse prevention, and motivational interviewing. Detailed case examples in each chapter illustrate the interventions in action. Although mental disorders are not as common in later life as they are in younger populations, they can be disabling and costly. With the accumulation of evidence over the past twenty-five years, assumptions about whether older adults can benefit from psychotherapy have changed greatly. Not only is psychotherapy a more effective treatment option than medication for many older adults, the effects are as good as those seen in younger adults. This book will help mental health providers take advantage of the latest research and be more effective in their work with older adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Geropsychology](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[Aging](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Treatment](#)
[Best Practices](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Clinical features of patients with designer-drug-related disorder in Japan: A comparison with patients with methamphetamine- and hypnotic/anxiolytic-related disorders.

Citation: Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, May 2014, vol./is. 68/5(374-382), 1323-1316;1440-1819 (May 2014)

Author(s): Matsumoto, Toshihiko; Tachimori, Hisateru; Tanibuchi, Yuko; Takano, Ayumi; Wada, Kiyoshi

Correspondence Address: Matsumoto, Toshihiko: Department of Drug Dependence Research, National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, 4-1-1 Ogawa-Higashi, Kodaira, Tokyo, Japan, 187-8553, tmatsu@ncnp.go.jp

Institution: Department of Drug Dependence Research, National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, Japan; Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, Japan; Department of Psychiatry, Chiba Hospital, Chiba, Japan; Department of Drug Dependence Research, National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, Japan; Department of Drug Dependence Research, National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, Japan

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: The aim of this study was to clarify the clinical features of designer-drug-abusing patients through comparisons with methamphetamine-abusing patients and hypnotics/anxiolytics-abusing patients. Methods: Information on 126 designer-drug-abusing patients, 138 methamphetamine-abusing patients, and 87 hypnotics/anxiolytics-abusing patients was extracted from the 2012 database of 'The Nationwide Mental Hospital Survey on Drug-related Psychiatric Disorders' and the clinical variables of designer-drug-abusing patients compared with those of the other two groups. Results: Multivariate analysis indicated the following significant differences between designer-drug-abusing patients and the other two types of patients: designer-drug-abusing patients were younger, included more men, had higher education

and fewer relationships with antisocial groups, and included more patients meeting ICD-10 F1 sub-classification categories of 'Harmful use' and 'Psychotic disorders' than methamphetamine-abusing patients. Compared with hypnotics/anxiolytics-abusing patients, designer-drug-abusing patients were younger, included more men and more patients meeting criteria for 'Psychotic disorders', and more frequently cited 'peer pressure', 'unable to refuse', and 'seeking stimulation' as reasons for using the drug. Conclusion: The advent of designer drugs has created a new class of drug abuse, and abuse of designer drugs may carry a strong psychosis-inducing risk, exceeding that of methamphetamine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences-Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[Hypnotic Drugs](#)
[Methamphetamine](#)
[Tranquilizing Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences](#)

82. "Association of markers in the 3' region of the GluR5 kainate receptor subunit gene to alcohol dependence": Erratum.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2014, vol./is. 38/4(1193), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Kranzler, Henry R; Gelernter, Joel; Anton, Raymond F; Arias, Albert J; Herman, Aryeh; Zhao, Hongyu; Burian, Linda; Covault, Jonathan

Correspondence Address: Kranzler, Henry R.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US, 06030-2103, kranzler@psychiatry.uhc.edu

Institution: Alcohol Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; Division of Human Genetics, Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Alcohol Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; Alcohol Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Alcohol Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; Alcohol Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Association of markers in the 3' region of the GluR5 kainate receptor subunit gene to alcohol dependence" by Henry R. Kranzler, Joel Gelernter, Raymond F. Anton, Albert J. Arias, Aryeh Herman, Hongyu Zhao, Linda Burian and Jonathan Covault (Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2009[May], Vol 33[5], 925-930). In the original article, Table 2 contains an error in lines 11 and 12, where the alleles for rs2832407 (A vs. C) are reversed. The frequencies of the C allele should be 0.612, 0.668, 0.658, and 0.661 and the frequencies of the A allele should be 0.388, 0.340, 0.341, and 0.339. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2009-05440-017). Background: Glutamate neurotransmission plays an important role in a variety of alcohol-related phenomena, including alcohol self-administration by both animals and humans. Because the risk for alcohol dependence (AD) is genetically influenced, genes encoding glutamate receptors are candidates to contribute to the risk for AD. We examined the role of variation in the 3' region of GRIK1, the gene that encodes the GluR5 receptor subunit of the kainic acid glutamate receptor, on risk for AD. We focused specifically on this gene because topiramate, a glutamate modulator that binds to the

GluR5 subunit, has shown robust efficacy in the treatment of AD. Methods: We genotyped 7 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the 3'-half of GRIK1, which includes 3 differentially spliced exons, in a sample of EA control subjects (n = 507) and subjects with AD (n = 1,057). Results: We found nominally significant evidence of association to AD for 3 SNPs (rs2832407 in intron 9, rs2186305 in intron 17, and rs2832387 in the 3'UTR). Empirical p-value estimation revealed that only rs2832407 was significantly associated to phenotype (p = 0.043). Discussion: These findings provide support for the hypothesis that variation in the 3' portion of the gene encoding the GluR5 kainate receptor subunit contributes to the risk for AD. Further research is needed to ascertain whether this SNP is itself functional or whether the association reflects linkage disequilibrium with functional variation elsewhere in the gene and whether this SNP moderates topiramate's effects in the treatment of AD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Biological Markers](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

83. Alcohol-related interpretation bias in alcohol-dependent patients.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2014, vol./is. 38/4(1151-1159), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Woud, Marcella L; Pawelczak, Steffen; Rinck, Mike; Lindenmeyer, Johannes; Souren, Pierre; Wiers, Reinout W; Becker, Eni S

Correspondence Address: Woud, Marcella L.: Center for the Study and Treatment of Mental Health, Department of Psychology, Ruhr University Bochum, Massenbergrasse 9-13, Bochum, Germany, 44787, Marcella.Woud@rub.de

Institution: Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Salus Clinic Lindow, Berlin, Germany; Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Salus Clinic Lindow, Berlin, Germany; Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Addiction, Development and Psychopathology (ADAPT) Laboratory, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Models of addictive behaviors postulate that implicit alcohol-related memory associations and biased interpretation processes contribute to the development and maintenance of alcohol misuse and abuse. The present study examined whether alcohol-dependent patients (AP) show an alcohol-related interpretation bias. Second, the relationship between the interpretation bias and levels of harmful drinking was investigated. Methods: The sample included 125 clinically diagnosed AP and 69 clinically diagnosed control patients (CP) who had either a mood or an anxiety disorder. Participants completed a booklet containing 12 open-ended ambiguous scenarios. Seven scenarios were alcohol-relevant, and 5 were emotionally relevant, that is, panic- or depression-relevant. Participants were asked to read each scenario and to generate a continuation. In addition, the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT) and Beck Depression Inventory were administered. Results: Logistic multivariate multilevel analyses revealed that AP' probability of generating an alcohol-related continuation on all 3 scenario types was higher than that of CP. Moreover, alcohol-related interpretation biases were positively associated with levels of harmful drinking (i.e., AUDIT scores).

Conclusions: These findings are the first to show that AP show an alcohol-related interpretation bias, which generalizes to other ambiguous emotionally relevant contexts, and therefore advance our understanding of the role of implicit biased alcohol-related memory associations and interpretation processes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Drug Dependency
 *Major Depression
 Implicit Memory
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from Wiley in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

84. Mindfulness as a strategy for coping with cue-elicited cravings for alcohol: An experimental examination.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2014, vol./is. 38/4(1134-1142), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2014)
Author(s): Murphy, Cara M; MacKillop, James
Correspondence Address: MacKillop, James: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US, 30602-3013, jmackill@uga.edu
Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Background: Mindfulness has been identified as a promising strategy for managing cravings for alcohol and other drugs, but little controlled experimental research has directly studied whether this approach is effective. The current study systematically examined the effects of an acute mindfulness manipulation on craving for alcohol during prolonged exposure to alcohol cues. Methods: Heavy drinkers (N = 84, 50% male) underwent a prolonged alcohol cue exposure paradigm in a simulated bar environment and received either a mindfulness-based strategy, a distraction (DST)-based strategy (active control), or no strategy (passive control) to cope with alcohol cravings and discomfort associated with craving. Results: No baseline differences were present between conditions. Manipulation checks revealed that participants in the 2 active conditions reported using the recommended strategies. Across groups, the initial exposure to alcohol cues was associated with significant increases in craving, urge distress, and heart rate. Mixed analyses of variance on these indices following the experimental manipulation revealed significant differences based on condition over the course of the bar laboratory protocol. The DST strategy was significantly more effective at acutely reducing craving and urge distress than the other 2 conditions, which did not significantly differ from each other. Conclusions: Contrary to our prediction, these findings suggest that an acute DSTstrategy is beneficial for coping with alcohol cravings. The potential importance of protracted mindfulness training to detect significant effects on in vivo craving, additional implications, and methodological considerations are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Coping Behavior
 *Mindfulness
 *Chemical Exposure
 Craving
 Cues
Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

85. Gray matter volume in left rostral middle frontal and left cerebellar cortices predicts frontal executive performance in alcoholic subjects.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2014, vol./is. 38/4(1126-1133), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Nakamura-Palacios, Ester M; Souza, Rodrigo S. M; Zago-Gomes, Maria P; de Melo, Adriana M. F; Braga, Flavia S; Kubo, Tadeu T. A; Gasparetto, Emerson L

Correspondence Address: Nakamura-Palacios, Ester M.: Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Ciencias Fisiologicas, Centro de Ciencias da Saude, Universidade Federal do Espirito Santo, Av. Marechal Campos, 1468, ES, Vitoria, Brazil, 29.047-105, emnpalacios@gmail.com

Institution: Laboratory of Cognitive Sciences and Neuropsychopharmacology, Department of Physiological Sciences, Health Science Center, Federal University of Espirito Santo, Vitoria, Brazil; Department of Internal Medicine, Health Science Center, Federal University of Espirito Santo, Vitoria, Brazil; Department of Internal Medicine, Health Science Center, Federal University of Espirito Santo, Vitoria, Brazil; Department of Internal Medicine, Health Science Center, Federal University of Espirito Santo, Vitoria, Brazil; Department of Internal Medicine, Health Science Center, Federal University of Espirito Santo, Vitoria, Brazil; Department of Internal Medicine, Health Science Center, Federal University of Espirito Santo, Vitoria, Brazil; Department of Radiology, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Vitoria, Brazil; Department of Radiology, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Vitoria, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcoholic subjects manifest important deficits in frontal executive function, yet maintain cognitive mental status within normal range. Methods: This study searched for volumetric measurements of segmented brain structures obtained from magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) that would predict executive functions and cognitive mental status in alcoholic subjects. The frontal assessment battery (FAB) and the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) were applied to alcoholic subjects who underwent MRI. Cortical and subcortical segmentation and corrections were performed using FreeSurfer. Multiple linear regressions analyses having volumetric measures of segmented brain structures as predictors for FAB or MMSE scores as dependent measures were conducted. Sixty alcoholic subjects, 52 males, mean age of 47.2 + SD 10.4 years, with heavy use of alcohol (mean 284.4 + SD 275.9 g of alcohol/d) over a long time (mean 32.4 + SD 11.1 years), showed FAB 11.1 + SD 3.2 and MMSE of 25.2 + SD 4.1. Results: Multiple regression analyses having left and right side of each segment as predictors showed that gray matter volumes of rostral middle frontal cortex and cerebellar cortex ($p < 0.001$), in which only the left side of these structures showed significant partial effects in the full model ($p < 0.05$), showed to predict FAB performance. They were even more predictive when considered together ($p < 0.001$), in which both left rostral middle frontal cortex ($p < 0.05$) and left cerebellar cortex ($p < 0.01$) predictors had significant partial effects in the full model. None of brain structures was predictive of MMSE performance. Conclusions: We have concluded that volumetric measurements of left rostral middle frontal and cerebellar cortices seem to be able to predict the frontal executive performance but not the cognitive mental status in alcoholic subjects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cerebellum](#)
[*Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Executive Function](#)
[Cognition](#)
[Gray Matter](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

86. The place of additional individual psychotherapy in the treatment of alcoholism: A randomized controlled study in nonresponders to anticraving medication-Results of the PREDICT study.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2014, vol./is. 38/4(1118-1125), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Berner, Michael M; Wahl, Sonja; Brueck, Rigo; Frick, Katrin; Smolka, Robert; Haug, Monika; Hoffmann, Sabine; Reinhard, Iris; Lemenager, Tagrid; Gann, Horst; Batra, Anil; Mann, Karl; PREDICT Study Group

Correspondence Address: Berner, Michael M.: Rhine-Jura Hospital for Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, Schneckenhalde 13, Bad Sackingen, Germany, 79713, prof.m.berner@rhein-jura-klinik.de

Corporate/Institutional Author: PREDICT Study Group

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Freiburg University Medical Center, Freiburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Freiburg University Medical Center, Freiburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Freiburg University Medical Center, Freiburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Freiburg University Medical Center, Freiburg, Germany; Tubingen University Hospital, Hospital for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Tubingen, Germany; Tubingen University Hospital, Hospital for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Tubingen, Germany; Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany; Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany; Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Freiburg University Medical Center, Freiburg, Germany; Tubingen University Hospital, Hospital for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Tubingen, Germany; Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Goal of the presented study is to evaluate whether alcohol-dependent patients given additional individual psychotherapy after a heavy relapse during pharmacotherapy remain abstinent for longer than those who continue with pharmacotherapy alone. Methods: In a randomized, multicenter study, 109 alcohol-dependent patients who had suffered a heavy relapse either while receiving anticraving medication or placebo were randomized into 2 groups. One group received medication, medical management, and additional individual, disorder-specific, cognitive-behavioral psychotherapy, while the control group received medication and medical management only. Main outcome was defined as days until first heavy relapse. Results: Fifty-four patients were randomized to the psychotherapy group, 55 to the control group. Intention-to-treat and completer analyses found no differences between groups, whereas as-treated analyses (patients who actually received psychotherapy compared with those who did not) found a significant effect of psychotherapy. Conclusions: Our data indicate that patients that are willing to attend psychotherapy benefit from receiving psychotherapy in addition to pharmacotherapy. We suggest that it may be beneficial to consider patients' preferences concerning psychotherapy at an earlier stage during treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Clinical Trials](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Individual Psychotherapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

87. Impact of interventions targeting unhealthy alcohol use in Kenya on HIV transmission and AIDS-related deaths.

Citation: *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, April 2014, vol./is. 38/4(1059-1067), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Braithwaite, R. Scott; Nucifora, Kimberly A; Kessler, Jason; Toohey, Christopher; Mentor, Sherry M; Uhler, Lauren M; Roberts, Mark S; Bryant, Kendall

Correspondence Address: Braithwaite, R. Scott: Department of Population Health, NYU School of Medicine, 550 First Avenue, VZ30 6th floor, 615, New York, NY, US, 10016, scott.braithwaite@nyumc.org

Institution: Department of Population Health, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Population Health, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Population Health, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Population Health, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Population Health, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Population Health, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Health Policy and Management, University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Public Health, Pittsburgh, PA, US; National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: HIV remains a major cause of preventable morbidity and mortality in Kenya. The effects of behaviors that accompany unhealthy alcohol consumption are a pervasive risk factor for HIV transmission and progression. Our objective was to estimate the portion of HIV infections attributable to unhealthy alcohol use and to evaluate the impact of hypothetical interventions directed at unhealthy alcohol use on HIV infections and deaths. Methods: We estimated outcomes over a time horizon of 20 years using a computer simulation of the Kenyan population. This computer simulation integrates a compartmental model of HIV transmission with a mechanistic model of HIV progression that was previously validated in sub-Saharan Africa. Integration of the transmission and progression models allows simultaneous consideration of alcohol's effects on HIV transmission and progression (e.g., lowering antiretroviral adherence may increase transmission risk by elevating viral load, and may simultaneously increase progression by increasing the likelihood of AIDS). The simulation considers important aspects of heterogeneous sexual mixing patterns, including assortativeness of partners by age and activity level, age-discordant relationships, and high activity subgroups. Outcomes included number of new HIV infections, number of AIDS deaths, and infectivity (number of new infections per infected person per year). Results: Our model estimated that the effects of behaviors accompanying unhealthy alcohol consumption are responsible for 13.0% of new HIV infections in Kenya. An alcohol intervention with effectiveness similar to that observed in a published randomized controlled trial of a cognitive-behavioral therapy-based intervention in Kenya (45% reduction in unhealthy alcohol consumption) could prevent nearly half of these infections, reducing their number by 69,858 and reducing AIDS deaths by 17,824 over 20 years. Estimates were sensitive to assumptions with respect to the magnitude of alcohol's underlying effects on condom use, antiretroviral therapy adherence, and sexually transmitted infection prevalence. Conclusions: A substantial number of new HIV infections in Kenya are attributable to unhealthy alcohol use. An alcohol intervention with the effectiveness observed in a published randomized controlled trial has the potential to reduce infections over 20 years by nearly 5% and avert nearly 18,000 deaths related to HIV. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited and is not used for commercial purposes.; HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Disease Transmission](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Morbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

88. Flushing response modifies the association of alcohol consumption with markers of glucose metabolism in Japanese men and women.

Citation: *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, April 2014, vol./is. 38/4(1042-1048), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Kuwahara, Keisuke; Kochi, Takeshi; Nanri, Akiko; Tsuruoka, Hiroko; Kurotani, Kayo; Pham, Ngoc Minh; Akter, Shamima; Kabe, Isamu; Mizoue, Tetsuya

Correspondence Address: Kuwahara, Keisuke: Department of Epidemiology and Prevention, Center for Clinical Sciences, National Center for Global Health and Medicine, 1-21-1 Toyama, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan, 162-8655, kuwahara@ri.ncgm.go.jp

Institution: Department of Epidemiology and Prevention, Center for Clinical Sciences, National Center for Global Health and Medicine, Tokyo, Japan; Furukawa Electric Corporation, Tokyo, Japan; Department of Epidemiology and Prevention, Center for Clinical Sciences, National Center for Global Health and Medicine, Tokyo, Japan; Furukawa Electric Corporation, Tokyo, Japan; Department of Epidemiology and Prevention, Center for Clinical Sciences, National Center for Global Health and Medicine, Tokyo, Japan; Department of Epidemiology and Prevention, Center for Clinical Sciences, National Center for Global Health and Medicine, Tokyo, Japan; Department of Epidemiology and Prevention, Center for Clinical Sciences, National Center for Global Health and Medicine, Tokyo, Japan; Furukawa Electric Corporation, Tokyo, Japan; Department of Epidemiology and Prevention, Center for Clinical Sciences, National Center for Global Health and Medicine, Tokyo, Japan

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Influences of alcohol use on glucose metabolism may depend on alcohol flushing response. We investigated the effect of alcohol flushing response on the associations between alcohol consumption and markers of glucose metabolism in Japanese men and women. Methods: The subjects were 979 employees (885 men and 94 women), aged 18 to 69 years, of a manufacturing company in Japan. Flushing response and alcohol consumption were determined using a self-administered questionnaire. Homeostasis model assessment-insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) and homeostasis model assessment for β -cell function (HOMA- β) were computed using fasting plasma glucose and insulin. For each group of flushers and nonflushers, multiple regression analysis was used to estimate means of fasting plasma glucose, hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), and HOMAs for each category of alcohol consumption, with adjustments for potential confounders. Results: In flushers, alcohol consumption was associated with HbA1c levels in a U-shaped manner, with the lowest HbA1c levels being observed at an alcohol consumption level of 23.0 to < 34.5 g ethanol/d (p for quadratic trend = 0.002). In nonflushers, alcohol consumption was linearly and inversely associated with HbA1c levels (p for linear trend = 0.001). Decreases in HbA1c were more evident among flushers compared with nonflushers at moderate alcohol consumption levels (p for interaction = 0.049). An increase of fasting glucose associated with highest alcohol consumption was observed in both flushers and nonflushers. A statistically significant decrease in HOMA-IR with increasing alcohol consumption was observed in flushers (p for trend = 0.007), whereas HOMA-IR levels slightly decreased at higher alcohol consumption in nonflushers. HOMA- β similarly decreased with increasing alcohol consumption in both flushers and nonflushers (both p for trend < 0.001). Conclusions: The results suggest that

the alcohol flushing response may improve glucose metabolism and insulin resistance at moderate alcohol use levels in apparently healthy Japanese adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Glucose Metabolism](#)
[*Insulin](#)
[Hemoglobin](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

89. Prevalence of alcoholic liver disease and its association with socioeconomic status in North-Eastern China.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2014, vol./is. 38/4(1035-1041), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Wang, Haixia; Ma, Lixian; Yin, Qiling; Zhang, Xiaowei; Zhang, Cuiqin

Correspondence Address: Ma, Lixian: Department of Infectious Diseases, Qilu Hospital, Shandong University, Shandong Province, Jinan, China, 250012, lxmasdu@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Infectious Diseases, Qilu Hospital, Shandong University, Jinan, China; Department of Infectious Diseases, Qilu Hospital, Shandong University, Jinan, China; Affiliated Hospital, Taishan Medical University, Taian, China; Affiliated Hospital, Taishan Medical University, Taian, China; Affiliated Hospital, Taishan Medical University, Taian, China

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol consumption has substantially increased in China during the last 3 decades. Socioeconomic status (SES) most likely influences the development of alcoholic liver disease (ALD) in Chinese people who excessively consume alcohol. At the present time, however, little information is available in this field. The objectives of this study were to investigate the population-based prevalence of ALD and to identify the correlation of socioeconomics with the development of ALD. Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted in 8,186 individuals who resided in Shandong Province and were over 18 years old in 2011 using a randomized multistage clustered sampling approach. Among these subjects, 7,295 (89.12%) were interviewed. Questionnaires covered demographic characteristic, medical history, current medication, and health-relevant behavior, particularly alcohol consumption, dietary habit, and physical activity. Anthropometric measurements, biochemical tests, and abdominal ultrasonography were also performed. Results: Among the 7,295 subjects, 624 (8.55%) were diagnosed with ALD. The prevalence rate was significantly higher in males than in females (15.76% in males vs. 1.42% in females, $p < 0.05$). In this population, the risk of ALD was highest in the 40- to 49-year-old group. The incidence of ALD was highest in individuals who had a high level of occupation. Individuals who had received a low level of education had the highest incidence of ALD. Subjects with a low family income were more likely to have ALD than did those with an abundant family income. Currently, unmarried individuals had a higher incidence of ALD in the overall population. Conclusions: ALD is prevalent in north-eastern China. SES correlates with the development of ALD. Socioeconomic risk factors for ALD in north-eastern China include male gender, middle age, currently unmarried, low level of education, low family income, and high level of occupation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Liver Disorders](#)

*Risk Factors
 *Socioeconomic Status
 Epidemiology

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

90. Hypertension associated with alcohol consumption based on the facial flushing reaction to drinking.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2014, vol./is. 38/4(1020-1025), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Jung, Jin-Gyu; Kim, Jong-Sung; Kim, Young-Seok; Oh, Mi-Kyeong; Yoon, Seok-Joon

Correspondence Address: Kim, Jong-Sung: Department of Family Medicine, Chungnam National University Hospital, 33Munhwa-ro, Jung-gu, Daejeon, Korea, 301 721, jskim@cnuh.co.kr

Institution: Department of Family Medicine, Research Institute for Medical Sciences, School of Medicine, Chungnam National University, Daejeon, Korea; Department of Family Medicine, Research Institute for Medical Sciences, School of Medicine, Chungnam National University, Daejeon, Korea; Department of Family Medicine, Research Institute for Medical Sciences, School of Medicine, Chungnam National University, Daejeon, Korea; Department of Family Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Ulsan, Gangneung Asan Hospital, Gangneung, Korea; Department of Family Medicine, Research Institute for Medical Sciences, School of Medicine, Chungnam National University, Daejeon, Korea

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol is a risk factor for hypertension. Facial flushing after drinking is a typical symptom of high alcohol sensitivity. This study assessed the role of the facial flushing response in the relationship between alcohol consumption and hypertension. Methods: The subjects were 1,763 men (288 nondrinkers, 527 flushing drinkers, 948 nonflushing drinkers) who had received a health checkup. Data were collected from the subjects' medical records. The risk of hypertension related to weekly drinking amount in nonflushers and flushers was analyzed and compared with that in nondrinkers. Results: After adjusting for age, body mass index, exercise status, and smoking status, the risk of hypertension was significantly increased when flushers consumed more than 4 drinks per week (more than 4 and up to 8 drinks: odds ratio [OR] = 2.23; above 8 drinks: OR = 2.35). In contrast, in nonflushers, the risk was increased with alcohol consumption of more than 8 drinks (OR = 1.61) per week. The OR (flushers/nonflushers) for hypertension was also increased: more than 4 and up to 8 drinks, 2.27 and above 8 drinks, 1.52. Conclusions: These findings suggest that hypertension associated with alcohol consumption has a lower threshold value and higher risk in flushers than in nonflushers. Clinicians should consider evaluating patients' flushing response as well as drinking amount in a daily practice for health promotion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Facial Expressions
 *Health Promotion
 *Hypertension
 *Risk Factors
 Body Weight

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

91. Comorbidities, confounders, and the white matter transcriptome in chronic alcoholism.

- Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2014, vol./is. 38/4(994-1001), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Sutherland, Greg T; Sheedy, Donna; Sheahan, Pam J; Kaplan, Warren; Kril, Jillian J
- Correspondence Address:** Sutherland, Greg T.: Discipline of Pathology, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, DO6, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2006, g.sutherland@sydney.edu.au
- Institution:** Discipline of Pathology, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Discipline of Pathology, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Discipline of Pathology, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Centre for Clinical Genomics, Garvan Institute of Medical Research, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Discipline of Pathology, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Alcohol abuse is the world's third leading cause of disease and disability, and one potential sequel of chronic abuse is alcohol-related brain damage (ARBD). This clinically manifests as cognitive dysfunction and pathologically as atrophy of white matter (WM) in particular. The mechanism linking chronic alcohol intoxication with ARBD remains largely unknown but it is also complicated by common comorbidities such as liver damage and nutritional deficiencies. Liver cirrhosis, in particular, often leads to hepatic encephalopathy (HE), a primary glial disease. Methods: In a novel transcriptomic study, we targeted the WM only of chronic alcoholics in an attempt to tease apart the pathogenesis of ARBD. Specifically, in alcoholics with and without HE, we explored both the prefrontal and primary motor cortices, 2 regions that experience differential levels of neuronal loss. Results: Our results suggest that HE, along with 2 confounders, gray matter contamination, and low RNA quality are major drivers of gene expression in ARBD. All 3 exceeded the effects of alcohol itself. In particular, low-quality RNA samples were characterized by an up-regulation of translation machinery, while HE was associated with a down-regulation of mitochondrial energy metabolism pathways. Conclusions: The findings in HE alcoholics are consistent with the metabolic acidosis seen in this condition. In contrast non-HE alcoholics had widespread but only subtle changes in gene expression in their WM. Notwithstanding the latter result, this study demonstrates that significant confounders in transcriptomic studies of human postmortem brain tissue can be identified, quantified, and "removed" to reveal disease-specific signals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** *Alcoholism
*Brain Damage
*Comorbidity
*Gene Expression
*White Matter
Encephalopathies
Ribonucleic Acid
Gray Matter
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*
- 92. Gamma-aminobutyric acid system genes-No evidence for a role in alcohol use and abuse in a community-based sample.**
- Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2014, vol./is. 38/4(938-947), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Irons, Daniel E; Iacono, William G; Oetting, William S; Kirkpatrick, Robert M; Vrieze, Scott I; Miller, Michael B; McGue, Matt

Correspondence Address: Irons, Daniel E.: Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, 75 East River Rd., Minneapolis, MN, US, 55455, iron0012@umn.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology, College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Biostatistics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: While twin and adoption studies point to substantial genetic influence upon alcohol use, dependence, and other alcohol-related phenotypes, few of the genes underlying variation in these phenotypes have been identified. Markers in genes related to GABAergic activity—a system integral to many of alcohol's biological effects—have been implicated in alcohol use and alcohol-related psychopathology in linkage and association studies. Methods: Using multiple methods, we conducted a comprehensive examination of the effects of markers in -aminobutyric acid (GABA) system genes in a community-based sample of 7,224 individuals assessed in early and middle adulthood. In addition to testing the effect of individual single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) markers on alcohol-related phenotypes, we computed a polygenic score reflecting the aggregated effects of multiple GABA system SNPs. We also estimated the variance in alcohol-related phenotypes attributable to all GABA system markers considered simultaneously and conducted gene-based association tests. Results: No method produced results indicative of an effect of GABA system variants on measures of alcohol use or misuse. Conclusions: These results reflect alcohol-related behaviors in a population-representative sample, many of whom are still in adolescence, and in which the incidence of heavy drinking and alcohol-related symptomatology are relatively low. Contrasted with existing studies of the association between alcohol use and GABA system genes, our results suggest that the relationship may be limited to particular contexts, such as when accompanied by polysubstance abuse or a familial history of alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Genes](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Twins](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

93. Ventral medial prefrontal cortex inactivation impairs impulse control but does not affect delay-discounting in rats.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, May 2014, vol./is. 264/(230-239), 0166-4328 (May 1, 2014)

Author(s): Feja, Malte; Koch, Michael

Correspondence Address: Feja, Malte: Department of Neuropharmacology, Brain Research Institute, Center for Cognitive Sciences, University of Bremen, PO Box 330440, Bremen, Germany, 28359, malte.feja@gmx.de

Institution: Department of Neuropharmacology, Brain Research Institute, Center for Cognitive Sciences, University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany; Department of Neuropharmacology,

Brain Research Institute, Center for Cognitive Sciences, University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany

Language:

English

Abstract:

Maladaptive levels of impulsivity are found in several neuropsychiatric disorders, such as ADHD, addiction, aggression and schizophrenia. Intolerance to delay-of-gratification, or delay-discounting, and deficits in impulse control are dissociable forms of impulsivity top-down controlled by the prefrontal cortex, with the ventral medial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC) suggested to be critically involved. The present study used transient inactivation of the rats' vmPFC via bilateral microinfusion of the GABAA receptor agonist muscimol (0.05, 0.5g/0.3l) to analyse its relevance for impulse control in a 5-choice serial reaction time task (5-CSRTT) and delay-discounting in a Skinner box. Intra-vmPFC injection of low-dose muscimol impaired impulse control indicated by enhanced premature responding in the 5-CSRTT, while flattening the delay-dependent shift in the preference of the large reward in the delay-discounting task. Likewise, high-dose muscimol did not affect delay-discounting, though raising the rate of omissions. On the contrary, 5-CSRTT performance was characterised by deficits in impulse and attentional control. These data support the behavioural distinction of delay-discounting and impulse control on the level of the vmPFC in rats. Reversible inactivation with muscimol revealed an obvious implication of the vmPFC in the modulation of impulse control in the 5-CSRTT. By contrast, delay-discounting processes seem to be regulated by other neuronal pathways, with the vmPFC playing, if at all, a minor role. (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:

[*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid Agonists](#)
[*Muscimol](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Reaction Time](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Rats](#)
[Delay Discounting](#)

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

94. Exploratory behavior and withdrawal signs in Crayfish: Chronic central morphine injections and termination effects.

Citation:

Behavioural Brain Research, May 2014, vol./is. 264/(181-187), 0166-4328 (May 1, 2014)

Author(s):

Imeh-Nathaniel, Adebobola; Okon, Marvin; Huber, Robert; Nathaniel, Thomas I

Correspondence Address:

Nathaniel, Thomas I.: University of South Carolina School of Medicine-Greenville, HSEB, 607 Grove Road, Greenville, SC, US, 29605, tinathaniel@gmail.com

Institution:

Department of Biology, North Greenville University, Tigerville, SC, US; Department of Medicine, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria; Department of Biological Sciences, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH, US; University of South Carolina School of Medicine, Greenville, SC, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Functional and evolutionary conservation of neural circuits of reward seeking >is a symbol of survival. It is found in most animals from insects to humans. Exploration is a component of a wide range of drug-elicited behaviors that reflects an appetitive motivational state when animals seek natural rewards such as food, water, and shelter for survival. Not only does the characterization of exploratory behaviors indicate the specific components of appetitive motor patterns, it also reveals how exploratory behavioral

patterns are implemented via increased incentive salience of environmental stimuli. The current work demonstrates that novel stimuli appear to directly augment exploration in crayfish, while injections of morphine directly into the brain of crayfish enhanced robust arousal resulting in increased locomotion and exploration of the environment. Elimination of morphine suppressed exploratory motor patterns. Crayfish displayed atypical behavioral changes evident of withdrawal-like states when saline is injected into the brain. With proven evidence of rewarding to the exposure to mammalian drugs of abuse, modularly organized and experimentally accessible nervous system makes crayfish exceptionally suitable for characterizing the central workings of addiction at its key behavioral and neuroanatomic locations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crayfish](#)
[*Exploratory Behavior](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[Motor Processes](#)

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

95. Basal activity level in mice predicts the initial and sensitized locomotor response to nicotine only in high responders.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, May 2014, vol./is. 264/(143-150), 0166-4328 (May 1, 2014)

Author(s): Bernardi, Rick E; Spanagel, Rainer

Correspondence Address: Bernardi, Rick E.: Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, J5, Mannheim, Germany, 68159, rick.bernardi@zi-mannheim.de

Institution: Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany; Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Not all humans become addicted to drugs of abuse following casual use. Thus, it is important to identify factors that may contribute to subsequent drug responding. Previous studies have identified characteristics such as novelty-seeking, impulsivity, and anxiety as factors involved in the progression to drug dependence. The current experiment investigated basal locomotor activity in C57Bl/6N mice as a potential predictor of subsequent nicotine responses. We examined the ability of differences in basal locomotor activity to predict the acute and sensitized response to nicotine, as well as nicotine conditioned reinforcement. A median split was used to distinguish between low and high responders with regard to basal locomotor activity in mice. We then measured the acute response to nicotine (0.5mg/kg IP) in these mice, followed by measures of conditioned place preference (CPP; 0.5mg/kg IP) and locomotor sensitization (0.5mg/kg IP), to determine whether basal locomotion is predictive of subsequent responding to nicotine. High, but not low, basal activity was found to be a predictor of both the acute and sensitized response to nicotine. Interestingly, only mice classified as having low basal activity demonstrated a significant CPP, suggesting that pre-exposure to nicotine differentially affects conditioned reinforcement on the basis of initial activity level. Basal locomotor activity may be an efficient measure of subsequent locomotor responding to nicotine, but only in animals classified as having high basal activity. However, animals with low basal locomotor activity may be more susceptible to the reinforcing properties of nicotine. (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: [*Animal Locomotion](#)
[*Mice](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)

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

96. Forced swim stress but not exogenous corticosterone could induce the reinstatement of extinguished morphine conditioned place preference in rats: Involvement of glucocorticoid receptors in the basolateral amygdala.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, May 2014, vol./is. 264/(43-50), 0166-4328 (May 1, 2014)

Author(s): Karimi, Sara; Attarzadeh-Yazdi, Ghassem; Yazdi-Ravandi, Saeid; Hesam, Soghra; Azizi, Pegah; Razavi, Yasaman; Haghparast, Abbas

Correspondence Address: Haghparast, Abbas: Neuroscience Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, P.O. Box 19615-1178, Tehran, Iran, Haghparast@yahoo.com

Institution: Molecular Medicine Research Centre, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran; Molecular Medicine Research Centre, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran; Neuroscience Research Center, Faculty of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Neuroscience Research Center, Faculty of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Neuroscience Research Center, Faculty of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Neurobiology Research Center, Faculty of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Neuroscience Research Center, Faculty of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Language: English

Abstract: Addiction is a common psychiatric disease and stress has an important role in the drug seeking and relapse behaviors. The involvement of basolateral amygdala (BLA) in the effects of stress on reward pathway is discussed in several studies. In this study, we tried to find out the involvement of glucocorticoid receptors (GRs) in the BLA in stress-induced reinstatement of extinguished morphine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP) in rats. The CPP paradigm was done in adult male Wistar rats weighing 220-320g, and conditioning score and locomotor activity were recorded by Ethovision software. Animals received effective dose of morphine (5mg/kg) daily, during the 3-day conditioning phase. In extinction phase, rats were put in the CPP box for 30min a day for 8 days. After extinction, animals were injected by corticosterone (10m/kg) or exposed to forced swim stress (FSS) 10min before subcutaneous administration of ineffective dose of morphine (0.5mg/kg) in order to reinstate the extinguished morphine-CPP. To block the glucocorticoid receptors in the BLA, after stereotaxic surgery and placing two cannulae in this area bilaterally, animals received GR antagonist mifepristone (RU38486; 0.3, 3 and 30ng/0.3l DMSO per side) prior to exposure to FSS then each animal received ineffective dose of morphine (0.5mg/kg) as drug-induced reinstatement. The results revealed that physical stress (FSS) but not exogenous corticosterone can significantly induce reinstatement of extinguished morphine-CPP, and intra-BLA mifepristone prevents the stress-induced reinstatement. It can be proposed that stress partially exerts its effect on the reward pathway via glucocorticoid receptors in the BLA. (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: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Glucocorticoids](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)

Corticosterone
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

97. Adherence monitoring with chronic opioid therapy for persistent pain: A biopsychosocial-spiritual approach to mitigate risk.

Citation: Pain Management Nursing, March 2014, vol./is. 15/1(391-405), 1524-9042 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Matteliano, Deborah; St. Marie, Barbara J; Oliver, June; Coggins, Candace

Correspondence Address: Matteliano, Deborah: Pain Management Rehabilitation Center, 235 North St., Buffalo, NY, US, 14201, debmatt2@gmail.com

Institution: School of Nursing, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY, US; College of Nursing, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US; Swedish Covenant Hospital, Chicago, IL, US; Hospice Care of the Low Country, Coastal Pain and Spine Center, Bluffton, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Opioids represent a mainstay in the pharmacologic management of persistent pain. Although these drugs are intended to support improved comfort and function, the inherent risk of abuse or addiction must be considered in the delivery of care. The experience of living with persistent pain often includes depression, fear, loss, and anxiety, leading to feelings of hopelessness, helplessness, and spiritual crisis. Collectively, these factors represent an increased risk for all patients, particularly those with a history of substance abuse or addiction. This companion article to the American Society for Pain Management Nursing "Position Statement on Pain Management in Patients with Substance Use Disorders" (2012) focuses on the intersection of persistent pain, substance use disorder (SUD), and chronic opioid therapy and the clinical implications of monitoring adherence with safe use of opioids for those with persistent pain. This paper presents an approach to the comprehensive assessment of persons with persistent pain when receiving opioid therapy by presenting an expansion of the biopsychosocial model to include spiritual factors associated with pain and SUD, thus formulating a biopsychosocial-spiritual approach to mitigate risk. Key principles are provided for adherence monitoring using the biopsychosocial-spiritual assessment model developed by the authors as a means of promoting sensitive and respectful care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The American Society for Pain Management Nursing; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pain](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Monitoring](#)

Source: PsycINFO

98. Nursing attitudes toward patients with substance use disorders in pain.

Citation: Pain Management Nursing, March 2014, vol./is. 15/1(165-175), 1524-9042 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Morgan, Betty D

Correspondence Address: Morgan, Betty D.: Department of Nursing, School of Health and Environment, University of Massachusetts, 3 Solomont Way, Suite 2, Lowell, MA, US, 01854, betty_morgan@uml.edu

Institution: Department of Nursing, School of Health and Environment, University of Massachusetts, Lowell, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The problem of inadequate pain management in hospitals is well documented. Patients who have substance use disorders (SUD) have many medical problems and are often in pain as a result of these problems. Nurses often lack knowledge of appropriate treatment of both pain and SUD, and have been identified as having negative attitudes toward patients with SUD. The negative attitudes may affect the quality of care delivered to patients with problems of pain and SUD. The purpose of this study was to identify and explore nurses' attitudes toward hospitalized patients with SUD who are in pain, to expand the knowledge about nurses' attitudes and interactions with patients with SUD in pain, and to generate theory that will contribute to a greater understanding of the problem. Grounded theory methodology was used to interview hospital-based nurses who work with patients with SUD who are in pain. Individual interviews, using a semistructured interview guide, were conducted with 14 nurses who worked with this population. Additionally, an expert addictions nurse was interviewed at the end of the study to validate the findings. Interviews were analyzed and coded with the use of grounded theory concepts. A model illustrating the categories and their relationships was developed based on the theory generated as a result of the study. The implications for nursing practice, education, research, and policy are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The American Society for Pain Management Nursing; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Grounded Theory](#)
[*Hospitalized Patients](#)
[*Pain Management](#)
[*Quality of Care](#)
[Health Personnel Attitudes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

99. Attachment, neuropeptides, and autonomic regulation: A vagal shift hypothesis.

Citation: Neurobiology and treatment of traumatic dissociation: Toward an embodied self, 2014(105-129) (2014)

Author(s): Lanius, Ulrich F

Institution: Private Practice, West Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The roles of opioids, oxytocin, and vasopressin are clearly complex. Reviewing the literature, it seems clear that the release of both oxytocin and vasopressin is clearly under opioidergic control. Oxytocin and vasopressin have a quite opposite effect on their own, where oxytocin appears to allow bonding and facilitates the relational. In part, this is facilitated by increasing trust and decreasing physiological arousal. Interestingly enough, oxytocin has amnesic effects, similar to opioids. Moreover, both opioids and oxytocin have been related not only to attachment and bonding but also to the placebo response. Moreover, at least one study suggests that oxytocin may facilitate opioid release, thus not only allowing for experiencing the rewarding effects of social relationships but also allowing for a potentially seamless transition from ventral vagal activation to dorsal vagal activation, if the need for social engagement remains unmet. At the same time, the release of oxytocin reduces the development of tolerance to opioids, allowing the pleasurable experience of the release of opioids without the cost of tolerance and decreasing potency over time, thus ensuring the ongoing functioning of the reward system. Ultimately, this may be the legacy of secure attachment, protecting the organism from the untoward effects of stress and decreasing the likelihood of addictions and similar behaviors. Vasopressin, on the other hand, appears to have some anti-amnesic effects as well as being involved in defensive behavior that include both avoidance and aggression, thus allowing the mounting of active responses to allow the safety of the organism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Neuropeptides](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Oxytocin](#)
[*Vasopressin](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Attachment Behavior](#)
[Autonomic Nervous System](#)
[Social Interaction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

100. Does substance abuse contribute to further risk of falls in dementia.

Citation: Aging, Neuropsychology, and Cognition, May 2014, vol./is. 21/3(317-324), 1382-5585;1744-4128 (May 2014)

Author(s): Eshkoo, Sima Ataollahi; Hamid, Tengku Aizan; Nudin, Siti Sa'adiyah Hassan; Mun, Chan Yoke

Correspondence Address: Hamid, Tengku Aizan: Institute of Gerontology, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia, aizan@putra.upm.edu.my

Institution: Institute of Gerontology, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia; Institute of Gerontology, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia; Institute for Behavioral Research, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Institute of Gerontology, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia

Language: English

Abstract: This study aimed to predict the risk of falls by focusing on substance abuse in the elderly with dementia. Our national cross-sectional survey included 1210 elderly Malaysian demented subjects. The study identified the effects of age, ethnicity, sex differences, marital status, educational level, and substance abuse on the likelihood of falls in the elderly with dementia. The multivariate logistic regression model was used to analyze data collected from samples. The prevalence of falls was about 17% among subjects and significantly increased with age ($p = .006$). Furthermore, the results showed that age ($OR = 1.03$), ethnicity ($OR = 1.69$), substance abuse ($OR = 1.68$), and female sex ($OR = 1.45$) significantly enhanced the risk of falls in respondents ($p < .05$). Educational level and marital status had no significant effects on the likelihood of falls ($p > .05$). However, the findings provided evidence of an additional effect of substance abuse on further risk of falls in older adults with dementia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dementia](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Falls](#)
[*Health](#)
[Age Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. The neurobiology of meditation and mindfulness.

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Author(s): Esch, Tobias

Correspondence Address: Esch, Tobias: Division of Integrative Health Promotion, Healthy University, Coburg University of Applied Sciences, Friedrich-Streib-Str. 2, Coburg, Germany, D-96450, tesch@bidmc.harvard.edu

Institution:	Division of Integrative Health Promotion, Healthy University, Coburg University of Applied Sciences, Coburg, Germany
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>(from the chapter) Neurobiological effects of meditation and mindfulness can be detected in the brain as functional and also structural alterations in grey and white matter, particularly in areas related to attention and memory, interoception and sensory processing, or self- and auto-regulation (including control of stress and emotions). On the molecular level, dopamine and melatonin are found to increase, serotonin activity is modulated, and Cortisol as well as norepinephrine have been proven to decrease. These findings are reflected in functional and structural changes documented by imaging techniques such as fMRI or EEG. They may be relevant for medicine and health care, especially with reference to therapeutic strategies for behavior change and life-style modification, or in association with stress regulation and the treatment of addiction. Neuronal mechanisms of mindfulness can be divided into four areas: Attention regulation, body awareness, emotion regulation and self-perception. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)</p>
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