

Search Results

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Search History

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2. PsycINFO; addict*.ti,ab; 25722 results.
3. PsycINFO; 1 OR 2; 47561 results.

1. Parenting risk, maternal functioning, and ego development among substance-using mothers.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-B(638), 0419-4217 (2012)
- Author(s):** Zimmerman, Patricia Amy Freeman
- Institution:** Zimmerman, Patricia Amy Freeman: York U.
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The purpose of this investigation was to examine different profiles of psychosocial parenting risks for a sample of 82 substance-using mothers accessing intervention services and explore how these risk profiles relate to two aspects of maternal functioning: parenting perceptions and observations of mother-child interactions. More specifically, the study also explored the role of maternal ego development (ED) as a moderator in this association. Latent Class Profile Analyses were used to identify two meaningful profiles of parenting risk (i.e., high and moderate parenting risk groups) based on the following psychosocial risk index variables: relationship style (measured using the Revised Adult Attachment Scale; Collins, 1996), maternal depression (measured using the Center for Epidemiological Studies, Depression Scale; Radloff, 1977), substance use (measured using the Drug-Taking Confidence Questionnaire; Sklar & Turner, 1999), and social support (measured using the Perceived Social Support scales; Procidano & Heller, 1983). With regard to maternal functioning variables, parenting perceptions were measured using the Parenting Stress Index - Short Form (Abidin, 1990) and observations of mother-child interactions were assessed in a subset of the total sample (n = 38) using the Emotional Availability (EA) Scales, 4th Edition (Biringen, 2000). Maternal ED was measured using the Washington University Sentence Completion Task - short form (Hy & Loevinger, 1996). Results revealed that compared to mothers in the moderate parenting risk group, mothers in the high parenting risk group reported significantly more distress in the parenting role and were observed to show greater hostility in interactions with their children. High maternal ED was not found to be a statistically significant buffer for adaptive maternal functioning outcomes in the face of high parenting risk; however, higher levels of maternal ED was significantly related to lower levels of parenting risk as well as more adaptive perceptions of parenting stress and less hostile mother-child interactions. Research and clinical implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Ego Development](#)
[*Mother Child Relations](#)
[*Parenting Skills](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Mothers](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. The contributions of psychological maltreatment and complex PTSD to the prediction of substance use problem severity among youth.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-B(631), 0419-4217 (2012)
- Author(s):** Rosenkranz, Susan E
- Institution:** Rosenkranz, Susan E.: York U.
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective. Research has indicated that childhood maltreatment is associated with increased risk of youth substance use problems; however, the nature of this association is not fully understood. Gaining an understanding of the processes involved in the increased risk of substance use problems among youth who have experienced maltreatment is essential for the development of effective intervention methods. Examining a sample of

youth seeking treatment for substance use concerns, the purpose of the current study was to explore the characteristics of maltreatment experiences that were salient in predicting the severity of substance use problems, as well as the underlying difficulties that mediated the association between these experiences and the youths' substance use problems. It was hypothesized that psychological maltreatment would be associated with increased severity of youth substance use problems. Additionally, it was hypothesized that the self-regulatory deficits encompassed within the complex posttraumatic stress disorder (Complex PTSD) construct would mediate the association between maltreatment and substance use problem severity. Method. Data were collected from 217 youth (145 males, 72 females) entering an outpatient program for youth with substance use concerns. Participants completed questionnaires as part of a clinical assessment package during their initial session. Questionnaires included measures of the severity of drug and alcohol problems, maltreatment exposure, and Complex PTSD symptoms. Results. Results indicated that, in relation to all forms of maltreatment examined, experiences of emotional abuse and emotional neglect during childhood and adolescence were the most salient predictors of severity of substance use problems. The strong effect for psychological maltreatment was not altered by exposure to additional forms of maltreatment. The results also demonstrated support for a model wherein Complex PTSD symptoms mediated the association between maltreatment experiences and substance use problem severity. Conclusions. The findings suggest that Complex PTSD may be an important intervention target among youth with maltreatment histories and substance use problems. Additionally, the results encourage the inclusion of youth who have experienced psychological maltreatment in trauma-informed treatment services. It is anticipated that future research into these issues may establish effective practices that assist the vulnerable population of youth with maltreatment histories and substance use problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
 *Prediction
 *Severity (Disorders)
Source: PsycINFO

3. Psychopathology, adaptive functioning, and motivational needs as predictors of video game use and engagement.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-B(618), 0419-4217 (2012)
Author(s): Heller, Grant M
Institution: Heller, Grant M.: U Detroit Mercy
Language: English
Abstract: Video games have become an increasingly prevalent pastime during the past 30 years. Many studies have been conducted to investigate aspects of video game addiction as well as the effects of video game violence. Studies investigating various aspects of psychopathology have generally provided contradictory and inconclusive results. Even less is known about the primary motivations for video game use. Research is needed to better understand the broader and more general effects of video game use, as well as providing needed insights into possible factors motivating use. The present study seeks to provide important information on factors influencing engagement in video games, as well as potentially interfering and possibly beneficial effects of video game use. Predictor variables included overall psychopathology, adaptive functioning, and the meeting of the three self-determination theory needs of competence, autonomy, and relatedness. Results indicate that higher levels of psychopathology are predictive of self-reported engagement in video games. Lower levels of adaptive functioning were predictive of higher levels of self-reported interfering effects of VG use. An interaction was also noted between self-reported VG benefits and interference. Those participants who reported the highest levels of both VG interference and benefits reported the highest levels of psychopathology. The meeting of basic motivational needs was not generally related to the VG related criterion

variables. It is important to note that the effect sizes were relatively small, consistent with the literature. Results are explored considering the theory of cognitive dissonance. Clinical implications are explored, and limitations and directions for future research addressed. Overall, the results provide important insights into the broader implications of video game use. Video game use in moderation may not be problematic for many individuals; however, some individuals may experience significant problems associated with VG use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Adaptive Behavior](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[Prediction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. Parental representation and self-representation in the substance abuser.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-B(613), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Dubbioso, Dani

Institution: Dubbioso, Dani: Pace U.

Language: English

Abstract: At least 8.9 percent of the United States population has a substance abuse disorder. Lack of effectiveness in prevention and treatment of this disorder highlights the dire need for greater understanding of the etiology and characteristics of those addicted to drugs and alcohol. Psychoanalytic theory of addiction has much to offer but has not been subjected to empirical research. The present study explores the relationship between substance abuse and the way addicts represent themselves and their parents. Participants were 50 adult males from an inpatient drug and alcohol rehabilitation program and 38 adult males from an outpatient university clinic. Beth Hart's (1991) Inventory of Parental Representations Scale (IPR), Hart and Ward's (1992) Profile of Adolescent Depression and Individuation (PADI), and selected subscales of the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) were administered to participants to explore parental representation, self-representation, and alcohol and drug abuse, respectively. It was found that substance abusers showed a significant tendency to idealize their mothers and represented their fathers as thwarting individuation. In terms of self-representation, drug abusers feel alienated by peers, seek exciting and risky activities, and experience a kind of depression associated with the separation-individuation process. Preference for cocaine/crack-cocaine was associated with feeling alienated by peers, being self-destructive, and experiencing their fathers as intrusive and possessive. Limitations, implications, and directions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[Parental Attitudes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Tobacco cessation at the intersection of the injection drug use, HIV and tobacco use epidemics in Baltimore, MD (1988-2010).

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-B(188), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Ambrose, Bridget K

Institution: Ambrose, Bridget K.: The Johns Hopkins U.

Language: English

Abstract: Background. The smoking prevalence among injection drug users (IDUs), as well as individuals infected with HIV, is disproportionately high compared to the general U.S. population. The goals of this dissertation were to identify factors associated with smoking cessation among HIV infected and uninfected IDUs, as well as explore provider-level characteristics associated with the delivery of evidence-based tobacco dependence treatments to HIV-infected patients. Methods. Data from the AIDS Link to the Intravenous Experience (ALIVE) Study, the HIV Provider Survey and the SHIELD (Study of HIV in the Etiology of Lung Disease) Study were used for these analyses. Discrete time survival analysis among 2,316 ALIVE participants was conducted to identify predictors of smoking cessation during two decades of study follow-up. Poisson regression with robust error estimation was utilized to estimate prevalence ratios of tobacco dependence treatment practices among 541 HIV care providers by provider-level characteristics. Finally, a mixed quantitative and qualitative analytic approach was utilized to describe smoking cessation-seeking behaviors among 967 SHIELD study participants, as well as 30 ALIVE Study focus group participants. Results. Recent injection abstinence was an important predictor of smoking cessation over two decades of study follow-up. Qualitative and quantitative results suggested that substance abuse treatment was negatively associated with smoking cessation. Across studies, no association was observed between HIV status, HAART use, HIV disease stage and smoking cessation or utilization of pharmacotherapy among those that attempted to quit smoking. Among HIV care providers, those disagreeing that smoking cessation would induce relapse were more likely to report offering treatments and counseling referrals to assist smokers to quit. Conclusions. Despite pervasive cigarette smoking among individuals with a history of injection drug use, many IDUs are motivated to quit smoking and have actively tried to quit in the past. Timely integration of tobacco dependence treatment into points of care is urgently needed to address the disproportionate smoking prevalence among IDUs and individuals infected with HIV. Future research is needed to identify the optimal timing and combination of treatments to address tobacco addiction for individuals in recovery from other drug addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Epidemics](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. The role of the intimate partner violence, HIV, and substance abuse syndemic in women's mental health.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-B(266), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Illangasekare, Samantha Lakmali

Institution: Illangasekare, Samantha Lakmali: The Johns Hopkins U.

Language: English

Abstract: Intimate partner violence (IPV), HIV/AIDS and substance abuse have significant individual effects on women's health, but their synergistic, or syndemic, effect on women's mental health is unknown. This dissertation aims to evaluate the impact of the Substance Abuse, IPV and HIV/AIDS (SAVA) syndemic on depressive symptoms among urban women and investigate social support as an influential factor on mental health outcomes. A synthesis of existing literature suggests that the SAVA factors co-occur among women and that sex work and unstable housing are critical contexts in which the SAVA syndemic manifests. Depression and other mental illnesses are identified as important related health outcomes. A quantitative analysis was conducted on data from

445 low-income urban women. IPV, HIV, hard drug use, and low social support were independently associated with depressive symptoms. IPV, recent hard drug use and high social support were associated with depressive symptoms in adjusted analyses. The interaction between HIV and IPV was marginally significant, suggesting a synergistic effect on depression. However, social support did not modify the effect of the SAVA factors on depression. Compared to women who experienced no SAVA factors, women who experienced all three were 6.77 times more likely to have depressive symptoms. In-depth interviews were conducted with 24 HIV-positive women who had experienced IPV and used hard drugs. Resulting qualitative data were analyzed to investigate the nature of the SAVA syndemic on depression and ways in which women access social support to address these health problems. Women described multiple SAVA factors as catalysts for their depression and noted synergistic effects of factors on their depressive symptoms. Depression was described as both a trigger for and result of drug use. Further, women access numerous sources of social support, but the types of sources accessed to address each SAVA factor and associated depression varied. Findings from this research indicate that IPV, HIV/AIDS and substance abuse co-occur and overlap in the lives of urban women, and have detrimental syndemic impact on their mental health. Formal and informal social support are important resources for women experiencing the SAVA syndemic and could be improved by adopting a syndemics theory approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Suicidal ideation among inner-city drug users: Association with social support networks and polydrug use.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-B(268), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Kuramoto, S. Janet

Institution: Kuramoto, S. Janet: The Johns Hopkins U.

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives. This dissertation examines whether polydrug use and social support network size are risk and protective factors, respectively, of suicidal ideation (Study 1 and 2) and if social support network size is associated with attitudes toward suicide and hopelessness (Study 3) among adult drug users of heroin and/or cocaine. Methods. Data on 545 and 530 community drug users recruited for Wave 1 (1997-1999) and Wave 4 (2001-2003) assessments of the Self-Help in Eliminating Disease (SHIELD) study were used for Study 1 and Study 2, respectively. Latent class analysis was used to classify respondents into subtypes based on type of drug used and route of administration. Multinomial logistic regression was used to examine the subtypes' association with suicidal ideation (past year, not in the past year and never) at Wave 4 (Study 1) and to compare ideation risk with sizes of specific support networks (Study 2). Study 3 used data from 253 drug users recruited for the depression intervention study (Workshop) in Baltimore, MD. A structural equation model was used to examine the relationship between sizes of specific support networks and attitudes toward suicide and hopelessness. Results. Fifteen percent and 20% of the respondents in the SHIELD and Workshop studies, respectively, reported past year suicidal ideation. Study 1 found that the Polydrug and polyroute subtype did not have increased risk of suicidal ideation prospectively but had increased risk of ideation than other subtypes in the same year in which ideation was assessed. Study 2 found that having larger networks that respondents can financially trust or provide support during drug withdrawal at Wave 1 were associated with lower risk for ideation at Wave 4. Sizes of social support networks and attitudes toward suicide were not associated after covariate adjustments. However, having a larger social support networks decreased hopelessness even after adjusting for sociodemographics and depressive symptoms (Study 3).

Conclusions. More attention should be given to assess the risk for suicidal ideation among community drug users. Polydrug and polyroute use and sizes of specific social support networks should be considered targetable factors for interventions to prevent suicidal ideation in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Polydrug Abuse](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)
[Risk Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Predictors of outcomes in drug treatment courts for adults with learning disabilities and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-B(628), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Patz, Sarah Ellicott

Institution: Patz, Sarah Ellicott: U California, Santa Barbara

Language: English

Abstract: Although the majority of adults with learning disabilities (LD) or attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) do not have serious psychological disorders, they may have an increased risk of experiencing some psychological or social problems and substance abuse (Cosden, 2001; Kollins, 2008; Morrison & Cosden, 1997; Ramsay & Rostain, 2008; Roney, Halliwell, & Miller, 1997; Sharps, Price-Sharps, Day, Viggegas, & Nunes, 2004). Current information suggests that these adults may also have less success than those without these disorders in various psychological interventions, such as substance abuse treatment (Carroll & Rounsaville, 1993; Cosden & Greenwell, 2006; Levin et al., 2004; Yu, Buka, Fitzmaurice, & McCormick, 2006). However, information regarding factors that may contribute to this is limited. The present study used a sample of 213 participants (29% self-identified as having LD and/or ADHD) who were surveyed when they exited one of two court-monitored substance abuse treatment programs. The effect of having LD/ADHD on the development of substance use disorder (SUD) and on substance abuse treatment outcomes was examined. Results indicate that participants with LD/ADHD were less likely to complete treatment and experienced more risk factors, such as history of experiencing abuse and more days in the past month with psychological problems than did adults with no cognitive disabilities (NCD). For both groups (LD/ADHD and NCD) the same factors predicted treatment failure. These predictors included male gender, higher number of days in the past month with psychological problems, and having one or more close friends who used substances. Although disability status does not appear to be a significant predictor of treatment outcome once the other factors are accounted for, it may serve as a proxy variable to help identify at risk participants if the other predictors are unknown, because participants with LD/ADHD experienced more of two of these three risk factors (i.e., more days in the past month with psychological problems and more likely to be male). Clinical implications regarding needs of participants with LD/ADHD in substance abuse treatment and directions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hyperkinesia](#)
[*Learning Disabilities](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. Assessment of fall risk in community-dwelling older persons.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-B(277), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Chen, Shu-Shi

Institution: Chen, Shu-Shi: Texas Woman's U.

Language: English

Abstract: This three-study project was developed in collaboration with a local senior services agency to investigate fall risk in community-dwelling elders. The purpose of Study One was to investigate relationships among medication, dementia, and falls in community-dwelling elders with polypharmacy receiving home healthcare services from the agency. Medical information of 147 clients specifically their medication, diagnoses of dementia, and records of recent falls were obtained from clinical records. Chi-square tests were used to compare the use of psychotropic drugs between elders with and without dementia. A logistic regression was performed to test the hypothesis that psychotropic drugs and dementia predicted falls in this population. No significant differences were found in any type of psychotropic drug use between elders with and without dementia. Neither psychotropic drugs nor dementia predicted falls in this population. The purpose of Study Two was to determine the psychometric properties of the agency's Fall Risk Screening Form (FRSF). Content validity was evaluated on the basis of relevance, clarity and ease of use, and completeness of each item on the FRSF, as rated by 5 experts using a content response form. Rater consistency was evaluated by percentage agreement between two raters using the FRSF to assess 5 clients' fall risk. In a retrospective study of 100 clients' records, an ordinal coefficient alpha was used to assess the FRSF's internal consistency, and a Spearman's correlation was used to examine convergent validity between the FRSF and the Fall Risk Assessment Form (FRAF). Results showed that it was reasonable to use the FRSF for fall risk assessment, but there is room for improvement. The purpose of Study Three was to gather information on the procedures of fall risk screening, which involves collaboration between agency components and outreach workers. A semi-structured interview was used to gather feedback from geriatric care workers on what was needed for universal fall risk screening. Results indicate that integrating 8 fall-risk categories to a universal form improves the completeness of the form used in different agency components. However, to increase the utility of the fall risk screening, integrating service plans with each screening procedure needs to be developed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Dementia](#)
[*Falls](#)
[Community Services](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Risk Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. Evaluation of a substance abuse treatment program for forensically committed individuals with cognitive impairment and severe mental illness.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-B(641), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Horn, Carrie A

Institution: Horn, Carrie A.: Azusa Pacific U.

Language: English

Abstract: This study sought to determine the effectiveness of a comprehensive substance abuse treatment program for treating cognitively impaired individuals in a forensic setting. The main hypothesis was that patient knowledge of relapse prevention would increase as a result of participation in the SAMI program. The hypothesis was tested with a forensically committed severely mentally ill and cognitively impaired adult population, using the Substance Abuse and Mental Illness Content Test (SCT; Glassmire, 2002). The results suggest that this difficult-to-treat population demonstrated increased knowledge of substance abuse relapse prevention skills following participation in the SAMI program. These results are consistent with findings in previous research by Glassmire, Welsh, and Clevenger (2007) for the effectiveness of the SAMI program at improving the relapse-prevention knowledge of psychiatric patients with cognitive limitations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Engagement within and across leisure activities in adolescence: Implications for substance use and sexual activity.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-B(199), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Tibbits, Melissa K

Institution: Tibbits, Melissa K.: The Pennsylvania State U.

Language: English

Abstract: The two studies that comprise this dissertation were designed to examine the relationship between participation and engagement within and across leisure activities and health risk behaviors for a sample of approximately 2300 South African youth. The first study looked across four types of leisure activities (i.e., social; active; creative; performance-based). For each type of activity, youth were labeled as (a) non-participants, (b) amotivated and/or bored participants, or (c) motivated/interested participants at the beginning and end of eighth grade. Latent transition analysis was used to determine profiles of motivation and engagement within and across the four types of leisure activities. Five profiles were found for males, whereas six profiles were found for females. In nearly all cases, youth who belonged to profiles characterized by participation but amotivation and boredom had a higher probability of alcohol use, tobacco use, and sexual activity relative to profiles characterized by non-participation or profiles characterized by participation but motivation and interest. The second study took an in-depth approach to examining engagement in active and social leisure. For each activity, participants were labeled based on their level of participation (i.e., low; moderate; high), level of interest (i.e., low; moderate; high), and type of motivation (i.e., amotivation; extrinsic motivation; identified/intrinsic motivation). Engagement profiles then were determined separately for youth who participated in active leisure and youth who participated in social leisure. Males' active leisure was characterized by one engagement profile (Moderate Active: Engaged) whereas females' active leisure was characterized by three engagement profiles (Low Active: Mixed; Low Active: Engaged; Moderate Active: Engaged). All male active leisure participants and most female active leisure participants experienced identified/intrinsic motivation and interest. Relative to non-participants, active leisure participants had higher prevalence of lifetime and past-month cigarette use and lifetime sexual activity. Further, females who belonged to the Low Active: Mixed profile had a higher probability of alcohol use, tobacco use, and sexual activity relative to females who belonged to the other two profiles. Males and females' social leisure was characterized by two engagement profiles (Moderate-Low Social: Mixed; Moderate High Social: Mixed). In contrast to active leisure, all youth who spent time in social leisure were amotivated but interested. Relative to nonparticipants, social leisure participants had higher prevalence of alcohol use, tobacco use, and sexual activity. There were not

significant differences between the two social leisure profiles in terms of substance use, but youth who reported sexual activity were more likely to belong to the Moderate-Low Social: Mixed profile. These studies suggest that experiences within leisure activities such as level of engagement may moderate the relationship between leisure activity participation and health risk behaviors. Implications for future research and prevention in South Africa and the United States are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Leisure Time](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
Source: PsycINFO

12. Are all substance users created equal? factors that influence stigma toward individuals with substance use disorders.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-B(630), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Raley, Kristin Nicole

Institution: Raley, Kristin Nicole: Auburn U.

Language: English

Abstract: Social stigma has been defined as a collection of negative attitudes, beliefs, thoughts or behaviors that influence an individual or group to fear, avoid, or discriminate against people with particular characteristics. Stigma can lead to a number of barriers to entering mental health treatment, and individuals who have multiple stigmatized characteristics are believed to be more at risk for experiencing myriad negative effects, including greater degrees of internalized stigmatization as well as sociopolitical consequences. The present study examined how race and drug of choice impact perceptions of individuals with substance use disorders. It was hypothesized that individuals would endorse more prejudicial and stigmatizing attitudes toward members of minority ethnic groups than toward Caucasian substance users. Furthermore, it was anticipated that individuals described as having an alcohol use disorder would be rated less negatively than individuals described as having cocaine or marijuana use disorders. Four hundred seventy seven undergraduate students participated in this study and 359 were included in analyses. Participants were presented with one of nine vignettes depicting an individual from one of three different ethnic groups, White, African American, or Latino, described as having problematic use of one of three substances, alcohol, marijuana, or cocaine. Participants were then asked to complete measures of social distancing, attribution, and beliefs regarding the cause of the disorder. Results showed main effects of drug of choice, with cocaine use being rated more negatively than either marijuana or alcohol use. In addition, alcohol use and cocaine use were rated as more likely to have a biological basis (i.e., less controllable) than marijuana use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Minority Groups](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Groups](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)
Source: PsycINFO

13. Removing a barrier to widen the door to recovery: Working alliance development with African American women substance abusers.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-B(612), 0419-4217 (2012)
- Author(s):** Davis, Telsie A
- Institution:** Davis, Telsie A.: Georgia State U.
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Empirical investigation of the intersection of ethnicity and gender reveal that African American (AFA) women with substance use disorders experience the lowest rates of treatment retention among substance abusers (McCaul et al., 2001; Mertens & Weisner, 2000). This is problematic given that substance abuse treatment is effective largely to the extent clients are retained in treatment (National Institute on Drug Abuse [NIDA], 2009). A review of the literature demonstrates that a weak working alliance (WA) resulting from a negative perception of the therapist, is a central barrier to treatment retention for this population (Constantine, 2007; Lewis, 2004; Palmer et al., 2009; Terrell & Terrell, 1984). Given that WA is a significant predictor of treatment retention (Sharf et al., 2010), identifying therapist characteristics that facilitate positive WA specifically among AfA women substance abusers stands as a promising step towards reducing disparities in treatment retention for this group. Thus, the aim of this study is to identify the process by which therapist characteristics are predictive of a positive WA with the target population. Two groups of therapist characteristics were explored as predictors of working alliance (WA) with AfA women substance abusers (n = 102). This study tested the hypotheses that Population Sensitive Therapist Characteristics (PSTCs; i.e. multicultural competence [MC], egalitarianism [EG], and empowerment [EM]) would explain an additional and significant amount of the variance in WA beyond that explained by general therapist characteristics (GTCs; i.e. empathy, unconditional positive regard, and genuineness); and that GTCs mediate the effect of each individual PSTC on WA. Hierarchical multiple regression revealed that PSTCs explained an additional 12% of the variance in WA, after controlling for GTCs. Bootstrapping analyses demonstrated that GTCs fully mediated the effect of MC and EM on WA, and partially mediated the effect of EG on WA. These findings suggest that therapists can cultivate stronger WA with the target population through demonstration of PSTCs in addition to GTCs, and that PSTCs are facilitative in whole or in part, because they increase the likelihood the therapist is perceived as empathic, unconditionally accepting and respectful, and genuine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Blacks](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Therapeutic Alliance](#)
[Human Females](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

14. An exploration of the self-reported mindfulness scores of a substance using population.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-B(631), 0419-4217 (2012)
- Author(s):** Rogers, Matthew W
- Institution:** Rogers, Matthew W.: The Chicago School of Professional Psychology
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Mindfulness based treatments have been used to treat many different types of mental illness, but very little research has been completed on mindfulness based techniques and substance using populations. The self reported mindfulness scores were collected from 75 participants who were currently enrolled in treatment for their substance use. These scores were compared to data previously collected from a community sample. The substance using sample reported higher mindfulness scores on all five of the facets measured. This study provides preliminary data to suggest that substance users report higher mindfulness scores than the general community and therefore may be more receptive to mindfulness

based treatments. Suggestions for future research were provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Intravenous self-administration of alcohol in selectively bred High- and Low-Alcohol Preferring mice.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-B(672), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Green, Alexis Suzanne

Institution: Green, Alexis Suzanne: Purdue U.

Language: English

Abstract: Genetic vulnerability to alcoholism is theorized to be caused by multiple interacting genetic loci, each with a small to modest effect combining under certain environmental influences to contribute to vulnerability to ethanol dependence. Animal models such as selectively bred rodent lines can be used to address this hypothesis of genetic vulnerability. High-drinking lines are implicitly assumed by many to be evidence of high ethanol reinforcement without consideration for variables such as differential pre- and post ingestive effects, low response to alcohol or novelty-seeking. Therefore, it is an open question as to whether animal studies support the idea that genetic differences in free-choice drinking are correlated with genetic differences in other assessments of ethanol-reinforced behavior, including those utilizing operant and classical conditioning. Thus, the present study utilizes selectively bred High- and Low- Alcohol Preferring mice tested for operant intravenous alcohol administration to address the hypothesis that High Alcohol Preferring mice would show evidence of greater alcohol reinforcement than their selectively bred opposite, Low Alcohol Preferring mice. Evidence for greater reinforcement was supported by High Alcohol Preferring mice voluntarily pressing a lever to administer an intravenous dose of alcohol in a two lever choice paradigm, administering higher doses of intravenous alcohol, and tracking the location of the active alcohol lever during a lever reversal procedure in comparison to Low Alcohol Preferring mice. This study supports the High- and Low- Alcohol Preferring mice as a useful genetic model of alcohol-related vulnerability even when utilizing a route of administration that bypasses the digestive system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Mice](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Reward and self-regulation in online digital environments.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-B(115), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Caudle, Kristina L

Institution: Caudle, Kristina L.: Dartmouth Coll.

Language: English

Abstract: The motivational and rewarding properties of our immediate environment affect how humans interact with our world in a number of ways. One important aspect in which reward representation shapes behavior is in the development, maintenance and intransigence of addictions. Previous research has shown that a common neural substrate, centered upon mesolimbic dopaminergic activity, moderates the evolution and maintenance of addictions. This shared neural mechanism is of clinical and research interest. However, practical and ethical concerns often complicate the study of addiction and failures of self-regulation in general. Therefore, a model of addiction that is more amenable to being studied in patients, in the laboratory, is desirable. Online digital environments, such as World of Warcraft, might provide just such a model. Avid users of these online digital environments display many of the behavioral markers of addiction. The present thesis posits that excessive participation in these online digital environments provides a direct analogue to other addictions (for example, drug addictions), and as such offers a novel approach to study the formation, treatment, and relapse prevention of all addictions, as well as general failures in self-regulation. The overarching goal of this thesis is to determine (1) what does the neural instantiation of reward and self-regulation look like in online digital environments? and (2) what factors contribute to make these environments so rewarding and putatively addictive? Self-representation and negative affect will both be explored as contributing factors in Aim 2. In so doing, this research aims to extend our knowledge of the neural underpinnings of addictions and seeks to demonstrate that online digital environment use is a model system for generalized reward and self-regulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Self Regulation](#)
[Biological Markers](#)
[Digital Computers](#)
[Environment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Effects of nicotinic acetylcholine receptor agonists on cognition in rhesus monkeys with a chronic cocaine self-administration history.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, August 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Aug 23, 2012)

Author(s): Gould, Robert W; Garg, Pradeep K; Garg, Sudha; Nader, Michael A

Abstract: Cocaine use is associated with impaired cognitive function, which may negatively impact treatment outcomes. One pharmacological strategy to improve cognition involves nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) stimulation. However, the effects of chronic cocaine exposure on nAChR distribution and function have not been characterized. Thus, one goal of this study was to examine nAChR availability in rhesus monkeys with an extensive cocaine self-administration history (n = 4; ~6 years, mean intake, 1463 mg/kg) compared to age-matched cocaine-naïve control monkeys (n = 5). Using [11C]-nicotine and positron emission tomography (PET) imaging, cocaine-experienced monkeys showed significantly higher receptor availability in the hippocampus compared to cocaine-naïve monkeys. A second goal was to examine the effects of nAChR agonists on multiple domains of cognitive performance in these same monkeys. For these studies, working memory was assessed using a delayed match-to-sample (DMS) task, associative learning and behavioral flexibility using stimulus discrimination and reversal learning tasks. When administered acutely, the nonselective high-efficacy agonist nicotine, the low-efficacy 42* subtype-selective agonist varenicline and the high-efficacy 7 subtype-selective agonist, PNU-282987 significantly improved DMS performance in both cocaine-naïve and cocaine-experienced monkeys. Individual doses of nicotine and varenicline that engendered maximum cognitive enhancing effects on working memory did not affect discrimination or reversal learning, while PNU-282987 disrupted reversal learning in the cocaine-naïve monkeys. These findings indicate that a cocaine self-administration history

influenced nAChR distribution and the effects of nAChR agonists on cognitive performance, including a reduced sensitivity to the disrupting effects on reversal learning. The cognitive enhancing effects of nAChR agonists may be beneficial in combination with behavioral treatments for cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

18. Stress Modulates Reinforcement Learning in Younger and Older Adults.

Citation: Psychology and Aging, September 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0882-7974;1939-1498 (Sep 3, 2012)

Author(s): Lighthall, Nichole R; Gorlick, Marissa A; Schoeke, Andrej; Frank, Michael J; Mather, Mara

Abstract: Animal research and human neuroimaging studies indicate that stress increases dopamine levels in brain regions involved in reward processing, and stress also appears to increase the attractiveness of addictive drugs. The current study tested the hypothesis that stress increases reward salience, leading to more effective learning about positive than negative outcomes in a probabilistic selection task. Changes to dopamine pathways with age raise the question of whether stress effects on incentive-based learning differ by age. Thus, the present study also examined whether effects of stress on reinforcement learning differed for younger (age 18-34) and older participants (age 65-85). Cold pressor stress was administered to half of the participants in each age group, and salivary cortisol levels were used to confirm biophysiological response to cold stress. After the manipulation, participants completed a probabilistic learning task involving positive and negative feedback. In both younger and older adults, stress enhanced learning about cues that predicted positive outcomes. In addition, during the initial learning phase, stress diminished sensitivity to recent feedback across age groups. These results indicate that stress affects reinforcement learning in both younger and older adults and suggests that stress exerts different effects on specific components of reinforcement learning depending on their neural underpinnings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

19. Gender in relation to relapse crisis situations, coping, and outcome among treated alcoholics.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, January 1998, vol./is. 23/1(127-131), 0306-4603 (Jan-Feb 1998)

Author(s): Annis, Helen M; Sklar, Sherrilyn M; Moser, Andrea E

Correspondence Address: Sklar, Sherrilyn M.: Clinical Research Department, Addiction Research Foundation, 33 Russell Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2S1

Institution: Annis, Helen M.: Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario, Toronto, ON; Sklar, Sherrilyn M.: Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario, Toronto, ON; Moser, Andrea E.: Correctional Services of Canada, Toronto, ON

Language: English

Abstract: Relapse crisis situations resulting in successful coping (i.e., abstinence) and unsuccessful coping (i.e., relapse) were examined in 90 male and 35 female alcohol clients over the first 12 weeks following treatment discharge. More similarities than differences were observed between the genders in the relapse crisis situations encountered, the number and type of coping strategies used, and the drinking outcome results. A similar proportion of males and females successfully abstained in the first 12 weeks posttreatment; a combination of cognitive and behavioral coping was most frequently used by both genders, and negative emotional states constituted the most commonly reported relapse

crisis situation. Survival of a relapse crisis was strongly associated with the number of coping strategies used by both men and women. There was a nonsignificant trend for females to relapse more frequently in negative affect situations (i.e., negative emotions, conflict with others) and males in the presence of other drinkers. Further studies employing larger sample sizes are needed to examine gender differences in the process of relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Science Ltd; YEAR: 1998

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Crises](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. The role of cognitive factors in cue reactivity: Extinction on demand.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, January 1998, vol./is. 23/1(123-126), 0306-4603 (Jan-Feb 1998)

Author(s): Corty, Eric W; Minehart, Rachel E; Campbell, Nicole M

Correspondence Address: Corty, Eric W.: Division of Humanities and Social Sciences, Penn State Erie, Station Road, Erie, PA, US, 16563-1501, ewc2@psu.edu

Institution: Corty, Eric W.: Penn State Erie, The Behrend College, Erie, PA; Minehart, Rachel E.: Penn State Erie, The Behrend College, Erie, PA; Campbell, Nicole M.: Penn State Erie, The Behrend College, Erie, PA

Language: English

Abstract: Cue reactivity measures have become common in addictions research for their apparent objectivity. We used an analog paradigm to examine whether such measures are subject to impression management. Students with conditioned reactions of salivation to the sight and smell of a lemon were assigned to a control group, an experimental group asked to reduce salivation, or an experimental group asked to reduce salivation and promised a reward if successful. Both experimental groups reduced salivation more than the control group; the group rewarded for reduction reduced salivation more than the group that was only asked to do so. This suggests that cue reactivity measures can be manipulated by research participants or clients in treatment. Suggestions for research and implications for treatment are addressed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Science Ltd; YEAR: 1998

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*Conditioned Responses](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Salivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Cocaine use associated with increased suicidal behavior in depressed alcoholics.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, January 1998, vol./is. 23/1(119-121), 0306-4603 (Jan-Feb 1998)

Author(s): Cornelius, Jack R; Thase, Michael E; Salloum, Ihsan M; Cornelius, Marie D; Black, Ann; Mann, J. John

Correspondence Address: Cornelius, Jack R.: Department of Psychiatry, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, 3811 O'Hara Street, Room 1092, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213

Institution: Cornelius, Jack R.: University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA; Thase, Michael E.: University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA; Salloum, Ihsan M.: University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA; Cornelius, Marie D.: University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA; Black, Ann: University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA; Mann, J. John: University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA

Language: English

Abstract: The aim of this study was to determine whether depressed alcoholics who used cocaine would display a higher prevalence of suicidal behavior and suicidal ideation than depressed alcoholics who did not use cocaine. Forty-one depressed alcoholics participated in this prospective study of consecutively admitted inpatients. Seventeen patients (41.5%) had made a suicide attempt during their current depressive episode, and all but 1 of these attempts occurred during the week prior to their hospitalization. Ten patients used cocaine in the week prior to hospitalization, and 7 of these 10 (70%) had made a suicide attempt during that week. In contrast, only 32% of the depressed alcoholics who did not use cocaine made a suicide attempt during that week ($p < .05$). Suicidal ideation was also more prevalent in alcoholics who used cocaine. These data provide evidence that cocaine use is associated with an increased prevalence of suicidal behavior and suicidal ideation in depressed alcoholics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Science Ltd; YEAR: 1998

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)
[Major Depression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. A prospective evaluation of the relationship between reasons for drinking and DSM-IV alcohol-use disorders.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, January 1998, vol./is. 23/1(41-46), 0306-4603 (Jan-Feb 1998)

Author(s): Carpenter, Kenneth M; Hasin, Deborah

Correspondence Address: Carpenter, Kenneth M.: Columbia University School of Public Health, EPI PH18 PET, 600 West 168th St., 7th floor, New York, NY, US, 10032, kmc36@columbia.edu

Institution: Carpenter, Kenneth M.: Columbia University School of Public Health, New York, NY; Hasin, Deborah: Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Previous research has demonstrated an association between self-reported reasons for drinking and alcohol consumption. The most consistent relationships have been demonstrated between alcohol consumption and drinking for positive affect enhancement and coping with negative affect. However, most of the results have been from cross-sectional research designs that have not controlled for diagnostic status. The present study was a prospective investigation of the relationship between reasons for drinking and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (4th ed.), diagnoses of alcohol abuse and dependence. Subjects consisted of 508 community residents (264 male and 244 female) who did not meet DSM-IV criteria for an alcohol-use disorder at a baseline interview, who completed a completely structured interview (AUDADIS) and a self-report assessment battery, and who were re-interviewed approximately 1 year later. Results indicated a significant relationship between baseline reasons for drinking and

follow-up diagnostic classification. Drinking to reduce negative affect predicted having a DSM-IV alcohol dependence diagnosis at follow-up, but not a diagnosis of alcohol abuse. No significant association was demonstrated between the baseline motive of drinking for positive affect enhancement and a follow-up DSM-IV alcohol-use disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Science Ltd; YEAR: 1998

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Complaints that predict drop-out from a detoxification and counselling unit.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, January 1998, vol./is. 23/1(35-40), 0306-4603 (Jan-Feb 1998)

Author(s): Berg, John Erik; Brevik, John Ivar

Correspondence Address: Berg, John Erik: Drug Research Group, Department of Community Medicine, University of Oslo, Ullevål Terrasse, Oslo, Norway, 0407

Institution: Berg, John Erik: University of Oslo, Oslo; Brevik, John Ivar: Joint Medical Service, Oslo

Language: English

Abstract: Sixty-one consecutive clients in a multidrug addiction detoxification and counselling unit were interviewed by their medical counsellor about bodily pain, distress, and coherence in their life. Clients who did not complete the 3-week postdetoxification program reported a higher level of fatigue and difficulties with concentration compared with completers. Antonovsky's Sense of Coherence test showed less favourable values in noncompleters than in completers. No significant difference was found on the Hopkins Symptom Checklist. Factor analysis showed that both pain and emotional distress belonged to one dimension. Fatigue was the symptom that predicted drop-out when adjusting for other complaints and background factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Science Ltd; YEAR: 1998

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Detoxification](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Rehabilitation Counseling](#)
[*Treatment Dropouts](#)
[Fatigue](#)
[Prediction](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Sense of Coherence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. "Topiramate for the treatment of methamphetamine addiction: A multi-center placebo-controlled trial": Corrigendum.

Citation: Addiction, September 2012, vol./is. 107/9(1718), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Elkashef, Ahmed; Kahn, Roberta; Yu, Elmer; Iturriaga, Erin; Li, Shou-Hua; Anderson, Ann; Chiang, Nora; Ait-Daoud, Nassima; Weiss, David; McSherry, Frances; Serpi, Tracey; Rawson, Richard; Hrymoc, Mark; Weis, Dennis; McCann, Michael; Pham, Tony; Stock, Christopher; Dickinson, Ruth; Campbell, Jan; Gorodetzky, Charles; Haning, William; Carlton, Barry; Mawhinney, Joseph; Li, Ming D; Johnson, Bankole A

Institution: Elkashef, Ahmed: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD; Kahn, Roberta: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD; Yu, Elmer: Veterans Administration Medical Center, Philadelphia, PA; Iturriaga, Erin: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health,

Bethesda, MD; Li, Shou-Hua: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD; Anderson, Ann: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD; Chiang, Nora: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD; Ait-Daoud, Nassima: Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA; Weiss, David: Department of Veterans Affairs, Cooperative Studies Program, Coordinating Center, Perry Point, MD; McSherry, Frances: Department of Veterans Affairs, Cooperative Studies Program, Coordinating Center, Perry Point, MD; Serpi, Tracey: Department of Veterans Affairs, Cooperative Studies Program, Coordinating Center, Perry Point, MD; Rawson, Richard: UCLA, Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Los Angeles, CA; Hrymoc, Mark: UCLA, Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Los Angeles, CA; Weis, Dennis: Lutheran Hospital Office of Research, Des Moines, IA; McCann, Michael: Matrix Institute on Addictions, Costa Mesa, CA; Pham, Tony: Matrix Institute on Addictions, Costa Mesa, CA; Stock, Christopher: Department of Veterans Affairs, Salt Lake City Health Care System, Salt Lake City, UT; Dickinson, Ruth: Department of Veterans Affairs, Salt Lake City Health Care System, Salt Lake City, UT; Campbell, Jan: Department of Psychiatry, University of Missouri, Kansas City, MO; Gorodetzky, Charles: Department of Psychiatry, University of Missouri, Kansas City, MO; Haning, William: Pacific Addiction Research Center, Honolulu, HI; Carlton, Barry: Pacific Addiction Research Center, Honolulu, HI; Mawhinney, Joseph: South Bay Treatment Center, San Diego, CA; Li, Ming D.: Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA; Johnson, Bankole A.: Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA

Language:

English

Abstract:

Reports an error in "Topiramate for the treatment of methamphetamine addiction: A multi-center placebo-controlled trial" by Ahmed Elkashef, Roberta Kahn, Elmer Yu, Erin Iturriaga, Shou-Hua Li, Ann Anderson, Nora Chiang, Nassima Ait-Daoud, David Weiss, Frances McSherry, Tracey Serpi, Richard Rawson, Mark Hrymoc, Dennis Weis, Michael McCann, Tony Pham, Christopher Stock, Ruth Dickinson, Jan Campbell, Charles Gorodetzky, William Haning, Barry Carlton, Joseph Mawhinney, Ming D. Li and Bankole A. Johnson (Addiction, 2012[Jul], Vol 107[7], 1297-1306). In the Design section of the Abstract, the dosage of 50 mg/day was incorrect, and should have read 25 mg/day. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-15269-019). Aims: Topiramate has shown efficacy at facilitating abstinence from alcohol and cocaine abuse. This double-blind, placebo-controlled out-patient trial tested topiramate for treating methamphetamine addiction. Design: Participants (n = 140) were randomized to receive topiramate or placebo (13 weeks) in escalating doses from 50 mg/day to the target maintenance of 200 mg/day in weeks 6-12 (tapered in week 13). Medication was combined with weekly brief behavioral compliance enhancement treatment. Setting: The trial was conducted at eight medical centers in the United States. Participants: One hundred and forty methamphetamine-dependent adults took part in the trial. Measurements: The primary outcome was abstinence from methamphetamine during weeks 6-12. Secondary outcomes included use reduction versus baseline, as well as psychosocial variables. Findings: In the intent-to-treat analysis, topiramate did not increase abstinence from methamphetamine during weeks 6-12. For secondary outcomes, topiramate reduced weekly median urine methamphetamine levels and observer-rated severity of dependence scores significantly. Subjects with negative urine before randomization (n = 26) had significantly greater abstinence on topiramate versus placebo during study weeks 6-12. Topiramate was safe and well tolerated. Conclusions: Topiramate does not appear to promote abstinence in methamphetamine users but can reduce the amount taken and reduce relapse rates in those who are already abstinent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Cocaine
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Therapy
 *Methamphetamine
 *Side Effects (Drug)

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

25. Review of Substance Abuse Disorders Evidence and Experience.

Citation: Addiction, September 2012, vol./is. 107/9(1711-1712), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2012)
Author(s): Obakpolo, Lilian
Institution: Obakpolo, Lilian: Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, Substance Abuse Disorders Evidence and Experience by Hamid Ghodse et al. (Eds.) (2011). This is an informative reference text on substance abuse disorders from a clinical and public health perspective, with contributions from 43 international professionals from the fields of addiction, research and public health. The book is divided into three sections. The first section addresses drug use, the second focuses on alcohol use and the final section covers tobacco use. Each section is divided further into three chapters: epidemiology, prevention and treatment and management. What makes this book particularly useful are the expert commentaries at the end of each section which provide critiques of the section and recommendations for practice from clinical and public health points of view. Overall, the book is easy to read, well researched and covers essential details with the commentaries identifying areas that need further research or study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Treatment](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

26. Review of Alcohol at Work.

Citation: Addiction, September 2012, vol./is. 107/9(1711), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2012)
Author(s): Hadfield, Lindsay
Institution: Hadfield, Lindsay: Policy and Education Services, Concateno (Global Drug Testing Services), London
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, Alcohol at Work by Clive Tobutt (Ed.) (2011). This edited book is about alcohol problems at work. The useful self-assessment questions at the end of each chapter encourage readers to reflect upon what they have just read, and the chapters cover a wide range of topics. The individual line manager who wants a detailed script to take him/her through a one-to-one interview will find the outline in Chapter 5, and can also learn much about the complexity of alcohol problems in the chapters on assessment, interventions and treatment. If their organization does not already have a policy on alcohol they will find the information to get them started, based on the definitive and authoritative guidance provided by the International Labor Organization (ILO). Chapter 4, on work-place testing, deals rightly with the questions that have to be resolved if testing is introduced to support a policy, although it misses the opportunity to discuss the ways in which oral fluid and breath test devices can be used as part of an education program, helping people to appreciate the absorption and excretion processes covered in Chapter 1. There are some minor issues. There are irritating typographical errors throughout, and the useful policy development checklist at the end of Chapter 3 would benefit from having

the bullet-points indented. Because the chapters have different authors there are some disconnections. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Organizations](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[*Testing](#)
[*Working Conditions](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

27. Commentary on Brunborg et al. (2012): Future possibilities for investigating gambling and diminished aversive conditioning.

Citation: Addiction, September 2012, vol./is. 107/9(1667-1668), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Adams, Peter J

Correspondence Address: Adams, Peter J., p.adams@auckland.ac.nz

Institution: Adams, Peter J.: School of Population Health, University of Auckland, Auckland

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Geir Scott Brunborg et al. (see record 2012-21050-024). This exploratory study by Brunborg and colleagues highlights how classical conditioning plays a critical role in the associative learning with gambling. Their results present several intriguing possibilities. First, if this diminished aversive conditioning connects somehow with a previously established propensity for pathological gambling, then this could provide a means by which to detect those at risk and to assist them in adjusting to this vulnerability. second possibility might be that such conditioning emerges more as part of what is going on during the process of forming an addictive relationship, where it is commonplace to encounter a series of aversive life events involving harms to both the gambler and those around. A third and most likely possibility involves a mixture of both prior tendencies and acquired learning. The two might even feed off each other. For example, a person's prior inclination for impulsivity might interact with learning how to ignore negative consequences and this might, in turn, promote greater impulsivity and so forth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aversion Conditioning](#)
[*Classical Conditioning](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Experiences \(Events\)](#)
[Predisposition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

28. Misconceptions predict dropout and poor adherence prospectively among newly admitted first-time methadone maintenance treatment clients in Guangzhou, China.

Citation: Addiction, September 2012, vol./is. 107/9(1641-1649), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Gu, Jing; Xu, Huifang; Lau, Joseph T. F; Hao, Yuantao; Zhong, Ying; Fan, Lirui; Zhao, Yuteng; Hao, Chun; Ling, Wenhua

Correspondence Address: Lau, Joseph T. F.: Division of Health Improvement, School of Public Health and Primary Care, Faculty of Medicine, Chinese University of Hong Kong, School of Public Health and Primary Care, Prince of Wales Hospital, 5/F, Shatin, Hong Kong, jlau@cuhk.edu.hk

Institution: Gu, Jing: School of Public Health, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou; Xu, Huifang: Guangzhou Center for Disease Prevention and Control, Guangzhou; Lau, Joseph T. F.: Centre for Medical Anthropology and Behavioral Health, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou; Hao, Yuantao: School of Public Health, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou; Zhong, Ying: College of Public Management, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou; Fan, Lirui: Guangzhou Center for Disease Prevention and Control, Guangzhou; Zhao, Yuteng: Guangzhou Center for Disease Prevention and Control, Guangzhou; Hao, Chun: School of Public Health, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou; Ling, Wenhua: School of Public Health, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To investigate the incidence of dropout and the prevalence of poor adherence among newly admitted first-time clients of methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) clinics, and the associations between MMT-related misconceptions and these two treatment outcomes. Design: A cohort study (maximum follow-up period = 17.6 months) was conducted. Setting: Three of the nine MMT clinics in Guangzhou, China participated in the study. Participants: The sample included 158 newly admitted first-time MMT clients. Measurements Information collected included background characteristics, history of drug use, MMT-related misconceptions, dropout during the entire study period and poor adherence within the first 6 months since admission to MMT. Findings: Of all newly admitted MMT clients, 98.2% possessed at least one and 50.6% possessed all four types of MMT-related misconception; 51.3% had dropped out before the completion of the study [95% confidence interval (CI): 43.5-59.1%] and 62% exhibited poor adherence within the first 6 months since admission (95% CI: 54.2-69.6%). Adjusting for significant background variables, the number of misconceived responses predicted significantly both dropout [hazard ratio (HR) = 3.80 for two to three misconceived items, HR = 7.13 for four misconceived items, with zero to one misconceived item being the reference] and poor adherence within the first 6 months [relative risk (RR) = 4.13 for two to three misconceived items; RR = 4.40 for four misconceived items, with zero to one misconceived item being the reference. Conclusions: Among opiate addicts in China prescribed methadone maintenance therapy for the first time, misconceptions about this medication are prevalent and are associated with poor adherence to the medication regimen and a high a rate of dropout from the treatment programme. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[*Treatment Dropouts](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

29. Predictors of the 2-year recurrence and persistence of alcohol dependence.

Citation: Addiction, September 2012, vol./is. 107/9(1639-1640), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Boschloo, Lynn; Vogelzangs, Nicole; van den Brink, Wim; Smit, Johannes H; Beekman, Aartjan T. F; Penninx, Brenda W. J. H

Correspondence Address: Boschloo, Lynn: Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, AJ Ernststraat 1187, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1081 HL, l.boschloo@ggzingeest.nl

Institution: Boschloo, Lynn: Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam; Vogelzangs, Nicole: Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam; van den Brink, Wim: Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center,

University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Smit, Johannes H.: Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam; Beekman, Aartjan T. F.: Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam; Penninx, Brenda W. J. H.: Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To identify independent risk factors of the recurrence of alcohol dependence (AD) in people with a remitted disorder at baseline and persistence of AD in people with a current disorder at baseline. Design: Prospective cohort study with assessments at baseline and 2-year follow-up. Setting: Recruitment from the general population, primary care and out-patient mental health-care services. Participants: People with remitted AD (n = 253) and current AD (n = 135). Measurements: Recurrence and persistence of AD during 2-year follow-up were established using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) interview based on DSM-IV. Logistic regression analyses were performed to explore the role of potential risk factors (i.e. baseline severity of alcohol problems, measures for depression and anxiety, socio-demographics, vulnerability factors and addiction-related factors) as independent predictors of a negative course. Findings: Overall recurrence and persistence rates of AD were 14.6 and 40.7%, respectively, and were highly conditional on the severity of alcohol problems [adjusted odds ratio (OR) per standard deviation (SD) increase: OR = 3.64, 95% confidence interval (CI): 2.21-6.01 and OR = 2.12, 95% CI: 1.32-3.40, respectively). Severity of depressive/anxiety symptoms was an additional independent predictor of the recurrence of AD, whereas male gender and high education were significant independent risk factors of the persistence of AD. Conclusions: Alcohol dependence has a dynamic course, with only moderate levels of diagnostic stability. Both recurrence and persistence of alcohol dependence are highly dependent on severity of baseline alcohol problems, whereas severity of depressive/anxiety symptoms predicts only the recurrence of alcohol dependence. Both measures may be useful in identifying people at an increased risk of a negative course and who could be targeted by prevention strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Remission \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

30. Involvement of general practitioners in managing alcohol problems: A randomized controlled trial of a tailored improvement programme.

Citation: Addiction, September 2012, vol./is. 107/9(1601-1611), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): van Beurden, Ivonne; Anderson, Peter; Akkermans, Reinier P.; Grol, Richard P. T. M.; Wensing, Michel; Laurant, Miranda G. H

Correspondence Address: van Beurden, Ivonne: IQ healthcare, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, 114 IQ healthcare, PO Box 9101, Nijmegen, Netherlands, 6500 HB, ivonnevb@hotmail.com

Institution: van Beurden, Ivonne: IQ healthcare, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Nijmegen; Anderson, Peter: Faculty of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences, Maastricht University, Maastricht; Akkermans, Reinier P.: IQ healthcare, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Nijmegen; Grol, Richard P. T. M.: IQ healthcare, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Nijmegen; Wensing, Michel: IQ healthcare, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Nijmegen; Laurant, Miranda G. H.: IQ healthcare, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Nijmegen

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To assess the effect of a tailored multi-faceted improvement programme on general practitioners' (GPs) behaviour towards prevention of hazardous and harmful alcohol consumption. The improvement programme consisted of activities aimed at the GP, organization and patient. Educational training sessions and visits by a facilitator were tailored to the GPs' needs and attitudes. Design: Cluster randomized controlled trial. Setting: General practices in the Netherlands. Participants: Seventy-seven general practices; 119 GPs participated. Data from 6318 patients were available, of whom 765 (12.1%) were at risk. A total of 1502 patients' electronic medical records were reviewed. Measurements: The primary outcome was the number of eligible patients who received screening and advice. Findings: Difficulties in recruiting GPs and in motivating GPs for participation in the tailored parts of the programme impeded optimal implementation of the programme. Although GPs in both groups became more involved after enrolment, this improvement waned during the trial. The quality improvement programme enhanced the initial improvement in behaviour and it tempered waning (intervention group), compared to our control condition, resulting in average improvement rates of 5% (screening) and 2% (advice-giving) at 12-month follow-up (not significant). Conclusions: A tailored, multi-faceted programme aimed at improving general practitioner management of alcohol consumption in their patients failed to show an effect and proved difficult to implement. There remains little evidence to support the use of such an intensive implementation programme to improve the management of harmful and hazardous alcohol consumption in primary care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*General Practitioners](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Involvement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

31. Commentary on Boschloo et al. (2012): Persistence, natural recovery and recurrence of those with alcohol use disorders-Does treatment make a difference?

Citation: Addiction, September 2012, vol./is. 107/9(1599-1600), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Najman, Jake M

Correspondence Address: Najman, Jake M.: Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia, j.najman@uq.edu.au

Institution: Najman, Jake M.: Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Lynn Boschloo et al. (see record 2012-21050-021). Boschloo and colleagues report the findings of a 2-year follow-up of a selected sample of people who met the criteria for an alcohol use disorder. This study contributes to our knowledge about alcohol use disorders in three areas: (i) the extent to which natural recovery from alcohol use disorders is the norm; (ii) the extent to which treatment programs make a contribution to overall outcomes; and (iii) whether abstinence or controlled consumption are common outcomes. Boschloo et al. administered the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) to assess whether the respondent had ever had an alcohol disorder. At the 2-year follow-up they determined whether the alcohol use disorder was still present (i.e. persistent disorder) or whether it had remitted and/or subsequently recurred. Importantly, treatment could be excluded as a reason for remission, as only 4.8% of the sample reported ever receiving treatment for their disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Relapse (Disorders)
*Risk Factors
Remission (Disorders)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

32. Thomas Trotter's 'Essay on Drunkenness' appraised.

Citation: Addiction, September 2012, vol./is. 107/9(1562-1579), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2012)
Author(s): Edwards, Griffith
Correspondence Address: Edwards, Griffith: National Addiction Centre, 4 Windsor Walk, London, United Kingdom, SE5 8AF, jean@addictionjournal.org
Institution: Edwards, Griffith: National Addiction Centre, London
Language: English
Abstract: Background: In 1804 Thomas Trotter, a recently retired Physician to the Fleet, published his 'Essay on Drunkenness'. This was the first ever book-length consideration of the phenomenon of alcohol dependence and its treatment. Aims: The aim of this paper is to explore the impact of that treatise on the evolution of relevant ideas over the years that have followed. Methods: A factual analysis of the content of the Essay is the starting-point, followed by an examination of sequential published appraisals on the significance, or lack of significance, of this work. Findings and Conclusions: To the modern reader, Trotter is likely to be seen as prescient, with his assertion that 'the habit of drunkenness is a disease of the mind', setting the scene for two centuries of debate. The literature, however, seems to suggest that Trotter did not, in fact, achieve much impact either on professional opinion or on the emergent temperance movement. It was Benjamin Rush's 1785 pamphlet on 'Ardent Spirits' which achieved iconic status. Rush and Trotter, although in some ways overlapping in their ideas, differed in other respects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Physicians
*Treatment
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

33. Gambling in Australia: Experiences, problems, research and policy.

Citation: Addiction, September 2012, vol./is. 107/9(1556-1561), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2012)
Author(s): Delfabbro, Paul; King, Daniel
Correspondence Address: Delfabbro, Paul: School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia, 5005, paul.delfabbro@adelaide.edu.au
Institution: Delfabbro, Paul: School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA; King, Daniel: School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: The aim of this paper is to provide a critical overview of the development and current status of gambling in Australia. Methods: The paper examines the history and current status of gambling in Australia with a particular focus on the prevalence of problem gambling in the community and developments in policy and treatment services.

Results: The paper highlights the contradictory role of State governments as both providers of treatment services as well as agents for the liberalization for gambling. It also shows how the notion of 'addiction' is conceptualized in Australian research and treatment services, including the preference for harm-based and public health approaches. Such perspectives view problem gambling as having multiple pathways and determinants that extend beyond the pathology of individuals. Conclusions: Gambling in Australia provides a curious paradox. Highly liberalized State government policies that allow the proliferation of high intensity gambling coexist with extensive policy, regulation and research designed to address the negative impact of gambling on the Australian community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Epidemiology](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*History](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Experimentation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

34. Commentary on Wagener et al. (2012): Laissez-faire regulation: Turning back the clock on the food and drug administration and public health.

Citation: Addiction, September 2012, vol./is. 107/9(1552-1554), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Cobb, Nathan K; Abrams, David B

Correspondence Address: Cobb, Nathan K., ncobb@legacyforhealth.org

Institution: Cobb, Nathan K.: Schroeder Institute for Tobacco Research and Policy Studies, American Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC; Abrams, David B.: Schroeder Institute for Tobacco Research and Policy Studies, American Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Theodore L. Wagener, Michael Siegel, and Belinda Borrelli (see record 2012-21050-004). In 1906, in an effort to end the sale of unsafe and ineffective patent medicines, the US Congress passed the Food and Drug Act, bringing regulation to what had been a chaotic and dangerous laissez-faire market-place. Thirty years later mass poisonings from a diethylene glycol antibiotic solution led to the subsequent creation of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and a move to proactive monitoring and oversight. Wagener, Siegel & Borrelli appear to be in favor of turning back the clock, disputing selected arguments behind our call for the FDA to regulate 'e-cigarettes' in the United States and claiming that, in the meantime, 'removing e-cigarettes from the market or discouraging their use could harm public health'. However, there is no rigorous evidence for the additive benefit of 'e-cigarettes' over evidence-based nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) for cessation or harm reduction, and consumers are not in a good position to evaluate unregulated drugs and devices sold alongside regulated competitors. Moreover, no addictive and potentially lethal drug such as nicotine should ever be commercially marketed without formal regulatory oversight. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

[Motivation](#)
[Toxicity](#)

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

35. Trial protocols.

Citation: Addiction, September 2012, vol./is. 107/9(1544), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2012)
Author(s): West, Robert
Correspondence Address: West, Robert, gill@addictionjournal.org
Institution: West, Robert: Health Behaviour Research Centre, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London, London
Language: English
Abstract: Addiction will now consider submissions of trial protocols. It has long been recognized that major trials evaluating the effectiveness of interventions should be registered in advance and their protocols and analysis plans made publicly available ahead of the analysis and reporting of the findings. There are several reasons for this. One is so that other researchers can see what studies are being done so as to avoid duplication or improve coordination of effort. Another is to minimize the 'file drawer effect' leading to overestimation of effect sizes. A third is to disseminate good ideas with regard to trial design in a timely manner. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Clinical Trials](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

36. Alcohol limits in older people.

Citation: Addiction, September 2012, vol./is. 107/9(1541-1543), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2012)
Author(s): Crome, Ilana; Li, Ting-Kai; Rao, Rahul; Wu, Li-Tzy
Correspondence Address: Crome, Ilana, i.crome@keele.ac.uk
Institution: Crome, Ilana: Keele University Medical School, Stoke-on-Trent; Li, Ting-Kai: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, NC; Rao, Rahul: London South Bank University, London; Wu, Li-Tzy: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, NC
Language: English
Abstract: The 2011 report of the Royal College of Psychiatrists entitled 'Our Invisible Addicts' was prompted by the increasing prevalence of substance abuse problems among elderly people, a trend highlighted in several recent publications. The suggestion that 'safe' limits of alcohol consumption be lowered for older people generated a fervent response. We consider this a timely moment to consider this issue with a view to future research. We suggest that greater priority be given to developing the scientific base for drinking guidelines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)

[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Gerontology](#)

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

37. Housing as a motivation for seeking substance abuse treatment.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2011, vol./is. 20/2(182-183), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2011)

Author(s): Vayalapalli, Sreedevi; Fareed, Ayman; Casarella, Jennifer; Drexler, Karen

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Language: English

Abstract: Presents case reports of two patients in order to emphasize the important role of structured housing for treatment outcome in substance abuse programs. The first patient is a 56-year old Vietnam era veteran with a 37 year history of intravenous (IV) heroin use. He was referred to substance abuse treatment by the homeless program at the Atlanta Veterans Administration Medical Center. He was also addicted to cocaine and alcohol. His main motivation to pursue substance abuse treatment was to secure housing. The second patient is a 59-year old Vietnam era veteran with a 39- year history of IV heroin use, and was referred from the emergency room. He was also using cocaine and alcohol. His motivation to seek treatment was to help with his opioid withdrawal crisis. Among homeless persons who are in drug treatment, housing supports and opportunities for work have been associated with better outcomes. The case reports emphasize that though patients may seek substance abuse treatment to secure housing as their main motivation, this might reflect on better treatment outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Housing](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

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

38. Does lizard tail lacing heighten cannabis addiction?

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2011, vol./is. 20/2(181), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2011)

Author(s): Sarkhel, Sujit; Praharaj, Samir Kumar; Sinha, Vinod Kumar

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Institution: Sarkhel, Sujit: Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi; Praharaj, Samir Kumar: Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi; Sinha, Vinod Kumar: Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of a 22-year old male diagnosed with bipolar affective disorder with dissociative personality traits, presented with cannabis intake for the past 12 years. He also had alcohol abuse for the last 10 years. He consumed approximately 10 g of cannabis in the form of ganja or charas mostly in earthen pipes. He would smoke cannabis in the company of friends who introduced him to the practice of adding dried powder of lizard tail to cannabis preparations to enhance its effect. This case opens the possibility that powdered lizard tail may be an unusual addiction possessing euphoriant properties. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[Bipolar Disorder](#)
[Personality Traits](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

39. Less abuse potential with XR formulation of quetiapine?

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2011, vol./is. 20/2(178), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2011)

Author(s): Reccoppa, Lawrence

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Institution: Reccoppa, Lawrence: Florida Department of Corrections, Reception and Medical Center, Lake Butler, FL

Language: English

Abstract: This article focuses on the abuse potential of the drug quetiapine. Over the past several years, there have been reports of quetiapine abuse among inmates in correctional facilities. Due to increasing demands for this agent and potential diversion as contraband, many correctional systems have removed quetiapine from their formularies. In the Florida Department of Corrections, use of quetiapine over the last 2 years has been stringently restricted and currently providers must order the extended release (XR) formulation in place of immediate release quetiapine. The XR has a delayed and blunted serum peak, which at least in theory could render the XR formulation less attractive to abusers. Although quetiapine and quetiapine XR are effective medications for the treatment of serious mental illnesses, previous experiences, especially with the immediate release formulation, suggest caution must be utilized in prescribing quetiapine to inmates, probably due to their extremely high rates of substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Correctional Institutions](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Quetiapine](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

40. Herbal medicines: Perfect garb for opioid abuse? A case series from India.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2011, vol./is. 20/2(174-175), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2011)

- Author(s):** Basu, Debasish; Gaur, Navendu; Das, Partha Pratim; Mattoo, Surendra K
- Correspondence Address:** Basu, Debasish: Department of Psychiatry, Drug De-addiction & Treatment Centre, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh, India, 160012, db_sm2002@yahoo.com
- Institution:** Basu, Debasish: Department of Psychiatry, Drug De-addiction & Treatment Centre, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh; Gaur, Navendu: Department of Psychiatry, Drug De-addiction & Treatment Centre, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh; Das, Partha Pratim: Department of Psychiatry, Drug De-addiction & Treatment Centre, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh; Mattoo, Surendra K.: Department of Psychiatry, Drug De-addiction & Treatment Centre, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Presents a study which reports the abuse liability of herbal medications having opium or opium-like psychoactive properties in a series of 29 male patients who presented for treatment at Drug De-addiction and Treatment Centre, India. The abuse of herbal medications started at an average of 3.3 years after the initiation of substance abuse, and then continued for an average duration of 34.33 months. The nature of herbal medication used was not known in six patients. In the others, the most common herbal medication abused was the Ayurvedic preparation kamini vidravan ras, followed by the unani preparation barshasha and Dr. Jagdeep's herbal medicine. The mean daily dose of opium consumed was 329 mg. Most were initiated into herbal medication by fellow addicts, and the rest were iatrogenic cases. Attempts at abstinence from other opiates were primarily associated with use of these preparations as a substitute. The other reasons were for recreational activities, sexual problems and to augment other opioids. Importantly, no patient reported any difficulty in obtaining and procuring the herbal medications from the shops dispensing such medications over the counter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Medicinal Herbs and Plants](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Drug Dosages](#)
[Nonprescription Drugs](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

41. The co-occurrence of gambling with substance use and conduct disorder among youth in the United States.

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, March 2011, vol./is. 20/2(166-173), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2011)
- Author(s):** Barnes, Grace M; Welte, John W; Hoffman, Joseph H; Tidwell, Marie-Cecile O
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- Institution:** Barnes, Grace M.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY; Welte, John W.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY; Hoffman, Joseph H.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY; Tidwell, Marie-Cecile O.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The co-occurrence of gambling with substance use and conduct disorder was examined in a representative U.S. household sample of 2,274 youth 14-21 years old. The findings

show that problem gambling occurs within a problem-behavior syndrome with other substance-use behaviors and conduct disorder. Male gender, being black, and being Hispanic were found to be significant in predicting problem gambling over and above the effects of all four substance use and conduct disorder variables. Clinical interventions for one specific problem behavior in youth should consider assessing the other problem behaviors as well. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Conduct Disorder](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Pathological Gambling Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

42. Association of clinical characteristics and cessation of tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drug use during pregnancy.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2011, vol./is. 20/2(143-150), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2011)

Author(s): Massey, Suena H; Lieberman, Daniel Z; Reiss, David; Leve, Leslie D; Shaw, Daniel S; Neiderhiser, Jenae M

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Language: English

Abstract: Pregnancy is a time of relative urgency and opportunity for the treatment of substance use disorders in women, yet little is known about modifiable factors that contribute to successful abstinence. We examined self-worth, depression, anxiety, and novelty seeking in the context of substance use cessation during pregnancy in a sample of women with a high prevalence of substance abuse. Subjects were 448 birth mothers who participated in a prospective adoption study. Discontinuation rates were: tobacco 22.2%, alcohol 64.7%, marijuana 77.2%, and other drugs, 73.7-100%. Depression, anxiety, and novelty seeking were lower among women who discontinued substance use, compared to those who did not. Self-worth was higher in women who discontinued substance use. Among 110 polysubstance users, the number of substances discontinued during pregnancy was correlated with depression, anxiety, and self-worth in the hypothesized direction. Possible clinical implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[Anxiety](#)

[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)
[Self Concept](#)
[Sensation Seeking](#)

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

43. Gamma hydroxybutyrate use: Exploring the influence of outcome expectancies through memory modeling.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2011, vol./is. 20/2(127-136), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2011)

Author(s): Brown, Pamela C; Alfonso, Jacqueline; Dunn, Michael E

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Institution: Brown, Pamela C.: Department of Psychology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL; Alfonso, Jacqueline: Department of Psychology, Emmanuel College, Boston, MA; Dunn, Michael E.: Department of Psychology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL

Language: English

Abstract: Gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB) has been linked to overdose, criminal surreptitious administration, the need for emergency medical care, and fatalities worldwide. To begin to identify and understand the motivational factors that lead to the use of GHB, the present investigation utilized methods that have been successful in identifying potential expectancy targets and have been incorporated into prevention and intervention strategies successful in reducing high-risk alcohol use. In the present investigation, GHB expectancies were elicited from 926 voluntary participants aged 18-60 at a university in the southeastern United States to develop the GHB Expectancy Questionnaire (GHBEQ). The GHBEQ was subsequently administered to a different sample of 1,373 participants aged 18-55 in order to empirically derive the possible organization of GHB expectancies in memory, including likely paths of GHB expectancy activation. Findings suggest differences in GHB expectancies based on use history and sex. These results can be used to understand differences in GHB use for men and women, and to develop expectancy-based prevention and intervention programming to prevent and reduce its use in high-risk populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Memory](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Gamma Hydroxybutyrate Intervention](#)

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

44. Long-term opioid blockade and hedonic response: Preliminary data from two open-label extension studies with extended-release naltrexone.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2011, vol./is. 20/2(106-112), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2011)

Author(s): O'Brien, Charles P; Gastfriend, David R; Forman, Robert F; Schweizer, Edward; Pettinati, Helen M

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Language: English

Abstract: The emergence of extended-release naltrexone (XR-NTX) raises the opportunity to explore the role of endorphin blockade on hedonic response during long-term alcohol dependence treatment. A hedonic survey was administered to 74 alcohol dependent patients treated for an average of 3.5 years with nearly continuous month-long intramuscular XR-NTX. The paper-and-pencil, one-time survey asked patients about the degree of pleasure they experienced in the past 90 days with drinking alcohol, sex, exercise and other daily activities. The data revealed lower pleasure ratings for alcohol than for sex, exercise and 10 other common activities. Mean responses to drinking alcohol and gambling were significantly lower than to listening to music, sex, reading, being with friends, eating good food, eating spicy food, and playing video/card games. This effect was independent of XR-NTX dose or duration. Although this exploratory study lacked baseline data, a comparison group or control for the impact of patient discontinuation, the data indicate the feasibility of examining long-term hedonic response in recovery. The differential hedonic ratings suggest that, in patients who persist with long-term continuous therapy, XR-NTX may selectively inhibit the pleasure associated with drinking alcohol, compared to a variety of other activities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dosages](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Naltrexone](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Responses](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

45. The impact of drug use in social networks of patients with substance use and bipolar disorders.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2011, vol./is. 20/2(100-105), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2011)

Author(s): McDonald, Leah J; Griffin, Margaret L; Kolodziej, Monika E; Fitzmaurice, Garrett M; Weiss, Roger D

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Language: English

Abstract: In this exploratory analysis, we assessed the effect of drug use among social-network members on recovery from drug dependence in patients with co-occurring bipolar disorder. Patients (n = 57) enrolled in a group therapy study completed assessments over 15 months. Patients with zero to one drug users in their social networks at intake had few days of drug use during treatment and follow-up, whereas those with ≥ 2 drug users had significantly more days of drug use. Multivariate analysis showed that patients who

consistently named multiple drug users in their social networks had a marked increase in drug use over 15 months, while those who never or occasionally named multiple drug users had a small decline in drug use over time. Multiple drug users in social networks of treatment-seeking drug-dependent patients with co-occurring bipolar disorder may indicate poor drug use outcomes; efforts to reduce the association with drug users may be useful. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Social Networks](#)
Patients

Source: PsycINFO

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

46. The epidemiology of addiction in sub-Saharan Africa: A synthesis of reports, reviews, and original articles.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2011, vol./is. 20/2(87-99), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2011)

Author(s): Acuda, Wilson; Othieno, Caleb J; Obondo, Anne; Crome, Ilana B

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Institution: Acuda, Wilson: Keele University Medical School, Stoke-on-Trent; Othieno, Caleb J.: University of Nairobi School of Medicine, Nairobi; Obondo, Anne: University of Nairobi School of Medicine, Nairobi; Crome, Ilana B.: Keele University Medical School, St George's Hospital, Stafford

Language: English

Abstract: Use of alcohol and other psychoactive substances is associated with serious social and public health problems, but the extent of the problem in Sub-Saharan Africa is not well known. We set out to review epidemiological publications on alcohol and other psychoactive substances in Sub-Saharan Africa by performing a systematic search of electronic databases and paper records. Ten Sub-Saharan African countries are among the 22 in the world with the highest increase in per capita alcohol consumption. Cannabis, tobacco, and khat are widely used, and use of cocaine, stimulants, and heroin is increasing. More epidemiological research and implementation and evaluation of interventions is needed. Collaboration between African researchers and those in developed countries could help. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
Intervention
Public Health

Source: PsycINFO

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

47. -adrenergic receptor mediation of stress-induced reinstatement of extinguished cocaine-induced conditioned place preference in mice: Roles for 1 and 2 Adrenergic Receptors.

Citation: The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, August 2012, vol./is. 342/2(541-551), 0022-3565;1521-0103 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Vranjkovic, Oliver; Hang, Shona; Baker, David A; Mantsch, John R

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Language: English

Abstract: Stress can trigger the relapse of drug use in recovering cocaine addicts and reinstatement in rodent models through mechanisms that may involve norepinephrine release and -adrenergic receptor activation. The present study examined the role of -adrenergic receptor subtypes in the stressor-induced reinstatement of extinguished cocaine-induced (15 mg/kg i.p.) conditioned place preference in mice. Forced swim (6 min at 22degreeC) stress or activation of central noradrenergic neurotransmission by administration of the selective 2 adrenergic receptor antagonist 2-[(4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methyl]-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-1H-isindole (BRL-44,408) (10 mg/kg i.p.) induced reinstatement in wild-type, but not - adrenergic receptor-deficient Adrb1/Adrb2 double-knockout, mice. In contrast, cocaine administration (15 mg/kg i.p.) resulted in reinstatement in both wild-type and -adrenergic receptor knockout mice. Stress-induced reinstatement probably involved 2 adrenergic receptors. The 2 adrenergic receptor antagonist -(isopropylamino)-1-[(7-methyl-4-indanyl)oxy]butan- 2-ol (ICI-118,551) (1 or 2 mg/kg i.p.) blocked reinstatement by forced swim or BRL-44,408, whereas administration of the nonselective -adrenergic receptor agonist isoproterenol (2 or 4 mg/kg i.p.) or the 2 adrenergic receptor-selective agonist clenbuterol (2 or 4 mg/kg i.p.) induced reinstatement. Forced swim-induced, but not BRL-44,408-induced, reinstatement was also blocked by a high (20 mg/kg) but not low (10 mg/kg) dose of the 1 adrenergic receptor antagonist betaxolol, and isoproterenol-induced reinstatement was blocked by pretreatment with either ICI-118,551 or betaxolol, suggesting a potential cooperative role for 1 and 2 adrenergic receptors in stress-induced reinstatement. Overall, these findings suggest that targeting -adrenergic receptors may represent a promising pharmacotherapeutic strategy for preventing drug relapse, particularly in cocaine addicts whose drug use is stress related. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adrenergic Receptors](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Mediation](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. The "what" and the "how" of dispositional mindfulness: Using interactions among subscales of the Five-Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire to understand its relation to substance use.

Citation: Assessment, September 2012, vol./is. 19/3(276-286), 1073-1911 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Eisenlohr-Moul, Tory A; Walsh, Erin C; Charnigo, Richard J Jr.; Lynam, Donald R; Baer, Ruth A

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Institution: Eisenlohr-Moul, Tory A.: University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY; Walsh, Erin C.: University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY; Charnigo, Richard J.: University of Kentucky,

Lexington, KY; Lynam, Donald R.: Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN; Baer, Ruth A.: University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY

Language: English

Abstract: Although self-report measures of dispositional mindfulness have good psychometric properties, a few studies have shown unexpected positive correlations between substance use and mindfulness scales measuring observation of present-moment experience. The current study tested the hypothesis that the relationship between present-moment observation and substance use is moderated by the tendency to be nonjudgmental and nonreactive toward the observed stimuli. Two hundred and ninety-six undergraduates completed the Five-Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire (FFMQ), a calendar measuring periods of substance use, and a measure of the Five-Factor Model of personality. Controlling for FFMQ and personality subscales, significant interactions between the observing and nonreactivity subscales indicated that the observing subscale was negatively associated with substance use at higher levels of nonreactivity but positively associated with periods of substance use at lower levels of nonreactivity. Results support the use of statistical interactions among FFMQ subscales to test for the presence of interactive effects of different aspects of mindfulness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Five Factor Personality Model](#)
[Questionnaires](#)
[Test Reliability](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

49. The effects of lobeline and naltrexone on methamphetamine-induced place preference and striatal dopamine and serotonin levels in adolescent rats with a history of maternal separation.

Citation: Metabolic Brain Disease, September 2012, vol./is. 27/3(351-361), 0885-7490;1573-7365 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Dimatelis, J. J.; Russell, V. A.; Stein, D. J.; Daniels, W. M

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Language: English

Abstract: Exposure to early life stress has been suggested to increase an individual's vulnerability to methamphetamine (MA) dependence. Although there is no cure for drug dependence, the opioid and vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2) systems may be useful targets for treatment insofar as they play pivotal roles in the neurochemistry of addiction. Here we investigated the effects of naltrexone (opioid antagonist) and lobeline (VMAT2 inhibitor) on MA-induced place preference in adolescent rodents subjected to early life trauma (maternal separation, MS) and controls, as well as the effects on dopamine and serotonin levels in the striatum. We found: (1) maternal separation attenuated

methamphetamine-induced place preference; (2) lobeline and naltrexone treatment had differential effects on serotonin and dopamine concentrations in the striatum, naltrexone increased serotonin levels in the maternally separated animals. The hypothesized effect of early adversity increasing MA-induced place preference may not be apparent in adolescence. However the data are consistent with the hypothesis that early life stress influences neurochemical pathways that predispose an individual to drug dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Naltrexone](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Serotonin](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. The effects of vasopressin and oxytocin on methamphetamine-induced place preference behaviour in rats.

Citation: Metabolic Brain Disease, September 2012, vol./is. 27/3(341-350), 0885-7490;1573-7365 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Subiah, Cassandra O; Mabandla, Musa V; Phulukdaree, Alisa; Chuturgoon, Anil A; Daniels, Willie M. U

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Language: English

Abstract: Methamphetamine is a highly addictive stimulant drug whose illicit use and resultant addiction has become an alarming global phenomenon. The mesolimbic dopaminergic pathway has been shown to be fundamental to the establishment of addictive behaviour. This pathway, as part of the reward system of the brain, has also been shown to be important in classical conditioning, which is a learnt response. Within the modulation of learning and memory, the neurohypophyseal hormones vasopressin and oxytocin have been reported to play a vital role, with vasopressin exerting a long- term facilitatory effect and oxytocin exerting an inhibitory effect. Therefore we adopted a conditioned place preference model to investigate whether vasopressin V1b receptor antagonist SSR 149415 or oxytocin treatment would cause a decrease in the seeking behaviour in a reinstatement paradigm. Behavioural findings indicated that methamphetamine induced a change in the place preference in the majority of our animals. This change in place preference was not seen when vasopressin was administered during the extinction phase. On the other hand the methamphetamine-induced change in place preference was enhanced during the reinstatement phase in the animals that were treated with oxytocin. Striatal dopamine levels were determined, as methamphetamine is known to increase dopamine transmission in this area. Significant changes in dopamine levels were observed in some of our animals. Rats that received both methamphetamine and oxytocin had significantly higher striatal dopamine than those that received oxytocin alone. Western blot analysis for hippocampal cyclic AMP response element binding protein (CREB) was also conducted as a possible indicator of glutamatergic NMDA receptor activity, a pathway that is important for learning and memory. The Western blot analysis showed no changes in hippocampal pCREB expression. Overall our data led us to conclude that

methamphetamine treatment can change place preference behaviour in rats and that this change may be partially restored by vasopressin antagonism, but exaggerated by oxytocin. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Hormones](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Oxytocin](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Vasopressin](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Operant, oral alcoholic beer self-administration by C57BL/6J mice: Effect of BHF177, a positive allosteric modulator of GABAB receptors.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, August 2012, vol./is. 222/4(685-700), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Orru, Alessandro; Fujani, Daniele; Cassina, Chiara; Conti, Mirko; Di Clemente, Angelo; Cervo, Luigi

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: With its high palatability, near-beer has been successfully used in rats as a vehicle to induce ethanol oral self-administration. Objectives: The study aimed to develop an operant model of oral alcoholic beer self-administration promoting a stable intake of pharmacologically relevant amounts of ethanol in free-feeding C57BL/6J mice. It also aimed to assess the model's predictive validity by evaluating the influence of baclofen, a GABAB agonist, and BHF177, a GABAB positive allosteric modulator, on alcoholic beer self-administration. Methods: Mice were trained to self-administer, under a fixed ratio three schedule of reinforcement, 10 l of beer containing increasing ethanol concentrations (0-18% v/v) in daily 30- min sessions. The effects on motor coordination (rotarod), locomotor activity (open field, automated cages) and anxiety-like behavior (elevated plus maze, EPM) were examined. Baclofen (1.25-5 mg/kg, intraperitoneal, i.p.) and BHF177 (3.75-30 mg/kg, i.p.) were used to see the effects on 9% alcoholic beer and near-beer self-administration. Results: Near-beer stably maintained operant oral selfadministration in mice. Adding ethanol to near-beer reduced the number of active lever presses, while the corresponding amount of ethanol self-administration increased (0.8-1.0 g/ kg/session). Motor impairment was observed when more than 1.3 g/kg/session of ethanol was self-administered with beer and slight but consistent hyperlocomotion with more than 0.9-1.0 g/kg/session. BHF177 (15 mg/kg) preferentially reduced 9% alcoholic beer self-administration, while the higher dose (30 mg/kg)-like baclofen 5 mg/kg-also reduced near-beer self-administration. Conclusions: The operant model of oral alcoholic beer selfadministration in C57BL/6J mice should prove useful for studying ethanol-reinforced behaviors and to identify candidate compounds for the pharmacological management of alcohol addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Baclofen](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Operant Conditioning](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)
[Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)
[Mice](#)
Source: PsycINFO

52. Neuropsychological effects associated with recreational cocaine use.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, August 2012, vol./is. 222/4(633-643), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Soar, Kirstie; Mason, Colette; Potton, Anita; Dawkins, Lynne

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Recent evidence suggests that recreational cocaine use is on the increase, with the UK reporting one of the highest levels of use in the EU (EMCDDA 2010). Nevertheless, very few studies have addressed the neuropsychological effects associated with non-dependent recreational cocaine use. Objectives: The current study aimed to assess whether recreational cocaine users show neuropsychological deficits on a battery of tests, previously shown to be sensitive to cocaine-dependent and psychosis-prone individuals. Schizotypal traits were also measured. Methods Recreational cocaine users (n = 17) were compared with controls (n = 24) on drug use patterns, the General Health Questionnaire, the Brief Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire (SPQ-B) and four neuropsychological tasks: spatial working memory, intra/extra-dimensional set shifting, the Stocking of Cambridge and the rapid visual processing. Results: Relative to controls, recreational cocaine users produced significantly more errors on the intra/extra-dimensional set shift task and completed fewer stages, made significantly more six box stage errors on the spatial working memory task, and made significantly more errors and fewer hits, with overall poorer detection rates on the rapid visual processing task. Recreational cocaine users reported significantly higher scores on the cognitive perceptual and disorganised thinking SPQ-B subscales and total SPQ-B scores compared to controls. Conclusions: Recreational cocaine users displayed impairments on tasks tapping sustained attention, attentional shifting and spatial memory and reported higher schizotypal trait expression. These findings are consistent with the emerging literature suggesting subtle cognitive deficits, putatively reflecting underlying dopaminergic dysfunction, in non-dependent, recreational cocaine users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Attention](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Short Term Memory](#)
Source: PsycINFO

53. An early attentional bias to BEGIN-stimuli of the smoking ritual is accompanied with mesocorticolimbic deactivations in smokers.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, August 2012, vol./is. 222/4(593-607), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** Stippekohl, Bastian; Walter, Bertram; Winkler, Markus H; Mucha, Ronald F; Pauli, Paul; Vaitl, Dieter; Stark, Rudolf
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Rationale: Biased processing of drug-associated stimuli is believed to be a crucial feature of addiction. Particularly, an attentional bias seems to contribute to the disorder's maintenance. Recent studies suggest differential effects for stimuli associated with the beginning (BEGIN-smoking-stimuli) or the terminal stage of the smoking ritual (END-smoking-stimuli), with the former but not the later evoking high cue-reactivity. Objective: The current study investigated the neuronal network underlying an attentional bias to BEGIN-smoking-stimuli and END-smoking-stimuli in smokers and tested the hypothesis that the attentional bias is greater for BEGIN-smoking-stimuli. Methods: Sixteen non-deprived smokers and 16 nonsmoking controls participated in an fMRI study. Drug pictures (BEGIN-smoking-stimuli, END-smoking-stimuli) and control pictures were overlaid with geometrical figures and presented for 300 ms. Subjects had to identify picture content (identification-task) or figure orientation (distraction-task). The distraction-task was intended to demonstrate attentional bias. Results: Behavioral data revealed an attentional bias to BEGIN-smoking-stimuli but not to END-smoking-stimuli in both groups. However, only smokers showed mesocorticolimbic deactivations in the distraction-task with BEGIN-smoking-stimuli. Importantly, these deactivations were significantly stronger for BEGIN- than for END-smoking-stimuli and correlated with the attentional bias score. Conclusions" Several explanations may account for missing group differences in behavioral data. Brain data suggest smokers using regulatory strategies in response to BEGIN-smoking-stimuli to prevent the elicitation of motivational responses interfering with distraction-task performance. These strategies could be reflected in the observed deactivations and might lead to a performance level in smokers that is similar to that of non-smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Neural Pathways](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[*Attentional Bias](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

54. Neuropeptide Y Y5 receptor antagonism attenuates cocaine-induced effects in mice.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, August 2012, vol./is. 222/4(565-577), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** Sorensen, Gunnar; Jensen, Morten; Weikop, Pia; Dencker, Ditte; Christiansen, Soren H; Loland, Claus Juul; Bengtsen, Cecilie Hee; Petersen, Jorgen Holm; Fink-Jensen, Anders; Wortwein, Gitta; Woldbye, David P. D
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Rationale: Several studies suggest a role for neuropeptide Y (NPY) in addiction to drugs of abuse, including cocaine. However, the NPY receptors mediating addiction-related effects remain to be determined. Objectives: To explore the potential role of Y5 NPY receptors in cocaine-induced behavioural effects. Methods: The Y5 antagonist L-152,804 and Y5-knockout (Y5-KO) mice were tested in two models of cocaine addiction-related behaviour: acute self-administration and cocaine-induced hyperactivity. We also studied effects of Y5 receptor antagonism on cocaine-induced c-fos expression and extracellular dopamine with microdialysis as well as dopamine transporter-mediated uptake of dopamine in vitro. Immunocytochemistry was used to determine whether dopamine neurons express Y5-like immunoreactivity. Results: In self-administration, L-152,804 prominently decreased nose-poking for the peak dose of cocaine and shifted the dose-response curve for cocaine downward. Y5-KO mice also showed modestly attenuated selfadministration. Cocaine-induced hyperactivity was attenuated by L-152,804 and in Y5-KO mice. Cocaine failed to increase c-fos expression in the nucleus accumbens and striatum of L-152,804-treated mice, indicating that the Y5 antagonist could act by influencing neural activity in these regions. Accordingly, the cocaine-induced increase in accumbal extracellular dopamine was attenuated by L-152,804 and in Y5-KO mice, suggesting that Y5 antagonism influences cocaine-induced behaviour by regulating dopamine. Consistent with this concept, dopamine neurons in the ventral tegmental area appeared to contain Y5 receptors. In contrast, neither L-152,804 nor NPY influenced dopamine transporter-mediated dopamine uptake. Conclusions: The present data indicate that Y5 antagonism may attenuate cocaine-induced behavioural effects, suggesting that Y5 receptors could be a potential therapeutic target in cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** *Cocaine
*Dopamine

*Neuropeptide Y
 *Immunocytochemistry
 Mice

Source: PsycINFO

55. Substance use and other risk factors for unprotected sex: Results from an event-based study of homeless youth.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, August 2012, vol./is. 16/6(1699-1707), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Tucker, Joan S; Ryan, Gery W; Golinelli, Daniela; Ewing, Brett; Wenzel, Suzanne L; Kennedy, David P; Green, Harold D Jr.; Zhou, Annie

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Language: English

Abstract: This study used an event-based approach to understand condom use in a probability sample of 309 homeless youth recruited from service and street sites in Los Angeles County. Condom use was significantly less likely when hard drug use preceded sex, the relationship was serious, the partners talked about "pulling out", or sex occurred in a non-private place (and marginally less likely when heavier drinking preceded sex, or the partnership was monogamous or abusive). Condom use was significantly more likely when the youth held positive condom attitudes or were concerned about pregnancy, the partners talked about condom use, and the partners met up by chance. This study extends previous work by simultaneously examining a broad range of individual, relationship, and contextual factors that may play a role in condom use. Results identify a number of actionable targets for programs aimed at reducing HIV/STI transmission and pregnancy risk among homeless youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Homeless
 *Probability
 *Risk Factors
 *Sexual Partners
 Condoms

Source: PsycINFO

56. Reliability of the lay adherence counsellor administered Substance Abuse and Mental Illness symptoms screener (SAMISS) and the International HIV Dementia Scale (IHDS) in a primary care HIV clinic in cape town, south Africa.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, August 2012, vol./is. 16/6(1464-1471), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Breuer, Erica; Stoloff, Kevin; Myer, Landon; Seedat, Soraya; Stein, Dan J; Joska, John

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Language:	English
Abstract:	HIV infection is associated with an increased prevalence of common mental disorders and with the development of HIV associated neurological disorders (HAND). The aim of this research was to determine the reliability of lay adherence counsellors in the administration of the substance abuse and mental illness symptom screener (SAMISS) for common mental disorders and International HIV Dementia Scale (IHDS) for HAND in a South African sample of 269 people living with HIV/AIDS and on HAART in a primary healthcare setting. We used a cross-sectional design with each patient assessed by a mental health nurse and counsellor, 1 week apart. Reliability was fair for the SAMISS overall ($k = 0.39$, CI95 0.29-0.49, $P < 0.01$), but was higher for the substance abuse component compared to the mental illness component. Reliability for the IHDS between counsellors and nurses was slight ($k = 0.11$, CI95 0.00-0.27, $P < 0.02$). Counsellors tended not to miss symptoms, and detected symptoms more often than nurses for the both the SAMISS and IHDS. Strategies to improve the ability of primary healthcare providers to screen for neurocognitive disorders as well as avoiding over-detection of mental illness and substance abuse symptoms need to be developed and implemented for the primary healthcare setting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication:	HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*AIDS *Dementia *Drug Abuse *Psychometrics *Test Reliability Epidemiology Neurology
Source:	PsycINFO

57. Recruiting substance-using men who have sex with men into HIV prevention research: Current status and future directions.

Citation:	AIDS and Behavior, August 2012, vol./is. 16/6(1411-1419), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Aug 2012)
Author(s):	Jenkins, Richard A
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Institution:	Jenkins, Richard A.: Prevention Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD
Language:	English
Abstract:	Research investigators have identified increasing challenges to the recruitment of men who have sex with men (MSM) for observational and intervention HIV/AIDS studies. To address these issues, program staff from the National Institute on Drug Abuse convened a meeting on April 28th to 29th, 2009 to discuss issues in MSM recruitment. The panel indicated that there was decreased community identification with HIV research, although altruistic, community-oriented motives continued to be important. Substance use adds to recruitment challenges, particularly recruitment of MSM who use stigmatized substances. Relatively new recruitment methods such as respondent driven sampling, venue-data-time sampling, and internet sampling have helped advance knowledge about the recruitment process; however, they have not mitigated the challenges to MSM recruitment.

Recruitment of youth and members of racial/ethnic minority populations present additional considerations. This report summarizes the meeting's proceedings, key points of discussion, and areas for further research consideration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. A review of the literature on event-level substance use and sexual risk behavior among men who have sex with men.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, August 2012, vol./is. 16/6(1394-1410), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Vosburgh, H. Waverly; Mansergh, Gordon; Sullivan, Patrick S; Purcell, David W

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Language: English

Abstract: In the United States, there continues to be high incidence of HIV infection among men who have sex with men (MSM), who represent 57% of new infections in 2009. While many studies report associations between non-injection substance use and sexual risk behavior among MSM, overall results are mixed. Summarizing these studies is difficult because researchers have used a variety of assessment periods for substance use and sexual behavior. We review the scientific literature on event-level measures, which assess substance use and sexual risk behavior immediately before or during a sexual encounter and provide the most precise link between these two behaviors. From January 2009 through March 2010, we searched four databases: Ovid (MEDLINE and PsycINFO), Web of Knowledge, and Sociofile. Across studies, results varied by substance with little within substance consistency or a lack of research except for two notable exceptions: methamphetamine and binge alcohol use. The findings underscore the importance of providing HIV risk-reduction interventions for substance-using MSM. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (outside the USA); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Weight stigma, addiction, science, and the medication of fatness in mid-twentieth century America.

Citation: Sociology of Health & Illness, July 2012, vol./is. 34/6(880-895), 0141-9889;1467-9566 (Jul 2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: Obesity and overweight are today recognised as subject to harmful stigma. Through an analysis of discussions of obesity in major American newspapers, the medical literature, and pharmaceutical advertising in the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s, I document a significant shift in medical thinking about overweight and obesity based in psychiatry, and explore the relationship of that shift to changes in popular understandings of fatness after the Second World War. I argue that the psychiatrically-oriented postwar medical thinking about obesity was more stigmatising as compared with the endocrinologically-oriented thinking of the interwar period, in that the newer biomedical theory linked fatness to the already stigmatised condition of addiction and authorised attribution of moral blame to the fat. I further argue that the pharmaceutical industry cannot be assigned the lead role in medicalisation in this period that some authors attributed to it. These events cast doubt on the received view of fatness as subject to decreasing stigma and increasing medicalisation over the course of the twentieth century, and call for exploration of the social factors influencing specific forms of medicalisation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Sociology of Health & Illness-Foundation for the Sociology of Health & Illness/Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Obesity \(Attitudes Toward\)](#)
[*Stigma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

60. Correlates of heavy alcohol consumption at Rhodes University.

Citation: Journal of Child and Adolescent Mental Health, July 2012, vol./is. 24/1(37-44), 1728-0583;1728-0591 (Jul 2012)

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Institution: Young, Charles: Department of Psychology, Rhodes University, Grahamstown; de Klerk, Vivian: Rhodes University, Grahamstown

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To establish the extent to which students typically overestimate normative drinking and to determine whether these estimates are uniquely implicated in alcohol consumption over and above the role of the various demographic and family variables. Method: An online survey was used to obtain a sample of 2,177 students who completed the AUDIT questionnaire along with other items, including three adapted from the AUDIT asking respondents to estimate the descriptive drinking norms of their typical same-sex student. A hierarchical regression analysis was performed to determine the relative contributions of these variables towards individual student's own consumption scores. Three blocks of variables were entered in temporal sequence, starting with demographic variables, then family variables, followed by the normative estimates. Results: Most students overestimate how frequently their same-sex peers go drinking and how much alcohol they consume on these drinking occasions and how often they consume six or more drinks on one occasion. These normative estimates account for a

significant portion of the variance over and above that accounted for by the demographic and family variables. Conclusions: The university should attempt to correct inflated normative estimates of how many drinks a typical same-sex peer has on a typical day when drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: NISC Pty Ltd.
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Family](#)
Source: PsycINFO

61. Dual diagnosis in adolescence-An escalating health risk.

Citation: Journal of Child and Adolescent Mental Health, July 2012, vol./is. 24/1(v-vii), 1728-0583;1728-0591 (Jul 2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: Adolescence is traditionally a period characterized by transition. Changes in brain neural development and cognitive and physical maturity are accompanied by an escalation in high risk behaviors such as sexual experimentation and substance use. The term "dual diagnosis" commonly refers to the presence of both a primary substance use disorder (abuse or dependence) and a major psychiatric disorder (such as schizophrenia, mood or anxiety disorders) that co-occur. Substance use disorders are frequently found to be co-morbid in adolescents with psychiatric disorders but diagnosing this co-morbidity is often complicated by symptom overlap and symptom fluctuation. Non-substance use disorders commonly pre-date the substance use disorder, but the reverse can also occur. According to bio-behavioral models, dual diagnoses may be considered as a combination of shared genetic antecedents of mental illness (vulnerable substrates, early brain trauma etc.) that interact with environmental factors (e.g. early exposure to drug use, availability and social acceptability) and result in phenotypes of addictive and non-addictive disorders. While no biomarkers exist to assist in differentiation, questions remain about the phenomenology of dual diagnosis and their variability across ethnicities and societies. The current service model traditionally divides the care of patients with a dual diagnosis into separate psychiatric treatment and substance abuse intervention components. Adolescents are expected, firstly, to be treated for their psychiatric disorders by mental health services before access to specific substance abuse interventions is considered. Health care professionals, in particular those involved in mental health care, must simultaneously screen for substance use disorders in adolescents who present with primary psychiatric disorders. An awareness of the complexity of dual diagnosis is the first step in the pursuit of promoting a more integrated and supportive treatment intervention for adolescents with psychiatric illnesses and co-existing substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[*Morbidity](#)
[Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Simultaneous polysubstance use among Danish 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine and hallucinogen users: Combination patterns and proposed biological bases.

- Citation:** Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental, July 2012, vol./is. 27/4(352-363), 0885-6222;1099-1077 (Jul 2012)
- Author(s):** Licht, Cecilie L; Christoffersen, Maria; Okholm, Mads; Damgaard, Laerke; Fink-Jensen, Anders; Knudsen, Gitte M; Erritzoe, David
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: To describe patterns of simultaneous polysubstance use (SPU) among Danish 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) ("Ecstasy") and hallucinogen users. Methods: A cross-sectional survey of 98 active MDMA and/or hallucinogen users recruited through homepage advertisements, flyers, and word of mouth in Denmark. Lifetime and recent substance use and SPU at last recalled use was described by structured interviews. Hair samples from a subset of participants were analyzed for MDMA. Results: The participants had used an average of 12.6 (95% confidence interval: 11.7-13.4) psychoactive substances during their lifetime. SPU was prevalent among MDMA, D-lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), and psilocybin users, in particular with alcohol and cannabis. Among MDMA users, 69% had combined MDMA with amphetamines, 56% with hallucinogens, and 47% with cocaine. At last recalled use, MDMA was taken with 2.1 +/- 1.2 substances in 32 different combinations. The participants preferred specific drug combinations and named several, which in their experience enhanced or counteracted each other. Alcohol and cannabis were typically used before, during, and after MDMA, LSD, and psilocybin, whereas amphetamines were predominantly taken before these substances. When LSD was combined with MDMA, the majority took MDMA after LSD. Conclusions: Simultaneous polysubstance use was common among Danish MDMA and hallucinogen users, and patterns of preferred substance combinations were evident. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hallucinogenic Drugs](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

63. Developmental momentum toward substance dependence: Natural histories and pliability of risk factors in youth experiencing chronic stress.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/Suppl 1(S87-S98), 0376-8716 (Jun 2012)
- Author(s):** Ridenour, Ty A; Meyer-Chilenski, Sarah; Reid, Erin E

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Mitigation of substance use (SU) disorder (SUD) risk factors is a common goal of prevention. Research has clarified much about risk factors including their prediction of SU/SUD, associations with other etiological variables and mediation of SU outcomes. Greater understanding of the emergence of risk factors themselves may improve prevention. For example, in lieu of experimental data, the level of resistance to change of a risk factor (its pliability) could inform "dosage" of intervention needed to reduce the risk. Methods: Two attributes of 22 previously-documented predictors of SU/SUD were quantified: natural history (average age-related trend) and pliability (quantified using correlations between intercepts and growth parameters of hierarchical linear modeling trajectories). The longitudinal sample of 1147 8- through 16-year-olds were recruited from a northeastern summer camp for youth experiencing chronic stress due to one or more stressors ($X = 2.2$ stressors , $SD=1.41$) which typically last at least one year. Half were male, 69.3% were European-American, 8.5% were African-American, and the remaining were small proportions each of other or mixed races/ethnicities. Results: Average trajectories of 21 predictors correspond to increasing SUD risk with age. Predictor pliability varied greatly, ranging from extremely high for School Commitment to extremely low for Peer Pressure Susceptibility. Conclusions: Results suggest different intervention strategies may be needed to manage risk factors over the long-term. To illustrate, maintaining a high school commitment appears to require boosters whereas reducing peer pressure susceptibility appears to require high initial "dosage" with less need for boosters. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Chronic Stress](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Does the "gateway" sequence increase prediction of cannabis use disorder development beyond deviant socialization? Implications for prevention practice and policy.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/Suppl 1(S72-S78), 0376-8716 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Tarter, Ralph E; Kirisci, Levent; Mezzich, Ada; Ridenour, Ty; Fishbein, Diana; Horner, Michelle; Reynolds, Maureen; Kirillova, Galina; Vanyukov, Michael

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Pittsburgh, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Pittsburgh, PA; Vanyukov, Michael: University of Pittsburgh, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Pittsburgh, PA

Language: English

Abstract: Background: This study was conducted to test whether non-normative socialization mediates the association between transmissible risk measured in childhood and cannabis use disorder manifested by young adulthood, and whether the sequence of drug use initiation ("gateway", i.e., consuming legal drugs before cannabis, or the reverse) increases accuracy of prediction of cannabis use disorder. Methods: Sons of fathers with or without substance use disorders (SUDs) related to illicit drugs were tracked from 10-12 to 22 years of age to model the association between transmissible risk for SUD, socialization (peer deviance), order of drug use initiation ("gateway" or reverse sequence), and development of cannabis use disorder. Path analysis was used to evaluate relationships among the variables. Results: Non-normative socialization mediates the association between transmissible risk measured during childhood and cannabis use disorder manifest by young adulthood. The sequence of drug use initiation did not contribute additional explanatory information to the model. Conclusions: The order of drug use initiation does not play a substantial role in the etiology of cannabis use disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana Legalization](#)
[*Socialization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Index of the transmissible common liability to addiction: Heritability and prospective associations with substance abuse and related outcomes.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/Suppl 1(S18-S23), 0376-8716 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Hicks, Brian M; Iacono, William G; McGue, Matt

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Substance use disorders (SUDs) are highly comorbid and exhibit a relatively late onset. As such, many behaviors and personality traits present prior to the initiation of substance use can be used to predict later SUDs. The transmissible liability index (TLI) is a quantitative measure of such behaviors that indexes the common liability to SUDs. We examined the predictive utility and heritability of the TLI in a large community twin sample. Methods: Using the Minnesota Twin Family Study (N = 2510), we estimated TLI scores from mother, child, and teacher reports of symptom and personality measures assessed at age 11. We then estimated the genetic and environmental contributions to the association between TLI scores at age 11 and composite measures of substance abuse and behavioral disinhibition (antisocial behavior) at age 17. Results: For both male and female twins, TLI scores were highly heritable (.76) and exhibited moderate associations with adolescent substance abuse (r = .29) and behavioral disinhibition (r = .40). Genetic factors accounted for the association between TLI scores and the adolescent outcomes. Conclusions: Findings support the utility of the TLI as a measure of the inherited, common liability to SUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

66. Common liability to addiction and "gateway hypothesis": Theoretical, empirical and evolutionary perspective.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/Suppl 1(S3-S17), 0376-8716 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Vanyukov, Michael M; Tarter, Ralph E; Kirillova, Galina P; Kirisci, Levent; Reynolds, Maureen D; Kreek, Mary Jeanne; Conway, Kevin P; Maher, Brion S; Iacono, William G; Bierut, Laura; Neale, Michael C; Clark, Duncan B; Ridenour, Ty A

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Two competing concepts address the development of involvement with psychoactive substances: the "gateway hypothesis" (GH) and common liability to addiction (CLA). Method: The literature on theoretical foundations and empirical findings related to both concepts is reviewed. Results: The data suggest that drug use initiation sequencing, the core GH element, is variable and opportunistic rather than uniform and developmentally deterministic. The association between risks for use of different substances, if any, can be more readily explained by common underpinnings than by specific staging. In contrast, the CLA concept is grounded in genetic theory and supported by data identifying common sources of variation in the risk for specific addictions. This commonality has identifiable neurobiological substrate and plausible evolutionary explanations. Conclusions: Whereas the "gateway" hypothesis does not specify mechanistic connections between "stages", and does not extend to the risks for addictions, the concept of common liability to addictions incorporates sequencing of drug use initiation as well as extends to related addictions and their severity, provides a parsimonious explanation of substance use and addiction co-occurrence, and establishes a theoretical and empirical foundation to research in etiology, quantitative risk and severity measurement, as well as targeted non-drug-specific prevention and early intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Intervention

Source: PsycINFO

67. Common liability to drug addictions: Theory, research, practice.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/Suppl 1(S1-S2), 0376-8716 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Vanyukov, Michael M; Ridenour, Ty A

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Language: English

Abstract: The etiology of drug addiction is an intensively studied field. Researchers seek to understand the mechanisms for the development of this debilitating and socially destructive disorder in order to formulate effective prevention and treatment intervention. The complexity of the disorder hinders achievement of this elusive goal. A theory that could organize and reduce this complexity to guide research and practice could help these, often dissociated, areas to coalesce. Such a role has been assigned to the "gateway theory," also known as "gateway hypothesis", without competing theories. There is, however, an alternative theory that parsimoniously explains not only this temporal order but also additional developmental characteristics of drug use disorders, their co-occurrence, and comorbidities. This view on the ontogenesis of liability to addiction indicates a paradigmatic shift in intervention and policy approaches that should parallel conceptual changes from the GH to the common liability to addictions (CLA) perspective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Addiction
*Etiology
*Intervention
*Therapeutic Processes

Source: PsycINFO

68. Does co-morbid depression alter the inverse relationship between obesity and substance use disorders?

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(185-188), 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2012)

Author(s): Gearhardt, Ashley N; Harrison, Emily L.R; McKee, Sherry A

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Substance use disorders and obesity are often inversely related to one another, hypothetically due to competition over shared neurobiological reward circuitry. However, obesity and substance use disorders share common risk factors, such as other psychiatric disorders. It is unknown whether the inverse relationship between obesity and substance use disorders continues to exist in the presence of shared risk factors. Methods: For the current study, we examined the associations between major depression, alcohol and drug use disorders, and overweight/obesity status in a nationally representative sample of U.S. adults (n = 40,715). Results: Our findings demonstrated that adults with

major depression were more likely to be obese, whereas adults with alcohol or drug use disorders were less likely to be obese. However, the inverse relationship between substance use and obesity continued to exist in adults with co-morbid depression. Adults with depression disorders co-morbid with alcohol (Relative Risk [RR] = 0.63, 95% CI = 0.47-0.84) or drug (RR = 0.54, 95% CI = 0.36-0.81) use disorders were less likely to be obese vs normal weight. Conclusions: Our findings provide support for the proposal that excess food consumption and excess drug use appear to compete over shared neurobiology even when the motivation to self-medicate with either food or substances might be elevated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Morbidity](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Premorbid and current neuropsychological function in opiate abusers receiving treatment.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(181-184), 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2012)

Author(s): Pluck, Graham; Lee, Kwang-Hyuk; Rele, Ruta; Spence, Sean A; Sarkar, Sugato; Lagundoye, Olawale; Parks, Randolph W

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: There is an established corpus of evidence linking substance abuse with neuropsychological impairment, particularly implicating frontal lobe functions. These could potentially be premorbid to, rather than consequences of, direct effects of substance abuse. Methods: A matched pairs design was employed in which currently abstinent opiate abusers in treatment were matched to 22 healthy control individuals. These were compared for premorbid and current neurobehavioral abnormalities with the self-report Frontal Systems Behavior Scale (FrSBe). Estimated premorbid and current IQ scores were also ascertained. Results: There was no difference between the groups regarding socioeconomic background. There was no evidence for an alteration in cognitive function as measured by current IQ associated with opiate abuse, nor evidence of premorbidly lower IQ. However, with the FrSBe, the opiate abusers reported overall higher levels of apathy. They also had raised FrSBe total scores, indicating the presence of neurobehavioral features associated with frontal lobe impairment. Furthermore, the opiate abusers reported higher levels of these neurobehavioral abnormalities compared to their matched controls, even in the period preceding substance abuse. Conclusions: The results suggest that some substance abusing individuals in treatment demonstrate raised levels of neurobehavioral abnormalities, independently of general intellectual functioning. Furthermore, the results imply that these abnormalities may have already been present

prior to the effects on the nervous system of substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Neuropsychology](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Premorbidity](#)
[Frontal Lobe](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Prevalence and trends of non-medical opioid and other drug use histories among federal correctional inmates in methadone maintenance treatment in Canada.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(172-176), 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2012)

Author(s): Johnson, Sara; MacDonald, Shanna Farrell; Cheverie, Madelon; Myrick, Christina; Fischer, Benedikt

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: The prevalence of illicit drug use among correctional populations is high, and associated with high levels of drug related morbidity risks and harms. The purpose of this study was to examine temporal and regional patterns of illicit drug use among a sample of Canadian federal correctional inmates participating in correctional methadone maintenance treatment (MMT). Methods: Socio-demographic and drug use data collected from 1272 male federal offenders admitted to Correctional Service Canada's (CSC) MMT program between 2003 and 2008 were examined. Univariate analyses were conducted on inmates' key demographic and correctional characteristics, pre-MMT opioid use and other problematic drug use, and opioid and injecting use while incarcerated. Bivariate associations on drug use measures across regions and over time were computed. Results: Prevalence of heroin use decreased, and prevalence of prescription opioid (PO) use increased over the study period. Significant regional differences existed for PO use, specifically for morphine/hydromorphone and oxycodone use. The majority used opioids and injected while incarcerated, with overall downward trends over time and regional variations. Approximately half the sample indicated a history of lifetime non-opioid problematic drug use, most commonly cocaine (72%) for which substantial regional differences were found. Conclusions: Pre-MMT opioid and other problematic non-opioid drug use in the sample was high. Temporal and regional patterns of drug use observed may reflect developments in the general population, e.g. increasing PO misuse. The observed drug use patterns underscore the need for targeted drug specific prevention/treatment measures in correctional environments beyond existing interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Narcotic Antagonists](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[Trends](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Escalation of methamphetamine self-administration in adolescent and adult rats.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(149-153), 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2012)

Author(s): Anker, Justin J; Baron, Thomas R; Zlebnik, Natalie E; Carroll, Marilyn E

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Institution: Anker, Justin J.: University of Minnesota, Department of Psychiatry, Minneapolis, MN; Baron, Thomas R.: University of Minnesota, Department of Psychiatry, Minneapolis, MN; Zlebnik, Natalie E.: University of Minnesota, Department of Psychiatry, Minneapolis, MN; Carroll, Marilyn E.: University of Minnesota, Department of Psychiatry, Minneapolis, MN

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Methamphetamine (METH) use has increased substantially in the last 10 years and poses a serious health concern, especially for young populations. Drug abuse primarily begins during adolescence, when uninhibited and excessive drug intake is a common occurrence; thus, understanding the developmental patterns of addiction during this critical period is an essential step in its prevention. In the present study, the effect of age on the vulnerability to METH abuse was examined using a rat model of bingeing (i.e., escalation). Methods: Adolescent and adult rats were compared during short (ShA, 2-h) and long-access (LgA, 6-h) to METH self-administration. On postnatal (PN) days 23 (adolescents) and 90 (adults), rats were implanted with i.v. catheters and trained to lever press for infusions of METH (0.05 mg/kg) during 2-h sessions. Once the rats reached a steady rate of METH self-administration, they were divided into ShA or LgA groups and allowed to self-administer METH for 15 additional days. Results: Results indicated that adolescent rats earned significantly more infusions than adults under the LgA condition, but the age groups did not differ during ShA. Adolescents, but not adults, also significantly increased (i.e., escalated) METH self-administration across the 15 days of testing under the LgA condition. Further analysis indicated excessive responding during infusions in the LgA METH-exposed adolescents compared to the other groups, suggesting elevated impulsivity or motivation for drug. Conclusion: These results demonstrate that adolescents are more vulnerable to the escalation of METH than adults during LgA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Self Evaluation](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Differential effects of intermittent and continuous exposure to novel environmental stimuli on the development of amphetamine-induced behavioral sensitization in mice: Implications for addiction.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(135-141), 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2012)

Author(s): Fukushiro, Daniela F; Josino, Fabiana S; Saito, Luis P; Costa, Jacqueline M; Zanolenci, Lineane H. F; Berro, Lais F; Fernandes-Santos, Luciano; Morgado, Fiorella; Mari-Kawamoto, Elisa; Frussa-Filho, Roberto

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Previous studies have demonstrated a preventive effect of continuous environmental enrichment during early development on the vulnerability of rodents to drug addiction-related behaviors. Recently, it was demonstrated that a continuous environmental enrichment could eliminate already established addiction-related behaviors in mice. The present study compared the effects of intermittent or continuous exposure to novel stimuli during repeated amphetamine (Amp) treatment on the development of behavioral sensitization (an animal model of addiction-related neuroadaptations) in adult mice. Methods: Three-month-old male Swiss mice were treated with 2.5 mg/kg Amp every other day for 13 days in their home cages. Novel objects were presented in their home cages for 2 h on non-drug treatment days (experiment 1) or for 24 h/day during the 13 days of drug treatment (experiment 2). Seven days after the drug treatment had finished, the mice were challenged with 2.5 mg/kg Amp, and their locomotor activity was quantified in a familiar open field for 10 min. Results: Intermittent exposure to the novel objects did not modify the acute Amp locomotor stimulatory effect but potentiated the development of Amp-induced locomotor sensitization. This enhanced sensitization was due to increased locomotion in the central squares of the apparatus, which suggests anxiolysis or increased impulsiveness. Conversely, continuous exposure to the novel objects potentiated the acute Amp locomotor stimulatory effect and blunted the development of Amp-induced locomotor sensitization. Conclusions: We conclude that addiction-related behaviors can be differentially and critically modified depending on the schedule and period of the novelty exposure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Animal Ethology](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Sensitization](#)
[Drug Sensitivity](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. The relationship between cannabis use disorders and social anxiety disorder in the National Epidemiological Study of Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC).

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(128-134), 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2012)

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Cannabis use disorders (CUD) are highly comorbid with social anxiety disorder (SAD), and SAD may be a risk factor for cannabis dependence. This study explored these relationships in several ways. First, we examined whether SAD was more likely to be related to cannabis dependence than abuse. Second, we examined the temporal relations between CUD and SAD. Third, we examined whether SAD was related to faster transition from age of first cannabis use to CUD onset relative to other anxiety disorders. Fourth, we tested whether having both disorders was associated with greater impairment and psychiatric comorbidity. Method: The sample consisted of adults from Wave 1 of the National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions, 2957 of whom had CUD and no SAD, 1643 had SAD and no CUD, and 340 had CUD-SAD. Results: SAD was more likely to be related to cannabis dependence than abuse. This relation remained after controlling for race, sex, and some other psychiatric disorders (including some anxiety disorders). Age-of-onset data suggest SAD onset prior to CUD onset for most CUD-SAD respondents. CUD-SAD was related to greater impairment and psychiatric comorbidity than either disorder alone. Conclusions: Although SAD is related to CUD, it has a stronger association with cannabis dependence than abuse. This link is not better accounted for by other psychopathology measured in this study. SAD onset prior to CUD for the majority of CUD-SAD respondents. Importantly, the co-occurrence of these two disorders appears to result in greater impairment and distress than either disorder alone. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Social Anxiety](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 74. Former heroin addicts with or without a history of cocaine dependence are more impulsive than controls.**
- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(113-120), 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2012)
- Author(s):** Nielsen, David A; Ho, Ann; Bahl, Ajay; Varma, Priya; Kellogg, Scott; Borg, Lisa; Kreek, Mary Jeanne
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Institution: Nielsen, David A.: Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, Rockefeller University, New York, NY; Ho, Ann: Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, Rockefeller University, New York, NY; Bahl, Ajay: Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, Rockefeller University, New York, NY; Varma, Priya: Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, Rockefeller University, New York, NY; Kellogg, Scott: Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, Rockefeller University, New York, NY; Borg, Lisa: Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, Rockefeller University, New York, NY; Kreek, Mary Jeanne: Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, Rockefeller University, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Personality traits such as impulsivity and sensation seeking may contribute to the initiation and maintenance of illicit drug use. Since studies have reported higher impulsivity and sensation seeking traits in cocaine dependent subjects, we were interested in determining whether former heroin addicts in methadone pharmacotherapy with comorbid cocaine addiction have greater impulsivity than those without. Methods: Instruments to assess impulsivity (Barratt Impulsiveness Scale version 11) and sensation seeking (Sensation Seeking Scale version V) were administered to former severe heroin addicts meeting Federal criteria for methadone maintenance pharmacotherapy with (n = 71) or without cocaine dependence (n = 31) and to 145 normal healthy (non-methadone-maintained) volunteers. Results: The methadone-maintained without cocaine dependence and the methadone-maintained with cocaine dependence groups, both scored higher than did the normal volunteer group on the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale total score (p < 0.001). On the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale Attentional, Nonplanning, and Motor subscales, the methadone-maintained and methadone-maintained with cocaine dependence groups scored higher than did normal volunteers with no history of drug abuse or dependence (p < 0.001). There was no difference among groups on total score or any subscale of the Sensation Seeking Scale. However, males in all groups overall scored higher than did females on Disinhibition and Thrill and Adventure seeking subscales of the Sensation Seeking Scale version V (p < 0.001). Conclusions: This study demonstrates higher impulsivity in former severe heroin addicts meeting criteria for or currently in stable methadone maintenance pharmacotherapy, irrespective of a positive or negative history of cocaine dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
*Drug Abuse
*Drug Dependency
*Heroin
*Impulsiveness
Personality Traits

Source: PsycINFO

75. "Unplugged": A school-based randomized control trial to prevent and reduce adolescent substance use in the Czech Republic.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(79-87), 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2012)

Author(s): Gabrhelik, Roman; Duncan, Alexandra; Miovsky, Michal; Furr-Holden, C. Debra M; Stastna, Lenka; Jurystova, Lucie

Correspondence Address: Gabrhelik, Roman: Center for Addictology, 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University Prague, Ke Karlovu 11, Praha, Czech Republic, 120 00, 2, gabrhelik@adiktologie.cz

Institution: Gabrhelik, Roman: Center for Addictology, 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University Prague, Praha; Duncan, Alexandra: Department of Mental Health, DIVE Studies Laboratory, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD; Miovsky, Michal: Center for Addictology, 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles

University Prague, Praha; Furr-Holden, C. Debra M.: Department of Mental Health, DIVE Studies Laboratory, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD; Stastna, Lenka: Center for Addictology, 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University Prague, Praha; Jurystova, Lucie: Center for Addictology, 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University Prague, Praha

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: The Czech Unplugged Study, inspired by the European Drug Addiction Prevention Trial, is a prospective, school-based, randomized controlled prevention trial designed to reduce the risk of alcohol, tobacco, inhalant, and illegal drug use in 6th graders in the Czech Republic. The intervention uses the comprehensive social influence model to affect alcohol and drug using norms among primary school students. **Methods:** Descriptive statistics and chi-square analyses were used to assess differences between the experimental and control groups on demographic characteristics and study outcomes. Multilevel techniques were used to take the hierarchical structure of the data into account. Prevalence odds ratios using the Bonferroni correction were calculated to assess the differences between the experimental (N = 914) and control (N = 839) groups on each outcome 1, 3, 12, 15, and 24 months after the end of the intervention. **Results:** Multilevel analysis using the Bonferroni correction showed statistically significant intervention effects at the final follow-up for any smoking (OR = 0.75, 99.2% CI 0.65-0.87), daily smoking (OR = 0.62, 99.2% CI 0.48-0.79), heavy smoking (OR = 0.48, 99.2% CI 0.28-0.81), any cannabis use (OR = 0.57, 99.2% CI 0.42-0.77), frequent cannabis use (OR = 0.57, 99.2% CI 0.36-0.89), and any drug use (OR = 0.78, 99.2% CI 0.65-0.94). **Conclusions:** This study adds new evidence on the effectiveness of the Unplugged school-based prevention program for primary school students in the Czech Republic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Adolescent Attitudes
 *Drug Abuse Prevention
 *Primary School Students
 *Risk Factors
 *School Based Intervention
 Alcohol Drinking Patterns
 Drug Usage

Source:

PsycINFO

76. The importance of family factors to protect against substance use related problems among Mexican heritage and White youth.**Citation:**

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(34-41), 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2012)

Author(s):

Kopak, Albert M; Chen, Angela Chia-Chen; Haas, Steven A; Gillmore, Mary Rogers

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Kopak, Albert M.: Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC; Chen, Angela Chia-Chen: School of Nursing and Health Innovation, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ; Haas, Steven A.: Sociology Program, School of Social and Family Dynamics, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ; Gillmore, Mary Rogers: School of Social Work, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ

Language:

English

Abstract:

Introduction: This study examined the ability of family cohesion, parental control, and parent-child attachment to prevent adolescents with a history of drug or alcohol use from experiencing subsequent problems related to their use. **Methods:** Data came from Wave I and Wave II of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health and included Mexican heritage and White adolescents who reported alcohol use (n = 4894, 25% prevalence) or any other drug use (n = 2875, 14% prevalence) in their lifetime. **Results:**

Logistic regression results indicate greater parent-child attachment predicted lower risk of experiencing drug use problems (OR = 0.87, 95% CI = 0.77-0.98) while stronger family cohesion predicted lower odds of experiencing drug- (OR = 0.82, 95% CI = 0.70-0.97) or alcohol-related (OR = 0.74, 95% CI = 0.65-0.84) problems. Parental control was also negatively associated with odds of problems related to drug use (OR = 0.93, 95% CI = 0.86-0.99) or alcohol use (OR = 0.94, 95% CI = 0.90-0.99). Results also indicated family cohesion was the only protective factor for Mexican heritage youth while family cohesion and parent-child attachment were protective among White youth. Parental control protected White female adolescents from drug use problems more than males. Mexican heritage male adolescents experienced more protection from drug problems compared to females. Conclusion: Findings highlight the need for prevention interventions to emphasize parent-child attachment for White youth and family cohesion for both Mexican-heritage and White youth to decrease adolescent substance users' drug- and alcohol-related problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Childhood Development](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*Parental Characteristics](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)
[Whites](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. Emerging psychoactive substance use among regular ecstasy users in Australia.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2012, vol./is. 124/1-2(19-25), 0376-8716 (Jul 1, 2012)

Author(s): Bruno, Raimondo; Matthews, Allison J; Dunn, Matthew; Alati, Rosa; McIlwraith, Fairlie; Hickey, Sophie; Burns, Lucy; Sindicich, Natasha

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Institution: Bruno, Raimondo: School of Psychology, University of Tasmania, Hobart, TAS; Matthews, Allison J.: School of Psychology, University of Tasmania, Hobart, TAS; Dunn, Matthew: School of Health and Social Development, Deakin University, Geelong, VIC; Alati, Rosa: Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD; McIlwraith, Fairlie: Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD; Hickey, Sophie: Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD; Burns, Lucy: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Sindicich, Natasha: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The past decade has seen the development of an array of emerging psychoactive substances (EPS), however, there is minimal information on the extent of their use outside Europe. This study aimed to determine the extent of use of EPS from stimulant (such as mephedrone) and psychedelic classes (such as 5-methoxy-dimethyltryptamine [5-MeO-DMT]) among an Australian sample of regular ecstasy users (REU). Further, to determine if consumers of these drugs represent a distinct subgroup of REU. Methods: Australian national cross-sectional surveys of 693 regular (at least monthly) ecstasy users conducted during 2010. Results: More than one quarter (28%) of REU had used an EPS in the past six months, most commonly from the stimulant class (20%, typically mephedrone, 17%) rather than the psychedelic class

(13%). Demographics and risk behaviours of REU that used stimulant EPS were largely no different from non-EPS consuming REU. Those using psychedelic EPS were distinct, initiating ecstasy use earlier, more frequently using multiple substances (cannabis, inhalants, GHB, ketamine) and more commonly experiencing legal, psychological and social problems. Conclusions: Psychedelic EPS use appears largely restricted to a distinct subset of REU with high-level non-injecting polydrug use, but use appears generally limited. The demographic similarity of stimulant EPS consumers with 'mainstream' REU, in conjunction with positive responses to the psychoactive effects of these drugs and declining ecstasy purity, suggests strong potential for stimulant EPS to expand further into ecstasy markets. Such drugs may have a greater public health impact than ecstasy, and merit careful monitoring into the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. The suicidal process: Age of onset and severity of suicidal behaviour.

Citation: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, August 2012, vol./is. 47/8(1263-1269), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Thompson, Angus H; Dewa, Carolyn S; Phare, Stephanie

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Institution: Thompson, Angus H.: Institute of Health Economics, Edmonton, AB; Dewa, Carolyn S.: Work and Well-being Research and Evaluation Program, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON; Phare, Stephanie: Alberta Health Services-Addiction and Mental Health, Edmonton, AB

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: The concept of the suicidal process implies a progression from behaviour of relatively low intent to completed suicide. Evidence from the literature has given rise to the speculation that the age of onset of an early form of the suicidal process may be associated with the ultimate seriousness of suicidal behaviour. This study was designed to test the hypothesis that early onset of the first stage of the suicidal process, a wish to die, is associated with increases in the ultimate position along the suicidal process dimension. Methods: Questions on the appearance and timing of suicidal process components (a death wish, ideation, plan, or attempt) were embedded in a telephone survey on mental health and addictions in the workforce. Records of those that had experienced suicidal behaviour were examined for the effects on the age of onset of the first death wish as a function of the level of severity of suicidal behaviour, gender, and depression. Results: The findings showed that increases in suicidal intent were associated with lowered age of the first death wish. This pattern held true for depressed and non-depressed persons alike. Conclusions: The results support the notion that the early onset of a supposed precursor of suicidal behaviour, a death wish in this case, adds to its ability to portend more serious problem levels in later stages of life. Furthermore, mood operates independently in its association with the timing of such suicidal behaviour, suggesting that the effect of a relatively youthful appearance of a wish to die cannot be explained by early onset depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Death and Dying](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[Major Depression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Trajectories in use if substance abuse and mental health services among stimulants users in rural areas.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, October 2011, vol./is. 62/10(1230-1232), 1075-2730 (Oct 1, 2011)

Author(s): Curran, Geoffrey Michael; Ounpraseuth, Songthip T; Allee, Elise; Small, Jeon; Booth, Brenda M

Correspondence Address: Curran, Geoffrey Michael: Department of Psychiatry, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, 4301 West Markham St., Little Rock, AR, US, 72205, currangeoffreym@uams.edu

Institution: Curran, Geoffrey Michael: Department of Psychiatry, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR; Ounpraseuth, Songthip T.: Department of Public Health, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR; Allee, Elise: Department of Psychiatry, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR; Small, Jeon: Department of Psychiatry, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR; Booth, Brenda M.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study examined substance abuse and mental health service utilization during a three-year period among stimulant users living in rural areas. Methods: Participants (N=710) were interviewed at baseline and every six months for 36 months. One-step transition probabilities were constructed between the two types of service use for each consecutive pair of interviews to examine the resulting steady state probabilities among multiple one-step transition matrices. Results: Most participants received no substance abuse or mental health services. On average, the probabilities of reporting use of the same types of services during the 36-month follow-up were 82% for receiving neither service, 9% for receiving only mental health treatment, 6% for receiving only substance abuse treatment, and 2% for receiving both services. Conclusions: Further study is needed to determine factors that affect the decision to seek mental health or substance abuse treatment among residents of rural communities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. Continuing care and long-term substance use outcomes in managed care: Early evidence for a primary care-based model.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, October 2011, vol./is. 62/10(1194-1200), 1075-2730 (Oct 1, 2011)

Author(s): Chi, Felicia W; Parthasarathy, Sujaya; Mertens, Jennifer R; Weisner, Constance M

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Institution: Chi, Felicia W.: Division of Research, Kaiser Permanente Northern California, Oakland, CA; Parthasarathy, Sujaya: Division of Research, Kaiser Permanente Northern California, Oakland, CA; Mertens, Jennifer R.: Division of Research, Kaiser Permanente Northern

California, Oakland, CA; Weisner, Constance M.: Division of Research, Kaiser Permanente Northern California, Oakland, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: How best to provide ongoing services to patients with substance use disorders to sustain long-term recovery is a significant clinical and policy question that has not been adequately addressed. Analyzing nine years of prospective data for 991 adults who entered substance abuse treatment in a private, nonprofit managed care health plan, this study aimed to examine the components of a continuing care model (primary care, specialty substance abuse treatment, and psychiatric services) and their combined effect on outcomes over nine years after treatment entry. Methods: In a longitudinal observational study, follow-up measures included self-reported alcohol and drug use, Addiction Severity Index scores, and service utilization data extracted from the health plan databases. Remission, defined as abstinence or nonproblematic use, was the outcome measure. Results: A mixed-effects logistic random intercept model controlling for time and other covariates found that yearly primary care, and specialty care based on need as measured at the prior time point, were positively associated with remission over time. Persons receiving continuing care (defined as having yearly primary care and specialty substance abuse treatment and psychiatric services when needed) had twice the odds of achieving remission at follow-ups ($p < .001$) as those without. Conclusions: Continuing care that included both primary care and specialty care management to support ongoing monitoring, self-care, and treatment as needed was important for long-term recovery of patients with substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Managed Care](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Cannabis use and proximity to coffee shops in the Netherlands.

Citation: European Journal of Criminology, July 2012, vol./is. 9/4(337-353), 1477-3708;1741-2609 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Wouters, Marije; Benschop, Annemieke; van Laar, Margriet; Korf, Dirk J

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Language: English

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to assess the influence of coffee shop availability on the prevalence and intensity of cannabis use, as well as the effectiveness of the 'separation of markets' policy. A convenience sample of nightlife visitors and a sub-selection of previous year cannabis users were used for analyses on cannabis and hard drugs use. Logistic regression analyses showed that coffee shop proximity does not seem to be linked to prevalence of cannabis use or intensity of use. In addition, proximity of coffee shops does not seem to be linked directly to hard drugs use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Policy Making](#)

[*Retailing](#)
[Beverages \(Nonalcoholic\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Influence of comorbid substance use disorders on cognition in schizophrenia.

Citation: Clinical neuropsychological foundations of schizophrenia., 2012(207-253) (2012)

Author(s): Mueser, Kim T; McGurk, Susan R

Institution: Mueser, Kim T.: Center for Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Boston University, Boston, MA;
 McGurk, Susan R.: Boston University, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Substance use disorders, including substance abuse and substance dependence, are the most common comorbid disorders in schizophrenia. Substance use disorders tend to have an early age of onset often preceding the development of major psychiatric disorders, can precipitate an earlier age of onset of psychosis, and contribute to a worse course of psychiatric illness, especially if they are not successfully treated. The accurate identification of substance use problems presents a major challenge to clinicians assessing and treating schizophrenia. All commonly used psychoactive substances can influence cognitive functioning, depending on drug type, duration of use, and nutrition status while abusing. Thus, the failure to accurately detect substance abuse in a person with schizophrenia can lead to inaccurate interpretation of neurocognitive performance. Clinicians working with clients with schizophrenia need to be familiar with the problem of substance abuse, have the skills and tools for assessing substance use and related problems in this population, and for incorporating relevant information about substance use into their interpretation of clients' cognitive strengths and weaknesses. We begin this chapter with a review of the epidemiology of substance abuse in schizophrenia, including incidence and prevalence rates and demographic and clinical correlates. Next, we discuss the impact of substance use disorders (abuse or dependence) on schizophrenia, and the course of these disorders in schizophrenia. We then describe methods for assessing substance abuse in schizophrenia, a critical issue because many clients never have their comorbid substance use disorder detected or treated. Next, we summarize the effects of substance abuse on cognitive functioning in schizophrenia, including both acute and chronic effects. We then describe the principles of integrated treatment of substance use disorders in people with schizophrenia, followed by consideration of treatment adaptations for clients with significant neurocognitive impairment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Cognition](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Evaluation](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Craving dominates propofol addiction of an affected physician.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, April 2012, vol./is. 44/2(186-190), 0279-1072 (Apr-Jun 2012)

Author(s): Bonnet, Udo; Scherbaum, Norbert

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Addiction Research Group, Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, LVR-Hospital of Essen, Essen

Language: English

Abstract: We report a case of severe dependence on propofol. For over a year, a 30-year-old male resident anesthesiologist injected 100-200 mg of propofol 20 to 40 times a day, reaching a daily total of up to 4 g. Compared to other withdrawal symptoms, craving for propofol was much more pronounced. Tolerance of the desired effects (cloudy and euphoric relaxation at his intravenous self-administration of 100 mg as well as sleep induction at 200 mg propofol) was not noticed by the patient. No other addiction was found in his history before he became dependent on propofol. This emphasizes that, especially with the patient's high injection rate, propofol has a powerful potential to be addictive. In most hospitals, the staff is put at risk by nonregulated dispensation and too easy access to this anesthetic drug. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Intravenous Injections](#)
[*Propofol](#)
[Anesthesiology](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Physicians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. Familial risk factors favoring drug addiction onset.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, April 2012, vol./is. 44/2(173-185), 0279-1072 (Apr-Jun 2012)

Author(s): Zimic, Jadranka Ivandic; Jukic, Vlado

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Institution: Zimic, Jadranka Ivandic: General Programs, Office for Combating Drug Abuse, Government of the Republic of Croatia, Zagreb; Jukic, Vlado: Psychiatric Hospital Vrapce, Zagreb

Language: English

Abstract: This study, primarily aimed at identification of familial risk factors favoring drug addiction onset, was carried out throughout 2008 and 2009. The study comprised a total of 146 addicts and 134 control subjects. Based on the study outcome, it can be concluded that in the families the addicts were born into, familial risk factors capable of influencing their psychosocial development and favoring drug addiction onset had been statistically more frequently encountered during childhood and adolescence as compared to the controls. The results also indicated the need for further research into familial interrelations and the structure of the families addicts were born into, as well as the need for the implementation of family-based approaches to both drug addiction prevention and therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Psychosocial Development](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Family](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Lifetime substance use and HIV sexual risk behaviors predict treatment response to contingency management among homeless, substance-dependent MSM.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, April 2012, vol./is. 44/2(166-172), 0279-1072 (Apr-Jun 2012)

Author(s): Reback, Cathy J; Peck, James A; Fletcher, Jesse B; Nuno, Miriam; Dierst-Davies, Rhodri

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Institution: Reback, Cathy J.: Friends Research Institute, Los Angeles, CA; Peck, James A.: Friends Research Institute, Los Angeles, CA; Fletcher, Jesse B.: Friends Research Institute, Los Angeles, CA; Nuno, Miriam: Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Department of Neurosurgery, Los Angeles, CA; Dierst-Davies, Rhodri: Friends Research Institute, Los Angeles, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Homeless, substance-dependent men who have sex with men (MSM) continue to suffer health disparities, including high rates of HIV. One-hundred and thirty one homeless, substance-dependent MSM were randomized into a contingency management (CM) intervention to increase substance abstinence and health-promoting behaviors. Participants were recruited from a community-based, health education/risk reduction HIV prevention program and the research activities were also conducted at the community site. Secondary analyses were conducted to identify and characterize treatment responders (defined as participants in a contingency management intervention who scored at or above the median on three primary outcomes). Treatment responders were more likely to be Caucasian/White ($p < .05$), report fewer years of lifetime methamphetamine, cocaine, and polysubstance use ($p \leq .05$), and report more recent sexual partners and high-risk sexual behaviors than nonresponders ($p < .05$). The application of evidence-based interventions continues to be a public health priority, especially in the effort to implement effective interventions for use in community settings. The identification of both treatment responders and nonresponders is important for intervention development tailored to specific populations, both in service programs and research studies, to optimize outcomes among highly impacted populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Contingency Management](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)
[HIV](#)
[Homeless](#)
[Human Males](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. Growing our own: Building a Native research team.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, April 2012, vol./is. 44/2(160-165), 0279-1072 (Apr-Jun 2012)

Author(s): Gray, Jacqueline S; Carter, Paula M

Correspondence Address: Gray, Jacqueline S.: Center for Rural Health, University of North Dakota, 501 N. Columbia Rd., Stop 9037, Grand Forks, ND, US, 58202-9037, Jacqueline.gray@med.und.edu

Institution: Gray, Jacqueline S.: Center for Rural Health, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND; Carter, Paula M.: National Resource Center on Native American Aging, Center for Rural Health, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND

Language: English

Abstract: In 2006, American Indian/Alaska Natives (AI/AN) made up less than 1% of the science, engineering and health doctorates in the U.S. Early introduction of AI/AN students to research and continued opportunities are necessary to develop successful AI/AN researchers who can better serve their communities. This team was developed to form a cohort of American Indian students, staff and faculty interested in research and becoming researchers. Since implementation, the program grew from one student to over 20 AI students ranging from freshmen just entering college to doctoral students working to complete their dissertations. This article highlights the team growth, increasing structure, student needs and the faculty and staff involved. It further addresses the support and educational aspects of growing an ongoing, multidisciplinary research team committed to ethical research in Native communities. The team addresses substance use prevalence, the relationship of substance abuse to other mental health diagnoses, and treatment issues. The team includes weekly team meetings, a Blackboard site on the Internet that is populated with resources and focused on sharing materials and information, a weekly journal club discussion of research articles, and collaborative discussions on each project and the barriers and challenges that need to be addressed to move forward. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Medical Education](#)
[*Medical Students](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Teams](#)
[Alaska Natives](#)
[American Indians](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Walking On: Celebrating the journeys of Native American adolescents with substance use problems on the winding road to healing.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, April 2012, vol./is. 44/2(153-159), 0279-1072 (Apr-Jun 2012)

Author(s): Novins, Douglas K; Boyd, Misty L; Brotherton, Devan T; Fickenscher, Alexandra; Moore, Laurie; Spicer, Paul

Correspondence Address: Novins, Douglas K.: Center for American Indian, University of Colorado, Anschutz Medical Campus, 13035 East 17th Avenue, Aurora, CO, US, 80045, douglas.novins@ucdenver.edu

Institution: Novins, Douglas K.: Center for American Indian, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO; Boyd, Misty L.: Cherokee Nation Behavioral Health Services, Tahlequah, OK; Brotherton, Devan T.: Veteran's Treatment Court, Liaison Jack C. Montgomery VA Medical Center, Muskogee, OK; Fickenscher, Alexandra: Center for American Indian, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO; Moore, Laurie: Center for American Indian, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO; Spicer, Paul: Center for Applied Social Research, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK

Language: English

Abstract: High rates of substance use and related problems have been long recognized as critical health issues for Native American adolescents. Unfortunately, no manualized interventions address the specific needs of Native American adolescents in a culturally

appropriate manner In 2006, the Cherokee Nation partnered with the University of Colorado to employ a community-based participatory research process to develop an intervention for Native American adolescents with substance use problems. The resulting intervention, Walking On, is an explicit blend of traditional Cherokee healing and spirituality with science-based practices such as cognitive behavioral therapy and contingency management and is designed to address the specific needs and worldviews of Native American adolescents with substance use problems and their families. Each individual and family session includes a brief assessment, a skill-building component, and a ceremony A Weekly Circle (multifamily group) promotes sobriety and builds a community of healing. Early pilot study results suggest that Walking On is feasible lot use in tribal substance abuse treatment programs. While Walking On shows early promise, the intervention will require further study to examine its efficacy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Meetings of the American Family Therapy Association. 2010. Portions of this article were presented at the aforementioned conference and at the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*American Indians](#)
[*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Contingency Management](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[Spirituality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Substance users' perspectives on helpful and unhelpful confrontation: Implications for recovery.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, April 2012, vol./is. 44/2(144-152), 0279-1072 (Apr-Jun 2012)

Author(s): Polcin, Douglas L; Mulia, Nina; Jones, Laura

Correspondence Address: Polcin, Douglas L.: Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, 6475 Christie Avenue, Suite 400, Emeryville, CA, US, 94608-1010, DPolcin@arg.org

Institution: Polcin, Douglas L.: Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA; Mulia, Nina: Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA; Jones, Laura: Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Substance users commonly face confrontations about their use from family, friends, peers, and professionals. Yet confrontation is controversial and not well understood. To better understand the effects of confrontation we conducted qualitative interviews with 38 substance users (82% male and 79% White) about their experiences of being confronted. Confrontation was defined as warnings about potential harm related to substance use. Results from coded transcripts indicated that helpful confrontations were those that were perceived as legitimate, offered hope and practical support, and were delivered by persons who were trusted and respected. Unhelpful confrontations were those that were perceived as hypocritical, overtly hostile, or occurring within embattled relationships. Experiences of directive, persistent confrontation varied. Limitations of the study include a small and relatively high functioning sample. We conclude that contextual factors are important in determining how confrontation is experienced. Larger studies with more diverse samples are warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)

*Family
 *Peers
 Recovery (Disorders)

Source: PsycINFO

89. The addictive brain: All roads lead to dopamine.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, April 2012, vol./is. 44/2(134-143), 0279-1072 (Apr-Jun 2012)

Author(s): Blum, Kenneth; Chen, Amanda L. C; Giordano, John; Borsten, Joan; Chen, Thomas J. H; Hauser, Mary; Simpatico, Thomas; Femino, John; Braverman, Eric R; Barh, Debmalya

Correspondence Address: Blum, Kenneth: Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, College of Medicine, PO Box 103424, Gainesville, FL, US, 32610-3424

Institution: Blum, Kenneth: Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, College of Medicine, Gainesville, FL; Chen, Amanda L. C.: Department of Engineering and Management of Advanced Technology, Chang Jung Christian University; Giordano, John: Department of Holistic Medicine, G & G Holistic Addiction Treatment Center, North Miami Beach, FL; Borsten, Joan: Department of Addiction Research and Therapy, Malibu Beach Recovery Center, Malibu, CA; Chen, Thomas J. H.: Department of Occupational Safety and Health, Chang Jung Christian University; Hauser, Mary: Dominion Diagnostics, LLC, North Kingstown, RI; Simpatico, Thomas: Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT; Femino, John: Meadows Edge, North Kingstown, RI; Braverman, Eric R.: Path Research Foundation, New York, NY; Barh, Debmalya: Centre for Genomics and Applied Gene Technology, Institute of Integrative Omics and Applied Biotechnology (IIOAB), West Bengal

Language: English

Abstract: This article will touch on theories, scientific research and conjecture about the evolutionary genetics of the brain function and the impact of genetic variants called polymorphisms on drug-seeking behavior. It will cover the neurological basis of pleasure-seeking and addiction, which affects multitudes in a global atmosphere where people are seeking "pleasure states." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Brain
 *Dopamine
 *Drug Addiction
 *Polymorphism
 *Drug Seeking
 Genetics
 Neural Pathways
 Rewards

Source: PsycINFO

90. Cannabis as an adjunct to or substitute for opiates in the treatment of chronic pain.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, April 2012, vol./is. 44/2(125-133), 0279-1072 (Apr-Jun 2012)

Author(s): Lucas, Philippe

Correspondence Address: Lucas, Philippe, 1104 Topaz Ave., Victoria, BC, Canada, V8T 2M7, plucasyyj@gmail.com

Institution: Lucas, Philippe: Centre for Addictions Research of BC, Victoria, BC

Language: English

Abstract: There is a growing body of evidence to support the use of medical cannabis as an adjunct to or substitute for prescription opiates in the treatment of chronic pain. When used in conjunction with opiates, cannabinoids lead to a greater cumulative relief of pain, resulting in a reduction in the use of opiates (and associated side-effects) by patients in a clinical setting. Additionally, cannabinoids can prevent the development of tolerance to and withdrawal from opiates, and can even rekindle opiate analgesia after a prior dosage has become ineffective. Novel research suggests that cannabis may be useful in the treatment of problematic substance use. These findings suggest that increasing safe access to medical cannabis may reduce the personal and social harms associated with addiction, particularly in relation to the growing problematic use of pharmaceutical opiates. Despite a lack of regulatory oversight by federal governments in North America, community-based medical cannabis dispensaries have proven successful at supplying patients with a safe source of cannabis within an environment conducive to healing, and may be reducing the problematic use of pharmaceutical opiates and other potentially harmful substances in their communities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Adjunctive Treatment Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

91. Chronic pain and addiction: Challenging co-occurring disorders.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, April 2012, vol./is. 44/2(119-124), 0279-1072 (Apr-Jun 2012)

Author(s): Pohl, Mel; Smith, Logan

Correspondence Address: Pohl, Mel: Las Vegas Recovery Center, 3371 N. Buffalo Drive, Las Vegas, NV, US, 89129, mpohl@centralrecovery.com

Institution: Pohl, Mel: Las Vegas Recovery Center, Las Vegas, NV; Smith, Logan: Las Vegas Recovery Center, Las Vegas, NV

Language: English

Abstract: Chronic pain is commonly treated by prescribing an opioid medication. For those suffering from both chronic pain and substance dependence, barriers to adequate pain management increase. This often causes both disorders to exacerbate one another. Effective treatment may also be hampered by opioid-induced hyperalgesia, tolerance, physical dependence, "chemical coping," and diminished physical and emotional functioning. This article reviews current research trends, potential problems stemming from prescription opioid use, and suggestions for clinical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Treatment Barriers Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

92. The medicalization of addiction treatment professionals.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, April 2012, vol./is. 44/2(107-118), 0279-1072 (Apr-Jun 2012)

Author(s): Roy, A. Kenison III; Miller, Michael M

Correspondence Address: Roy, A. Kenison, III: Addiction Recovery Resources, Inc., 4836 Wabash Street, Metairie, LA, US, 70001, kenroymd@cox.net

Institution: Roy, A. Kenison: Addiction Recovery Resources, Inc., Metairie, LA; Miller, Michael M.: Herrington Recovery Center, Rogers Memorial Hospital, Oconomowoc, WI

Language: English

Abstract: In a previous article, the authors described the changes initiated by recent health care legislation, and how those changes might affect the practice of medicine and the delivery of addiction services. This article reviews the same changes with respect to how they have the potential to change the practice activities of addiction physicians, addiction therapists, addiction counselors and addiction nurses, as well as the activities of administrators and service delivery financial personnel. Developments in delivery systems and the impact of those developments on professionals who work in addiction treatment are considered; current problems, potential solutions, and opportunities for clinician;, under health reform are addressed. The goals envisioned for health system reform and the potential for realization of those goals via changes in addiction service delivery design and clinical practice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

93. Editor's note: The medicalization of therapeutic communities in the era of health care reform.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, April 2012, vol./is. 44/2(93-95), 0279-1072 (Apr-Jun 2012)

Author(s): Smith, David E

Correspondence Address: Smith, David E.: M.D. & Associates, 856 Stanyan Street, San Francisco, CA, US, 94117, DrSmith@DrDave.org

Institution: Smith, David E.: M.D. & Associates, San Francisco, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Recent health care reform legislation has prompted greater efforts to divert substance abusers to addiction treatment facilities. A major component of reform has been the acknowledgement that mental health and addiction issues must be treated on a part with medical issues. The merger of the Haighl Ashbury Free Clinics and Walden House offers a model for the medicalization of therapeutic communities to provide a medical home for previously underserved, marginalized populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)

[*Treatment Facilities](#)
[*Health Care Reform](#)

Source: PsycINFO

94. Drug cheating at the Olympics: Who, what, and why?

Citation: The Lancet, July 2012, vol./is. 380/9836(21-22), 0140-6736 (Jul 7, 2012)

Author(s): Cooper, Chris

Correspondence Address: Cooper, Chris: Centre for Sports and Exercise Science, School of Biological Sciences, University of Essex, Colchester, United Kingdom, CO4 3SQ, ccooper@essex.ac.uk

Institution: Cooper, Chris: Centre for Sports and Exercise Science, School of Biological Sciences, University of Essex, Colchester

Language: English

Abstract: This year more than 14 000 athletes will compete at the 2012 London Olympic Games. How many will be cheating by taking drugs? Striegel and colleagues have reported that about 7% of young elite athletes admitted to doping at some time in their career; if true, this would represent almost 1000 people at the Games. Most will stop doping long before the day itself though, with an eye to avoid falling victim to one of the 6000 samples that will be tested at the new multimillion pound anti-doping facilities. So what are these molecules and what evidence is there that they are required for victory. Athletes use a range of banned methods in an attempt to cheat that mostly target three broad areas: explosive power, aerobic endurance, and fatigue. Some athletes take stimulants to overcome the conscious or unconscious fatigue that limits top performance. Surprisingly, drugs that are not banned, notably caffeine, seem as effective as those that are banned like amphetamines, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine. Any enhancement in peak times for well-rested athletes in one-off events seems marginal at best. However, stimulants may benefit sports for which an athlete has to perform close to their optimum for many days in a row. When it comes to aerobic performance it is a relief, at least scientifically, to enter an area where the science, the athletes, and the doping agencies all agree. Performances in sport events that are dominated by aerobic energy metabolism (medium to long distance cycling, running events greater than 1500 m) are limited, at least in part, by the oxygen content of the blood. Sports doping and medicine share a long history. Members of the clinical establishment have historically been the driving force behind attempts to ban drugs in sport, as well as defining what we mean by doping. It is no accident that the International Olympic Committee originally called its anti-doping arm "The Medical Commission", nor that medicines disproportionately feature on the banned list. Yet at the same time, doctors are sometimes the instruments of misuse. In recent years some sociologists and philosophers have argued for a far less restrictive interpretation of the rules for other drugs, not just caffeine. Although concerns frequently center on the ineffectiveness of anti-doping policies, some go further. Just as with drugs in society, so with drugs in sport, there are no easy solutions to this problem. Yet some things have changed since Ben Johnson's time. Drug testing regimes are now far more sophisticated. Metabolome profiling is likely to be the next big thing and the raw data necessary for this analysis are already being collected. Given that the London 2012 urine samples can be stored and reanalyzed for 8 years after the Olympics, perhaps we should wait until 2020 to hand out the medals? (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Athletes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Sports](#)
[Cheating](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

95. Factorial structure of the German version of the Compulsive Internet Use Scale (CIUS).

Original Title:	Faktorielle Struktur der deutschen Version der Compulsive Internet Use Scale (CIUS) nach konfirmatorischer Faktorenanalyse.
Citation:	Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie: Forschung und Praxis, 2012, vol./is. 41/2(101-108), 1616-3443 (2012)
Author(s):	Peukert, Peter; Steffen, Svenja; ElKasmi, Jamil; Barth, Gottfried Maria; Meerkerk, Gert-Jan; Batra, Anil
Correspondence Address:	Peukert, Peter: Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Sektion Suchtmedizin und Suchtforschung, Calwerstrasse 14, Tübingen, Germany, 72076, peter.peukert@med.uni-tuebingen.de
Institution:	Peukert, Peter: Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie Tübingen, Sektion Suchtmedizin und Suchtforschung, Tübingen; Steffen, Svenja: Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie Tübingen, Sektion Suchtmedizin und Suchtforschung, Tübingen; ElKasmi, Jamil: Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie Tübingen, Sektion Suchtmedizin und Suchtforschung, Tübingen; Barth, Gottfried Maria: Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie Tübingen, Sektion Suchtmedizin und Suchtforschung, Tübingen; Meerkerk, Gert-Jan: IVO, Addiction Research Institute, Rotterdam; Batra, Anil: Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie Tübingen, Sektion Suchtmedizin und Suchtforschung, Tübingen
Language:	German
Abstract:	Some propositions concerning the inclusion of this psychiatric disorder into the DSM-V have been made for diagnosis of internet addiction. The "Compulsive Internet Use Scale (CIUS)" provides a conceptualization for the psychometric assessment of addictive internet use in the Anglo-American language area. The aim of the current research was to evaluate the factorial structure of the German version of the CIUS by using confirmatory factor analysis. Altogether, N = 2506 students of the University of Tübingen participated in the online survey. The German version of the CIUS and daily internet use were administered. For the German version of the CIUS, a one-factorial structure could be identified. It can be assumed that the CIUS serves as a short and reliable screening instrument for problematic internet use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication:	HOLDER: Hogrefe Verlag Gottingen; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Factor Structure *Foreign Language Translation *Internet Addiction *Measurement Psychometrics
Source:	PsycINFO

96. Increased marijuana use and gender predict poorer cognitive functioning in adolescents and emerging adults.

Citation:	Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society, July 2012, vol./is. 18/4(678-688), 1355-6177;1469-7661 (Jul 2012)
Author(s):	Lisdahl, Krista M; Price, Jenessa S
Correspondence Address:	Lisdahl, Krista M.: University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 2241 E. Hartford Avenue, Milwaukee, WI, US, 53211, krista.medina@gmail.com
Institution:	Lisdahl, Krista M.: Department of Psychology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI; Price, Jenessa S.: Department of Psychology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH
Language:	English

Abstract: This study sought to characterize neuropsychological functioning in MJ-using adolescents and emerging adults (ages 18-26) and to investigate whether gender moderated these effects. Data were collected from 59 teens and emerging adults including MJ users (n = 23, 56% female) and controls (n = 35, 50% female) aged 18-26 (M = 21 years). Exclusionary criteria included independent Axis I disorders (besides SUD), and medical and neurologic disorders. After controlling for reading ability, gender, subclinical depressive symptoms, body mass index, and alcohol and other drug use, increased MJ use was associated with slower psychomotor speed/sequencing ability ($p < .01$), less efficient sustained attention ($p < .05$), and increased cognitive inhibition errors ($p < .03$). Gender significantly moderated the effects of MJ on psychomotor speed/sequencing ability ($p < .003$) in that males had a more robust negative relationship. The current study demonstrated that MJ exposure was associated with poorer psychomotor speed, sustained attention and cognitive inhibition in a dose-dependent manner in young adults, findings that are consistent with other samples of adolescent MJ users. Male MJ users demonstrated greater cognitive slowing than females. Future studies need to examine the neural substrates underlying with these cognitive deficits and whether cognitive rehabilitation or exercise interventions may serve as a viable treatments of cognitive deficits in emerging adult MJ users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Cambridge University Press; HOLDER: INS; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Marijuana](#)

Source: PsycINFO

97. Consequences of nicotine exposure during different phases of rat brain development.

Citation: Brain & Development, August 2012, vol./is. 34/7(591-600), 0387-7604 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Khanna Sood, Pooja; Sharma, Sonika; Nehru, Bimla

Correspondence Address: Nehru, Bimla, bnehr@pu.ac.in

Institution: Khanna Sood, Pooja: Department of Biophysics, Panjab University, Chandigarh; Sharma, Sonika: Department of Biophysics, Panjab University, Chandigarh; Nehru, Bimla: Department of Biophysics, Panjab University, Chandigarh

Language: English

Abstract: Nicotine is a psychoactive drug whose intensity of the addiction is so tremendous that it is now the fastest growing public health hazard in the world. The present study was designed to study the toxic effects of nicotine during different phases of rat brain development. The study is extended through adult brain designated as group A, that received nicotine at the dosage of 5 mg/kg of b.wt. for 21 days and were sacrificed following 21 days of recovery. In the second group P, pups in different gestational phases (P2-P4) were given maternal nicotine exposures for only a period of 7 days followed by recovery till they had achieved the age of 40 days. A significant decrease in long term memory was observed in adult rats which correlated well with a significant decrease in the acetylcholine esterase activity. Simultaneously a significant decrease in the total glutathione, GSH content and catalase activity was observed which could account for the increase in peroxidation of lipids as evaluated by malondialdehyde (MDA) content in the nicotine exposed adult rats. The consequences of maternal nicotine exposure were different during different exposures regimes the alterations were least during the early gestation period, i.e. P2 (2-9 days of their gestation period) as compared to P3 (7-14 days of their gestation period) and P4 (21 days of their weanling period). The study indicates that the consequences of nicotine exposure are varied during different stages of brain development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Japanese Society of Child Neurology; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain Development](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Toxicity](#)
[Hazards](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

98. From recreational to regular drug use: Qualitative interviews with young clubbers.

Citation: Sociology of Health & Illness, May 2011, vol./is. 33/4(554-569), 0141-9889;1467-9566 (May 2011)

Author(s): Jarvinen, Margaretha; Ravn, Signe

Correspondence Address: Jarvinen, Margaretha: Danish National Institute of Social Research, University of Copenhagen, Oster Farimagsgade, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1014, K, mja@sfi.dk

Institution: Jarvinen, Margaretha: Danish National Institute of Social Research, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen; Ravn, Signe: Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, University of Aarhus

Language: English

Abstract: This article analyses the process of going from recreational use to regular and problematic use of illegal drugs. We present a model containing six career contingencies relevant for young people's progress from recreational to regular drug use: the closing of social networks, changes in forms of parties, intoxication becoming a goal in itself, easier access to drugs, learning to recognise alternative effects of drugs and experiences of loss of control. The analysis shows that these dimensions are at play not only when young people develop a regular drug use pattern but also when they attempt to extricate themselves from this pattern. Hence, when regular drug users talk about their future, it is not a future characterised by total abstinence from illegal drugs but a future where they have rolled back their drug use career to the recreational drug use pattern they started out with. Empirically, the article is based on qualitative interviews with young drug users contacted at nightclubs in Denmark. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Sociology of Health & Illness-Foundation for the Sociology of Health & Illness/Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

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

99. Lifetime cigarette smoking is associated with striatal volume measures.

Citation: Addiction Biology, July 2012, vol./is. 17/4(817-825), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Das, Debjani; Cherbuin, Nicolas; Anstey, Kaarin J; Sachdev, Perminder S; Eastaer, Simon

Correspondence Address: Das, Debjani: Predictive Medicine Group, Department of Genome Biology, John Curtin School of Medical Research, Australian National University, Building 54C, Canberra, ACT, Australia, 2601, debjani.das@anu.edu.au

Institution: Das, Debjani: John Curtin School of Medical Research, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT; Cherbuin, Nicolas: Centre for Mental Health Research, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT; Anstey, Kaarin J.: Centre for Mental Health Research, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT; Sachdev, Perminder S.: School of Psychiatry, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Easteal, Simon: John Curtin School of Medical Research, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT

Language: English

Abstract: Nicotine, the primary addictive component of tobacco, affects the mammalian brain. Smokers' brains have smaller cortical grey matter volumes and/or lower densities compared with non-smokers'. Differences in subcortical structures like the striatum are however, less clear. A high concentration of nicotinic receptors makes the striatum a potential target for nicotine. In addition, striatal nuclei are essential components of the reward/reinforcement pathway involved in addiction. The aim of this study was to explore the relationship between striatal nuclei (caudate, putamen and nucleus accumbens area) volumes and lifetime smoking in a large community-based sample of 'young-old' individuals. Brain volumes were measured using a semi-automated method in 315 participants aged 64-70 years who were selected from a larger randomly sampled cohort and who consented to a magnetic resonance imaging scan. Multiple regression analysis was used to assess the relationship between striatal volumes and cigarette smoking measures while controlling for age, sex, intracranial and total brain volumes and general physical and mental health measures. Greater lifetime use of cigarettes (measured in pack-years) was associated with smaller left nucleus accumbens area volume ($P = 0.018$) and larger left putamen volume ($P = 0.025$). Greater putaminal volume was also associated with a lower age at smoking initiation ($P = 0.004$). In this generally healthy cohort, lifetime use of cigarettes is significantly associated with striatal volume measures. These changes could indicate predisposing factors for nicotine addiction, or an effect of chronic nicotine exposure or a combination of both. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Striatum](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

100. Validating incentive salience with functional magnetic resonance imaging: Association between mesolimbic cue reactivity and attentional bias in alcohol-dependent patients.

Citation: Addiction Biology, July 2012, vol./is. 17/4(807-816), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Vollstadt-Klein, Sabine; Loeber, Sabine; Richter, Anne; Kirsch, Martina; Bach, Patrick; von der Goltz, Christoph; Hermann, Derik; Mann, Karl; Kiefer, Falk

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Alcohol-associated cues are able to elicit brain activations in mesocorticolimbic networks that are related to the rewarding properties of the drug. Some authors hypothesize that the activation of the mesocorticolimbic reward system triggers an attention allocation to alcohol-associated cues. Yet, no functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies examining this proposition are available. In this fMRI study we investigate the association between attentional bias and neural cue reactivity. Thirty-eight recently abstinent alcohol-dependent patients were examined. fMRI was used to study cue reactivity during the presentation of alcohol-related pictures. A modified visual dot-probe task was used to assess attentional bias. Alcohol-dependent patients showed an attentional bias to alcohol-associated cues as well as cue-induced fMRI activation in response to alcohol-related stimuli in limbic and reward-related brain regions and visual areas. We found a positive correlation between cue-induced brain activation and attentional bias score in a network including frontal, temporal and subcortical regions. This study is the first demonstrating that, in line with previous suggestions, cue induced activation of the mesocorticolimbic reward system triggers focusing attention to substance-associated cues. However, this association could also be bidirectional with the attentional bias enhancing cue-induced neural activity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: The Author. Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcoholism
 *Limbic System
 *Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging
 *Attentional Bias
 Cues
 Neurons
 Patients
 Stimulus Saliency

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)**101. Genetic variability in the NMDA AMPA trafficking cascade is associated with alcohol dependence.****Citation:**

Addiction Biology, July 2012, vol./is. 17/4(798-806), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 2012)

Author(s):

Karpyak, Victor M; Geske, Jennifer R; Colby, Colin L; Mrazek, David A; Biernacka, Joanna M

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Language:

English

Abstract: Model studies in mice indicate that the severity of alcohol withdrawal is associated with polymorphic variation and expression of the MPDZ gene. Current knowledge about variation in the human MPDZ gene is limited; however, our data indicate its potential association with alcohol dependence. The multi-PDZ protein is an important part of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA)-dependent -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionic acid (AMPA) receptor trafficking cascade that controls glutamate-related excitatory neurotransmission. To investigate association of variation in the NMDA-dependent AMPA trafficking cascade with alcohol dependence, we performed a gene-set (pathway) analysis using single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) data from the Study of Addiction: Genetic and Environment. Rather than testing for association with each SNP individually, which typically has low power to detect small effects of multiple SNPs, gene-set analysis applies a single statistical test to evaluate whether variation in a set of genes is associated with the phenotype of interest. Gene-set analysis of 988 SNPs in 13 genes in the pathway demonstrated a significant association with alcohol dependence, with $P < 0.01$ for the global effect of variation in this pathway. The statistically significant association of alcohol dependence with genetic variation in the NMDA-dependent AMPA receptor trafficking cascade indicates a need for further investigation of the role of this pathway in alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*AMPA](#)
[Genes](#)
[Mice](#)
[N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

102. Association between a polymorphism in the promoter of a glutamate receptor subunit gene (GRIN2A) and alcoholism.

Citation: Addiction Biology, July 2012, vol./is. 17/4(783-785), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Domart, Marie-Charlotte; Benyamina, Amine; Lemoine, Antoinette; Bourgain, Catherine; Blecha, Lisa; Debuire, Brigitte; Reynaud, Michel; Saffroy, Raphael

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Language: English

Abstract: A variable (GT)_n repeat in the 5'-regulatory region of N-methyl-D-aspartate GRIN2A subtype has recently been identified and associated with psychiatric disorders. In this study, we examined the association of this polymorphism with alcohol dependence. Subject-control analysis included 206 alcohol-dependent and 168 control subjects.

Average observed repeat numbers and genotype distributions were significantly different (P-value = 0.001) in alcohol-dependent subjects versus control subjects. Short alleles were significantly less frequent among alcohol-dependent subjects (odds ratio = 0.58, P-value = 7×10^{-4}). These results could be replicated in an independent sample of 116 alcohol-dependent subjects. For the first time, a significant association was identified between this polymorphism and alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

103. Operant model of frustrated expected reward in mice.

Citation: Addiction Biology, July 2012, vol./is. 17/4(770-782), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Burokas, Aurelijus; Gutierrez-Cuesta, Javier; Martin-Garcia, Elena; Maldonado, Rafael

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Language: English

Abstract: One aspect of the addictive process that has not been thoroughly investigated is the consequence of the frustrated state occurring when the drug is not available. The present study aimed to validate a novel operant model of frustrated expected reward in mice. C57BL/6J mice were trained in operant conditioning maintained by chocolate-flavoured pellets or cocaine. After the completion of high rates of responding on a progressive ratio schedule, the reward was unexpectedly withheld. The consequences of this frustrated behaviour on anxiety, aggressiveness, perseveration, extinction and reinstatement were investigated. Mice exposed to the frustrated event perseverated in the operant responses and showed increased aggressiveness in the resident-intruder test. These animals also showed higher rates of cue-induced reinstatement of drug seeking. The present study provides a reliable operant model in mice to evaluate a frustrated state following reward unavailability. This animal model could be useful to study the behavioural and neurochemical consequences related to the emotional states generated during the omission of a highly expected reward. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Ethology](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Frustration](#)

[*Operant Conditioning](#)
[Mice](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

104. Environmental enrichment blocks ethanol-induced locomotor sensitization and decreases bdnf levels in the prefrontal cortex in mice.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, July 2012, vol./is. 17/4(736-745), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Rueda, Andre Veloso Lima; Teixeira, Ana Maria Aristimunho; Yonamine, Mauricio; Camarini, Rosana

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Institution: Rueda, Andre Veloso Lima: Departamento de Farmacologia, Instituto de Ciencias Biomedicas, Sao Paulo; Teixeira, Ana Maria Aristimunho: Departamento de Farmacologia, Instituto de Ciencias Biomedicas, Sao Paulo; Yonamine, Mauricio: Departamento de Analises Clinicas e Toxicologicas, Faculdade de Ciencias Farmaceuticas, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo; Camarini, Rosana: Departamento de Farmacologia, Instituto de Ciencias Biomedicas, Sao Paulo

Language: English

Abstract: The use of addictive drugs can lead to long-term neuroplastic changes in the brain, including behavioral sensitization, a phenomenon related to addiction. Environmental enrichment (EE) is a strategy used to study the effect of environment on the response to several manipulations, including treatment with addictive drugs. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) has been associated with behaviors related to ethanol addiction. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effects of EE on ethanol-induced behavioral sensitization and BDNF expression. Mice were exposed to EE and then repeatedly treated with a low dose (1.8 g/kg) of ethanol. Another group of mice was first subjected to repeated ethanol treatment according to the behavioral sensitization protocol and then exposed to EE. Environmental enrichment prevented the development of ethanol-induced behavioral sensitization and blocked behavioral sensitization in sensitized mice. Both repeated ethanol and EE decreased BDNF levels in the prefrontal cortex but not in the hippocampus. However, BDNF levels were lower in ethanol-treated mice exposed to EE. These findings suggest that EE can act on the mechanisms implicated in behavioral sensitization, a model for drug-induced neuroplasticity and relapse. Additionally, EE alters BDNF levels, which regulate addiction-related behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Locomotion](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)
[Environment](#)
[Mice](#)
[Sensitization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

105. Changes in the magnitude of drug-unconditioned stimulus during conditioning modulate cocaine-induced place preference in mice.

Citation: Addiction Biology, July 2012, vol./is. 17/4(706-716), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Itzhak, Yossef; Anderson, Karen L

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Language: English

Abstract: Drug reinforcement learning is relevant for the development of addiction. The present study investigated how changes in the magnitude of drug-unconditioned stimulus during associative learning modulate the acquisition and extinction of cocaine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP). B6;129S F2 mice were conditioned by three dosing schedules of cocaine: (1) ascending, (2) fixed and (3) descending daily doses. Following acquisition of CPP, extinction was induced by (1) context re-exposure, (2) reconditioning by saline and (3) reconditioning by descending doses of cocaine. The magnitude of CPP following conditioning by daily ascending doses of cocaine (2, 4, 8 and 16 mg/kg) was significantly higher than that obtained from conditioning by either a fixed daily dose (16 mg/kg x 4 days) or daily descending doses (24, 12, 6 and 3 mg/kg). Extinction following context re-exposure showed persistent CPP in the 'ascending' group compared to the other two groups. However, extinction via reconditioning by saline was equally effective in all groups. Interestingly, reconditioning by descending doses of cocaine (1) extinguished CPP and (2) resulted in partial resistance to the reinstatement of conditioned response by cocaine priming. Results underscore the significance of daily changes in cocaine dosage in the development and extinction of drug-induced conditioned response. Increase and decrease in cocaine dosage strengthens and weakens cocaine-associated memory, respectively. Moreover, extinction by 'tapering down' drug reward may be superior to extinction by saline. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Learning](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Dosages](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Unconditioned Stimulus](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

106. Receptor subtype-dependent galanin actions on gamma-aminobutyric acidergic neurotransmission and ethanol responses in the central amygdala.

Citation: Addiction Biology, July 2012, vol./is. 17/4(694-705), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Bajo, Michal; Madamba, Samuel G; Lu, Xiaoying; Sharkey, Lisa M; Bartfai, Tamas; Siggins, George Robert

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Neurological Institute, La Jolla, CA; Siggins, George Robert; Harrold L. Dorris
Neurological Institute, La Jolla, CA

Language:

English

Abstract:

The neuropeptide galanin and its three receptor subtypes (GalR1-3) are expressed in the central amygdala (CeA), a brain region involved in stress- and anxiety-related behaviors, as well as alcohol dependence. Galanin also has been suggested to play a role in alcohol intake and alcohol dependence. We examined the effects of galanin in CeA slices from wild-type and knockout (KO) mice deficient of GalR2 and both GalR1 and GalR2 receptors. Galanin had dual effects on gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)-ergic transmission, decreasing the amplitudes of pharmacologically isolated GABAergic inhibitory postsynaptic potentials (IPSPs) in over half of CeA neurons but augmenting IPSPs in the others. The increase in IPSP size was absent after superfusion of the GalR3 antagonist SNAP 37889, whereas the IPSP depression was absent in CeA neurons of GalR1 x GalR2 double KO and GalR2 KO mice. Paired-pulse facilitation studies showed weak or infrequent effects of galanin on GABA release. Thus, galanin may act postsynaptically through GalR3 to augment GABAergic transmission in some CeA neurons, whereas GalR2 receptors likely are involved in the depression of IPSPs. Co-superfusion of ethanol, which augments IPSPs presynaptically, together with galanin caused summated effects of ethanol and galanin in those CeA neurons showing galanin-augmented IPSPs, suggesting the two agents act via different mechanisms in this population. However, in neurons showing IPSP-diminishing galanin effects, galanin blunted the ethanol effects, suggesting a preemptive effect of galanin. These findings may increase understanding of the complex cellular mechanisms that underlie the anxiety-related behavioral effects of galanin and ethanol in CeA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: The Author. Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcoholism
*Amygdala
*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid
*Neural Receptors
*Neurotransmission
Anxiety
Mice
Neuropeptides
Stress

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

107. Chronic food restriction augments the reinstatement of extinguished heroin-seeking behavior in rats.

Citation:

Addiction Biology, July 2012, vol./is. 17/4(691-693), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 2012)

Author(s):

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Institution:

Shalev, Uri: Department of Psychology, Center for Studies in Behavioral Neurobiology, Concordia University, Montreal, PQ

Language:

English

Abstract:

Currently, there are no existing procedures that model in animals the situation where exposure to prolonged mild food restriction results in relapse to drug abuse. Here, reinstatement of extinguished heroin-seeking behavior was assessed in rats under extinction conditions. Ten, but not 7, days of food restriction (~80% of sated body weight) induced reinstatement of heroin seeking, over and above the spontaneous

recovery of the behavior. It is suggested that chronic, mild, food restriction following extinction of drug seeking behavior might serve as a useful model to study the increased risk for relapse to drug abuse due to dietary challenges. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Food Deprivation](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Rats](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

108. What if you caught them using? Prospective teachers' beliefs about responding to student substance use.

Citation: Journal of Drug Education, 2012, vol./is. 42/1(59-85), 0047-2379;1541-4159 (2012)

Author(s): Ludden, Alison Bryant

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Institution: Ludden, Alison Bryant: College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, MA

Language: English

Abstract: This survey research examined how prospective teachers' (N = 384) beliefs about the nature of adolescence, their substance use, and their preparedness for dealing with substance use situations are linked to perceptions of how they would respond to students' possession or use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana at school. Results suggested that prospective teachers are not prepared for these situations. Feeling prepared, perceiving that few adolescents engage in problem behavior, and low personal substance use were associated with more responses to substance use situations. Women were more likely than men to think they would respond to adolescent substance use yet they felt less prepared. Males who used alcohol, cigarettes, or marijuana recently were the least likely to perceive that they would respond to adolescents using substances at school. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association. 2004. San Diego, CA, US. Some of this research has been presented at the aforementioned conference and at the 2009 Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research on Child Development in Denver, Colorado.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Students](#)
[*Teacher Attitudes](#)
[Behavior Problems](#)

Source: PsycINFO

109. An evaluation of immediate outcomes and fidelity of a drug abuse prevention program in continuation high schools: Project Towards No Drug Abuse (TND).

Citation: Journal of Drug Education, 2012, vol./is. 42/1(33-57), 0047-2379;1541-4159 (2012)

Author(s): Lisha, Nadra E; Sun, Ping; Rohrbach, Louise A; Spruijt-Metz, Donna; Unger, Jennifer B; Sussman, Steve

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Institution: Lisha, Nadra E.: University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA; Sun, Ping: University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA; Rohrbach, Louise A.: University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA; Spruijt-Metz, Donna: University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA; Unger, Jennifer B.: University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA; Sussman, Steve: University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA

Language: English

Abstract: The present study provides an implementation fidelity, process, and immediate outcomes evaluation of Project Towards No Drug Abuse (TND), a drug prevention program targeting continuation high school youth (n = 1426) at risk for drug abuse. A total of 24 schools participated in three randomized conditions: TND Only, TND and motivational interviewing follow-up, and no treatment control. Fidelity was high: across program schools the curriculum was implemented as intended and was received favorably by students. Relative to controls, intervention conditions produced effects on hypothesized mediators, including greater gains in program related knowledge, greater reductions in drug use intentions, and positive changes in motivation. However, few generalizations to attitudes and intentions regarding risky sexual behavior were found. The pattern of results suggests that the experimental manipulations worked as intended. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*High Schools](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

110. A qualitative study on the sexual behaviour of people living with HIV in Vietnam.

Citation: AIDS Care, July 2012, vol./is. 24/7(921-928), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Nguyen, Nam T; Keithly, Sarah C

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Institution: Nguyen, Nam T.: Research Division, Institute of Social and Medical Studies, Hanoi; Keithly, Sarah C.: Research Division, Institute of Social and Medical Studies, Hanoi

Language: English

Abstract: Understanding HIV-related behaviours and the factors that influence these behaviours among people living with HIV (PLHIV) is critical to the design of effective HIV-prevention strategies; however, this subject has yet to receive the attention it deserves in Vietnam. Given that greater proportions of new HIV infections in the country stem from heterosexual transmission, it is essential to examine the sexual behaviours of Vietnamese PLHIV. The purpose of this qualitative study was to explore the sexual behaviour of individuals following HIV diagnosis and to gain insight into how and why HIV diagnosis affects sexual practices and relationships. Seventy PLHIV in Thai Binh province participated in semi-structured, in-depth interviews. Qualitative data were supported by a quantitative questionnaire on demographics and sexual and drug use history. Nearly all of the participants reported adopting safer sexual practices following HIV diagnosis by using condoms consistently and reducing the number of sex partners. This was true for injecting drug users, female sex workers, unmarried individuals and participants in both HIV serodiscordant and seroconcordant marriages. Motivations for adopting these preventive measures included avoiding HIV transmission, reinfection or cross-resistance as well as preservation of one's own health. Due to stigma, depression, fear of transmission, health status and/or drug addiction, HIV diagnosis dramatically impacted the sexual health of most participants by reducing sexual desire, pleasure and frequency. Implications for HIV prevention and care programmes and policies in Vietnam

are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Heterosexuality](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Sexuality](#)
[*Sexual Partners](#)

Source: PsycINFO

111. Physical abuse in U.S. Children: Risk factors and deficiencies in referrals to support services.

Citation: Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, July 2012, vol./is. 21/5(555-569), 1092-6771;1545-083X (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Dakil, Suzanne R; Cox, Matthew; Lin, Hua; Flores, Glenn

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Language: English

Abstract: More than 600,000 U.S. children are reported for physical abuse annually. Risk factors are proposed in the literature, but a comprehensive, national assessment of risk factors and support services has not been conducted. An analysis of national data from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Dataset revealed that domestic violence, parental alcohol and drug use, prior child abuse and neglect, public assistance receipt, and child behavior problems are associated with higher odds of substantiated physical abuse reports, compared to unsubstantiated reports. Most families, however, failed to receive relevant support services for any of these risk factors. Screening by physicians, child protection workers, and others for these risk factors could help identify children at increased risk for physical abuse and inform prevention efforts and support-service provision. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Child Abuse](#)
[*Domestic Violence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Physical Abuse](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Support Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

112. Structural therapy with a couple battling pornography addiction.

Citation: American Journal of Family Therapy, July 2012, vol./is. 40/4(336-348), 0192-6187;1521-0383 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Ford, Jeffrey J; Durtschi, Jared A; Franklin, Darrell L

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Institution: Ford, Jeffrey J.: Private Practice, St. George, UT; Durtschi, Jared A.: School of Family Studies and Human Services, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS; Franklin, Darrell L.: New Leaf Resources, Ivy Tech Community College, Lansing, IL

Language: English

Abstract: Pornography increasingly affects couples' relationships commensurately with the increasing availability of pornographic material. Relationships can be adversely affected by the addictive influences of pornography, and therefore therapists are likely to encounter this concern with their clients. It is suggested that addiction to pornography can be characterized by withdrawal and tolerance, and can have neurological impacts and negatively influence relationships. However, clinicians sometimes fail to recognize pornography addiction to be equally as troublesome as other addictions. This paper explores the implementation of successful structural therapy treatment of pornography addiction using an actual case study with a married couple. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Couples Therapy](#)
[*Pornography](#)
[*Relationship Quality](#)
[*Structural Family Therapy](#)
[Couples](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

113. Deciphering the branding of legal highs: Naphyrone sold as glass or jewelry cleaner.

Citation: Psychosomatics: Journal of Consultation Liaison Psychiatry, July 2012, vol./is. 53/4(402-403), 0033-3182;1545-7206 (Jul-Aug 2012)

Author(s): Caplan, Jason P

Institution: Caplan, Jason P.: Creighton University School of Medicine, St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center, Phoenix, AZ

Language: English

Abstract: Patients presenting under the influence of various psychoactive substances referred to as "legal highs" has become commonplace in emergency departments over the past 18 months. The leading edge of this phenomenon was the availability of synthetic cannabinoid agonists sold under exotic brand names such as Spice or K2. As with prior legal highs, information in the professional literature is lagging far behind that available in the popular media. When bath salts first surfaced in the United States, clinicians had little available guidance. Once the active agents were identified, a plethora of data from the United Kingdom (where they had instead been marketed as plant food) could be applied to the management of patients. The lag inherent in professional publication dramatically delayed the dissemination of important clinical information (i.e. that bath salts are, in fact, cathinone derivatives). The first popular media reference connecting the term bath salts to cathinone derivatives occurred in June 2009. The website of the National Institute on Drug Abuse only published this information in February 2011. The popular media is now reporting on the emergence of "glass cleaner" or "jewelry cleaner" as the newest available designer drug. One enterprising local news station took a sample of the drug to their county medical examiner for analysis, discovering naphthylpyrovalerone (naphyrone) as the primary agent. Naphyrone is a very lipophilic -ketoamphetamine that blocks monoamine transport with a potency 10 times that of cocaine. Again, the experience of the United Kingdom (where the substance was sold as "pond cleaner" or "NRG-1" before being banned in 2010) is likely to be helpful to

clinicians elsewhere in the world, but only if the information connecting the street and chemical names can be rapidly disseminated. Unfortunately, extrapolating from our experiences with bath salts, this might not occur broadly until July of 2013. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cannabinoids
*Cocaine
*Drug Laws
*Drug Usage
*Drugs

Source: PsycINFO

114. Three-year follow-up of attitudes and smoking behaviour among hospital nurses following enactment of France's national smoke-free workplace law.

Citation: International Journal of Nursing Studies, July 2012, vol./is. 49/7(803-810), 0020-7489 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Fathallah, Nadia; Maurel-Donnarel, Elodie; Baumstarck-Barrau, Karine; Lehucher-Michel, Marie-Pascale

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Institution: Fathallah, Nadia: APHM, Timone, Consultation de Pathologie Professionnelle, Service de Medecine et Sante au Travail, Marseille; Maurel-Donnarel, Elodie: APHM, Timone, Consultation de Pathologie Professionnelle, Service de Medecine et Sante au Travail, Marseille; Baumstarck-Barrau, Karine: Aix-Marseille Univ, Unite d'aide Methodologique a la Recherche Clinique, Marseille; Lehucher-Michel, Marie-Pascale: APHM, Timone, Consultation de Pathologie Professionnelle, Service de Medecine et Sante au Travail, Marseille

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study evaluated among hospital nurses the smoking status, knowledge and attitudes regarding smoking cessation services, and smoking behaviour 3 years after the implementation of smoke-free workplace law (decree no. 2006-1386). Methods: A descriptive study was undertaken in a public referral hospital in the South of France. Between February and April 2010, a questionnaire was distributed to the nurses. Data on demographic information, smoking status, behaviour and attitudes regarding smoking addiction, and knowledge regarding smoking cessation services were collected. Changes in nurses' smoking habits were studied through a former study conducted in this hospital a year after the law had come into effect. Results: Three years after the enactment of the smoking ban, 30% (30% in 2008) reported themselves as current smokers, 26% (25% in 2008) as ex-smokers and 44% (45% in 2008) as non-smokers. Among smokers, 72% (68% in 2008) declared they had decreased tobacco consumption during working hours and 50% (29% in 2008) daily cigarette consumption. The majority of nurses (88%) supported the smoke-free law. A higher percentage of smokers than non smokers have knowledge of smoking cessation services. The smoking prevalence among hospital nurses seemed to have remained constant between 2008 and 2010 despite a better compliance with the law. Conclusions: France's national smoke-free workplace law is associated with a reduction in tobacco consumption and exposure to second-hand smoke in nurses but not smoking prevalence. The other measures of the MPOWER package have to be reinforced. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Nurses

*Tobacco Smoking
*Working Conditions

Source: PsycINFO

115. The impact of culture on acceptance of soft drugs across Europe.

Citation: Journal of Criminal Justice, July 2012, vol./is. 40/4(296-305), 0047-2352 (Jul-Aug 2012)

Author(s): Cao, Liqun; Zhao, Ruohui

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Institution: Cao, Liqun: University of Ontario, Institute of Technology, Oshawa, ON; Zhao, Ruohui: University of Macau

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: This paper applies Welzel and Inglehart's new human development/modernization theory to explain variation of tolerance in soft drug taking. It hypothesizes that tolerance of illegal drugs is linked to the human development and strength of a general cultural axis of nations: survivalism vs. self-expressionism. Methods: Data are from the fourth wave of the World Values Surveys and from the United Nations' Human Development Report 2001. Using Hierarchical Generalized Linear Regression (HGLM), this study examines variation of tolerance in soft drugs in 30 European nations with 38,719 respondents. Results: Results support the hypothesis that residents from nations with higher levels of human development and with higher self-expressionist scores are more tolerant of soft drug use than residents in nations with lower human development levels and lower self-expressionist scores. Conclusions: Our findings point to the troublesome relationship between cosmopolitan culture characteristic of liberal democracy and soft drug tolerance. As liberal democracy empowers ordinary people with civil and political rights, it also nurtures the growth of human freedom, making it evident in the mass liberty aspiration of self-expressionism and self-management. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Democracy
*Drug Tolerance
*Drug Usage
*Human Development
*Modernization

Source: PsycINFO

116. Neuroendocrine and behavioral response to amphetamine challenge after exposure to an organophosphorus pesticide.

Citation: International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health, September 2011, vol./is. 24/3(283-291), 1232-1087;1896-494X (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Gralewicz, Slawomir; Lutz, Piotr; Swiercz, Radoslaw; Grzelinska, Zofia; Wiaderna, Dorota

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Exposure to various stressors is known to result in sensitization to psychostimulants, a state related to the psychostimulant dependence and addiction. It has been shown in some studies that the rise in corticosterone (CORT) concentration is indispensable for both the induction and the expression of behavioral sensitization. Therefore, it might be suspected that behavioral hyposensitivity to amphetamine (AMPH) is somehow related to a reduced CORT response to the psychostimulant subsequent to the chlorphenvinphos (CVP) intoxication. Materials and Methods: The male adult Wistar rats received single i.p. injections of CVP at the doses 0.5, 1.0 or 3.0 mg/kg b.w., or pure corn oil. CORT concentration was determined in samples of blood drawn from the tail vein before and then 30, 60, 180 min and 24 h after injection. The other rats were divided into two groups and tested, three weeks after the CVP injection for the effect of AMPH (0.5 mg/kg b.w. i.p.) on the serum CORT concentration. In addition, behavioral sensitivity to AMPH was assessed by measuring locomotor activity of the animals in an open-field. Results: 1) The stressor property of CVP was confirmed. The injection resulted in up to tenfold increase in the serum CORT concentration. The magnitude and duration of this response were dose-related. 2) Three weeks after the CVP exposure, the CORT response to AMPH was significantly increased. 3) The behavioral response to the psychostimulant, i.e. augmented locomotion, was significantly reduced compared to the control. Conclusions: The results confirm that CVP exposure causes behavioral hyposensitivity to AMPH. This effect, however, could not be ascribed to a diminished CORT response. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Versita Warsaw and Springer-Verlag Wien; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Insecticides](#)
[*Neuroendocrinology](#)
[*Responses](#)
[*Chemical Exposure](#)
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

117. Factors associated with drug-related psychiatric disorders and suicide attempts among illicit drug users in Taiwan.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, July 2012, vol./is. 47/10(1185-1188), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Wang, Liang-Jen; Chiang, Shu-Chuan; Su, Lien-Wen; Lin, Shih-Ku; Chen, Chih-Ken

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Institution: Wang, Liang-Jen: Department of Psychiatry, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Keelung; Chiang, Shu-Chuan: Taoyuan Psychiatric Center, Taoyuan; Su, Lien-Wen: Taipei City Hospital, Taipei; Lin, Shih-Ku: Taipei City Hospital, Taipei; Chen, Chih-Ken: School of Medicine, Chang Gung University, Taoyuan

Language: English

Abstract: Illicit drug users, entering a detention center and two psychiatric hospitals in Northern Taiwan, were interviewed for lifetime drug-use-related psychiatric disorders and suicide attempts. Among 197 participants, 17.3%, 16.8%, and 14.2% had a drug-induced psychotic disorder (DIP), a drug-induced mood disorder (DIM), and a history of suicide attempts, respectively. Continuous use of methamphetamine and joblessness were associated with DIP and DIM, accordingly. Polysubstance use was collectively correlated with DIP and DIM. Female gender and history of having any mood disorder were predictors of suicide. These results provide useful clues for detecting drug-related

psychiatric disorders and suicide among illicit drug users. The study's limitations are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Affective Disorders](#)
[Methamphetamine](#)
[Unemployment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

118. Addictive behavior among young people in Ukraine: A pilot study.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, July 2012, vol./is. 47/10(1151-1158), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Linskiy, Igor V; Minko, Aleksandr I; Artemchuk, Anatoliy Ph; Grinevich, Eugenia G; Markova, Marianna V; Musienko, Georgiy A; Shalashov, Valeriy V; Markozova, Lyubov M; Samoilo, Elena S; Kuzminov, Valeriy N; Shalashova, Ilona V; Ponomarev, Vladimir I; Baranenko, Aleksey V; Minko, Aleksey A; Goltsova, Svetlana V; Sergienko, Oksana V; Linskaya, Ekaterina I; Vyglazova, Olga V; Zhabenko, Nataliya; Zhabenko, Olena

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Language: English

Abstract: The AUDIT-like tests system was created for complex assessment and evaluation of the addictive status of adolescents in a Ukrainian population. The AUDIT-like tests system

has been created from the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) developed by the World Health Organization. The AUDIT-like tests were minimally modified from the original AUDIT. Attention was brought to similarities between stages of different addictions (TV, computer games, the Internet, etc.) and alcohol addiction. Seventeen AUDIT-like tests were created to detect the different types of chemical and non-chemical addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Television](#)
[Adolescent Psychopathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

119. Determinants of inhalant (whitener) use among street children in a South Indian City.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, July 2012, vol./is. 47/10(1143-1150), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Praveen, Devarsetty; Maulik, Pallab K; Raghavendra, Bellara; Khan, Maseer; Guggilla, Rama K; Bhatia, Prakash

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Language: English

Abstract: A cross-sectional study was conducted in the year 2008 among 174 children in observation homes in Hyderabad, India, to estimate the distribution of inhalant (whitener) use among this population. Data were collected using an instrument developed for this purpose. About 61% of the children were boys and their mean age was 12.2 years (range 5-18 years). Whitener use was found in 35% of the children along with concurrent use of other substances. Peer pressure was the commonest cause reported for initiating substance use. The high prevalence is an important concern for the Indian policymakers given the large number of street children in Indian cities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[Peer Pressure](#)
[Policy Making](#)
[South Asian Cultural Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

120. Resilience among IDUs: Planning strategies to help injection drug users to protect themselves and others from HIV/HCV infections.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, July 2012, vol./is. 47/10(1125-1133), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Sirikantraporn, Skultip; Mateu-Gelabert, Pedro; Friedman, Samuel R; Sandoval, Milagros; Torruella, Rafael A

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Language: English

Abstract: Many long-term injection drug users (IDUs) engage in planning strategies. In this pilot study, we examine the relation of one planning strategy to IDUs' engaging in safer injection practices. Sixty-eight IDUs were recruited in 2010 from a New York City (NYC) needle exchange program and referrals to participate in an innovative Staying Safe Intervention that teaches strategies to stay HIV/HCV uninfected. Responses to a baseline 185-item survey were analyzed using correlations and odds ratios. Planning ahead to have steady access to clean equipment was correlated with both individually based and networks-based safety behaviors including storing clean needles; avoiding sharing needles, cookers, and filters with other injectors; and providing clean needles to sex partners. Implications related to resilience in IDUs are discussed and the study's limitations have been noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Resilience \(Psychological\) Strategies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

121. Messages about methadone and buprenorphine in reality television: A content analysis of Celebrity Rehab with Dr. Drew.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, July 2012, vol./is. 47/10(1117-1124), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Roose, Robert; Fuentes, Liza; Cheema, Mandeep

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Institution: Roose, Robert: Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Division of Substance Abuse, Bronx, NY; Fuentes, Liza: City University of New York School of Public Health, New York, NY; Cheema, Mandeep: University of Toronto, Toronto, ON

Language: English

Abstract: Medication-assisted treatment for opioid dependence is safe and effective, yet negative perceptions about methadone and buprenorphine may discourage patients from entering treatment. One source of information that may influence viewers' perceptions is television. We performed a content analysis of a popular reality television program on addiction treatment. Although many patients had histories of opioid use, there were no positive messages about methadone or buprenorphine. The two main messages were that

they (1) are primarily drugs of abuse, and (2) not acceptable treatment options. These messages reinforce negative stereotypes and may perpetuate stigma. There were multiple missed opportunities to provide evidence-based information. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Reality](#)
[*Television](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)

Source: PsycINFO

122. A 12-month evaluation of health-related quality of life outcomes of methadone maintenance program in a rural Malaysian sample.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, July 2012, vol./is. 47/10(1100-1105), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2012)

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

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Language: English

Abstract: This paper focuses on the evaluation of addiction program effectiveness which involves changes in health-related quality of life (HRQoL) profile. This study was conducted from 2007 until 2010 at a rural methadone maintenance treatment center in Malaysia to assess HRQoL outcomes before and after treatment. Fifty-seven respondents completed the WHOQOL-BREF at baseline, 6 months, and 12 months postintervention. Data were analyzed using nonparametric techniques (SPSS 15). Significant and positive HRQoL impacts were demonstrated. Future studies with larger sample are encouraged. This study was supported by the Ministry of Health Malaysia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)
[Southeast Asian Cultural Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

123. Neuroeconomics and the study of addiction.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, July 2012, vol./is. 72/2(107-112), 0006-3223 (Jul 15, 2012)

Author(s): Monterosso, John; Piray, Payam; Luo, Shan

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Language: English

Abstract: We review the key findings in the application of neuroeconomics to the study of addiction. Although there are not "bright line" boundaries between neuroeconomics and other areas of behavioral science, neuroeconomics coheres around the topic of the neural representations of "Value" (synonymous with the "decision utility" of behavioral economics). Neuroeconomics parameterizes distinct features of Valuation, going beyond the general construct of "reward sensitivity" widely used in addiction research. We argue that its modeling refinements might facilitate the identification of neural substrates that contribute to addiction. We highlight two areas of neuroeconomics that have been particularly productive. The first is research on neural correlates of delay discounting (reduced Valuation of rewards as a function of their delay). The second is work that models how Value is learned as a function of "prediction-error" signaling. Although both areas are part of the neuroeconomic program, delay discounting research grows directly out of behavioral economics, whereas prediction-error work is grounded in models of learning. We also consider efforts to apply neuroeconomics to the study of self-control and discuss challenges for this area. We argue that neuroeconomic work has the potential to generate breakthrough research in addiction science. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Neurology](#)
[*Neuroeconomics](#)
[Prediction Errors](#)
[Behavioral Economics](#)
[Delay Discounting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

124. Drugs, violence and emotional aspects in prisoners.

Original Title: Drogas, violencia e aspectos emocionais em apenados.

Citation: Psicologia: Reflexao e Critica, January 2012, vol./is. 25/1(89-95), 0102-7972 (Jan-Mar 2012)

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Language: Portuguese

Abstract: The objectives of the present work were to evaluate the severity of drug abuse and drug dependence among prisoners as well as their emotional aspects, and to relate drug use with violent behavior, symptoms of depression and anxiety, type of crime and relapse. The instruments used were: BDI, BAI, STAXI and MINI Plus. The participants (N = 60) were on average 27.88 years old (SD = 4.53) and the minimum period of imprisonment was four months. The results showed that aggressiveness levels were low, and depression and anxiety levels were minimal in prisoners. However, a long history of alcohol consumption and other drugs abuse were observed among them as well as traits of depressive symptoms and aggressiveness. In conclusion, a large number of prisoners were alcohol addicted and their main kind of crime was robbery. They also showed emotional

disorders related to aggressiveness and depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

125. Review of The prints of Josef Albers: A catalogue raisonne 1915-1976, Revised edition.

Citation: The American Journal of Psychiatry, December 2011, vol./is. 168/12(1344-1345), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Stern, Robert

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, The Prints of Josef Albers: A Catalogue Raisonne 1915-1976, Revised Edition by Brenda Danilowitz (2010). The author brings together an essential sector of Albers's artistic oeuvre, the result of his early fascination with color and visual processes as well as his intuitive feel for various materials. Albers's interest in perceptual experimentation is evident from his early figurative lithographs. Reading the serial prints is a contemplative, free-associating process. The prints are optically engaging. They puzzle. They are addictive. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Art](#)
[*Color](#)
[*Visual Perception](#)

Source: PsycINFO

126. Treated individuals who progress to action or maintenance for one behavior are more likely to make similar progress on another behavior: Coaction results of a pooled data analysis of three trials.

Citation: Preventive Medicine: An International Journal Devoted to Practice and Theory, May 2012, vol./is. 54/5(331-334), 0091-7435 (May 1, 2012)

Author(s): Paiva, Andrea L; Prochaska, James O; Yin, Hui-Qing; Rossi, Joseph S; Redding, Colleen A; Blissmer, Bryan; Robbins, Mark L; Velicer, Wayne F; Lipschitz, Jessica; Amoyal, Nicole; Babbins, Steven F; Blaney, Cerissa L; Sillice, Marie A; Fernandez, Anne; McGee, Heather; Horiuchi, Satoshi

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Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI; Sillice, Marie A.: Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI; Fernandez, Anne: Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI; McGee, Heather: Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI; Horiuchi, Satoshi: Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI

Language:

English

Abstract:

Objective: This study compared, in treatment and control groups, the phenomena of coaction, which is the probability that taking effective action on one behavior is related to taking effective action on a second behavior. **Methods:** Pooled data from three randomized trials of Transtheoretical Model (TTM) tailored interventions (n = 9461), completed in the U.S. in 1999, were analyzed to assess coaction in three behavior pairs (diet and sun protection, diet and smoking, and sun protection and smoking). Odds ratios (ORs) compared the likelihood of taking action on a second behavior compared to taking action on only one behavior. **Results:** Across behavior pairs, at 12 and 24 months, the ORs for the treatment group were greater on an absolute basis than for the control group, with two being significant. The combined ORs at 12 and 24 months, respectively, were 1.63 and 1.85 for treatment and 1.20 and 1.10 for control. **Conclusions:** The results of this study with addictive, energy balance and appearance-related behaviors were consistent with results found in three studies applying TTM tailoring to energy balance behaviors. Across studies, there was more coaction within the treatment group. Future research should identify predictors of coaction in more multiple behavior change interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Behavior Change
*Health Promotion
*Intervention

Source:

PsycINFO

127. The moderating role of working memory capacity and alcohol-specific rule-setting on the relation between approach tendencies and alcohol use in young adolescents.

Citation:

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, May 2012, vol./is. 36/5(915-922), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (May 2012)

Author(s):

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Dual process models of alcohol addiction propose that the transition from normative alcohol consumption to heavy drinking is the result of an imbalance in interplay between relatively impulsive or automatic and reflective or controlled processes. The current study examines whether impulsive and reflective processes are also detectable in a sample of adolescents with limited alcohol use. **Methods:** Specifically, we tested the interaction between alcohol approach tendencies and 2 types of reflective processes, working memory capacity (WMC) and alcohol-specific rule-setting, on changes in alcohol use of 238 young adolescents (mean age: 13.82 years). Gender differences in these associations were also explored. **Results:** Results showed that WMC did not moderate the relation between approach tendencies and subsequent alcohol use, whereas rule-setting did, with stronger associations between approach tendencies and alcohol use for male adolescents reporting more permissive parents than male adolescents with parents enforcing stricter rules involving alcohol use. Associations between

approach tendencies and subsequent alcohol use did not emerge for female adolescents. Conclusions: Results indicate that even in a sample of adolescents with limited drinking experience, automatic processes are positively associated with alcohol use for male adolescents that are not motivated by parents to control their drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drinking Behavior](#)
[*Short Term Memory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

128. Varenicline potentiates alcohol-induced negative subjective responses and offsets impaired eye movements.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, May 2012, vol./is. 36/5(906-914), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (May 2012)

Author(s): Childs, Emma; Roche, Daniel J. O.; King, Andrea C.; de Wit, Harriet

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Varenicline (VAR) is a partial nicotinic receptor agonist that is an effective smoking cessation medication. Preliminary evidence indicates that it may also reduce alcohol consumption, but the underlying mechanism is not clear. For example, VAR may reduce alcohol consumption by attenuating its subjectively rewarding properties or by enhancing its aversive effects. In this study, we examined the effects of an acute dose of VAR upon subjective, physiological, and objective responses to low and moderate doses of alcohol in healthy social drinkers. Methods: Healthy men and women (N = 15) participated in 6 randomized sessions; 3 sessions each with 2 mg VAR and placebo (PL) followed 3 hours later by a beverage containing PL, low-dose alcohol (0.4 g/kg), or high-dose alcohol (0.8 g/kg). Subjective mood and drug effects (i.e., stimulation, drug liking), physiological measures (heart rate, blood pressure), and eye tracking tasks were administered at various intervals before and after drug and alcohol administration. Results: VAR acutely increased blood pressure, heart rate, ratings of dysphoria and nausea, and also improved eye tracking performance. After alcohol drinking (vs. PL), VAR increased dysphoria and tended to reduce alcohol liking ratings. It also attenuated alcohol-induced eye-tracking impairments. These effects were independent of the drug's effects on nausea before drinking. Conclusions: Our data support the theory that VAR may reduce drinking by potentiating aversive effects of alcohol. VAR also offsets alcohol-induced eye movement impairment. The evidence suggests that VAR may decrease alcohol consumption by producing effects, which oppose the rewarding efficacy of alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention](#)
[*Eye Movements](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

129. ADH1B polymorphism, alcohol consumption, and binge drinking in Slavic Caucasians: Results from the Czech HAPIEE study.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, May 2012, vol./is. 36/5(900-905), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (May 2012)

Author(s): Hubacek, Jaroslav A; Pikhart, Hynek; Peasey, Anne; Kubinova, Ruzena; Bobak, Martin

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Several genetic polymorphisms influence the risk of heavy alcohol consumption but it is not well understood whether the genetic effects are similar in different populations and drinking cultures, nor whether the genetic influences on binge drinking are similar to those seen for alcoholism. Methods: We have analyzed the effect of the Arg47His (rs1229984) variant within the alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH1B) gene on a range of drinking related variables in a large Eastern European Slavic population (Czech HAPIEE study), which recruited random samples of men and women aged 45-69 years in 7 Czech towns (3,016 males and 3,481 females with complete data). Drinking frequency, annual alcohol intake, prevalence of binge drinking (≥ 100 g in men and ≥ 60 g in women at least once a month) and the mean dose of alcohol per occasion were measured by the graduated frequency questionnaire. Alcohol intake in a typical week was used to define heavy drinking (≥ 350 g/wk in men and ≥ 210 g in women). Problem drinking (≥ 2 positive answers on CAGE) and negative consequences of drinking on different aspects of life were also measured. Results: The frequency of the His47 allele carriers was 11%. Homozygotes in the common allele (Arg47Arg), among both males and females, had significantly higher drinking frequency, and annual and weekly intake of alcohol than His47 carriers. The odds ratio of heavy drinking in Arg47Arg homozygotes versus His47 carriers was 2.1 (95% confidence intervals 1.1-3.2) in men and 2.2 (1.0-4.7) in women. In females, but not in males, Arg47Arg homozygotes had marginally significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking and mean alcohol dose per drinking session. There was no consistent association with problem drinking and negative consequences of drinking. Conclusions: The ADH1B genotype was associated with the frequency and volume of drinking but its associations with binge drinking and problem drinking were less consistent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Whites](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

130. Alcohol-related effects on automaticity due to experimentally manipulated conditioning.

- Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, May 2012, vol./is. 36/5(895-899), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (May 2012)
- Author(s):** Gladwin, Thomas E; Wiers, Reinout W
- Correspondence Address:** Gladwin, Thomas E.: Department of Developmental Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1018 WB, thomas.gladwin@gmail.com
- Institution:** Gladwin, Thomas E.: ADAPT Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Wiers, Reinout W.: ADAPT Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: The use of alcohol is associated with various forms of automatic processing, such as approach tendencies and attentional biases, which may play a role in addictive behavior. The development of such automaticity has generally occurred well before subjects perform tasks designed to detect them. Although it seems plausible that this development involves some form of alcohol-related conditioning, this process is not usually included in the experimental procedure. Methods: The development of automaticity involving alcoholic or nonalcoholic stimuli was experimentally manipulated via a conditioning task. Subjects were presented with pairs of stimuli from a set of 4 stimuli: 2 pictures of alcoholic beverages, and 2 pictures of nonalcoholic beverages. One of the alcoholic and 1 of the nonalcoholic beverages was associated with reward, the other stimuli with punishment. Subjects had to learn to select the rewarded stimuli from pairs of 1 rewarded and 1 punished stimulus. The task, thus experimentally established reward versus punishment stimulus-response-outcome associations, for alcoholic and for nonalcoholic stimuli. Subsequently, a cued reversal task was used to test automaticity involving alcoholic versus nonalcoholic, and rewarded versus punished stimuli. Results: An association was found between heavier drinking and an alcohol-related conditioning bias: heavier drinkers had more difficulty overcoming a conditioned response when it involved selecting a previously punished nonalcoholic stimulus over a previously rewarded alcoholic stimulus. Conclusions: The study provided novel information on secondary reinforcement involving alcoholic stimuli: heavier drinkers may more easily develop automaticity related to alcohol-reward contingencies. This may have implications for interventions and the interpretation of findings concerning alcohol-related automatic processing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Conditioning](#)
[*Intervention](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

131. Low to moderate alcohol intake during pregnancy and risk of psychomotor deficits.

- Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, May 2012, vol./is. 36/5(807-814), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (May 2012)
- Author(s):** Bay, Bjorn; Stovring, Henrik; Wimberley, Theresa; Denny, Clark H; Mortensen, Erik L; Eriksen, Hanne-Lise F; Kesmodel, Ulrik S
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University, Aarhus; Wimberley, Theresa: Department of Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Aarhus University, Aarhus; Denny, Clark H.: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA; Mortensen, Erik L.: Institute of Public Health, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen; Eriksen, Hanne-Lise F.: Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Aarhus University, Aarhus; Kesmodel, Ulrik S.: Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Aarhus University, Aarhus

Language: English

Abstract: Background: To examine the effects of low to moderate alcohol consumption during pregnancy on child motor function at age 5. Methods: A prospective follow-up study of 685 women and their children sampled from the Danish National Birth Cohort based on maternal alcohol consumption during pregnancy. At 5 years of age, the children were tested with the "Movement Assessment Battery for Children" (MABC). Parental education, maternal IQ, prenatal maternal smoking, the child's age at testing, and gender of child were considered core confounders, while the full model also controlled for prenatal maternal binge drinking episodes, age, maternal prepregnancy body mass index, parity, home environment, postnatal parental smoking, health status, and indicators for hearing and vision impairment. Results: There were no systematic or significant differences in motor function between children of mothers reporting low to moderate levels of average alcohol consumption during pregnancy and children of mothers who abstained. Conclusions: In this study, we found no systematic association between low to moderate maternal alcohol intake during pregnancy and child motor function at age 5. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Ethanol](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Binge Drinking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

132. Does attachment insecurity affect the outcomes of a multidisciplinary pain management program? The association between attachment insecurity, pain, disability, distress, and the use of opioids.

Citation: Social Science & Medicine, May 2012, vol./is. 74/9(1461-1468), 0277-9536;1873-5347 (May 2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: Cognitive and behavioural treatments have been shown to be effective for the management of chronic pain. However, not all patients succeed at such a treatment. Attachment insecurity has recently been proposed as an individual vulnerability factor that may have a negative impact on pain, disability, psychological distress, and compliance with treatment, resulting in a poorer outcome. Furthermore, attachment avoidance has been associated with opioid abuse. We hypothesised that attachment anxiety would be associated with higher levels of pain intensity and disability, and that both attachment dimensions would be associated with anxiety and depression. Moreover, we hypothesised that attachment avoidance would be positively associated with the use of opioids. Finally, we predicted that patients with an insecure attachment orientation would profit less from a routine pain management program. Data were collected from 72 patients referred consecutively from December 2008 to August 2009 to a 13-week pain

management program at a Danish multidisciplinary pain centre. Both attachment dimensions were positively associated with anxiety and depression. Moreover, the insecurely attached patients used significantly more opioids compared to the securely attached. None of the attachment dimensions was associated with pain and disability, and the pain management program was equally effective for both the secure and insecure groups. However, the level of anxiety and depression for insecurely attached patients did not decline below a clinical level post-treatment. The present study suggests that attachment insecurity plays an important role in the context of chronic pain management. With regards to the management of pain related anxiety, depression, and the use of opioids, the current results suggests that practitioners should keep attachment insecurity in mind. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Disabilities](#)
[*Distress](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pain Management](#)
[Emotional Security](#)
[Interdisciplinary Treatment Approach](#)
[Pain](#)

Source: PsycINFO

133. Post-treatment outcomes in a double-blind, randomized trial of sertraline for alcohol dependence.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2012, vol./is. 36/4(739-744), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Kranzler, Henry R; Armeli, Stephen; Tennen, Howard

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Pharmacotherapy studies in alcohol dependence (AD) are generally of short duration and do not include post-treatment follow-up. We examined the durability of treatment effects in a placebo-controlled trial of sertraline for AD. Methods: As previously reported, patients received 12 weeks of treatment with sertraline (n = 63) or placebo (n = 71), followed by assessments at 3 and 6 months post-treatment (Kranzler et al., 2011, J Clin Psychopharmacol 31:22-30). We examined the main and interaction effects with time of 3 between-subject factors (medication group, age of onset of AD [late-onset alcoholics, LOAs, vs. early-onset alcoholics, EOAs], and the tri-allelic 5-HTTLPR genotype) on drinking days (DDs) and heavy drinking days (HDDs). Results: The medication group effect, which was significant during treatment, remained significant during the 3-month follow-up period for L'/L' LOAs, with the sertraline group having fewer DDs than the placebo group (p = 0.027). However, the medication group effect seen in L'/L' EOAs during treatment was no longer significant (p = 0.48). There were no significant effects in S' carriers at the 3-month follow-up visit, or in either genotype group at the 6-month follow-up. Conclusions: The beneficial effects of sertraline observed in LOAs during treatment persisted during the 3-month post-treatment period. Additional studies are needed to validate these pharmacogenetic findings, which together with the effects seen during active treatment support the use of sertraline only in LOAs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Sertraline](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

134. Hospitalized patients' acceptability of nurse-delivered screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2012, vol./is. 36/4(725-731), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Broyles, Lauren M; Rosenberger, Emily; Hanusa, Barbara H; Kraemer, Kevin L; Gordon, Adam J

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Inpatient healthcare providers in the United States may soon be required to offer alcohol screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) for hospital accreditation, but little is known about inpatient acceptability for SBIRT, particularly when performed by nonphysician providers such as nurses. The purpose of this study was to assess patient acceptability for and comfort with nurse-delivered SBIRT care among hospitalized patients and to identify factors associated with SBIRT acceptability. Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional survey of 370 hospitalized medical-surgical patients at a large university-affiliated medical center, which is part of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Results: Patient acceptability for 8 of 10 individual nurse-delivered SBIRT tasks was > 84%. Patients were more accepting of SBIRT tasks if they felt able to determine their alcohol risk, able to reduce alcohol-related health risks, and expressed some degree of concern about their own use of alcohol. Approximately 20% of patients reported some degree of personal discomfort with alcohol-related discussions. Patients who were less comfortable with these discussions had lower perceived ability to reduce alcohol-related health risk, were > 60 years old, had a positive AUDIT-C screening, and were of nonblack race. Conclusions: Among hospitalized patients, patient acceptability for nurse-delivered SBIRT is high, and alcohol-related risk perceptions appear to be important factors associated with acceptability for SBIRT tasks. Providers can proceed with greater confidence in SBIRT-related discussions with most hospitalized patients but may need particular sensitivity and skill addressing alcohol with patient subgroups such as older patients and those with positive alcohol screenings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Usage Screening](#)
[*Hospital Accreditation](#)
[Hospitalized Patients](#)
[Health Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

135. Twenty-one-year trends and correlates of pressure to change drinking.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2012, vol./is. 36/4(705-715), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Polcin, Douglas L; Korcha, Rachael; Greenfield, Thomas K; Bond, Jason; Kerr, William

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: The vast majority of individuals with alcohol problems in the United States and elsewhere do not seek help. One policy response has been to encourage institutions such as criminal justice and social welfare systems to mandate treatment for individuals with alcohol problems (Addiction, 1997;92:1133). However, informal pressures to drink less from family and friends are far more common than institutional pressures mandating treatment (Addiction, 1996;91:643). The prevalence and correlates of these informal pressures have been minimally studied. Methods: This analysis used data from 5 Alcohol Research Group National Alcohol Surveys (NAS) collected at approximately 5-year intervals over a 21-year period (1984 to 2005, pooled N = 16,241) to describe the patterns of pressure that drinkers received during the past year from spouse, family, friends, physicians, police, and the workplace. Results: The overall trend of pressure combining all 6 sources across all 5 NAS data sets indicated a decline. Frequent heavy drinking and alcohol-related harms also declined, and both were strong predictors of receiving pressure. Trends among different sources varied. In multivariate regression models, pressure from friends showed an increase. Pressure from spouse and family showed a relatively flat trajectory, with the exception of a spike in pressure from family in 1990. Conclusions: The trajectory of decreasing of pressure over time is most likely the result of decreases in heavy drinking and alcohol-related harm. Pressure was generally targeted toward higher risk drinkers, such as heavy drinkers and those reporting alcohol-related harm. However, demographic findings suggest that the social context of drinking might also be a determinant of receiving pressure. Additional studies should identify when pressure is associated with decreased drinking and increased help seeking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Welfare Services \(Government\)](#)
[Help Seeking Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

136. The effects of age at drinking onset and stressful life events on alcohol use in adulthood: A replication and extension using a population-based twin sample.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2012, vol./is. 36/4(693-704), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Lee, Lewina O; Wolff, Kelly C. Young; Kendler, Kenneth S; Prescott, Carol A

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: A study by Dawson and colleagues (Alcohol Clin Exp Res 2007; 31:69) using data from National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Condition found earlier drinking onset age, and higher levels of past-year stressful life events (SLE) were associated with higher past-year alcohol consumption. The aims of our study were as follows: (i) to attempt to replicate this interaction; (ii) to extend it by examining sex and event dependence as potential moderators of the effect; and (iii) to estimate the roles of genetic and environmental factors in mediating the overlap of early drinking onset and SLE in their relations with alcohol consumption. Methods: Data were from 1,382 female and 2,218 male drinkers interviewed as part of the Virginia Adult Twin Study of Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorders. Regression models were used to evaluate the main and interactive effects of early drinking onset and moderate or severe past-year SLE on past-year drinking density (PYDD), a weighted quantity-frequency measure of alcohol consumption. Analyses adjusted for demographic covariates and were stratified by sex and whether SLE were independent or dependent on the person's actions, as rated by interviewers. Structural twin models were used to estimate the degree to which early drinking onset, SLE, and their interaction accounted for additive genetic, common environmental and individual-specific variance in PYDD. Results: We replicated the prior finding of a main effect of higher alcohol consumption among individuals reporting earlier drinking onset. Age at drinking onset accounted for about 5% of the variation in PYDD, and this association was mostly attributable to overlapping genetic influences. Evidence for an interaction between onset age and SLE was generally weak, possibly because of lower power and other methodological differences from Dawson and colleagues' study. However, there was some evidence consistent with an interaction of higher PYDD among early drinking men who experienced independent SLE and early drinking women with dependent SLE. Conclusions: We confirmed prior findings of an association between early age at drinking onset with higher past-year drinking among young- and middle-aged adults and found limited evidence supporting a replication for higher stress-related drinking among early-onset drinkers. The association is consistent with early onset and stress-related drinking being attributable to overlapping genetic liability. Among early drinkers, our results suggest sex differences in consumption with regard to event dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** Annual Meeting of the Behavior Genetics Association. 2008. A preliminary version of these analyses was presented at the aforementioned conference.
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Stress](#)
[Twins](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

137. The effectiveness of continuing group psychotherapy for outpatients with alcohol dependence: 77-month outcomes.

- Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2012, vol./is. 36/4(686-692), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2012)

- Author(s):** Kim, Jee Wook; Choi, Yong Sung; Shin, Kyung Chul; Kim, Ok Hwa; Lee, Dong Young; Jung, Myung Hun; Lee, Boung Chul; Kang, Tae-Cheon; Choi, Ihn-Geun
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- Institution:** Kim, Jee Wook: Department of Neuropsychiatry, Hangang Sacred Heart Hospital, Hallym University, Seoul; Choi, Yong Sung: Department of Neuropsychiatry, St. Andrew's Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Icheon; Shin, Kyung Chul: Department of Neuropsychiatry, St. Andrew's Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Icheon; Kim, Ok Hwa: Department of Neuropsychiatry, St. Andrew's Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Icheon; Lee, Dong Young: Department of Neuropsychiatry, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul; Jung, Myung Hun: Department of Neuropsychiatry, Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital, Seoul; Lee, Boung Chul: Department of Neuropsychiatry, Hangang Sacred Heart Hospital, Hallym University, Seoul; Kang, Tae-Cheon: Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, College of Medicine, Hallym University, Seoul; Choi, Ihn-Geun: Department of Neuropsychiatry, Hangang Sacred Heart Hospital, Hallym University, Seoul
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Group psychotherapy (PT) is one of the most common interventions used to treat alcohol dependence (AD), and it is assumed to be effective. Despite its common clinical use, long-term trials that have been conducted to examine the efficacy of group PT in the treatment of outpatients with AD are limited and often lack appropriate comparisons. On that basis, a long-term comparative trial was performed with the main objective of evaluating the effectiveness of continuing group PT for outpatients with AD. Methods: Quasi-experimental trial was conducted from January 2004 to May 2010 in 177 AD subjects who had completed an inpatient 10-week alcohol treatment program. Abstinence rates of the combined group (experimental group: outpatient individual PT plus group PT, N = 94) and the standard outpatient individual PT-only group (comparison group, N = 83) were statistically compared using Kaplan-Meier survival analysis. Predictive factors of abstinence rate for alcohol were assessed using Cox regression analysis. Results: Abstinence rates of the combined PT group were significantly high relative to those of the outpatient individual PT-only group. Significant predictive factors for the alcohol abstinence rate were outpatient group PT and age. Even after controlling for confounding factors, outpatient group PT was a significant predictive factor for the alcohol abstinence rate. Conclusions: Our findings indicate that for AD patients who had completed an inpatient 10-week alcohol treatment, outpatient group PT appears to be an effective form of continuing care or aftercare within the context of an outpatient service delivery system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Outpatients](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

138. Unemployment and hospitalization owing to an alcohol-related diagnosis among middle-aged men in Sweden.

- Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2012, vol./is. 36/4(663-669), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2012)
- Author(s):** Lundin, Andreas; Backhans, Mona; Hemmingsson, Tomas
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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Unemployment is associated with alcohol-related morbidity. However, the extent to which the association is causal is unclear, and it is not known whether other risk factors remain uncontrolled for. This study examines the association between unemployment and later alcohol-related hospitalization, adjusted for preexisting alcohol disorders, psychiatric diagnoses, behavioral risk factors, and social factors. Methods: The study was based on a military conscription cohort (men born in 1949 to 1951), with information on psychiatric diagnosis and psychological assessment and from a drug-use survey, which was then linked to national registers. The analyses were performed on data on the 37,798 individuals who were in paid employment in 1990 to 1991. Results: It was found that short- and long-term unemployment (1 to 89 days and ≥ 90 days) were associated with hospitalization owing to an alcohol-related diagnosis at 12-year follow-up (HR_{crude} = 2.25, 95% CI 1.64 to 3.09 and HR_{crude} = 2.95, 95% CI 2.51 to 3.48, respectively). After adjustment for confounders, the hazard ratios (HRs) decreased but were still significantly elevated (HR_{adjusted} = 1.52, 95% CI 1.10 to 2.10 and HR_{adjusted} = 1.61, 95% CI 1.36 to 1.92, respectively). When follow-up was split into 3 time bands, it was found that the short- and medium-term associations were about the same and independent of unemployment duration, with adjusted HRs ranging between 1.70 and 1.76. No significant long-term associations were found after adjustment. Conclusions: Unemployment was related to becoming hospitalized owing to an alcohol-related diagnosis. A substantial part of the elevated relative risk of alcohol-related hospitalization related to unemployment was found to be associated with already existing individual risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Hospitalization](#)
[*Unemployment](#)
[*Morbidity](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

139. Alcohol use disorders, nicotine dependence, and co-occurring mood and anxiety disorders in the United States and South Korea-A cross-national comparison.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2012, vol./is. 36/4(654-662), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Chou, S. Patricia; Lee, Hae K; Cho, Maeng J; Park, Jong-Ik; Dawson, Deborah A; Grant, Bridget F

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Institution: Chou, S. Patricia: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, US National Institute of Health, Bethesda, MD; Lee, Hae K.: Department of Psychiatry, Catholic University of Korea, Seoul; Cho, Maeng J.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science, Institute of Behavioral Medicine, Seoul National University, College of Medicine, Seoul; Park, Jong-Ik: Department of Psychiatry, Kangwon National University College of Medicine, Chunchon; Dawson, Deborah A.: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, US National Institute of Health, Bethesda, MD; Grant, Bridget F.: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, US National Institute of Health, Bethesda, MD

- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: The strong comorbidity between substance use disorders (SUDs) and mood and anxiety disorders has been well documented. In view of lack of research findings addressing the co-occurrence of SUDs and mood and anxiety disorders, this study examined the pattern of comorbidity of alcohol use disorders (AUDs) and nicotine dependence (ND) between 2 culturally diverse countries, the United States and South Korea. Methods: Using the nationally representative samples of the U.S. and Korean general populations, we directly compared rates and comorbidity patterns of AUDs, ND, and mood and anxiety disorders between the 2 countries. We further examined the rates and the comorbidity pattern among individuals with AUDs who sought treatment in the last 12 months. Twelve-month prevalence rates were derived to estimate country differentials, and odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals were estimated to measure the strength of comorbid associations while adjusting for all sociodemographic characteristics in multivariate logistic models specific to each country. Results: The 12-month prevalence rates of AUDs, ND, and any mood disorder and any anxiety disorder were 9.7, 14.4, 9.5, and 11.9% among Americans, whereas the corresponding rates were 7.1, 6.6, 2.0, and 5.2% among Koreans. These rates were significantly greater (except for any AUD) among Americans than among their Korean counterparts. With respect to comorbidity, both countries showed comparable patterns that the prevalence rates of mood and anxiety disorders were consistently the highest among persons with alcohol dependence (AD). Also, a disparate pattern was observed in Korea that the prevalence rates of mood and anxiety disorders were generally lower among individuals with ND than among those with alcohol abuse and AD. Furthermore, despite significantly greater prevalence of AD in Korea (5.1%) than in the United States (4.4%), alcohol-dependent Americans were 4 times (OR = 3.93) more likely to seek treatment compared to their Korean counterparts. Conclusions: Our results indicated that the prevalence of AD in Korea was substantially greater than that in both Western and other Asian countries, suggesting a maladaptive pattern of alcohol use in Korea, which is different from the general use pattern of other East Asian countries. The low rate of treatment utilization among Koreans might be attributable to perceived social stigma toward SUDs or mental health problems despite the fact that the Korean government offers national health insurance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Affective Disorders](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)
- 140. Risky decision-making: An fMRI study of youth at high risk for alcoholism.**
- Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2012, vol./is. 36/4(604-615), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2012)
- Author(s):** Cservenka, Anita; Nagel, Bonnie J
- Correspondence Address:** Nagel, Bonnie J., 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd., DC7P, Portland, OR, US, 97239-3098, nagelb@ohsu.edu
- Institution:** Cservenka, Anita: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR; Nagel, Bonnie J.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR
- Language:** English

Abstract: Background: Adolescents with a family history of alcoholism (FHP) are at risk for developing an alcohol use disorder (AUD), and some studies indicate that FHP individuals show deficits in executive functioning. The ability to make adaptive decisions is one aspect of successful executive functioning that is often measured during risk-taking tasks; however, this behavior has not been examined in FHP youth. As impaired decision-making could predispose FHP youth to make poor choices related to alcohol use, the current study examined the neural substrates of risk-taking in FHP adolescents and their family history negative (FHN) peers. Methods: Thirty-one (18 FHP, 13 FHN) youth between 13 and 15 years old were included in this study. All youth had used little to no alcohol prior to study involvement. Functional magnetic resonance imaging was used to examine the neural substrates of risk-taking during the Wheel of Fortune (WOF) decision-making task (Ernst et al., 2004) in FHP and FHN youth. Results: FHP youth did not differ from FHN youth in risk-taking behavior, but showed less brain response during risky decision-making in right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and right cerebellar regions compared with FHN peers. Conclusions: Despite no behavioral differences on the WOF decision-making task, FHP youth exhibited atypical neural response during risk-taking compared with FHN peers. Atypical brain activity, in regions implicated in executive functioning could lead to reduced cognitive control, which may result in risky choices regarding alcohol use. This could help explain the higher rates of AUDs seen in FHP adolescents. Further examination of risky behavior and associated brain response over the course of adolescence is necessary to characterize the vulnerabilities of FHP youth in the absence of alcohol abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Family History](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

141. GABRG1 and GABRA2 variation associated with alcohol dependence in African Americans.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2012, vol./is. 36/4(588-593), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Ittiwut, Chupong; Yang, Bao-Zhu; Kranzler, Henry R; Anton, Raymond F; Hirunsatit, Rungnapa; Weiss, Roger D; Covault, Jonathan; Farrer, Lindsay A; Gelernter, Joel

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: GABRG1 and GABRA2, genes that encode the 1 and 2 subunits, respectively, of the GABA-A receptor, are located in a cluster on chromosome 4p. Association of alcohol dependence (AD) with markers located at the 3' region of GABRA2 has been replicated in several studies, but recent studies suggested the possibility that the signal may be attributable to the adjacent gene, GABRG1, located 90 kb distant in the 3' direction. Owing to strong linkage disequilibrium (LD) in European Americans (EAs), the origin, or origins, of the association signal is very difficult to discern, but our previous population-based study suggested that decreased LD across the GABRG1-GABRA2 region in African Americans (AAs) may be useful for fine mapping and resolution of the association signal in that population. Methods: To examine these associations in greater detail, we genotyped 13 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) spanning GABRG1 and GABRA2 in 380 AAs with AD and in 253 AA controls. Results: Although there was no association between any individual SNP and AD, a highly significant difference was shown between AD subjects and controls in the frequency of a 3-SNP GABRA2 haplotype (global $p = 0.00029$). A similar level of significance was obtained in 6-SNP haplotypes that combined tagging SNPs from both genes (global $p = 0.00994$). High statistical significance was also shown with a 6-SNP haplotype (T-G-C-G-T-A), $p = 0.0033$. The T-G-C-G-T-A haplotype contains the most significant GABRA2 3-SNP haplotype ($p = 0.00019$), G-T-A. Conclusions: These findings reflect the interrelationship between these 2 genes and the likelihood that risk loci exist in each of them. Study of an AA population allowed evaluation of these associations at higher genomic resolution than is possible in a EA population, owing to the much lower LD across these loci in AAs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Blacks](#)
[Chromosomes](#)
[Genes](#)
[Nucleotides](#)
[Polymorphism](#)
[Haplotype](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

142. A review of social skills deficits in individuals with fetal alcohol spectrum disorders and prenatal alcohol exposure: Profiles, mechanisms, and interventions.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2012, vol./is. 36/4(568-576), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Kully-Martens, Katrina; Denys, Kennedy; Treit, Sarah; Tamana, Sukhpreet; Rasmussen, Carmen

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Individuals gestationally exposed to alcohol experience a multitude of sociobehavioral impairments, including deficits in adaptive behaviors such as social skills. Methods: The goal of this report is to critically review research on social skills deficits in individuals with prenatal alcohol exposure, including individuals with and

without fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD). Results: Social deficits are found in alcohol-exposed children, adults, and adolescents with and without a clinical presentation. These deficits tend to persist across the lifespan and may even worsen with age. Social deficits in this population appear to be independent of facial dysmorphology and IQ and are worse than can be predicted based on atypical behaviors alone. Abnormalities in neurobiology, executive function, sensory processing, and communication likely interact with contextual influences to produce the range of social deficits observed in FASD. Conclusions: Future investigations should strive to reconcile the relationship between social skills deficits in FASD and variables such as gender, age, cognitive profile, and structural and functional brain impairments to enable better characterization of the deficits observed in this population, which will enhance diagnosis and improve remediation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Antisocial Behavior](#)
[*Fetal Alcohol Syndrome](#)
[Adaptive Behavior](#)
[Social Skills](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

143. Commentary on comparison of alcoholism subtypes as moderators of the response to sertraline treatment.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, April 2012, vol./is. 36/4(561-563), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Roache, John D

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Institution: Roache, John D.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by H. R. Kranzler and colleagues (see record 2012-05201-014). The paper by Kranzler and colleagues is the latest in a series of studies, demonstrating that alcoholism subtype moderates the response to selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) treatment such that one subgroup shows SSRI benefit over placebo, while the other subgroup shows SSRI inferiority in comparison with placebo. This paper is a secondary analysis of a randomized controlled trial of sertraline treatment for primary alcohol dependence. Perhaps understated by Kranzler and colleagues is the importance for prescribers to consider age of onset in the decision of whether to even prescribe an SSRI to an alcoholic patient. This of course depends upon the veracity of the findings that treatment outcome can actually, and prospectively, be predicted based upon this phenotype. Obviously, additional research will be required, but the current paper helps us to focus on variables that may be differentially associated with an early age of onset rather than Type B alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Sertraline](#)
[*Subtypes \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

144. Scale-up of opioid substitution therapy in India: Opportunities and challenges.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, March 2012, vol./is. 23/2(169-170), 0955-3959 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Kumar, M. Suresh; Agrawal, Alok

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Institution: Agrawal, Alok: National AIDS Control Organization, New Delhi

Language: English

Abstract: The National AIDS Control Program of India (NACO) has been delivering targeted interventions for high risk groups since 1996. Surveillance data for 2008-2009 confirms declining HIV infections amongst female sex workers but there has been an increasing trend in many states amongst injecting drug users (IDUs); the current national HIV prevalence amongst IDUs is 9.2%. The number of IDU targeted interventions has increased from 90 by the end of 2007 to 268 in July 2011 covering approximately 142 000 IDUs (80% of the estimated 177 000 IDUs) with interventions such as needle syringe distribution, condom provision, HIV counseling and testing and treatment of sexually transmitted infections. India's opioid substitution therapy (OST) has a long history of small pilots and projects; buprenorphine treatment for opioid dependence as "long-term maintenance" was started in 1989 by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, and the first community based program with sublingual buprenorphine was established in New Delhi in 1993 by SHARAN, a non-governmental organization (NGO). During 2007-2008, NACO supported IDUs on OST in its national program and since then there has been a significant attempt to lay a good foundation for scaling-up OST in India. The key gaps and challenges in the national OST program include that: OST is available only for a limited number of IDUs at present and there is a lack of women-friendly services. Establishing effective linkages with other services such as voluntary counseling & testing, antiretroviral therapy (ART), tuberculosis treatment and drug dependence management is a significant challenge. OST is expected to be delivered through 320 sites across India, operated by NGOs or government hospitals and the plan is to cover 40 000 IDU clients (>20% of the total estimated number of IDUs) incrementally. In order to achieve rapid scale-up of OST, India needs to consider various models of service delivery and pharmacological options. It is also relevant to expand the pharmacological options for OST. A methadone pilot will be initiated in five centers by UNODC with assistance from All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi. As it is a cheaper, methadone has a better chance of being sustained with governmental support. Buprenorphine and naloxone combination has lesser potential to be diverted to injecting and thus may alleviate the need for daily dispensing. OST should also be made available as a treatment option to non-injecting opioid dependent persons so as to reduce the likelihood of transition to injecting. Currently the capacity to deliver scaled-up OST is partly due to lack of training on addiction medicine and harm reduction in medical education. Advocating for inclusion of substance use treatment in the medical curriculum is important. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[HIV](#)

Source: PsycINFO

145. Impact of a transient instability of the ecstasy market on health concerns and drug use patterns in the netherlands.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, March 2012, vol./is. 23/2(134-140), 0955-3959 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Brunt, Tibor M; Niesink, Raymond J. M; van den Brink, Wim

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Institution: Brunt, Tibor M.: Drug Information and Monitoring System, Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, Utrecht; Niesink, Raymond J. M.: Drug Information and Monitoring System, Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, Utrecht; van den Brink, Wim: University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Amsterdam

Language: English

Abstract: Background: A recent decline in MDMA-like substances in ecstasy tablets has been reported by a number of countries in the European Union. This study describes the instability of the ecstasy market in The Netherlands during 2008 and 2009, and investigates whether this had any impact on drug testing or patterns of drug use. Methods: The health concerns of drug users handing in drug samples at drug testing facilities was measured using intervention time-series analysis. In addition, these ecstasy users were asked about changes in their drug use. Results: Nationally, the unstable market situation for ecstasy has increased the number of users handing in ecstasy tablets for testing because of health concern. There was no change in the number of users handing in cocaine or gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB). Respondents reported no major changes in their drug use resulting from the shortage of MDMA-like substances. Conclusions: These findings provide further insight in drug policy based on both harm reduction and use reduction. In the event of reduced ecstasy quality, ecstasy users in The Netherlands have increasingly used drug testing as a potential harm reduction tool, rather than changing their patterns of drug use. This might indicate that a transient reduction of drug quality does not serve as a good drug use reduction strategy for ecstasy users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[*Testing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

146. Housing: A fundamental component of drug policy.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, March 2012, vol./is. 23/2(91-93), 0955-3959 (Mar 2012)

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Institution: Zerger, Suzanne: Center for Social Innovation

Language: English

Abstract: Housing status has a profound, and often unrecognized, impact on the four pillars of a comprehensive drug strategy: prevention, harm reduction, treatment, and enforcement. Substance use itself is a leading cause of homelessness in many of the world's major cities, remaining a key factor even in the face of unprecedented economic collapse and natural disasters. A lack of housing hinders substance use treatment at a variety of levels. Initial engagement with homeless persons can be complex and time-consuming, hindered by a range of factors including disaffiliation (the lack of social supports most people rely on to sustain themselves), distrust, mobility, and multiplicity of competing needs. Yet the importance of engagement is downplayed in practice-"outreach" is typically

under-funded-and in research. Though quality drug treatment is important, access barriers, combined with the fact and that many people with drug problems are unwilling to get treatment, mean harm reduction strategies are also important. A significant and growing body of research acknowledges stable housing as an essential component in effective treatment strategies and retention. The nature of the relationship between homelessness or unstable housing and substance use is manifold, but that the two are inextricably linked is uncontested. A growing international consensus in the research confirms housing plays a pivotal role in every facet of a comprehensive drug policy. The benefits of emphasizing housing in drug policy are clear: a limited exposure and access to substances in the first place (prevention); improved access to and effectiveness of substance use treatment (treatment); an essential tool for recovery and exit from homelessness (harm reduction); and decreased levels of incarceration for substance use (enforcement). Any drug policy that neglects housing status will fail to achieve its full potential, a fact that we must acknowledge if we are to combat the profound health and social costs associated with substance access and misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Housing](#)
[Homeless](#)

Source: PsycINFO

147. On the significance of social control: Treatment-entry pressures, self-choice and alcohol and drug dependence criteria one year after treatment.

Citation: International Journal of Social Welfare, April 2012, vol./is. 21/2(160-173), 1369-6866;1468-2397 (Apr 2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: This article explores how self-choice and treatment-entry pressures are associated with one-year treatment outcome (dependence symptoms, 0-6, 12 months) among alcohol and drug misusers, respectively. Informal pressures (from family and friends), formal pressures (related to work, healthcare, social services, social allowances, child custody) and legal pressures (related to the police, criminal justice system, compulsory treatment) were analysed. A sample (N = 1,210) representative of the addiction treatment system of Stockholm County was interviewed when starting a new treatment episode and after one year. Regression analyses indicated that self-choice and pressures are associated with outcome among alcohol misusers but not among drug misusers when controlling for background factors and severity. Self-choice (without pressures) correlated with a good outcome (a lower number of dependence criteria). Pressures were generally associated with poorer outcome. Alcohol misusers who had experienced threats regarding child custody did better in comparison with those not experiencing such pressure. The difference in results by drug type and implications were discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s). International Journal of Social Welfare-Blackwell Publishing Ltd and the International Journal of Social Welfare; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Drug Rehabilitation
*Facility Admission
*Self Concept
*Social Control
Choice Behavior

Source: PsycINFO

148. Editorial.

Citation: International Journal of Social Welfare, April 2012, vol./is. 21/2(113-114), 1369-6866;1468-2397 (Apr 2012)

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Abstract: This issue of the 21st volume of International Journal of Social Welfare contains a number of comparative and other international studies that are of great interest. The first contribution, in this issue, is a cross-country analysis of social income transfers and poverty. Norris et al. analyzed inter-country variations in key structural features of home-ownership systems and associated inequalities. Daly et al. compared the everyday working conditions of long-term care aids and nurses in Canada and Sweden. Koh et al. explored the attitudes of a sample of Singapore Chinese respondents towards poverty and inequality. Jessica Storbjork studied persons who were representative of the addiction treatment system used in Stockholm County. Wolff et al. studied the impact of workfare schemes using large samples of different groups of participants. Twikirize et al. demonstrated that the Uganda female sex workers viewed the risk of being murdered, physically assaulted or becoming pregnant as more threatening than the risk of HIV infection. Cheng-Chung Chuang examined whether public transfers crowd out private inter-household transfers in Taiwan. Schubert present a model of knowledge production and transfer in social work. Lastly, in a Viewpoints article, Fronek Cuthbert et al. argue for a paradigm shift in inter-country adoption policies. It is hoped that this issue will successfully achieve its focus and contribute effectively to the updation of our knowledge regarding the same. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s). International Journal of Social Welfare-Blackwell Publishing Ltd and the International Journal of Social Welfare; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Income (Economic)
*Poverty
*Prostitution
*Social Equality
*Welfare Services (Government)

Source: PsycINFO

149. Evangelicalism, sexual morality, and sexual addiction: Opposing views and continued conflicts.

Citation: Journal of Religion and Health, March 2012, vol./is. 51/1(162-178), 0022-4197;1573-6571 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Edger, Kailla

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Language: English

Abstract: While much of the Christian evangelical movement fosters judgmental attitudes surrounding sexuality, disapproving of other individuals who exhibit behaviors deemed morally reprehensible, other evangelical denominations embrace different viewpoints

about human sexuality. In spite of the existence of ecumenical evangelical groups, the majority defines sexual morality through a narrow and prescriptive outlook and pathologizes certain sexual behaviors. Solutions to identified sexual problems are often provided through restrictive viewpoints despite the existence of largely opposing positions within this movement. Reaction formation and authoritarian personality theory are theorized as the primary explanations for individuals failing to conform to stringent religious sexual expectations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Christianity
 *Morality
 *Psychosexual Behavior
 *Sexual Addiction
 *Sexuality
Source: PsycINFO

150. Telemedicine interventions for substance-use disorder: A literature review.

Citation: Journal of Telemedicine and Telecare, 2012, vol./is. 18/1(47-53), 1357-633X (2012)
Author(s): Young, Lance Brendan
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Language: English
Abstract: A literature review was conducted to identify research into multiple-contact (i.e. extended) telemedicine interventions for substance-use disorder. The goals were: (1) to describe the methodology used to evaluate telemedicine interventions; (2) to identify the range of interventions which have been formally evaluated; and (3) to summarize the findings. Fourteen databases and Google Scholar were searched, as well as bibliographies of relevant papers and online conference abstracts. There were 50 studies which met the inclusion criteria, of which 50% were randomized controlled trials. The studies most frequently reported the effect on substance use and 61 % of those findings fully supported telemedicine interventions. Although the studies reported persistent challenges in sustaining participation, 76% of the studies reporting on satisfaction indicated that participants were enthusiastic supporters of telemedicine. Only 30% of reviewed studies addressed the effect on resource utilization. The majority of studies reported evidence of clinical effectiveness, which justifies continued research in the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Telemedicine
 *Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation
Source: PsycINFO