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Search History

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

1. Health beliefs, lifestyle behaviors, and body mass index in college students.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)
- Author(s):** Williams, Trisha
- Institution:** Lynn U., US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Poor nutrition habits, sedentary living, and alcohol consumption are all chosen lifestyle behaviors governed by the health beliefs of individuals. Findings have consistently confirmed that college students have poor dietary habits and continue to make poor nutritional choices. Between 70% and 90% of all deaths in the United States are the results of chronic diseases, and 40% of deaths result from lifestyle behaviors and choices (Aldana, Greenlaw, Salberg, Diehl, Thomas & Ohmine, 2006; Grizzell, 2005). This research examined the differences in the body mass index of normal and overweight college students in the United States according to their personal characteristics, nutrition knowledge, and dietary self-efficacy. The study posed three research questions pertaining to differences in the body mass index of college students. As such, three research hypotheses were tested to determine whether there are significant differences in the body mass indexes of normal and overweight college students according to their personal characteristics, nutrition knowledge, and dietary self-efficacy. This study employed a non-experimental quantitative exploratory (comparative) research design. A convenience sample of 201 was recruited via SurveyMonkey. Out of 201 college students that completed surveys, 126 were usable. The questionnaire consisted of Part 1, personal characteristics; Part 2, nutrition knowledge; Part 3, dietary self-efficacy; and Part 4, body mass index. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 18 was used to analyze the findings of this non-experimental quantitative exploratory (comparative) research. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive and comparative analyses. This study's findings indicated that the personal characteristics of college students do not influence their body mass index. These results were different from studies that have indicated personal characteristics, such as gender, race, and age, have had statistically significant effects on the level of engagement in health promoting behaviors and lifestyle (Anding et al., 2001; Huang, Haris, Lee, & Nazir, 2003; Jackson, Tucker, & Herman, 2007). The findings of this study were similar to Parmenter and Wardle's (1999) results were students tended to concentrate on a specific area of nutrition knowledge. There were two main areas that indicated significant differences "Total Dietary Recommendations" and "Total Choosing Everyday Foods". College students within a normal BMI category (BMI between 18.5 to 24.9), were much more likely to, know and understand what current experts say about healthy dietary recommendations, over college students within an overweight BMI category (BMI of 25 to 29.9). The results also indicated that college students within a normal BMI category, were much more likely to choose between different foods to identify a healthier choice, over college students within an overweight BMI range. There were no correlations between dietary self-efficacy and BMI in this study. The findings indicate that more research is needed to gain a clearer understanding and to investigate whether there are correlations between nutrition knowledge, dietary self-efficacy, and dietary behavior. It may be valuable to institute awareness programs at targeted BMI students to improve their nutrition awareness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*College Students](#)
[*Health Attitudes](#)
[*Lifestyle](#)
[*Nutrition](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Diets](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. The treatment of opiate addiction using attachment theory.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)
Author(s):	Smith, Mark A
Institution:	Azusa Pacific U., US
Language:	English
Abstract:	This study reviewed the major etiological views of addiction, attachment theory, and the connection to addiction. A treatment manual was then designed to treat opiate addiction using attachment theory. Treatment of addiction has a long history rife with various techniques meant to effectively curtail, if not cure, addiction. Additionally, the proliferation of treatments brings with it diverse theories of the etiology of addiction that influence professionals' approach to addiction. The result of these is that there are no distinctly convincing explanations of or treatments for addiction. Again, professionals are resigned to adopt or assume a view of addiction and conduct that directly impacts the efficacy of treatment. Attachment theory has demonstrated unequivocally how mother-child interaction directly influences brain development and resultant difficulties that result from insecure attachment styles that often remain consistent throughout life unless intervention(s) occurs. Moreover, compelling parallels demonstrate how substances and behaviors and withdrawal from them produce biochemical changes in the brain that are intensive forms of attachment experiences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	*Attachment Behavior *Attachment Theory *Drug Therapy *Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation Addiction Intimacy Opiates Side Effects (Drug)
Source:	PsycINFO

3. Anatomy and pharmacology of dopamine transporter-mediated reward and locomotor responses to psychostimulants.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)
Author(s):	O'Neill, Brian
Institution:	The Ohio State U., US
Language:	English
Abstract:	Psychostimulants are addictive drugs that exert their effects mainly through inhibition of the dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin transporter reuptake activities. Previous studies have shown that dopamine transporter (DAT) blockade is necessary for expression of cocaine-induced reward and locomotor behaviors - both of which are potentially upstream of the development of addiction. However, there is little neuroanatomical specificity in many of these studies, and it is unclear how the norepinephrine (NE) and serotonin (5-HT) systems may contribute to the development of addiction. We hypothesized that DAT in the dorsal and ventral striatum are important targets for cocaine-induced hyperlocomotion and reward, respectively. We also hypothesized that NET and SERT inhibition play a modulatory role in these behaviors. Therefore in these studies, the effects of DAT inhibition are studied in a brain region-specific manner and the contribution of the NE and 5-HT systems are probed either directly or indirectly. In the first experiments (chapter 2), the anatomical questions are investigated by using viral vectors for restoration of the wild-type DAT gene to certain brain regions of a

cocaine-insensitive, mutant DAT knock-in mouse (DAT-CI mice). From this, we found that DAT blockade in the rostromedial striatum is involved in cocaine-induced locomotion, but not reward. We did not find a discrete brain region where the viral injection restored cocaine-induced reward behaviors. For the second set of experiments, we show that blockade of non-DAT targets, such as the norepinephrine transporter (NET) and/or the serotonin transporter (SERT), are sufficient for inducing cocaine conditioned place aversion (chapter 3). We also show that the genetic background of DAT-CI mice is critical in determining whether or not cocaine is aversive - and whether amphetamine is a stimulant of locomotion (chapter 4) - effects that are generally thought to be compulsory. Several projects that yielded few or equivocal results, regarding also the contribution of non-DAT targets, will be presented briefly (chapter 5). In summary of the findings, the anatomical experiments show that DAT-inhibition in the rostromedial striatum is involved in cocaine-induced hyperlocomotion. They also show that DAT-inhibition in the dorsal striatum, or the ventral striatum are effectively insufficient to produce either cocaine-induced reward or hyperlocomotion. The second set of experiments highlight the importance of genetic background in the modulation of reward and locomotor behaviors - even in inbred mouse models - as well as the involvement of non-DAT targets in aversive behaviors that counteract reward. These results bring us closer to understanding the interaction of reward and motor-related brain regions in addiction, as well as to understanding the genetic and neurochemical origins of their outputs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Mice](#)
[*Norepinephrine](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Serotonin](#)
[Reuptake](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. Problem gambling as a response to social and occupational stressors: Exploring a moderation model of stress and coping.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Gillis, Phoenix

Institution: U Windsor, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: The current study explored specific stressors (loneliness and job stress) and coping strategies (problem-focused, emotional approach, avoidance, and religious coping) as predictors of outcomes relevant to problem gambling (problem gambling symptoms, gambling behaviours, and depressive symptoms). A sample of 217 frequent gamblers was recruited (a) using online advertisements (i.e., on classified sites, search engines, and Facebook); (b) using paper advertisements posted at problem gambling treatment centres; and (c) through a university student participant pool. Participants completed an online survey, which included an online version of the Gambling Timeline Followback (G-TLFB; Weinstock, Whelan, & Meyers, 2004). Six multiple regression analyses were conducted to explore the main and interactive effects of stress and coping variables on outcomes in the context of Wills' stress-coping model of addictive behaviour (Wills & Hirky, 1996; Wills & Shiffman, 1985). Generally consistent with previous reports, loneliness, job stress, and avoidance coping predicted higher levels of the outcomes, whereas problem-focused coping with job stress predicted fewer problem gambling and depressive symptoms. Emotional approach coping (EAC) and religious coping were introduced to the problem gambling literature in this study. EAC predicted lower levels of the outcomes when used in response to job stress, and it attenuated the relationship

between loneliness and problem gambling when used in response to loneliness. Meanwhile, among individuals who endorsed some positive religious coping with loneliness, higher levels of this variable predicted more depressive symptoms. Negative religious coping in response to loneliness or job stress generally predicted higher levels of all three outcome variables, although endorsement of some negative religious coping with loneliness attenuated the relationship between loneliness and depressive symptoms. These results suggest a number of promising avenues for future research, particularly regarding the implications of emotional approach and negative religious coping for problem gambling. The present study introduced new coping variables to the literature and built on previous findings of bivariate correlations between coping and problem gambling by exploring these relationships in a multivariate context. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Gambling](#)
[*Loneliness](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
 Avoidance
 Occupational Stress
 Symptoms

Source: PsycINFO

5. Cumulative genetic and environmental predictors of youth substance use.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Carrano, Jennifer L

Institution: Boston Coll., US

Language: English

Abstract: Substance abuse and dependence are among the nation's leading health issues, leading to more illnesses, disabilities, and deaths than any other modifiable health condition. Substance use among youth is of particular concern, as rates are higher than among any other age group and because early use is associated with a higher risk of later abuse and dependence and a higher incidence of related risk-taking behavior. Thus, a better understanding of the causes of substance use problems is a central issue. The primary goal of this study was to examine genetic and environmental predictors of youth alcohol and drug abuse and dependence. This study expands upon extant research by being the first to utilize a genetic risk score (GRS) approach to examine the joint effect of four dopaminergic genetic polymorphisms on substance abuse and dependence, by incorporating cumulative measures of environmental risk and promotive factors, and by examining gene-environment interactions (GxEs) and gender differences in substance use predictors, thus allowing for a more comprehensive assessment of environmental and genetic influences than has previously been attempted. Analyses were conducted on a national longitudinal sample of 1,396 Caucasian youth who participated in surveys and DNA sampling in the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, with individuals followed from adolescence (ages 12-18) into early adulthood (ages 24-32). Logistic regression analyses examined main and interactive effects of cumulative environmental risk and promotive factors and genetic risk scores on clinically significant alcohol and drug abuse and dependence in early adulthood. Analyses were conducted separately for males and females to examine gender differences in substance use predictors. Results show that a dopaminergic GRS index significantly predicted the likelihood that female, but not male, youth will meet clinical criteria for substance abuse and dependence, even after accounting for cumulative environmental influences. No evidence of GxE was found. These results provide a better understanding of the etiology of substance abuse and dependence and provide evidence of the utility of GRS methods for studying genetic influences on substance use behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Disabilities](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Risk Taking](#)
Source: PsycINFO

6. Wastewater analysis as complementary approach for estimating illicit drug consumption in the general population.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): van Nuijs, Alexander

Institution: Universiteit Antwerpen, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: The use of illicit drugs has severe consequences, such as health treatment costs, a higher incidence of criminality and economic damage. Until now, figures for illicit drug prevalence were obtained from socio-epidemiological studies, but such studies may have limitations, including time lags and self-report bias. In 2001, the theoretical idea of wastewater analysis as an alternative tool to estimate illicit drug consumption was raised. This approach, called sewage epidemiology, assumes that the excretion of consumed illicit drugs leads to the collection of metabolites in sewage systems. This PhD thesis describes the development and application of sewage epidemiology as an innovative approach to estimate the illicit drugs use in the general population. In first instance, analytical methods that allow the quantification of a wide range of illicit drugs and their metabolites in wastewater were developed and validated. The approach was then applied: 1/ Wastewater samples from the 41 largest Belgian wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) were collected and analyzed for benzoylecgonine and an amount of used cocaine was calculated for each WWTP region. From the local results, an extrapolation to the whole of Belgium was made. 2/ 24-h composite samples from the Brussels-North WWTP were collected for 8 months and analyzed for illicit drug metabolites. Cocaine and heroin were the two most used substances followed by amphetamine and ecstasy. Methamphetamine use was negligible. A significant higher cocaine, amphetamine and ecstasy use was observed for the period Friday-Sunday compared with Monday-Thursday. 3/ A European project was set up to collect wastewater samples for 7 consecutive days at the same time in 19 European locations. In this way, it was possible to compare the consumption of illicit drugs in Europe. Cocaine use showed to be the highest in Belgium, the Netherlands and Spain. For methamphetamine, the use was highest in Scandinavia and the Czech Republic. Amphetamine and ecstasy consumption was the highest in the Netherlands and Belgium. For cannabis, no large differences in consumption rates were observed. This thesis offers a good insight in the sewage epidemiology approach, shows its applicability, but also identifies the future research needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Economics](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
Source: PsycINFO

7. Functional neuropeptidomics in the decapod crustacean: Method development and application to behavioral neuroscience research.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Schmerberg, Claire Margaret

Institution: U Wisconsin - Madison, US

Language: English

Abstract: Neuropeptides (NPs) represent an important class of signaling molecules whose identities and functions are not yet fully understood, due mostly to difficulties in studying them using traditional biochemical methods. These molecules have been implicated in a variety of processes, including the generation of feeding-related and motivated behaviors, as well as adaptation to environmental changes. In this work, analytical chemistry methods were developed and applied to the decapod crustacean (DC), a simple model animal, toward the end of studying time-resolved changes in NPs during behavior. First, new tools and methods for function-driven neuropeptidomics-an approach to discover NPs while concurrently gaining information about their function-were developed. The neuropeptidome of *Orconectes rusticus*, a DC used in behavioral neuroscience and a potential model animal for studying environment-neuroendocrine interactions, was described. Affinity-enhanced microdialysis was explored to improve sampling of NPs concurrent with behavior. A new strategy for mass spectrometry data collection that enables simultaneous quantification and identification (MSE) was developed and applied for the first time to NPs. Proof-of-principle experiments validated this technique for quantifying NPs that changed after feeding in tissue extracts of the blue crab, *Callinectes sapidus*. These tools were then applied to study dynamic changes in NPs in the Jonah crab, *Cancer borealis*, under conditions related to feeding and in the rock crab, *Cancer irroratus*, related to motivated behavior. Time-resolved changes in NPs during feeding in *C. borealis* were characterized using microdialysis and non-targeted quantitative MSE. This permitted a close correlation between behavioral and neurochemical changes, allowing putative assignment of roles for several NPs in food-related reward and ingestive behavior. Changes in NPs in *C. irroratus* as a result of acute and repeated exposure to a human drug of abuse, ethanol, were also characterized. This provides insight into neurochemical changes after long-term drug exposure, an important factor in the pathology of drug addiction, which is thought to be a disorder of the natural reward system. This work not only improves analytical chemistry tools for research into NP identification and functional determination, but also provides evidence for the potential roles of several NPs in feeding and motivation-related behaviors. Tools developed in this research will be useful for behavioral neuroscience and studies of neuroendocrine regulation of environmental adaptation. This work represents an important step in understanding the basic neurochemistry of reward and feeding and thus has relevance to basic science as well as human disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Motivation](#)
[*Neuropeptides](#)
[*Behavioral Neuroscience](#)
[Molecules](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Exogenous and endogenous factors impact subjective and hormonal response to naltrexone in women.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Roche, Daniel

Institution: U Chicago, US

Language: English

Abstract: The fluctuation of estradiol and progesterone levels across the menstrual cycle influences the endogenous opioid system, but it is unknown if this change in hormone levels affects

the response to naltrexone. Additionally, hormonal contraception is known to affect cortisol response to stress, but it is unclear if its use would also impact hormonal response to naltrexone. With this in mind, the studies in this dissertation were designed to investigate whether endogenous (differences in sex hormone levels due to menstrual cycle phase) and exogenous factors (hormonal contraception) contribute to sex differences in response to naltrexone. The first study of this dissertation demonstrated that women had a greater ACTH and cortisol response to naltrexone than men, corroborating several studies indicating sex differences in response to opioid receptor agonists and antagonists. In order to identify a mechanism contributing to this result, I designed a follow-up study to investigate the effects of menstrual cycle phase on hormonal and subjective response to naltrexone. In contrast to the results of the first study, the results of the follow-up study indicated that sex differences in response to naltrexone may only be apparent when testing women at certain times of the menstrual cycle. Women in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle had significantly greater hormonal and subjective response to naltrexone than both women tested during the early follicular phase and men, while the latter two groups generally did not differ in their response. These results suggest that men and women do not have static, organizational differences in the endogenous opioid system, but instead, endogenous opioid activity fluctuates across the menstrual cycle, creating phase-specific sex differences. The third study presented in this dissertation indicated that hormonal contraception can also influence response to naltrexone. Women using hormonal contraception demonstrated a significantly attenuated salivary cortisol diurnal rhythm, as well as blunted cortisol response to a stressor and naltrexone, than non-contraception using women. However, in contrast to the menstrual cycle-related results, subjective response to naltrexone and a stressor did not differ between groups. Because naltrexone's effects on subjective mood are related to its effects on opioid transmission, these results suggest hormonal contraception can affect responses to naltrexone without altering the endogenous opioid system. The results presented in this dissertation have at least two major implications. Naltrexone, along with nalmefene and naloxone, is commonly used in laboratory studies to probe endogenous neurotransmitter (e.g., opioids and dopamine) and hormone systems. Thus, one implication from the current results is that menstrual cycle phase and hormonal contraception use should be taken into account when designing studies measuring hormonal and subjective response to naltrexone in women. More importantly, these results could also impact the use of naltrexone in the treatment of addictions. For example, the date to start naltrexone treatment could be planned to coincide with a menstrual cycle phase that coincides with a drug-sensitivity that is optimal for medication efficacy. Future studies should replicate the current results in drug-dependent populations that are candidates to receive naltrexone pharmacotherapy. If women in these patient populations are still shown to have increased sensitivity to naltrexone during the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle, then follow-up studies should examine the relationship between starting treatment at various points of the menstrual cycle and treatment outcomes. (Abstract shortened by UMI.) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Menstrual Cycle](#)
[Naltrexone](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. Anxiety and A.A.'s 12-step practices in remission: A correlational study in rural Hawaii.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Gillen, Catherine M

Institution: Capella U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Literature pertaining to the significance of comorbid anxiety disorders in individuals during remission from alcoholism is sparse and inconsistent (Kushner et al., 2005). One explanation for comorbidity of alcoholism and anxiety disorders is that alcohol is used to self-medicate the individual affected by anxiety (Menary, Kushner, Maurer, & Thuras, 2011). This quantitative correlational study explored anxiety and Alcoholics Anonymous (A.A.) 12-Steps of recovery in rural Hawaii. This study sought to advance scientific knowledge by building on what has been studied through examining correlations between variables related to remission from substance dependence and anxiety. The reports of A.A. members concerning their level of 12-Step practices within A.A., length of sobriety, and experiences with anxiety have been evaluated. The results of this study may have implications for program developers and treatment planners who treat individuals experiencing co-occurring symptoms of substance abuse and anxiety symptoms. This examination was intended to enhance understanding of positive behavior changes and long-term maintenance of substance abuse outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Anxiety](#)
[*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. Metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 in the medial prefrontal cortex: Role in cocaine sensitization and addiction.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Timmer, Kristin Marie

Institution: U Tennessee Health Science Center, US

Language: English

Abstract: Cocaine sensitization is associated with cocaine-induced hyperexcitability of pyramidal projection neurons within the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC). Such hyperexcitability presumably results in increased glutamatergic input to reward-affiliated brain regions such as the ventral tegmental area (VTA) and nucleus accumbens (NAc), consequently facilitating drug-seeking behavior. Metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 (mGluR5) has been implicated in cocaine addiction and demonstrated to increase neuronal excitability, therefore, the aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of intra-mPFC mGluR5 manipulation on behavioral and neurochemical sensitization and drug-seeking. Bilateral cannulae were implanted into the mPFC of male Sprague-Dawley rats and mGluR5 antagonist MTEP (15 nmol/side) or saline was microinjected into the region five minutes prior to a challenge cocaine injection. Our data showed that intra-mPFC mGluR5 blockade via MTEP prevented late, but not early, behavioral sensitization. Further, intra-mPFC mGluR5 activation via DHPG (30 M) increased mPFC and NAc glutamate levels in sensitized animals during early and late withdrawal, respectively. Finally, we observed a nonsignificant trend toward an MTEP-induced reduction in drug-seeking following the presentation of a cocaine-associated cue in animals that had been trained to self-administer cocaine. Taken together, our data suggest mPFC mGluR5 plays a role in cocaine addiction, possibly through the modulation of mPFC pyramidal neuronal excitability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Sensitization](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. The attachment to heroin in young, Caucasian men in inpatient drug treatment.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)
- Author(s):** Ingle, Reya
- Institution:** Alliant International U., US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** In this qualitative study, the researcher focused on men's attachment to heroin. Few qualitative studies exist in the general addiction literature, and there is virtually no qualitative research about heroin addiction. In an effort to address these gaps, the researcher employed the qualitative approach of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) to elicit information about how males addicted to heroin make sense of the relationship they have with the drug. The researcher conducted in-depth interviews with 10 Caucasian adult men, mostly from middle-class backgrounds, ranging in age from 21 to 30. They had recently been admitted to inpatient treatment for heroin addiction and had just completed the detox process. Analysis of interview transcripts included six steps: (a) reading and rereading, (b) initial noting, (c) developing emergent themes, (d) searching for connections across emergent themes, (e) moving to the next case, and (f) looking for patterns across cases. Seven themes emerged that described the participants' relationships to heroin: (a) painful family relationship experiences, (b) heroin regulates emotion, (c) instant and intimate relationship to heroin, (d) it is a love/hate relationship, (e) ashamed of heroin use, (f) heroin is a major part of identity, and (g) struggle to break the attachment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Heroin](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Qualitative Research](#)
[*Whites](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

12. The development and examination of a Self-Control Scale derived from a standard addiction research assessment.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)
- Author(s):** Gray, Julie Stein
- Institution:** Texas Christian U., US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** High self-control is a dispositional feature that is strongly related to success. Having high self-control is associated with outcomes such as goal achievement success in school and at work, as well as better interpersonal functioning both as individuals and in groups. This project was interested in developing a "treatment-friendly" self-control scale in order to measure the relationship of dispositional self-control to substance abuse treatment outcomes. Using the Self-Control Scale (SCS; Tangney, Baumeister, and Boone, 2004) as a model, items embedded a standard instrument, the Client Evaluation of Self and Treatment (CEST; Simpson, Joe, Knight, Rowan-Szal, & Gray, 2012), were selected for the new CEST Self-Control scale. This project includes three studies that present psychometric results from diverse samples, incarcerated adults, university students, and adolescents in substance abuse treatment. In the student sample, this project uniquely presents CEST scale scores from a sample of normal-functioning individuals living in a non-substance abuse treatment, non-prison setting. The CEST-SC scale demonstrated good internal reliability, convergent validity, and cross-validity when compared to the SCS. It showed promise in predicting treatment outcomes. Once fully implemented, the CEST-SC has potential as a "treatment-friendly" self-control scale. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Self Control](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
 Adolescent Development
 Psychometrics
Source: PsycINFO

13. Approaches used by 12-step members to help facilitate receiving and following divine guidance.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Massey, Joanna Dodd

Institution: Inst Transpersonal Psychology, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study investigated various approaches used by members of 12-Step programs to help facilitate the experience of receiving and following divine guidance in other members who have never before had the experience or are mistrustful of it. The researcher interviewed 13 members of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Overeaters Anonymous (OA), and Sex and Love Addicts Anonymous (SLAA) in Los Angeles County, who had 5 years or more of sobriety, self-identified as having a God of their understanding, and have worked with others to facilitate the experience of divine guidance. The study employed a form of the generic qualitative method, thematic analysis to analyze the data, and a meta-narrative approach to communicate the results. Intuitive practices were incorporated into the research design. No other studies of this nature could be found; therefore, this groundbreaking research offers a blueprint for specific actions 12-Step members can take to assist in receiving guidance from an intuitive source from within. Five themes emerged regarding facilitating divine guidance: (a) consistency and structure of working a 12-Step program; (b) effectiveness of the tools used in the 12-Step model; (c) specific techniques sponsors use to help sponsees have the experience of receiving divine guidance; (d) the role of the 12-Step process in quieting the mind to facilitate receiving divine guidance; and (e) techniques that do not work to facilitate the experience of divine guidance. The results of this landmark study may provide the necessary groundwork to establish these findings as a model that could be used by 12-Step members and professionals in recovery. When applied to a broader religious or spiritual context, the findings imply that the combination of the tools used by 12-Step members may provide a powerful mixture of practices that could potentially be used by clergy and other practitioners in helping to facilitate divine guidance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
Source: PsycINFO

14. Neuroimmune consequences of chronic alcohol exposure: Relationship to stress.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Whitman, Buddy A

Institution: U North Carolina at Chapel Hill, US

Language: English

Abstract: Alcoholism is characterized by tolerance to alcohol, withdrawal signs or symptoms, and continued use despite detrimental physical or psychological consequences. Studies have illustrated the deleterious effects of prolonged and excessive alcohol use extend to many organs including the liver, lungs, stomach, and brain. While the brain represents the most

important organ in the development and maintenance of alcoholism, the neurobiological mechanisms underlying its role are not sufficiently understood to permit effective and timely intervention. Recent work has demonstrated that alcohol-associated changes in neuroimmune function may contribute to the progression of alcoholism. To better understand the role of alcohol in neuroimmune system dysregulation, changes in cytokine expression were determined after alcohol exposure in rats. While acute alcohol administration did not increase proinflammatory cytokines measured in the cerebral cortex, chronic alcohol administration produced a robust effect. Additionally, HMGB1, an endogenous activator of the neuroimmune system, was elevated following chronic alcohol administration. Stress, a major contributor to relapse in abstinent alcoholics, activates the neuroimmune system and, like alcohol, has been shown to increase cytokines in brain. The effects of stress and chronic alcohol on brain cytokines were examined in combination. A stress challenge following chronic alcohol exposure caused a more pronounced increase in brain cytokines. Because HMGB1 was elevated following chronic alcohol exposure, the possibility that stress was contributing to the release of HMGB1 was examined. Blockade of HMGB1 with two different antagonists reduced stress-induced increases in cytokines following chronic alcohol exposure. This work illustrates that 1) chronic alcohol exposure increases neuroimmune activity and 2) stress following chronic alcohol exposure causes a greater activation of the neuroimmune system. Blockade of HMGB1 blocked the stress-induced production of cytokines following chronic ethanol exposure. Therefore, this work highlights a critical pathway of activation associated with chronic alcohol use and provides a valuable target system for future therapies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Fetal Alcohol Syndrome](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Perceived barriers to post-release participation in methadone maintenance treatment: Perspectives of compulsory drug detoxification center detainees in Yunnan, China.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Hsieh, Julie Jwuyun

Institution: U California, Los Angeles, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The Chinese Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) Program was established in 2004 and has expanded rapidly to 28 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities with a total of 738 MMT clinics providing treatment for a cumulative total of more than 344,000 patients at the end of 2011. However, the total number of patients being treated daily accounted for less than 20% of all registered opiate users not counting the unregistered drug-using population. Coverage of the community-based MMT program is still low and the dropout rate among MMT patients remains high. The primary objective of this study is to identify barriers associated with detainees' unwillingness to participate in community-based MMT when released from compulsory drug detoxification centers in China. Methods: This study was carried out in two compulsory drug detoxification centers in Mangshi City, Dehong Prefecture, Yunnan Province. Between July and November, 2012, in-depth interviews were conducted with 20 incarcerated drug users in one center. A total of 250 incarcerated drug users was also recruited to participate in a face-to-face cross-sectional survey using a convenient sampling method in the other center. Results: The majority of our study participants expressed their unwillingness to initiate MMT enrollment post-release, which is of great concern. Most participants' reasons for unwillingness to take part were: no perceived

needs to participate in MMT; misconceptions and lack of MMT-related knowledge; limited accessibility and financial difficulties. Moreover, side-effects, inconvenience, dosage and concurrent opiate and stimulant uses were indicated as reasons for dropping out. We also documented that ethnic disparities existed in this culturally and geographically diverse population. Lastly, a surprisingly high proportion of our study participants reported using stimulants, specifically ephedrine, as their primary drug of choice. Conclusions: There is an urgent need to revamp the current practices inside the compulsory drug detoxification and rehabilitation centers as well as the community-based MMT programs in China. A comprehensive Pre-release Relapse Prevention Program needs to be established to prepare those soon-to-be released detainees for life after incarceration. The community-based MMT program needs to be expanded to include psychological counseling and behavioral modification in order to retain patients and prevent high dropouts. In addition, testing for non-opiate drugs as part of the urine-monitoring program at MMT clinics needs to be implemented. Ethnic disparities need to be considered when designing future educational campaigns and prevention programs. And educational materials regarding the danger of stimulants addiction should be developed and disseminated among drug users and the general public as soon as possible. Further training on drug addiction as a chronic disease and methadone related knowledge should be provided for compulsory drug detoxification and rehabilitation center staff. Cooperation between public security and health sectors also needs to be strengthened. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Detoxification](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance Clinics](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[South Asian Cultural Groups](#)
Source: PsycINFO

16. The nonmedical use and potential abuse of prescription medication including methadone in public schools in West Virginia.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Estep, Marie A

Institution: Capella U., US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examines adolescent nonmedical use of prescription medication including methadone and its relationship to sensation seeking behavior. The study is a records based review and the data was accessed from the records of 115 students attending a high school in West Virginia in 2012. Two mutually exclusive groups were created from the data. Students who 1) Reportedly did not engage in the nonmedical use of prescription medication including methadone and 2) Students who reported engaged in the nonmedical use of prescription medication as measured by the DAST-A. The Participant Questionnaire gathered demographic information including age, sex, and academic grade level. These two groups were compared on sensation seeking behaviors as measured by the Brief Sensation Seeking Scale. A secondary analysis was conducted to determine if age, sex, and academic grade level had an indirect or mediating effect on the relationship between the reported nonmedical use of prescription medication including methadone. The findings indicate that there is a positive correlation between the reported nonmedical use of prescription medication including methadone and sensation seeking behavior. The results indicate that an indirect or mediating effect exists between age, sex, and academic grade level on the relationship between the nonmedical use of prescription medication including methadone. Variations on these effects most likely are attributable to the small

sample. The findings suggest that additional studies with larger samples are warranted for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Academic Achievement](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Sensation Seeking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. A multilevel study of schools' influences on adolescent substance use.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2013)

Author(s): Haws, Susan Wallace

Institution: U North Carolina at Chapel Hill, US

Language: English

Abstract: Empirical research suggests that school contexts have significant effects on adolescent substance use. The Theory of Health Promoting Schools (HPS), developed in the United Kingdom, explains the influence of school contextual factors on substance use. Two constructs, school value-added and school ethos, have been used in recent European studies to indicate the health promoting quality of schools as it relates to adolescent substance use. I applied the Theory of HPS to a U.S. context and examined relationships between indicators of school value-added and school ethos and student smoking, drinking, heavy drinking, and marijuana use. Data come from Waves 1 and 2 of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) conducted with students in grades 7-12 (N=12,915 students, 127 schools). I derived and assessed the validity of two new measures of school context suggested by the Theory of HPS. School-value-added had two dimensions- school achievement added and school truancy added. School ethos had three dimensions- school disconnectedness, school academic trouble, and institutional disengagement. There was adequate support for construct validity to continue with modeling. I estimated a series of hierarchical generalized linear models. Pseudo intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs) ranged from 0.06 to 0.12 for the four outcomes. As hypothesized, increases in school disconnectedness were associated with increased odds of student engagement in heavy drinking and marijuana use. Against expectations, increases in school truancy added were associated with decreased odds of student smoking and drinking, and increases in institutional disengagement were associated with decreased odds of student smoking, drinking, and heavy drinking. Also, increases in school academic trouble were associated with decreased odds of student heavy drinking and marijuana use. Cross-level interactions between the school-level variables and their individual analogs were mostly non-significant. In stratified analyses, ICCs for substance use outcomes were higher among high schools than among middle schools, except for smoking. The findings suggest that additional work is needed to develop more valid and reliable measures of the health promoting qualities of schools. However, the patterns of association also suggest that underlying theoretical assumptions about the influence of the school context should be reconsidered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Middle Schools](#)
[*Student Engagement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Anhedonia in parkinson's disease patients with and without pathological gambling: A case-control study.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, December 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Dec 16, 2013)

- Author(s):** Pettoruso, Mauro; Martinotti, Giovanni; Fasano, Alfonso; Loria, Giovanna; Di Nicola, Marco; De Risio, Luisa; Ricciardi, Lucia; Conte, Gianluigi; Janiri, Luigi; Bentivoglio, Anna Rita
- Abstract:** Anhedonia is present in Parkinson's Disease (PD) as well as in addictive behaviors. Pathological Gambling (PG) and other Impulse Control Disorders (ICDs) have emerged as iatrogenic complications associated with dopamine replacement therapy. We studied 154 PD patients, divided into three groups: 11 with PG, 23 with other ICDs (compulsive buying, hypersexuality, binge eating), 120 without ICDs. All patients underwent a thorough clinical, neuropsychological and psychiatric evaluation. The PG-group, compared to the ICDs-group and PD-controls, reported a significantly higher incidence of anhedonia (45% vs. 9% vs. 14% respectively), higher Snaith-Hamilton Pleasure Scale (SHAPS) scores (2.0+/-1.3 vs. 1.0+/-1.1 vs. 1.0+/-1.2), higher levels of impulsivity traits as measured by the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (70.0+/-10.6 vs. 64.8+/-11 vs. 60.9+/-9.3) and more severe frontal dysfunctions (Frontal Assessment Battery, FAB: 12.4+/-4.9 vs. 15.5+/-1.6 vs. 14.4+/-3). A model for PG (incorporating anhedonia, impulsivity levels and frontal impairment) is discussed in the context of the pathophysiology of addictive behaviors. The impairment of hedonic capacity, possibly resulting from an underlying neuropsychological dysfunction, might facilitate loss of control over reward-related behavior, thus favoring the shift towards predominantly habit-based compulsive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Psychiatry Research](#)

19. Dysfunctional inhibitory control and impulsivity in internet addiction.

- Citation:** Psychiatry Research, December 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Dec 11, 2013)
- Author(s):** Choi, Jung-Seok; Park, Su Mi; Roh, Myoung-Sun; Lee, Jun-Young; Park, Chan-Bin; Hwang, Jae Yeon; Gwak, Ah Reum; Jung, Hee Yeon
- Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to explore a psychological profile of Internet addiction (IA) considering impulsivity as a key personality trait and as a key component of neuropsychological functioning. Twenty three subjects with IA (Young's Internet Addiction Test scores=70 or more) and 24 sex-, age-, and intelligence-matched healthy controls were enrolled. Participants filled out a questionnaire about trait impulsivity, the Trait Characteristic Inventory, depression, and anxiety. Next, we administered traditional neuropsychological tests including the Stroop et al. and computerized neuropsychological tests using the Cambridge Neuropsychological Test Automated Battery. The IA group exhibited more trait impulsivity than the healthy control group. They also scored higher for novelty seeking and harm avoidance. The IA group performed more poorly than the healthy control group in a computerized stop signal test, a test for inhibitory function and impulsivity; no group differences appeared for other neuropsychological tests. The IA group also scored higher for depression and anxiety, and lower for self-directedness and cooperativeness. In conclusion, individuals with IA exhibited impulsivity as a core personality trait and in their neuropsychological functioning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Psychiatry Research](#)

20. The impact of early parenting bonding on young adults' internet addiction, through the mediation effects of negative relating to others and sadness.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Dec 8, 2013)

Author(s): Kalaitzaki, Argyroula E; Birtchnell, John

Abstract: The aim of the present study is the investigation of the potential role of negative relating to others, perceived loneliness, sadness, and anxiety, as mediators of the association between early parental bonding and adult Internet Addiction (IA). The factorial structure of the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) and the prevalence rates of it in a Greek sample will also be investigated. A total of 774 participants were recruited from a Technological Education Institute (mean age=20.2, SD=2.8) and from high school technical schools (mean age=19.9, SD=7.4). The IAT was used to measure the degree of problematic Internet use behaviors; the Parental Bonding Instrument was used to assess one's recalled parenting experiences during the first 16years of life; the shortened Person's Relating to Others Questionnaire was used to assess one's negative (i.e. maladaptive) relating to others (NRO). Both exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses confirmed the three-factor structure of the IAT. Only 1.0% of the sample was severely addicted to the Internet. The mediated effects of only the NRO and sadness were confirmed. Negative relating to others was found to fully mediate the effect of both the father's optimal parenting and affectionless control on IA, whereas sadness was found to fully mediate the effect of the mother's optimal parenting on IA. Overall, the results suggest that parenting style has an indirect impact on IA, through the mediating role of negative relating to others or sadness in later life. Both family-based and individual-based prevention and intervention efforts may reduce the incidence of IA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

21. Cognitive flexibility in internet addicts: Fmri evidence from difficult-to-easy and easy-to-difficult switching situations.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Dec 11, 2013)

Author(s): Dong, Guangheng; Lin, Xiao; Zhou, Hongli; Lu, Qilin

Abstract: Internet addiction disorder (IAD) has raised widespread public health concerns. In this study, we explored the cognitive flexibility in IAD subjects using a color-word Stroop task. Behavioral and imaging data were collected from 15 IAD subjects (21.2+/-3.2years) and 15 healthy controls (HC, 22.1+/-3.6years). Group comparisons found that IAD subjects show higher superior temporal gyrus activations than healthy controls in switching (easy to difficult; difficult to easy) than in repeating trials. In addition, in difficult-to-easy situation, IAD subjects show higher brain activation in bilateral insula than healthy controls; in easy-to-difficult situation, IAD subjects show higher brain activation in bilateral precuneus than healthy controls. Correlations were also performed between behavioral performances and brain activities in relevant brain regions. Taken together, we concluded that IAD subjects engaged more endeavors in executive control and attention in the switching task. From another perspective, IAD subjects show impaired cognitive flexibilities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

22. Effect of prenatal methadone on reinstated behavioral sensitization induced by methamphetamine in adolescent rats.

- Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, January 2014, vol./is. 258/(160-165), 0166-4328 (Jan 1, 2014)
- Author(s):** Wong, Chih-Shung; Lee, Yih-Jing; Chiang, Yao-Chang; Fan, Lir-Wan; Ho, Ing-Kang; Tien, Lu-Tai
- Correspondence Address:** Tien, Lu-Tai, 068154@mail.fju.edu.tw
- Institution:** Department of Anesthesiology, Cathay General Hospital, Taipei City, Taiwan; School of Medicine, Fu Jen Catholic University, New Taipei City, Taiwan; Center for Drug Abuse and Addiction, China Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan; Department of Pediatrics, Division of Newborn Medicine, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, US; Center for Drug Abuse and Addiction, China Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan; School of Medicine, Fu Jen Catholic University, New Taipei City, Taiwan
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** It has been known that methadone maintenance treatment is the standard treatment of choice for pregnant opiate addicts. However, there are few data on newborn outcomes especially in the cross talk with other addictive agents. The present study was to investigate the effect of prenatal exposure to methadone on methamphetamine (METH)-induced behavioral sensitization as an indicator of drug addiction in later life. Pregnant rats received saline or methadone (7 mg/kg, s.c.) twice daily from E3 to E20. To induce behavioral sensitization, offspring (5 weeks old) were treated with METH (1 mg/kg, i.p.) or saline once daily for 5 consecutive days. Ninety-six hours (day 9) after the 5th treatment with METH or saline, animals received a single dose of METH (1 mg/kg, i.p.) or saline to induce the reinstated behavioral sensitization. Prenatal methadone treatment enhanced the level of development of locomotor behavioral sensitization to METH administration in adolescent rats. Prenatal methadone treatment also enhanced the reinstated locomotor behavioral sensitization in adolescent rats after the administration had ceased for 96 h. These results indicate that prenatal methadone exposure produces a persistent lesion in the dopaminergic system, as indicated by enhanced METH-induced locomotor behavioral sensitization (before drug abstinence) and reinstated locomotor behavioral sensitization (after short term drug abstinence) in adolescent rats. These findings show that prenatal methadone exposure may enhance susceptibility to the development of drug addiction in later life. This could provide a reference for drug usage such as methamphetamine in their offspring of pregnant woman who are treating with methadone. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Methadone](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

23. Sponsor's foreword: NIDA at forty.

- Citation:** Neuropharmacology, January 2014, vol./is. 76/Part B(195-197), 0028-3908 (Jan 2014)
- Author(s):** Shurtleff, David; Sasek, Cathrine; Kautz, Mary
- Correspondence Address:** Sasek, Cathrine: Office of Science Policy and Communications, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rm 5230, MSC 9991, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892-9555, csasek@nih.gov

Institution: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US;
National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US;
National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article provides an introduction to the current special issue of Neuropharmacology. This special issue provides a comprehensive overview of the state of addiction science covering many advances and highlighting new research opportunities that will further our understanding of drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

24. Orexin in sleep, addiction and more: Is the perfect insomnia drug at hand?

Citation: Neuropeptides, December 2013, vol./is. 47/6(477-488), 0143-4179 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Hoyer, Daniel; Jacobson, Laura H

Correspondence Address: Hoyer, Daniel: Department of Pharmacology & Therapeutics, School of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia, 3010, d.hoyer@unimelb.edu.au

Institution: Department of Pharmacology & Therapeutics, School of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia;
Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Orexins A and B (hypocretins 1 and 2) and their two receptors (OX1R and OX2R) were discovered in 1998 by two different groups. Orexin A and B are derived from the differential processing of a common precursor, the prepro-orexin peptide. The neuropeptides are expressed in a few thousand cells located in the lateral hypothalamus (LH), but their projections and receptor distribution are widespread throughout the brain. Remarkably, prepro peptide and double (OX1R/OX2R) receptor knock out (KO) mice reproduce a sleep phenotype known in humans and dogs as narcolepsy/cataplexy. In humans, this disease is characterized by the absence of orexin producing cells in the LH, and severely depleted levels of orexin the cerebrospinal fluid. Null mutation of the individual OX1R or OX2R in mice substantially ameliorates the narcolepsy/cataplexy phenotype compared to the OX1R/OX2R KO, and highlights specific roles of the individual receptors in sleep architecture, the OX1R KO demonstrating an attenuated sleep phenotype relative to the OX2R KO. It has therefore been suggested that orexin is a master regulator of the sleep-wake cycle, with high activity of the LH orexin cells during wake and almost none during sleep. Less than 10 years later, the first orexin antagonist, almorexant, a dual orexin receptor antagonist (DORA), was reported to be effective in inducing sleep in volunteers and insomnia patients. Although development was stopped for almorexant and for Glaxo's DORA SB-649868, no less than 4 orexin receptor antagonists have reached phase II for insomnia, including Filorexant (MK-6096) and Suvorexant (MK-4305) from Merck. Suvorexant has since progressed to Phase III and dossier submission to the FDA. These four compounds are reported as DORAs, however, they equilibrate very slowly at one and/or the other orexin receptor, and thus at equilibrium may show more or less selectivity for OX1R or OX2R. The appropriate balance of antagonism of the two receptors for sleep is a point of debate, although in rodent models OX2R antagonism alone appears sufficient to induce sleep, whereas OX1R antagonism is largely devoid of this effect. Orexin is involved in a number of other

functions including reward and feeding, where OX1R (possibly OX2R) antagonists display anti-addictive properties in rodent models of alcohol, smoking, and drug self-administration. However, despite early findings in feeding and appetite control, orexin receptor antagonists have not produced the anticipated effects in models of increased food intake or obesity in rodents, nor have they shown marked effects on weight in the existing clinical trials. The role of orexin in a number of other domains such as pain, mood, anxiety, migraine and neurodegenerative diseases is an active area of research. The progress of the orexin field is thus extraordinary, and the community awaits the clinical testing of more receptor selective antagonists in sleep and other disorders, as well as that of orexin agonists, with the latter expected to produce positive outcomes in narcolepsy/cataplexy and other conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Neuropeptides](#)
[*Sleep](#)
[*Sleep Disorders](#)
[*Orexin](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

25. Comparatively preserved impulse control in late-onset opiate users.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 230/3(499-505), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Passetti, F; Verdejo-Garcia, A; Abou-Saleh, M

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Institution: Division of Mental Health, St George's University of London, London, United Kingdom; School of Psychology and Psychiatry, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Division of Mental Health, St George's University of London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: A substantial literature indicates that in alcohol addiction aspects of impulsive decision-making are typical of individuals with an early onset of addictive behaviour problems. It is not known whether the same applies to opiate addiction, and this insight has important theoretical and clinical implications. Objectives: This study aims to examine the relationship between age at onset of addictive behaviour problems and decision-making in opiate addiction. Methods: Ninety-three opiate-dependent, treatment-seeking individuals were divided in three groups, early, late and intermediate onset of problems, and completed impulsivity questionnaires and delay discounting and gambling tasks. Results: Individuals with a late onset of opiate problems (25-years or above) had lower delay discounting rates than individuals with early (18 years or less) or intermediate onset. There were no differences in performance on the gambling tasks. Late-onset individuals were older and had shorter drug histories, but there was no relationship between either age or length of exposure to opiates and delay discounting rates. Conclusions: In keeping with previous studies in alcohol addiction, these findings support the notion of at least two distinct subgroups of opiate-dependent individuals, characterised by a different onset of problems, different propensity to impulsive behaviour and perhaps distinct mechanisms leading to addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)

*Impulsiveness
 *Onset (Disorders)
 *Opiates

Source: PsycINFO

26. Traumatic stress in rats induces noradrenergic-dependent long-term behavioral sensitization: Role of individual differences and similarities with dependence on drugs of abuse.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 230/3(465-476), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Dec 2013)

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: The aim of this paper is to provide evidence for the hypothesis that posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and drug addiction rely on common processes. Objective: Our objective is to show that a noradrenergic-dependent behavioral sensitization occurs after the development of PTSD, in a way similar to that recently demonstrated after repeated drug injections. Methods: Rats classified into high and low responders to novelty (HR/LR) were subjected to a single prolonged stress (SPS). Cross-sensitization was evaluated after d-amphetamine injection (1.0 mg/kg) in a locomotor activity test given either 4, 15, or 90 days later. To determine the involvement of the noradrenergic system, rats were injected with the 2-receptor agonist, clonidine (20 g/kg), during the SPS. Subsequently, their auditory startle response (ASR) and cross-sensitization were assessed. Results: SPS affected both the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and the ASR, replicating some PTSD-like symptoms. Behavioral sensitization was found after 15, 21, and 90 days after the SPS in LR rats, and a behavioral desensitization in HR rats after 15 days. Clonidine delivered during the SPS prevented the behavioral sensitization in LR rats, as well as the effects on ASR in HR and LR rats. Conclusions: Exposure to SPS is shown to affect behavior and induce a behavioral sensitization to d-amphetamine that is modulated by individual differences. Both of these effects depend on the noradrenergic system. Altogether, the present results (1) replicate findings obtained after repeated drug exposure and (2) strengthen our hypothesis of a common physiological basis between PTSD and drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Dextroamphetamine
 *Drug Dependency
 *Individual Differences
 *Sensitization
 *Stress
 Norepinephrine
 Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
 Rats

Source: PsycINFO

27. Neuronal development genes are key elements mediating the reinforcing effects of methamphetamine, amphetamine, and methylphenidate.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 230/3(399-413), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Dec 2013)

- Author(s):** dela Pena, Ike; Jeon, Se Jin; Lee, Eunyong; Ryu, Jong Hoon; Shin, Chan Young; Noh, Minsoo; Cheong, Jae Hoon
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- Institution:** Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Sahmyook University, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Neuroscience, School of Medicine, Konkuk University, Seoul, South Korea; College of Pharmacy, Ajou University, Suwon, South Korea; Department of Oriental Pharmaceutical Science, Kyung Hee East-West Pharmaceutical Research Institute, College of Pharmacy, Kyung Hee University, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Neuroscience, School of Medicine, Konkuk University, Seoul, South Korea; College of Pharmacy, Ajou University, Suwon, South Korea; Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Sahmyook University, Seoul, South Korea
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Rationale: The molecular mechanisms underlying susceptibility to psychostimulant addiction remain unclear. Searching for commonalities in the effects of addictive drugs on brain gene expression is a prolific approach to determine transcriptional signatures influencing drug abuse. Objective: We explored the common transcriptional responses to the reinforcing effects of psychostimulants methamphetamine, amphetamine, and methylphenidate. We also aimed to identify transcriptional changes that may subserve abuse of these drugs. Methods: Genome-wide transcriptome profiling analyses were performed to identify common prefrontal cortical (PFC) and striatal gene expression profiles in drug-naïve (cohort 1) and stimulant-pretreated (cohort 2) rats, which showed a conditioned place preference to and self-administration of methamphetamine, amphetamine, and methylphenidate. Results: In behavioral studies, stimulant-pretreated rats showed behavioral sensitization characterized by enhanced behavioral response to the rewarding or reinforcing effects of psychostimulants. Inflammation-associated genes (e.g., *Alas1*, *S100a8* and *S100a9*) were identified as the primary differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in both the PFC and the striatum of cohort 1 rats, while neuronal plasticity (*Sgk1*)- and brain development (e.g., *Bhlhe22*, *Neurod1*, *Nr4a2*, and *Msx1*)-associated genes comprised the major upregulated DEGs in the striatum of cohort 2 rats. Furthermore, a meta-analysis of the common striatal DEGs in this study along with morphine-regulated striatal transcriptomes in mice (National Center for Biotechnology Information-Gene Expression Omnibus Database Accession Code GSE7762) suggested similar expression profiles of genes involved in neuronal development (e.g., *Bhlhe22*, *Nr4a2*). Conclusion: This study provides evidence that brain development-associated genes mediate the reinforcing effects of methamphetamine, amphetamine, and methylphenidate and that these transcripts may underlie susceptibility to psychostimulant addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Methylphenidate](#)
[*Neural Development](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 28. Abstinence-related expectancies predict smoking withdrawal effects: Implications for possible causal mechanisms.**
- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 230/3(363-373), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Dec 2013)
- Author(s):** Hendricks, Peter S; Leventhal, Adam M

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Institution: Department of Health Behavior, School of Public Health, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Department of Preventive Medicine, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Despite the decades-long emphasis on withdrawal in leading models of addiction, the causal mechanisms driving smoking withdrawal effects are not well known. This gap in the knowledge base has stalled theory and treatment development for smoking dependence. Objectives: As cognitive factors have been largely neglected as predictors of withdrawal, the current study sought to examine how smokers' abstinence-related expectancies relate to withdrawal symptomatology. Methods: Adult smokers (N = 180; >=10 cigarettes/day) participated in two counterbalanced experimental sessions involving either 16 h of abstinence or smoking as usual. At baseline, participants completed three withdrawal-related scales of the Smoking Abstinence Questionnaire (Withdrawal, Optimistic Outcomes, and Weight Gain scales), a self-report measure of smokers' abstinence-related expectancies. During experimental sessions, participants completed a number of instruments that covered the range of smoking withdrawal effects (i.e., negative affect, urge/craving to smoke, diminished positive affect, concentration difficulty, hunger, and physiological symptoms). Results: Even after controlling for the influence of demographic characteristics and cigarette dependence, smokers' abstinence-related expectancies were meaningful predictors of abstinence-induced changes in various withdrawal symptoms (mean adjusted standardized = 0.22). Stronger expectancies for withdrawal and weight gain predicted more severe withdrawal effects, whereas stronger expectancies for optimistic outcomes predicted less severe withdrawal effects. Conclusions: These findings are consistent with the notion that expectancies actively shape future experience and are the first to support the suggestion that smokers' abstinence-related expectancies may be causal agents of withdrawal symptomatology. Future research is required to more conclusively determine whether abstinence-related expectancies mold withdrawal effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Expectations](#)
[*Nicotine Withdrawal](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Acquisition of an instrumental activity of daily living in patients with Korsakoff's syndrome: A comparison of trial and error and errorless learning.

Citation: Neuropsychological Rehabilitation, December 2013, vol./is. 23/6(888-913), 0960-2011;1464-0694 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Oudman, Erik; Nijboer, Tanja C.W; Postma, Albert; Wijnia, Jan W; Kerklaan, Sandra; Lindsen, Karen; Van der Stigchel, Stefan

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Institution: Helmholtz Institute, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands; Helmholtz Institute, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands; Helmholtz Institute, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands; Slingsdael Korsakoff Centre, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Slingsdael Korsakoff Centre, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Slingsdael Korsakoff Centre, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Helmholtz Institute, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Patients with Korsakoff's syndrome show devastating amnesia and executive deficits. Consequently, the ability to perform instrumental activities such as making coffee is frequently diminished. It is currently unknown whether patients with Korsakoff's syndrome are able to (re)learn instrumental activities. A good candidate for an effective teaching technique in Korsakoff's syndrome is errorless learning as it is based on intact implicit memory functioning. Therefore, the aim of the current study was two-fold: to investigate whether patients with Korsakoff's syndrome are able to (re)learn instrumental activities, and to compare the effectiveness of errorless learning with trial and error learning in the acquisition and maintenance of an instrumental activity, namely using a washing machine to do the laundry. Whereas initial learning performance in the errorless learning condition was superior, both intervention techniques resulted in similar improvement over eight learning sessions. Moreover, performance in a different spatial layout showed a comparable improvement. Notably, in follow-up sessions starting after four weeks without practice, performance was still elevated in the errorless learning condition, but not in the trial and error condition. The current study demonstrates that (re)learning and maintenance of an instrumental activity is possible in patients with Korsakoff's syndrome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Activities of Daily Living](#)
[*Cognitive Rehabilitation](#)
[*Errors](#)
[*Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)
[*Learning](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Pharmacological modulation of farnesyltransferase subtype I attenuates mecamlamine-precipitated nicotine withdrawal syndrome in mice.

Citation: Behavioural Pharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 24/8(668-677), 0955-8810;1473-5849 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Singh, Thakur G; Rehni, Ashish K; Arora, Sandeep K

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Language: English

Abstract: This study was designed to investigate the effect of FTI-276 trifluoroacetate, a selective inhibitor of subtype I, on the development of the mecamlamine-induced nicotine withdrawal syndrome. Mice were administered nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, subcutaneously) four times daily for 7 days. To precipitate nicotine withdrawal, mice were administered one injection of mecamlamine (3 mg/kg, intraperitoneally) 1 h after the last nicotine injection on the test day (day 8). Behavioral observations were made for a period of 30 min immediately after mecamlamine treatment. FTI-276 trifluoroacetate treatment markedly and dose-dependently attenuated the precipitated nicotine withdrawal syndrome, measured by a composite withdrawal severity score, jumping frequency, hyperalgesia in the tail flick test, and anxiety-like behavior in the elevated plus maze test. The results suggest that FTI-276 trifluoroacetate can inhibit the development of a precipitated nicotine withdrawal syndrome, and thus that farnesyltransferase subtype I may be a viable pharmacological target to tackle the problem of nicotine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Mecamylamine](#)
[*Nicotine Withdrawal](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Delay and probability discounting of multiple commodities in smokers and never-smokers using multiple-choice tasks.

Citation: Behavioural Pharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 24/8(659-667), 0955-8810;1473-5849 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Poltavski, Dmitri V; Weatherly, Jeffrey N

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Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to investigate temporal and probabilistic discounting in smokers and never-smokers, across a number of commodities, using a multiple-choice method. One hundred and eighty-two undergraduate university students, of whom 90 had never smoked, 73 were self-reported light smokers (< 10 cigarettes/day), and 17 were heavy smokers (10 + cigarettes/day), completed computerized batteries of delay and probability discounting questions pertaining to a total of eight commodities and administered in a multiple-choice format. In addition to cigarettes, monetary rewards, and health outcomes, the tasks included novel commodities such as ideal dating partner and retirement income. The results showed that heavy smokers probability discounted commodities at a significantly shallower rate than never-smokers, suggesting greater risk-taking. No effect of smoking status was observed for delay discounting questions. The only commodity that was probability discounted significantly less than others was 'finding an ideal dating partner'. The results suggest that probability discounting tasks using the multiple-choice format can discriminate between non-abstaining smokers and never-smokers and could be further explored in the context of behavioral and drug addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Forced Choice \(Testing Method\)](#)
[*Probability](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Delay Discounting](#)
[College Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. The dopamine D2 antagonist eticlopride accelerates extinction and delays reacquisition of food self-administration in rats.

Citation: Behavioural Pharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 24/8(633-639), 0955-8810;1473-5849 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Koerber, Jonathon; Goodman, David; Barnes, Jesse L; Grimm, Jeffrey W

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Dopamine receptors are implicated in the reinforcing effects of food and drug reinforcement. The purpose of this study was to evaluate whether blocking D2 dopamine receptors during extinction (secondary reinforcement) would affect reacquisition of responding for food pellets (primary reinforcement). Food-restricted rats self-administered (fixed-ratio 1) food pellets in 1-h daily sessions for 7 days. For the next 7 days rats responded in extinction conditions. Before each extinction session rats were injected with saline or the dopamine D2 antagonist eticlopride (0.03 mg/kg, subcutaneously). After the extinction phase, rats were allowed to reacquire food pellet self-administration in seven daily sessions, and received saline or eticlopride before each session. Four treatment groups were represented: saline extinction, saline reacquisition; eticlopride extinction, saline reacquisition; saline extinction, eticlopride reacquisition; and eticlopride extinction, eticlopride reacquisition. Locomotor activity did not differ between eticlopride-treated and saline-treated rats throughout the study. Extinction was accelerated in eticlopride-treated rats. Eticlopride also delayed reacquisition of food self-administration compared with saline-treated rats. Rats administered eticlopride during extinction showed delayed reacquisition and a decreased response rate for food during the reacquisition phase. Indirectly reducing the value of a reinforcer in this way may provide a novel approach for reducing addiction-related food or drug self-administration behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Dopamine Agonists](#)
[*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Reinforcement](#)
[Rats](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

33. A systematic review of gender differences in the effectiveness of mindfulness-based treatments for substance use disorders.**Citation:**

Mindfulness, December 2013, vol./is. 4/4(318-331), 1868-8527;1868-8535 (Dec 2013)

Author(s):

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Substance use disorder (SUD) onset, trajectory, comorbidity, and outcome can differ greatly according to sex and gender. Mindfulness-based interventions are promising treatments for SUD; however, as of yet, no systematic review has organized the results of studies examining these treatments according to gender. The purpose of this review was to determine whether gender influences the efficacy and effectiveness of mindfulness-based treatments (MBTs) for substance use. A systematic review was conducted on journal databases, and out of 36 papers that met the criteria for inclusion, 6 included participant gender as a variable. Two papers based on one randomized controlled trial study failed to find gender differences in the efficacy of MBTs for substance use, though a number of quasi-experimental studies and case series did find that women gravitated more towards MBTs or that women may have benefitted more from mindfulness interventions. Overall, MBTs hold promise as treatments for SUD. Additional research on mindfulness-based interventions for SUDs is needed that includes

gender as a variable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Comorbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Clinical features and axis I comorbidity of Australian adolescent pathological internet and video game users.

Citation: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, November 2013, vol./is. 47/11(1058-1067), 0004-8674;1440-1614 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): King, Daniel L; Delfabbro, Paul H; Zwaans, Tara; Kaptis, Dean

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Institution: School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia; School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia; School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia; School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Although there is growing international recognition of pathological technology use (PTU) in adolescence, there has been a paucity of empirical research conducted in Australia. This study was designed to assess the clinical features of pathological video gaming (PVG) and pathological Internet use (PIU) in a normative Australian adolescent population. A secondary objective was to investigate the axis I comorbidities associated with PIU and video gaming. Method: A total of 1287 South Australian secondary school students aged 12-18 years were recruited. Participants were assessed using the PTU checklist, Revised Children's Anxiety and Depression Scale, Social Anxiety Scale for Adolescents, revised UCLA Loneliness Scale, and Teenage Inventory of Social Skills. Adolescents who met the criteria for PVG or PIU or both were compared to normal adolescents in terms of axis I comorbidity. Results: The prevalence rates of PIU and PVG were 6.4% and 1.8%, respectively. A subgroup with co-occurring PIU and PVG was identified (3.3%). The most distinguishing clinical features of PTU were withdrawal, tolerance, lies and secrecy, and conflict. Symptoms of preoccupation, inability to self-limit, and using technology as an escape were commonly reported by adolescents without PTU, and therefore may be less useful as clinical indicators. Depression, panic disorder, and separation anxiety were most prevalent among adolescents with PIU. Conclusions: PTU among Australian adolescents remains an issue warranting clinical concern. These results suggest an emerging trend towards the greater uptake and use of the Internet among female adolescents, with associated PIU. Although there exists an overlap of PTU disorders, adolescents with PIU appear to be at greater risk of axis I comorbidity than adolescents with PVG alone. Further research with an emphasis on validation techniques, such as verified identification of harm, may enable an informed consensus on the definition and diagnosis of PTU. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*

35. Arabic-speaking religious leaders' perceptions of the causes of mental illness and the use of medication for treatment.

Citation: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, November 2013, vol./is. 47/11(1041-1050), 0004-8674;1440-1614 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Youssef, Jacqueline; Deane, Frank P

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: The Arabic-speaking clergy is highly revered and considered the first point of contact for people who suffer from mental illness within their community. The current study aimed to explore the beliefs of Arabic-speaking religious leaders regarding the causes of mental illness and the use of medication for their treatment. Method: Participants consisted of 170 Arabic-speaking clerics of Muslim (n = 85) and Christian (n = 85) denominations residing in Sydney, Australia. A questionnaire was administered during face-to-face interviews and included items regarding the causes of mental illness and beliefs about whether psychiatric medications were viewed as helpful or harmful. Results: Most of the Arabic-speaking clerics viewed drug and alcohol addiction and psychosocial factors as the most important causes of mental illness. Biological causes such as a chemical imbalance in the brain were less frequently endorsed. Although medications were viewed by most religious clerics as helpful in the treatment of mental illness, there were also concerns about the potential harms of medications, particularly among Muslim clerics. Muslim clerics also endorsed the religious causes for mental illness, such as spiritual poverty, as being more important more so than did Christian clerics. Conclusions: The beliefs of Arabic-speaking religious leaders influence how they respond to people with mental illness and may determine whether they refer people to professional mental health services or not. Understanding their perspectives allows opportunities to share information to facilitate collaborative work in the care of Arabic-speaking people with mental illness. Arabic-speaking religious leaders need to be better educated about the mechanisms of action and benefits of medication in the treatment of mental illness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Religious Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*

36. Suicide in U.S. veterans.

Citation: American Journal of Forensic Psychology, 2013, vol./is. 31/4(27-54), 0733-1290 (2013)

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Institution: University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, US; Boston VA Healthcare System, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: More than two and half million U.S. military personnel were involved in Middle East wars during last decade, and most have returned to the United States. One third returned with PTSD, and almost one half are suffering from psychiatric and substance use disorders. The number of suicides among combat veterans has substantially increased to the point where the military and civilian communities are concerned. The act of suicide may contain a message, a protest, an act of revenge, or an escape from unbearable suffering. In this article, we will focus on one of the many unfortunate consequences of war: self-destructive behavior in veterans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Journal of Forensic Psychology; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Combat Experience](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Self Destructive Behavior](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[War](#)
[Work Related Illnesses](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Perceived public stigma and stigmatization in explaining lifetime illicit drug use among emerging adults.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, December 2013, vol./is. 21/6(516-525), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Palamar, Joseph J; Halkitis, Perry N; Kiang, Mathew V

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Language: English

Abstract: Illicit drug use is often associated with adverse health and legal consequences, as well as stigma, or social disapproval. Stigma may be enacted as a preventive measure against drug use; however, research was needed to investigate its effects on use in an empirical manner. This cross-sectional study surveyed 1021 emerging adults (age 18-25) throughout Manhattan, New York. We investigated how two forms of stigma-perceived public stigma and personal stigmatization-along with religiosity and exposure to users, explained lifetime use of five drugs: marijuana, powder cocaine, ecstasy, and non-medical use of opioids and amphetamine. Odds ratios for lifetime use of each drug were estimated using age-adjusted stepwise logistic regression models. Results suggest that high levels of exposure to users increased the odds of lifetime use of each drug, and protective effects of religiosity and racial minority status often diminished when controlling for stigma. High levels of stigmatization toward users tended to decrease the odds of use, and perceived public stigma toward users did not explain use of any drug. In conclusion, although individuals who stigmatize users are protected from use, the perception of public stigma does not appear to be valuable in preventing use. Since stigma is associated with adverse psychological and social consequences in users, the efficacy of stigma as a public health tool against drug use is questionable. Public health efforts can deglamorize and discourage use while aiming to reduce stigma toward users by treating use as a health behavior and not a deviant or moral behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Social Dilemma](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Religiosity](#)
Source: PsycINFO

38. Junk: Overeating and obesity and the neuroscience of addiction.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, December 2013, vol./is. 21/6(496-506), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Dec 2013)
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Institution: Centre for Women's Studies and Gender Research, Monash University, Clayton, VIC, Australia
Language: English
Abstract: Over the past decade intense concern has developed in the West about what has been characterised as an obesity epidemic. This concern is producing a range of effects, including changing attitudes towards food. Some foods are no longer just foods; they are increasingly framed as illicit substances. At the same time, overeating is coming to be seen as a form of addictive behaviour. How do new concerns about junk food, health and overeating impact on notions of drug use and addiction? In this article, I explore food and obesity as a case study of changing ideas about addiction. Drawing on an analysis of scientific journal articles that link obesity and addiction, the article examines the assumptions that drive such linkages, and their implications and effects. Wherever obesity is linked to addiction, this link is increasingly explained via neuroscientific theories of behaviour. The brain's hedonic and reward systems are cited to frame 'excessive' eating as addictive behaviour, and 'highly palatable' or junk foods as akin to conventional drugs. In the process, a range of phenomena are enacted. In science studies theorist John Law's [(2011). Collateral realities. In P. Baert & F. Rubio (Eds.), The politics of knowledge (pp. 156-178). London and New York: Routledge] terms, numerous important 'collateral realities' are produced. 'Drug addiction' is referred to as though no controversy exists over its interpretation. Likewise, 'drugs' are produced as a homogeneous group with no differentiating features. The article concludes by considering the limitations of such accounts of food, the body, health and well-being, and their reciprocal effects on the field of drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Eating Behavior](#)
[*Neurosciences](#)
[*Obesity](#)
Source: PsycINFO

39. Emotion-based impulsivity, smoking expectancies, and nicotine dependence in college students.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, December 2013, vol./is. 21/6(489-495), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Dec 2013)
Author(s): Spillane, Nichea S; Combs, Jessica; Kahler, Christopher; Smith, Gregory T

Correspondence Address: Spillane, Nichea S.: Department of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Brown University, Box G-S121-4, 121 South Main Street, Providence, RI, US, 02912, Nichea_Spillane@brown.edu

Institution: Department of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: The aim of this study was to enhance our understanding of the relationship between affect-related dispositions to rash action, negative urgency (NU: the tendency to act rashly when in a negative mood), positive urgency (PU: the tendency to act rashly when in a positive mood), and level of nicotine dependence symptoms by examining how the two traits transact with affect-related smoking expectancies. Based on the Acquired Preparedness model of addictive behaviors, we hypothesized that the relationship between PU and level of nicotine dependence would be mediated by positive affect smoking expectancies. We also hypothesized that the relationship between NU and level of nicotine dependence would be mediated by negative affect reduction expectancies. We studied 131 college-aged smokers and found support for this model; positive affect expectancies for smoking mediated the relationship between PU and level of nicotine dependence symptoms. Negative affect reduction smoking expectancies mediated the relationship between NU and level of nicotine dependence. The clinical implications of this research suggest that prevention/intervention programs should include substance-free activities as reinforcement and as ways to deal with extreme positive and negative mood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[College Students](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Drinking context and problematic alcohol consumption in young Swedish women.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, December 2013, vol./is. 21/6(457-468), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Andersson, Christina; Sundh, Valter; Waern, Margda; Jakobsson, Annika; Lissner, Lauren; Spak, Fredrik

Correspondence Address: Andersson, Christina: Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, PO Box 453, Gothenburg, Sweden, SE-405 30, christina.andersson@neuro.gu.se

Institution: Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden; Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden; Department of Medicine, Psychiatry and Neurochemistry, Sahlgrenska Academy, Gothenburg, Sweden; Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden; Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden; Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Previous research has indicated that a variety of contextual factors are involved in the development of drinking behavior. An integrated perspective can extend our

understanding of the context and circumstances in which individuals drink. In this study, a person-oriented approach, cluster analysis, was used to identify drinking context clusters in a population of 20- and 25-year-old Swedish women. A further aim was to analyze how these clusters were associated with problematic alcohol consumption (high episodic drinking (HED) and alcohol use disorder (AUD)). A total of 760 respondents were interviewed, some in 1996 and some in 2001. Self-reported effects of drinking and situational factors associated with drinking alcohol were used in the cluster analysis procedure. Logistic regression models were used to analyze the associations with problematic alcohol consumption. The results revealed four distinct clusters of drinking patterns: coping drinkers, social drinkers, controlled drinkers, and moderate drinkers. Differences between clusters concerning problematic alcohol consumption were found. HED was significantly more common among the social drinkers and alcohol use disorder was more prevalent among the coping drinkers. Age differences and to a lesser extent secular trends in drinking pattern could be observed. The findings suggest that information on drinking context can help to explain differences in patterns of risky drinking and AUD. This highlights the importance of identifying groups of individuals with potentially harmful drinking patterns, which could be the target of specific preventive actions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drinking Behavior](#)
[Human Females](#)
Source: PsycINFO

41. "A plague on both your houses": A reply to John Davies (and to some of his opponents).

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, December 2013, vol./is. 21/6(455-456), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Dec 2013)
Author(s): Heather, Nick; Segal, Gabriel
Institution: Department of Psychology, Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom; Department of Philosophy, King's College London, London, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: Reply by the current author to the comments made by John B. Davies (see record 2013-37296-002) on the original article (see record 2013-37296-001). Davies seems to have missed, or at any rate chosen not to comment on, the main thrust of author's argument. This is that addiction can usefully be seen as a form of akrasia an objective psychological phenomenon the nature of which, following Davidson. The other picture claims that addicts are afflicted by a disease that causes absolutely irresistible and uncontrollable urges to engage in addictive behavior, the camp to which Davies is clearly opposed. The author's are convinced that the future of addiction theory and research lies somewhere in this middle ground but this still leaves plenty of room for disagreement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Philosophies](#)
[*Philosophers](#)
Source: PsycINFO

42. I think I'm an addict, therefore I am.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, December 2013, vol./is. 21/6(453-454), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Davies, John B

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Nick Heather and Gabriel Segal (see record 2013-37296-001). Heather and Segal's paper, expresses a subjective feeling of compulsion can be used as perfect proxy for an actual source of compulsion, in the same way that a feeling of depression is the perfect proxy for actual depression, and feeling happy is perfect proxy for actual happiness. The remedy from that standpoint is to persuade the person that the feeling is delusional and any such force is 'mythical', and that the delusion does not have the power to drive the behavior in the way imagined. It is called therapy. Heather and Segal's proposition depends very much on whether one prefers Descartes to the naive realism preferred by most scientists. With varying degrees of success, people do spontaneously remit from their drug habits, and we can observe that they do so. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Philosophies](#)
[*Philosophers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Understanding addiction: Donald Davidson and the problem of akrasia.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, December 2013, vol./is. 21/6(445-452), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Heather, Nick; Segal, Gabriel

Correspondence Address: Heather, Nick: Department of Psychology, Northumbria University, Newcastle, United Kingdom, NE1 8ST

Institution: Department of Psychology, Northumbria University, Newcastle, United Kingdom; Department of Philosophy, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: The aims of this article are threefold: (i) to show how the work of American philosopher, Donald Davidson can throw light on the concept of addiction; (ii) to argue thereby that addiction is not a myth; and (iii) to help understand the addicted person's experience of feeling compelled to behave repeatedly in ways she does not want. Addictive behaviour is obviously intentional and this had led some to argue that addiction is a myth. In contrast, we propose that it is possible to see addictive behaviour as intentional while at the same time constructing a meaningful and useful understanding of addiction. The principal way this can be done is by seeing addiction as a class of akratic action, something that has been a topic of philosophical reflection since the ancient Greeks. By illustration, we summarise Davidson's enquiry into how it is logically possible to say that akratic action exists and show that, in accepting that akratic action is logically possible, it may also be possible to understand how someone can continue to carry out an addictive behaviour despite repeated resolutions that they will refrain from doing it. We compare in passing Davidson's account of akrasia with recent behavioural choice theories of addiction. We finish by focusing on Davidson's conclusion at the end of his essay that the akrates cannot understand her own behaviour and by drawing out the possible significance of this for an understanding of addicts' reports of feeling compelled to carry out addictive behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Conference Hotel Majvik, Espoo. Oct, 2012. Helsinki. Finland. An earlier version of the text of this article was presented at a Thematic Meeting of the Kettil Bruun Society,

"Addiction: What is The Added Value Of The Concept Today?" at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Philosophies](#)
[*Philosophers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. Exercise dependence symptoms in a sample of exercise science students in the United States.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, October 2013, vol./is. 11/5(611-618), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Nuzzo, James L; Schindler, Crista L; Ryan, William J

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Institution: Department of Exercise and Rehabilitative Sciences, Slippery Rock University, Slippery Rock, PA, US; Department of Exercise and Rehabilitative Sciences, Slippery Rock University, Slippery Rock, PA, US; Department of Exercise and Rehabilitative Sciences, Slippery Rock University, Slippery Rock, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to compare exercise dependence symptoms in a sample of exercise science (ES) students in the United States with a sample of non-ES students. A total of 419 undergraduate students at a mid-sized, northeast university in the United States were surveyed with the 21-item EDS-R. Completion of the EDS-R was voluntary. Attached to the EDS-R was a cover letter that explained the purpose of the study and informed the student that their participation was voluntary and that individual responses would remain confidential. By reading through the cover letter and completing the EDS-R, students provided their consent to participate in the study. The data collection process occurred in March and April of 2010. The EDS-R was administered in the classroom setting. Students were surveyed from 16 different classes at either the beginning or end of their class periods. The current study demonstrates that ES students in the United States exhibit more symptoms of exercise dependence than non-ES students. ES students report significantly higher total EDS-R scores. ES students also report significantly higher EDS-R subscale scores, indicating that the manifestation of exercise dependence symptoms in ES students is multi-dimensional. The current study also demonstrates a significant association between academic major and EDS-R risk classification. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Exercise](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[Colleges](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. The Alcohol Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) in an acute mental health setting.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, October 2013, vol./is. 11/5(583-600), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Heslop, Karen; Ross, Calum; Osmond, Bernadette; Wynaden, Dianne

Correspondence Address: Heslop, Karen: Curtin Health Innovation Research Institute, Curtin University, GPO Box U 1987, Perth, WAU, Australia, 6845, Karen.Heslop@health.wa.gov.au

Institution: Curtin Health Innovation Research Institute, Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia; Department of Psychiatry, Royal Perth Hospital Perth, Perth, WAU, Australia; Department of Psychiatry, Royal Perth Hospital Perth, Perth, WAU, Australia; Curtin Health Innovation Research Institute, Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Up to sixty percent of people admitted to acute mental health services in Australia present with a clinically significant co-occurring drug and/or alcohol problem. These individuals experience poorer health outcomes when compared to the general population and to those people who have a mental illness but have no co-morbid alcohol and drug problems. Anecdotal evidence also suggests that many nurses working in the area do not have the knowledge and skills and confidence to work effectively with this patient population. Drug and alcohol assessment tools, considered the gold standard, generally assess only one substance at a time or provide little specific information on the particular substance of use or abuse. An amended version of the World Health Organisation, (WHO) Alcohol Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test Version 3 (ASSIST V3.0) and associated brief interventions was implemented following an in-vivo education program at an acute mental health inpatient unit in Western Australia. This before and after intervention' study utilised a self-rating questionnaire and a knowledge quiz to assess nurses' knowledge of drug and alcohol issues as well as their level of confidence to work with people who have a mental illness and co-occurring drug and alcohol problems. Translation of acquired knowledge into patient care was also evaluated through a review of patient medical records. Significant improvement in nurses' knowledge was reported along with increased clinical confidence and skills to identify, assess, and manage this group of patients and to provide them with information and referral to appropriate agencies in the community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Screening Tests](#)
[*Test Construction](#)
[Knowledge Level](#)
[Nurses](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Guest editorial: Innovations in measurement within the field of addiction and mental health.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, October 2013, vol./is. 11/5(507-513), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Turner, Nigel E

Correspondence Address: Turner, Nigel E.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell Street, Rm. T524, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2S1, nigel_turner@camh.net

Institution: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: This volume highlights a variety of studies that address measurement issues in the field of mental health and addictions. Each paper is unique and adds substantively to the dialogue in this field. It is my hope that by highlighting the measurement issues addressed by each of these papers, I can encourage more people in this field to care about these measurement issues. This is not to say measurement should ever take priority over clinical issues-definitely it should not. But a better appreciation of the importance of measurement issues would facilitate an improvement in diagnosis, client care, prevention, and staff training. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
Source: PsycINFO

47. Substance use amongst mentally disordered offenders in medium security: Prevalence and relationship to offending behaviour.

Citation: Journal of Forensic Practice, 2013, vol./is. 15/4(259-268), 2050-8794;2050-8808 (2013)
Author(s): De Burca, Calem; Miles, Helen Louise; Vasquez, Eduardo Antonio
Correspondence Address: Miles, Helen Louise, helen.miles@kmpt.nhs.uk
Institution: Trevor Gibbens Medium Secure Unit, Kent Forensic Psychiatry Service, Maidstone, United Kingdom; Trevor Gibbens Medium Secure Unit, Kent Forensic Psychiatry Service, Maidstone, United Kingdom; School of Psychology, University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: Purpose: Substance use contributes to the development of criminogenic behaviour and mental health problems. However, the extent and severity of substance use and the relationship to offending in mentally disordered offenders (MDOs) admitted to regional medium secure units has received relatively limited research attention. Design/methodology/approach: Case note reviews (n = 57) and semi-structured interviews (n = 21) of past substance use levels, substance use problems and forensic history were conducted at a medium secure unit in South East England. Findings: Results highlighted the high prevalence of substance use among MDOs, especially when determined by self-report. At least one-third (case note review) or almost half (self-report) used alcohol at the time of their index offence, although many failed to recognise use as problematic. Significant correlations were found between heavy past use of alcohol and use of alcohol at time of offending. Past heavy use of alcohol significantly predicted whether or not the individual was convicted of a violent offence. Research limitations/implications: The small sample from one area limits the generalisability of findings as substance use demographics vary. Methodological shortcomings were noted when comparing data from self-report and case note information. Retrospective recall bias may influence past perceptions of substance use. Practical implications: These preliminary findings indicate the importance of assessing substance use in MDOs and considering its relationship to offending behaviour in treatment and risk management. Originality/value: Although anecdotally substance use is known to be high and likely to be related to offending behaviour amongst MDOs, there is little previous research highlighting this. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Emerald Group Publishing Limited
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Mentally Ill Offenders](#)
[Behavior](#)
Source: PsycINFO

48. The need for developing preconception counseling in addiction medicine.

Citation: Archives of Women's Mental Health, October 2013, vol./is. 16/5(433-434), 1434-1816;1435-1102 (Oct 2013)
Author(s): Rose, Heloise; Rolland, Benjamin; Subtil, Damien; Vaiva, Guillaume; Jardri, Renaud; Cottencin, Olivier

Correspondence Address: Rolland, Benjamin: Service d'Addictologie, Hopital Fontan, CHU Lille, 2, Rue Andre Verhaeghe, Lille, France, 59037, Cedex, benjamin.rolland@chru-lille.fr

Institution: Service de Psychiatrie de l'Adulte, CHU Lille, Lille, France; Service d'Addictologie, Hopital Fontan, CHU Lille, Lille, France; Clinique d'Obstetrique, CHU Lille, Lille, France; Service de Psychiatrie de l'Adulte, CHU Lille, Lille, France; Service de Pedopsychiatrie, CHU Lille, Lille, France; Service d'Addictologie, Hopital Fontan, CHU Lille, Lille, France

Language: English

Abstract: The current recommendations of the American Society of Addiction Medicine on the management of pregnant women with addictive disorders note the importance of educational aspects even before pregnancy. Currently, addiction is also considered to be a chronic disorder. As such, it may deeply interact with some possible concomitant disorders or modifications in health conditions, such as pregnancy. Prenatal tobacco exposure is associated with low birth weight, decreased in utero brain growth, and the risk of sudden infant death syndrome it has also been shown to affect neurodevelopment and postnatal behavior. The authors propose that pregnancy-related education be systematically integrated in the medical care of women of childbearing age who attend addiction medical centers. Addiction specialists should be specifically trained to deliver highly specialized preconception counseling to their patients. Moreover, specific research programs should be established to evaluate whether, as for all other chronic pathologies, preconception counseling significantly improves the health behavior of pregnant women and the subsequent maternal and fetal outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Wien; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Counseling](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Society](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Medical Model](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Super-adherence of marathoners: Predictor variables and gender differences.

Original Title: Super-adherencia del maratoniano: Variables predictoras y diferencias de genero.

Citation: Universitas Psychologica, July 2012, vol./is. 11/3(895-907), 1657-9267;2011-2777 (Jul-Sep 2012)

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

Correspondence Address: Sancho, Antonio Zarauz: Departamento Educacion Fisica y Deportes, C/ Santa Laura, 30., Almeria, Spain, 04008, tonizarauz@msn.com

Institution: I.E.S. Azcona de Almeria, Almeria, Spain; Universidad de Murcia, Murcia, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The playful side of the growing leisure time in Spain is increasingly being filled more with the postmodern phenomenon of popularization of continuous running. This study investigates in the most practitioner: the marathoner, what training and motivational variables predict their high commitment and negative addiction with their sport, with the aim of trying to get some conclusions useful for increasing adherence to physical activity programs sport in the general population. To do we start from the assumption that the marathoners of our population have very high levels of commitment and negative addiction to running, the two constructs are highly correlated with each other and can be predicted both by high and different types of motivation, as by four training variables. The results obtained confirm the hypothesis, valuable descriptive data and solid in both constructs predictive models assessed by sex. However, what we failed to explain was

that women got higher grades than men in commitment, negative addiction to running and all motivations, often significantly further. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Leisure Time](#)
[*Physical Activity](#)
[*Running](#)
[*Sports](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Application of magnetic resonance spectroscopic imaging to addiction research.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(708-750) (2013)

Author(s): Yoon, Sujung; Lyoo, In Kyoon; Renshaw, Perry F

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Korea; Department of Psychiatry and Interdisciplinary Program for Neuroscience, Seoul National University, Seoul, South Korea; Brain Institute, University of Utah, UT, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) With increasing acceptance of addiction as a brain disease (Leshner, 1997), remarkable advances in research methodologies have taken place over the past few decades and our understanding of addiction has been greatly enhanced. Among several quantitative and qualitative approaches implemented in the field of addiction research, neuroimaging techniques are important and unique in that they can noninvasively provide not only in vivo evidence regarding each drug's neurobiological effects on the brain but also direct information on the brain mechanisms of susceptibility to drug abuse (Fowler, Volkow, Kassed, and Chang, 2007; Licata and Renshaw, 2010). Magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS), which measures concentrations of neurochemical metabolites within the brain, is a particularly useful noninvasive neuroimaging technique that provides insights into biochemical changes during or after drug exposure (Licata and Renshaw, 2010). Since proton MRS methodology was first implemented in a study of alcohol-dependent patients (Martin et. al., 1995), the applications of MRS in addiction research have significantly expanded. This chapter focuses on the application of MRS methodologies and their relevance to addiction research. Specifically, we will introduce the significant features and characteristics of currently available MRS techniques and summarize empirical findings. We will also outline the limitations of current MRS approaches and highlight potential future research directions to provide an enhanced understanding of brain mechanisms that underlie addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[*Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[*Spectroscopy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. The role of positron emission imaging (PET) in understanding addiction.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(677-706) (2013)

Author(s): Wong, Dean F; Brasic, James Robert; Gean, Emily; Nandi, Ayon

Institution: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Radiology and Radiological Science, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Radiology, Division of Nuclear Medicine, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Radiology and Radiological Science, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Since the early 1980s, it has been possible to image dopamine in the living human brain (Wagner, 1986), normal aging (Wong, 2008), neuropsychiatric conditions (Wong et al., 1986), and opiate receptors (Sadzot, Mayberg, and Frost, 1990). A fundamental component of understanding the pathology of drug addiction is the neurochemistry of the brain in normal and addicted states. Historically, human neurochemical investigation was limited to postmortem analysis, but, with positron emission tomography (PET) and single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) radiolabeled drugs, it is now possible to study many sites where drugs of addiction first begin to act. PET imaging of the dopaminergic system has been crucial in uncovering these findings in that it allows the in vivo measurement of activity of targeted receptors in humans. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), a popular imaging tool in psychological research, does not allow for this specificity. Ultimately, addiction research using PET can help inform treatment. The existing findings suggest that addiction treatment goals may include decreasing the reward value of drugs and increasing the reward value of healthful rewards, weakening conditioned drug behaviors, and strengthening frontal inhibitory and executive control (Volkow et al., 2007a). In this chapter, we present an overview of findings in addiction research using PET, and a methodological guide for conducting research in the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Positron Emission Tomography](#)
[Experimentation](#)
[Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Functional magnetic resonance imaging in addiction research.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(643-675) (2013)

Author(s): Sweet, Lawrence H; Amlung, Michael T; MacKillop, James

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Functional magnetic resonance imaging (FMRI) is a noninvasive neuroimaging technique that enables quantification of brain function over time with an unprecedented balance of temporal and spatial resolution. Although clinical applications exist, FMRI is primarily used in research settings to quantify changes in neuronal activity in brain systems associated with targeted cognitive, behavioral, or emotional challenges. The relative advantages of FMRI and the proliferation of MRI scanners have made it the method of choice for a wide range of research applications in human cognitive, affective, and clinical neurosciences. With rapidly advancing methodology and broadening research applications, it has become critical that addiction scientists and clinicians understand the potential strengths and limitations of FMRI. The goal of this chapter is to provide an overview of the application of FMRI to addiction research. First, we review the conceptual basis and empirical findings from applications of FMRI in addiction research. Then, toward informing future FMRI research, we provide a critical overview of FMRI methodology, from study and paradigm design to data analysis. Finally, as the FMRI

methods reflect a work-in-progress, we conclude by discussing challenges and future directions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Using quantitative EEG and EEG tomography to understand drug abuse: A quantum leap in new methods and benefits.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(599-642) (2013)

Author(s): Gilbert, David G; Diggs, Herman A

Institution: Department of Psychology, Southern Illinois University, IL, US; Department of Psychology, Southern Illinois University, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The electroencephalogram (EEG) has an important past and a more important future in substance abuse research due to major recent developments in EEG technology and experimental paradigms during the past decade. This current renaissance of EEG technology includes validated three-dimensional quantification of electrical activity in different brain structures, analysis of event-related brain-wave oscillations (proven to be predictive of drug-related vulnerability and effects), and capacity to characterize brain functioning in a manner not provided by other imaging techniques. Additionally, the affordability of EEG enables researchers to run more subjects and sessions than is generally feasible with other brain imaging techniques, which allows the study of individual differences and multiple assessments across time (e.g., prior to and at various points after drug withdrawal or treatment initiation). These paradigms provide an opportunity for substance abuse researchers to characterize drug effects across situational and trait-related factors that influence substance use and abuse. The new developments in EEG technology build on the old strengths of EEG, including the millisecond quantification of brain activity, and portability across a variety of research contexts—a combination that no other brain imaging modality can provide. One of the major foci of this chapter is a description of these methods and the knowledge that they can generate concerning drug use and dependence. During recent years there has been growing recognition that drug-related research will greatly benefit from: (1) methodological upgrading of drug-related EEG studies (use of state-of-the-art EEG methods) and (2) use of brain/neuroscience theory-based models that include the characterization of neuronal networks (Galderisi and Sannita, 2006). Thus, a major focus of this chapter is on state-of-the-art methods including: (1) the empirical relevance of EEG to substance abuse research, (2) new and traditional standardized and validated methods used in the field, (3) methodological recommendations, and (4) limitations, challenges, and future directions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Electroencephalography](#)
[*Neurosciences](#)
[*Tomography](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Methodology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Startle reflex and psychophysiology.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(569-598) (2013)

Author(s): Meehan, Jeffrey C; Miranda, Robert Jr.

Institution: Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Psychophysiological research is predicated on the idea that psychologically relevant events activate detectable biological processes in ways that can elucidate how biological and psychological processes are related to a behavior of interest. As such, psychophysiological methods allow for novel ways to explore hypotheses regarding the nature of addiction. The hope is that a better understanding of the psychophysiological correlates of substance use and addiction will enable refinement of the theoretical models, highlight potential targets for treatment, or provide innovative ways by which treatment progress can be monitored. A variety of psychophysiological methodologies have been used successfully to link biological processes with psychological and behavioral outcomes, and many of these are reviewed in this book. In this chapter we review current practices and thinking relating to several commonly used psychophysiological methods. In addition, we review challenges and limitations of these techniques as scientific tools and discuss potential future directions for the field. But first, we briefly review some of the empirical literature to illustrate the relevance and value of incorporating these methods into research on addictive behaviors. A comprehensive review of empirical findings is beyond the scope of this chapter, however, and the reader is referred to previous reviews for more detailed discussions of the empirical literature (e.g., Braff, Geyer, and Swerdlow, 2001; Grillon and Baas, 2003). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Psychophysiology](#)
[*Startle Reflex](#)
[Biology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Ecological momentary assessment.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(541-565) (2013)

Author(s): Kirchner, Thomas R; Shiffman, Saul

Institution: Schroeder Institute for Tobacco Research and Policy Studies, The American Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US; University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA) is a method for collecting data in real time and in real-world settings. EMA is particularly well suited for studying substance use, because use patterns are highly complex and related to contextual factors like mood, setting, and cues. This chapter addresses the application of EMA to substance use research, outlining principles of EMA design and analysis, and illustrating them with examples from the literature. The chapter considers the way technological innovations are facilitating the rapid evolution of EMA systems, and provides recommendations on current best practices. It reviews data on methodological issues such as compliance and reactivity, and looks forward to the way emerging technologies will enable increasingly unobtrusive assessment of both individual- and systems-level processes over time and space. EMA methods reveal substance use patterns not captured by questionnaires or retrospective data, and hold great promise for substance use research and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Innovation](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Technology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Experimental methods for understanding the role of social context in drug addiction.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(515-540) (2013)

Author(s): Kirkpatrick, Matthew G; Wardle, Margaret C

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Most psychoactive drugs are used in social settings. For example; psychoactive drugs may enhance the social context, perhaps by increasing social interaction, and this enhancement may lead to a more pleasurable, euphorogenic drug experience. Yet, the vast majority of laboratory studies with these drugs are conducted under socially isolated conditions. The effects of drugs on social behavior may reveal some of the reasons why people take drugs, especially if they make social experiences more enjoyable. Equally, the question of whether, and how, social settings increase the "positive" effects of drugs or decrease their "negative" effects will help to understand the naturalistic reinforcing value of the drugs. These interactions, however, are highly complex, and perhaps for that reason have received less experimental attention than more basic questions regarding acute psychoactive effects or self-administration. In this chapter, we will discuss methods for studying how social context affects drug use and, conversely, how drugs affect social behaviors. The chapter has three main goals. The first is to consider how the social context (defined here as the presence of more than one person during drug taking) affects the acute subjective, physiological, and behavioral effects of psychoactive drugs. We will review evidence that drugs facilitate social behaviors, and discuss methodologies for measuring these changes. We will review evidence that the social setting alters acute drug effects and examine methods used to study this, including use of group designs, selection of participants, and methods for analyzing complex group-interaction data. The second goal of the chapter is to examine how drugs influence social interaction. We will review evidence that psychoactive drugs affect social interaction and components of social behavior and discuss methods used to study this, including selection of tasks for eliciting and measuring social behaviors. In the third section, we will identify future directions of research, including the complex bidirectional interactions between acute drug effects and the social context. At the end of this chapter we will recommend several future directions and proposed methodologies suited to a systematic investigation of the possible bidirectional interactions between acute drug effects and the social context in which drugs are taken. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drugs](#)
[*Positive Reinforcement](#)
[*Social Drinking](#)
[*Social Environments](#)
[*Social Interaction](#)
[Social Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. Implicit cognition.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(489-514) (2013)

Author(s): Christiansen, Paul; Field, Matt

Institution: School of Psychology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom; School of Psychology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The past two decades have seen huge growth in research investigating implicit cognitive processes in addiction. The impetus for this research stems from the observation that, in addiction, people deliberately engage in behaviors that cause great harm to their physical health, relationships, and academic and occupational achievement. Much human behavior can be viewed as the outcome of a reflective, rational decision-making process, in which people weigh the pros and cons of a given course of action before deciding how to act. Yet addiction is characterized by compulsive drug self-administration, even though addicts are aware of the harm that drug use is causing them and are often motivated to change their behavior. For addiction, rational decision making is lacking as an explanation for behavior. Implicit cognition provides an alternative explanatory framework. Broadly defined, an implicit cognition approach assumes that behavior is influenced by "associations in memory that become spontaneously activated under various conditions . . . and channel behavior in ways that are not revealed through introspection, self-reflection, or causal attribution" (Stacy and Wiers, 2010: 552). In this chapter, we provide a brief overview of the theoretical underpinnings of implicit cognition research, and the key findings from the past 20 years. We do not provide an exhaustive review; the interested reader is directed elsewhere for more comprehensive narrative reviews and meta-analyses (Field and Cox, 2008; Field, Munafò, and Franken, 2009; Roefs et al., 2011; Rooke, Hine and Thorsteinsson, 2008; Stacy and Wiers, 2010) or to an edited book devoted to the topic (Wiers and Stacy, 2006). The bulk of the current chapter comprises an extensive discussion of the methods used to explore implicit cognitive processes in addiction; here we identify pitfalls in the most commonly used methods, problems that arise when attempting to interpret seemingly straightforward findings, and recommendations for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cognition](#)
[*Cognitive Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Understanding the role of substance expectancies in addiction.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(459-487) (2013)

Author(s): Metrik, Jane; Rohsenow, Damaris J

Institution: Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Department of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Department of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Brown University, Providence, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Drug expectancies are cognitive representations of learning processes reflecting positive and negatively valenced effects of drug consumption. Acquired directly from drug use or indirectly by observation or vicarious learning, expectancies influence initiation and ongoing use of alcohol or drugs as well as relapse and cessation from use (Abrams and Niaura, 1987; Goldman, Brown, Christiansen, and Smith, 1991; Monti et al., 2001; Marlatt and Donovan, 2005). Drug expectancies account for differences in drug response, explain commonly observed placebo effects, and explicitly and implicitly influence proximal drinking or drug use decisions as well as more global processes of initiation, maintenance, and cessation of drinking or drug use (Abrams and Niaura, 1987; Goldman, Brown, Christiansen, and Smith, 1991; Monti et al., 2001; Reich, Below, Goldman, 2010). Substance expectancies have been conceptualized as stimulus versus outcome expectancies, and as explicit versus implicit outcome expectancies. Each

of these aspects will be described in this chapter, along with methodological issues in their assessment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Learning](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Substance priming.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(435-458) (2013)

Author(s): Rose, Abigail K

Institution: School of Psychology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) A factor believed to be important in substance administration is the "priming" effect. Priming refers to the process whereby initial administration of a substance can stimulate motivation to continue self-administration, perhaps to excessive levels. Anecdotal evidence suggests that an initial "slip drink" may precipitate full-blown relapse in individuals trying to abstain from drinking; however, priming is also observed in "social users." This is an important point: excessive and dependent substance use is always preceded by non-excessive and non-dependent substance use. The ability of initial substance use to motivate further administration may represent a key transitional stage in which risk of excessive and problematic use is high. Understanding how priming works, and who may be susceptible to substance priming, is therefore an important area of addiction research. This chapter will provide an overview of how prominent addiction models account for priming effects and how research has supported these proposals, before reviewing the different methodologies used to investigate the priming effect. Although a full theoretical review is not possible, reviews are highlighted throughout the chapter for the interested reader. Given ethical and legal issues, the majority of human priming research has focused on alcohol priming; however, where appropriate, mention of other substances will be made (Newton, Mahoney, Kalechstein, and De La Garza, 2007). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Priming](#)
[Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Stress and affective inductions in addiction research.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(411-434) (2013)

Author(s): Thomas, Suzanne; Bacon, Amy

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, SC, US; Department of Psychology, Bradley University, Peoria, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) That people take drugs and use alcohol to help alleviate stress or improve a bad mood is an assumed truth that seems too obvious to warrant scientific study. The very nature of drugs of abuse—all of which induce pleasure and other desirable affective states (Leshner and Koob, 1999)—seems to confirm that drugs and alcohol improve one's affect and would therefore be especially sought when the individual is

stressed. Theories to explain substance use and addiction, including the self-medication hypothesis (Khantzian, 1985) and the tension reduction theory of alcohol use (Cappell and Herman, 1972; Conger, 1956), posit that drugs and alcohol are consumed in part because they are negatively reinforcing. Certainly, retrospective reports support that the desire to drink or use drugs increases under stress (Brown et al., 1995; Fouquereau, Fernandez, Mullet, and Somm, 2003). It is perplexing, then, that there is only modest scientific evidence that alcohol and drugs actually relieve stress (Kassel, Stroud, and Paronis, 2003; Sayette et al., 2001), and as explained in the present chapter, prospective studies to examine whether stress increases urge to use drugs or alcohol are inconsistent. Two research methods have been employed in prospective clinical studies to examine whether acute stress motivates substance use. Ecological momentary assessment (EMA) is an approach that captures participants' naturally occurring affective states and desire to use and/or actual use of substances in real time over several days or months (see Chapter 20). Alternatively, the other method-applying a stressor in a clinical laboratory setting and measuring subsequent use or desire to use substances-affords the ability to employ true experimental methods to determine not just temporal relationships but actual causal connections between stress and increased motivation to use drugs or alcohol. This chapter discusses ways to measure the effects of substance use on stress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. The cue reactivity paradigm in addiction research.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(381-410) (2013)

Author(s): Reynolds, Elizabeth K; Monti, Peter M

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) A significant amount of empirical literature has demonstrated that stimuli associated with drug administration (e.g., bottle of preferred alcohol, syringe, lighter, etc.) can elicit subjective reports of craving and patterns of physiological responding in persons who have drug use histories (Carter and Tiffany, 1999). This phenomenon, referred to as cue reactivity, is typically studied with a laboratory paradigm in which participants are systematically exposed to cues that elicit responses presumed to relate to the motivational processes involved in drug use (Watson et al., 2010; Drobles, Saladin, and Tiffany, 2001; Drummond, Tiffany, Glautier, and Remington, 1995). Based on the paradigm's sound theoretical underpinnings and utility for studying addiction processes in the controlled laboratory setting, cue reactivity has become a frequently used method in addiction research for the last 20-plus years. In this chapter, we will review the empirical relevance of cue reactivity to substance abuse research, describe standardized and validated cue reactivity methods, as well as discuss limitations, shortcomings, and future directions for the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Drug Administration Methods](#)
[*Physiological Arousal](#)

[Drug Abuse](#)
[Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. The assessment of craving in addiction research.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(345-380) (2013)

Author(s): Ray, Lara A; Courtney, Kelly E; Bacio, Guadalupe; MacKillop, James

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Given how important valid assessments are in the study of craving, the objective of this chapter is to provide a systematic review of the instruments developed in this area. First, we provide a review of the standardized and validated methods used in the field. Here, an important distinction is between measures of tonic craving, referring to retrospective estimates of craving in general or over a specific time (e.g., preceding week), and phasic craving, referring to in vivo state reports (i.e., level of craving at a given moment). In the first case, tonic craving reflects a putatively stable overall level of craving a person typically experiences, whereas in the second case, phasic craving reflects dynamic changes in craving that can be elicited from a number of factors. For example, the cue reactivity paradigm is a gold-standard approach for examining craving elicited by environmental cues (Carter and Tiffany, 1999), such as the person's preferred alcoholic beverage, cigarettes, or other drug. To further illustrate this distinction with an analogy to food, tonic/phasic craving for a drug can be thought of as similar to hunger for food: a person could be assessed for how hungry they were in general over the last week (the tonic level of hunger) or how much hunger increased after a delicious meal was presented to them (a phasic increase in hunger). For both tonic and phasic craving, we focus on measures developed for the assessment of alcohol, cigarette, and illicit drug craving and discuss the psychometric properties of each scale. Of note, however, the focus is on measures for which the primary target is the measurement of craving, rather than those for which craving is assessed as an indicator of a more global construct (e.g., substance abuse/dependence). Second, we review alternatives to self-report assessments, such as psychophysiological indices, cognitive tasks, and behavioral economic measures of value. Third, we discuss special considerations in the assessment of craving, such as developmental factors (e.g., adolescents, older adults) and cultural factors (e.g., translation and validation to different languages and cultures). Finally, we conclude by discussing the limitations and priorities for future research and make recommendations and directions of future research. Recognizing the active debate with regard to craving as a scientific target, reliable and valid instruments for measuring craving are essential and this chapter is intended to be a resource for researchers and clinicians as a guide to the instruments that best fit the needs of their experimental and practice goals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Measurement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Drug self-administration paradigms: Methods for quantifying motivation in experimental research.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(316-344) (2013)

Author(s): MacKillop, James; Murphy, Cara

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, GA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter provides a review of the diverse experimental methods for studying drug consumption under controlled laboratory conditions, or what are typically referred to as self-administration paradigms. These methods measure an individual's level of motivation for a given drug, making them fundamental tools for both etiological and clinical research in addiction psychopharmacology. Despite evolving diagnostic conceptions of substance use disorders, persistent overconsumption is an essential feature of drug addiction and, therefore, the chapter starts with a discussion of the importance of valid self-administration methods in addiction research. Next, the array of methods available to addictions researchers is reviewed. These methods range in setting from inpatient residential laboratories to outpatient laboratory protocols and, most recently, estimation tasks that can be administered in almost any environment. In addition, these methods include both explicit and implicit approaches, the former being face-valid paradigms measuring voluntary drug consumption and the latter being paradigms using an unrelated pretext to obliquely measure consumption. Many of the approaches discussed evolved from the domains of operant learning theory and behavioral economics. These paradigms examine drug consumption under conditions of cost, either behavioral or monetary, and will be reviewed with a detailed discussion of demand curve analysis, a comprehensive analytic approach to consumption at escalating costs. In light of the array of tools available, the advantages and disadvantages of each approach will be discussed throughout, including methodological recommendations. Almost all of the methods described involve the provision of controlled and illegal substances to human participants, including, in some instances, individuals with substance use disorders. Therefore, the ethical issues in using self-administration paradigms are also considered. Finally, we conclude with a discussion of priorities for further development and refinement of self-administration paradigms in addiction psychopharmacology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[Ethics](#)
[Psychopharmacology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. The role of aftereffects and withdrawal in addiction.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(281-313) (2013)

Author(s): Kassel, Jon D; Veilleux, Jennifer C; Heinz, Adrienne J; Braun, Ashley; Weber, Stephanie

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychology, University of Arkansas, AR, US; San Francisco Veteran Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Experimentation and limited use of drugs, both licit and illicit, are developmentally normative phenomena. Hence, many individuals, typically during their adolescent years, make the decision to self-administer drugs and alcohol. Indeed, in the case of alcohol, an overwhelming majority of people have tried it, most without having experienced notable adverse consequences. At the same time, for a relatively small proportion of individuals who choose to use drugs and/or alcohol, their use becomes abuse and sometimes even transitions into drug dependence or addiction (terms that,

while arguably different, will be treated as synonymous throughout this chapter). And it is these individuals who are the focus of the current chapter. In this context, an important point that warrants deference up front is that addiction is a process, one that unfolds over time and is influenced by a host of pharmacological, psychological, biological, and even societal factors. Moreover, we would argue that there is still no real consensus as to precisely how addiction is, or should be, best operationalized. Historically, the notion of addiction is most often defined or understood in terms of the addict fundamentally displaying a loss of control over consumption. Although this idea certainly holds intuitive appeal and some degree of face validity, exactly how the construct of "loss of control" is best assessed remains open to debate and discussion, as are other factors that no doubt play a role in, and reflect the very nature of, drug dependence (e.g., tolerance, craving, withdrawal). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Measuring direct effects of drugs of abuse in humans.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(260-280) (2013)

Author(s): de Wit, Harriet

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter will review some of the methods used in drug challenge studies that investigate the direct effects of psychoactive drugs in human volunteers. Drug challenge studies provide a means to directly assess the physiological, subjective, and behavioral effects of acute doses of drugs, under controlled conditions. They are a mainstay of human psychopharmacology, allowing investigators to assess the pharmacological effects of a drug while controlling a multitude of variables that could influence drug responses, including expectancies, dose, absorption and other pharmacokinetic variables, purity of the compound, physical and psychological environment, circadian variables, and participant characteristics. Drug challenge studies provide the opportunity to assess a rich array of outcome measures, described below. In this chapter we will first review some of the applications of drug challenge studies to scientific, regulatory and clinical questions. We will summarize important issues that arise in such studies, including questions about design, expectancies and blinding, ethics and safety, dosing, and subject sample selection and environmental testing conditions. Then we will review the primary outcome measures obtained in these studies, including subjective ratings of drug effects, simple physiological effects not covered in other chapters, and tasks designed to assess specific behavioral constructs. Readers will be referred to other sources for further methodological guidance for specific measures, and to selected empirical papers as examples of the application of the methods. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Distress tolerance.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(233-256) (2013)

Author(s): Magidson, Jessica F; Ali, Bina; Listhaus, Alyson; Daughters, Stacey B

Institution: University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US; Department of Behavioral and Community Health, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US; University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US; Department of Behavioral and Community Health, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Negative reinforcement models of addiction posit that the motivational basis for substance use is the reduction or avoidance of negative affective states (Baker et al., 2004). More specifically, abstinence from substance use creates physical and psychological withdrawal states that contribute to overall negative affect, including feelings of irritability, anxiety, stress, and depression (Baker et. al., 2004). Substance use provides perceived and/or actual relief from negative affective states, thereby reinforcing this behavior and increasing the likelihood of substance use in the future. It has also been suggested that negative reinforcement processes underlie the initiation of substance use, as individuals are seeking to reduce negative affective states (Eissenberg, 2004). Taken together, a fundamental component of negative reinforcement models is that intra-individual differences in wanting to reduce or avoid negative affective states are a principal motive in the development and maintenance of substance use. The aim of this chapter is to provide a comprehensive overview of methods to measure distress tolerance across varying approaches and perspectives. Our hope is that through a comprehensive review of assessment methods, and how these methods link to distinct aspects of substance use, we will provide a strong sense of the multiple dimensions of this construct. The ultimate aim is not to identify a single "best" method to assess distress tolerance, but rather to provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate how specific methods of measuring distress tolerance are differentially related to substance use outcomes and highlight specific areas for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Distress](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Negative Reinforcement](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Assessment of risk taking in addiction research.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(209-231) (2013)

Author(s): Dahne, Jennifer; Richards, Jessica M; Ernst, Monique; MacPherson, Laura; Lejuez, Carl W

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US; Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US; National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US; Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Substance users frequently are considered to be risk-takers. Given the dynamic relationship between substance use and risk taking, well-developed behavioral methodologies to study risk taking are crucial. Toward this goal, the current chapter will outline existing standardized and validated behavioral measures for assessing risk taking, including Slovic's Devil Task, the Balloon Analogue Risk Task, the Angling Risk Task, the Columbia Card Task, the Wheel of Fortune Task, the Iowa Gambling Task, and the

Rogers Decision Making Task. As available theory, description, and data permit, each section will include a task description, discussion of its reliability, convergent/discriminant validity, criterion validity, genetic/neurobehavioral data, and methodological considerations for using the task. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Personality Measures](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Behavior](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Methodology](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Delay discounting and drug abuse: Empirical, conceptual, and methodological considerations.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(165-208) (2013)

Author(s): Stein, Jeffrey S; Madden, Gregory J

Institution: Department of Psychology, Utah State University, UT, US; Department of Psychology, Utah State University, UT, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The drug abuser makes irrational choices. She or he sacrifices substantial, long-term gains (e.g., physical and psychological health) for the sake of short-term drug effects. This temporal myopia has long been of interest to those wishing to understand and treat addiction. As early as the 1960s, researchers began to reason that drug abuse may arise from, or be exacerbated by, a diminished capacity to consider future outcomes. Using a variety of subjective instruments, early investigations demonstrated more present-oriented time perspectives (i.e., diminished concern for future events) among abusers of alcohol and opioid drugs when compared to controls (e.g., Alvos, Gregson, and Ross, 1993; Foulks and Webb, 1970; Imber, Miller, Faillace, and Liberman, 1971; Manganiello, 1978; Petry, Bickel, and Arnet, 1998; Roos and Albers, 1965; Sattier and Pflugrath, 1970; Smart, 1968). Over the next several decades, standardized procedures were developed (e.g., the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventor)', ZTPI; Zimbardo and Boyd, 1999) which continued to support the relation between drug abuse and present-orientation (e.g., Apostolidis, Fieulaine, Simonin, and Rolland, 2006). Importantly, this relation was observed even when controlling for covariates of drug abuse such as depression, risk taking, and sensation seeking (Keough, Zimbardo, and Boyd, 1999). Questionnaires like the ZTPI ask participants to reflect on temporally extended patterns of their previous behavior and indicate whether certain statements describe these patterns (e.g., I believe that getting together with friends to party is one of life's important pleasures; ZTPI-short form). Such questionnaires provide information about general tendencies to act in a way suggestive of future- or present-oriented time perspectives, but they do not allow understanding of predictable exceptions to these general tendencies. For example, one of the criteria used in diagnosing drug dependence is a persistent desire to reduce or control drug use (presumably an orientation toward future events) but repeated failure to do so (American Psychiatric Association, 2000; Hogue, Dauber, and Morganstern, 2010). This alternation between stated future orientation (treatment-seeking activities) and present hedonistic action (relapse) is common in drug abuse (for a review, see McKay, Franklin, Patapis, and Lynch, 2006) and requires a systematic, theoretical account. Within a behavioral economic framework, the study of delay discounting may provide such an account. We begin with a general outline of the model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Time Perspective](#)
[*Behavioral Economics](#)
[*Delay Discounting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Behavioral inhibition and addiction.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(135-164) (2013)

Author(s): Fillmore, Mark T; Weafer, Jessica

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, KY, US; Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The idea that drug addiction is characterized by the addict's inability to suppress behavioral impulses to use drugs is widely accepted among researchers and practitioners in the addiction field. Impulsivity is considered to be an important risk factor for the onset of drug abuse and has been the focus of considerable research attention in recent years. Broadly defined, impulsivity refers to a pattern of under-controlled behavior in which the individual is unable to delay gratification and acts without forethought or consideration of potential consequences. Its role as a risk factor for drug abuse is based on findings from studies examining drug abuse in relation to impulsivity as a central characteristic of psychopathology and as a dimension of normal personality. It is well recognized that substance abuse disorders have a high comorbidity with antisocial, borderline, histrionic, and externalizing disorders, which are all characterized by under-controlled, impulsive patterns of behavior (e.g., Grekin, Sher, and Wood, 2006; Trull, Waudby, and Sher, 2004). Impulsivity also appears to play an etiological role in the development of drug addiction. This chapter describes tasks that have been developed to measure behavioral inhibition in the laboratory. The chapter examines how these measures add to our understanding of drug addiction as a problem of deficient inhibitory control. Measures of behavioral inhibition are described in the context of studies that seek to characterize drug abusers in terms of deficits in their ability to inhibit specific actions, and in studies that test the direct effects of abused drugs on inhibitory control over these actions. The measures of behavioral inhibition are examined with a focus on methodological issues concerning their use in experimental research and on their psychometric properties, including reliability, validity, and standardization. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the limitations of laboratory measures of behavioral inhibition in addiction research and future directions for increasing their utility. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Inhibition \(Personality\)](#)
[*Behavioral Disinhibition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Personality and addiction: A critical review of assessment approaches.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(111-133) (2013)

Author(s): Miller, Joshua D; Lynam, Donald R

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Personality represents an individual's longstanding patterns of thinking, feeling, and behaving that tend to be stable over time and situations. Discernible personality traits, in the form of temperament, arise early in life and become increasingly stable over time with meaningful change occurring in mid-life (e.g., Roberts and DelVecchio, 2000). Personality traits have proven to be reliable correlates of a variety of externalizing behaviors such as antisocial behavior (Miller and Lynam, 2001; Jones, Miller, and Lynam, 2011), risky sexual behavior (Hoyle, Fejfar, and Miller, 2000), pathological gambling (MacLaren, Fugelsang, Harrigan, and Dixon, 2011), and substance use (e.g., smoking: Malouff, Thorsteinsson, and Schutte, 2006; alcohol: Malouff, Thorsteinsson, Rooke, and Schutte, 2007). Before reviewing the personality correlates of substance use and providing recommendations for the assessment of personality, in relation to substance use, it is helpful to provide an organizing framework. There is increasing consensus that individual differences in personality can be represented with five broad domains. Despite some differences in the development of these models, the Big Five (Goldberg, 1993) and Five Factor Model (FFM; e.g., Costa and McCrae, 1992) are quite convergent. Research suggests that a five-factor model structure can successfully encompass different models of normal (Markon, Kmegey and Watson, 2005) and pathological personality traits (O'Connor, 2005; O'Connor and Dyce, 1998). Given the comprehensiveness and popularity, of this model, as well as its ability to organize findings from other personality models and related assessments, we use the FFM as an organizing framework for the current chapter. Neuroticism reflects individual differences in the proclivity to experience a wide array of negative emotional states such as depression, anxiety, anger, and shame. Extraversion reflects individual differences in both sociability (e.g., outgoingness, interpersonal warmth) and agency (e.g., assertiveness). Agreeableness refers to individuals' interpersonal strategies and orientations; agreeable individuals tend to be honest, compliant, empathic, and concerned with the plights of others, whereas antagonistic individuals may view interactions with others from a more instrumental and less empathic perspective. Conscientiousness reflects an individual's ability to delay gratification, persist at tasks in the face of boredom or fatigue, consider consequences before acting, and engage in the world in an efficacious manner. Finally, openness to experience is the smallest and most controversial (and inconsistently titled) of the five major domains and refers to interest in engaging in new activities and considering intellectual, emotional, and perceptual experiences from different perspectives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Five Factor Personality Model](#)
[*Personality Measures](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Understanding psychiatric comorbidities and addictions.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(83-109) (2013)

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter's point of departure is a question, pertinent to comorbidity, as it was asked 160 years ago: "How can one decide with certainty which of two coexistent phenomena is the cause and which the effect, whether one of them is the cause at all instead of both being effects of a third cause, or even whether both are effects of two entirely unrelated causes?" (Virchow, 1847). Forty years ago, Alvan Feinstein offered a more general description: "In a patient with a particular index disease, the term co-morbidity refers to any additional co-existing ailment." Feinstein broadened "ailment" to include "non-disease" clinical entities: pregnancy; deliberate dieting for weight loss;

nausea and other responses to therapeutic maneuvers (Feinstein, 1970, pp. 456-457, 467). Feinstein's general definition of comorbidity is used in this chapter and in psychiatric comorbidity research reviews generally (e.g., Angold, Costello, and Erkanli, 1999; Costello, Erkanli, Federman, and Angold, 1999; Schuckit, 2006; Angold and Costello, 2009; Cerda, Sagdeo, Johnson, and Galea, 2010). In keeping with the overall theme of this volume, the chapter's examples generally concern neuropsychiatric and behavioral comorbidities, focusing on those related to use of tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, and the internationally regulated drugs (IRD) such as cannabis and cocaine. Scientific strategies for disentangling these alternative pathways are the focal points of this chapter and are addressed in the following sections. Section 2 of this chapter addresses empirical relevance of research on these three comorbidity subtypes. Section 3 covers standardized and validated methods in more detail, and is based on a general outline that begins with a consideration of alternative research designs (section 3.1) and the population understudy in comorbidity research (section 3.2). The section then moves on to drawing the sample for comorbidity research (section 3.3). Thereafter, issues pertinent to measurement are covered in section 3.4. Finally, the topic of analysis is addressed in brief (section 3.5), prior to a general concluding section that recaps major limitations with a sketch of future directions (section 4). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Inhalant Abuse](#)
[Nicotine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. The roles of race and sex in addiction research.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(63-81) (2013)

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Scientific research in the United States has been plagued with a turbulent history when it comes to the inclusion of non-White participants and women (Guthrie, 1976). Whether it is the use of unsophisticated research methods to pursue an ideology of racial superiority, the use of deception to further science at the cost of human life (Belmont Report, 1978), or the blatant exclusion of marginalized racial groups (i.e., Blacks, Latinos/as, and Native Americans) and women in scientific studies, there continues to be a need to think through culturally competent best practices regarding the inclusion, reporting, and translation of scientific research into prevention and intervention efforts. The inclusion of all segments of society in the pursuit of knowledge is not only the ethical thing to do, such findings could also be used as a tool for social change. Despite efforts to address health disparities via national reports (Institute of Medicine, 2003; US Department of Health and Human Services, 2001) and large endowments of private and federal funding, there remains a dearth in the amount of experimental literature examining the etiology of known disparities that disproportionately affect marginalized racial groups and women. The purpose of this chapter is to provide some best practices regarding how race and sex might be included and acknowledged in addictions research. More specifically, this chapter will provide definitions of key

constructs (i.e., race, ethnicity, sex, and gender), investigate group-specific prevalence rates, known risk factors, and measurement issues, and provide best practices for including race and sex in the scientific literature. It is imperative that scientists acknowledge who participated in their research with precision and sensitivity. Without this step, it will remain difficult - if not impossible - to generalize research findings to the appropriate populations and design empirically driven prevention and intervention strategies that have the capacity to improve the health of all people struggling with addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Race and Ethnic Discrimination](#)
[*Sex Discrimination](#)
[*Best Practices](#)
[Social Change](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Executive dysfunction in addiction.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(27-61) (2013)

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Executive dysfunction has been increasingly recognized in addiction. In fact, it has been estimated that 50-80% of individuals suffering from addiction exhibit some type of executive dysfunction (Bates, Pawlak, Tonigan, and Buckman, 2006). These patterns of impairment may interfere with many therapeutic approaches to addiction. As such, understanding these skills, the ways that they, may be impaired in addicted individuals, and the neurobiological mechanisms responsible for their execution may be an important step towards improving addiction treatment. In the current chapter we will review executive dysfunction in addiction (i.e., drug addiction, pathological gambling, and obesity). First, prevalent approaches to executive function from both outside and within the addiction research literature will be examined. Second, a comprehensive approach to executive function, which accounts for the skills emphasized in previous conceptualizations and for the patterns of dysfunction seen in addiction, will be synthesized (Bickel et al., 2012). Third, these executive functions and their prevalence in addiction will be considered. In doing so, the approaches to measuring these skills, and their neurobiological underpinning, will be considered. Lastly, some directions for future research will be discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Executive Function](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Developmental factors in addiction: Methodological considerations.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013(7-26) (2013)

Author(s): Chassin, Laurie; Presson, Clark; Il-Cho, Young; Lee, Matthew; Macy, Jonathan

Institution: Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US; Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US; Sungshin Women's University, Phoenix, AZ, US; Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US; Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Epidemiological data show that substance use and substance use disorders follow characteristic age-related trajectories, such that the onset of substance use typically occurs in adolescence, peaks in rates of substance use (and in rates of clinical substance use disorders) occur during emerging adulthood (ages 18-25), and rates of both substance use and substance use disorders decline later in adulthood (Bachman et al., 2002; Masten, Faden, Zucker, and Spear, 2008). Moreover, adult substance use outcomes and substance use disorders are predictable from early childhood factors (Caspi, Moffitt, Newman, and Silva, 1996; Masten, Faden, Zucker, and Spear, 2008). These age-related patterns of substance use and their association with early childhood predictors suggest the value of applying a developmental perspective to the study of addiction. Accordingly, this chapter focuses on methodological issues in research on developmental factors in addiction. We focus on methodological issues in studies of substance use among children and adolescents, and particularly on longitudinal studies, which are well suited for examining developmental trajectories and prospective predictors of addiction outcomes. However, it is also important to recognize that each of the topics that are covered in the other chapters of this volume also present methodological challenges when the particular domain of interest is studied in childhood and adolescence. Thus, studies of drug administration, psychophysiology, imaging, genetics, intellectual functioning, psychiatric comorbidities, impulsive and risky behavior, distress tolerance, expectancies, social context, implicit cognition, ecological momentary assessment, etc. each present both opportunities and methodological challenges when applied to child and adolescent samples and studied in a developmental context. Clearly, no single chapter could cover the numerous methodological issues involved in studying developmental factors in each of those many different domains. Therefore, instead we focus on more general methodological and conceptual issues involved in studying substance use (and risk factors for substance use) during childhood and adolescence, and we illustrate some of the unique methodological challenges in this research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Age Differences](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Methodology](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Childhood Development](#)
[Experimentation](#)
[Longitudinal Studies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology.

Citation: The Wiley-Blackwell handbook of addiction psychopharmacology., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): MacKillop, James [Ed]; de Wit, Harriet [Ed]

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, GA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) The Wiley-Blackwell Handbook of Addiction Psychopharmacology presents a comprehensive guide to contemporary research approaches to the study of drug addiction in adults. With a focus on empirically relevant research methods and nuanced

methodologies, it provides practical tools to enable strong psychopharmacological practices. Contributions from experts in diverse domains offer reviews of the most current experimental methodologies, make recommendations for "best practices," and identify future directions for the field. Topics covered include core methods for assessing drug effects, distal and proximal determinants of drug use, and insights from cognitive neuroscience. Compiled by a team of widely published researchers in substance addiction, The Wiley-Blackwell Handbook of Addiction Psychopharmacology is an authoritative, state-of-the-art collection of modern research approaches to the scientific study of drug addiction. Its multidisciplinary approach makes it a comprehensive and invaluable resource for all those in this field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)
[*Best Practices](#)
[Cognitive Neuroscience](#)

Source: PsycINFO