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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. Addiction syndrome and homelessness.

- Citation:** APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(457-471) (2012)
- Author(s):** Stein, Judith A; Grella, Christine E; Conner, Bradley T; Gelberg, Lillian
- Institution:** Stein, Judith A.: Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) Homelessness can fit easily into most historical or biopsychosocial models of addiction, such as the perspectives outlined in the Introduction to this handbook (e.g., moral turpitude, biological disease models, psychological models, psychosocial models, public health issues). Characteristics of the subset of homeless people with a cluster of symptoms including addiction and often co-occurring mental disorders fit well with the syndrome model of addiction (Shaffer et al., 2004), which focuses on multidetermined biopsychosocial antecedents, manifestations, and consequences of addiction. Indeed, chronically homeless people with substance abuse disorders could be perceived as the poster children who exemplify components of the syndrome model of addiction. Homelessness is initiated, exacerbated, and facilitated by many interrelated and complex factors, including poverty, familial disorganization, psychosocial factors such as a lack of social support, posttraumatic stress disorder, co-occurring mental disorders, and other addiction problems such as gambling. It is also a public health problem owing to the substantial elevated emergency room use--the most expensive and uncoordinated form of care--by people who are homeless and to numerous homeless individuals not receiving treatment for exigent mental and physical health problems (Folsom et al., 2005; Stein, Andersen, & Gelberg, 2007; Stein, Andersen, Koegel, & Gelberg, 2000). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Models](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. HIV infection, AIDS, and addiction.

- Citation:** APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(429-455) (2012)
- Author(s):** Sorensen, James L; Larios, Sandra E; Manuel, Jennifer Knapp
- Institution:** Sorensen, James L.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) In this chapter, we review the issues of HIV/AIDS and addiction, with an eye toward how the issues reflect specific aspects of the syndrome model. We begin with a recap of the epidemiology of HIV, explaining the extent of the problem and how it is rapidly evolving. In this first section, we also address those especially vulnerable to HIV infection. We give more detailed attention to those from ethnic minority backgrounds, individuals in the criminal justice system, individuals who use needles, and individuals with serious mental illness, groups that have been found to be at high risk for contracting HIV. We also identify how social networks can serve to increase or decrease the likelihood of HIV infection. Additionally, we point out the many linkages between HIV/AIDS and addiction. Next, we address the whys of increased risk, including issues related to the biological factors that rule transmission, psychological issues such as fear of disclosure, how risk is influenced by social determinants such as poverty, and structural influences such as access to condoms. These social and structural determinants are often

related to addiction as well as to HIV/AIDS. In the third section, we address interventions, taking a biopsychosocial perspective on the issues of HIV infection in the context of the addiction syndrome. We emphasize the importance of both primary prevention (lessening risks) and secondary prevention (lessening the consequences once infection is diagnosed). Regarding prevention, we address two current developments: making HIV testing routine for high-risk individuals and trying to increase the diffusion of effective interventions that prevent HIV infection (through the CDC's Diffusion of Effective Behavioral Intervention program). Regarding treatment, we address HIV medications as well as behavioral interventions that target people with HIV infection, and we comment on efforts to disseminate substance abuse treatment and prevention interventions that have been found to be effective (through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration's National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices [NREPP] program). We also address the many difficulties faced by caregivers and health care providers. These difficulties include the physical side effects that accompany HIV medications, psychological issues such as patient depression, social issues such as stigma and lack of health insurance, and how expressions of addiction can affect treatment engagement and treatment outcomes. Finally, we give special attention to four current and somewhat controversial developments that can help in the prevention and treatment of HIV among substance users. These developments include syringe exchanges, safer injection sites, directly administered antiretroviral therapy, and potential drug legalization. It seems important to include a chapter on HIV and AIDS in a volume focusing on addiction as a syndrome. AIDS itself is a syndrome, and in the concluding paragraphs of this chapter we reflect on the parallels between AIDS and addiction as syndromes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*AIDS](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
[AIDS Prevention](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. The role of the externalizing spectrum in understanding addiction.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(409-428) (2012)

Author(s): Derringer, Jaime; Krueger, Robert F

Institution: Derringer, Jaime: Institute for Behavioral Genetics, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Addiction certainly has unique characteristics among psychiatric disorders. Perhaps most salient, addiction necessarily requires access to an object of addiction, whether this object is a drug or behavior. Cocaine addiction cannot occur in an environment in which cocaine is totally unavailable, and Internet addiction is unlikely to be common among tribal cultures. In addition, these expressions of addiction are consistently associated with a greater incidence of behavioral disorders that may broadly be classified as externalizing. These behaviors are united by a central theme of disinhibition and reward seeking, even in the presence of potentially serious negative consequences. This theme of risky behavior is the common thread connecting the variety of addictive behaviors with many other psychiatric diagnoses such as attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), oppositional defiant disorder (ODD), conduct disorder (CD), and antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) as well as broader personality constructs such as sensation or novelty seeking, disinhibition, and psychopathy. In this chapter, we consider the presence and etiology of correlations among

substance and nonsubstance externalizing behaviors. Although the causes of comorbidity among externalizing behaviors may be broken down broadly into genetic versus environmental influences, current models suggest complex interactive processes between these two sources of individual differences. That is, the etiology of externalizing, as with many forms of individual differences among people, is very much a matter of nature and nurture rather than nature versus nurture. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Externalization](#)
[Antisocial Behavior](#)
[Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)
[Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[Conduct Disorder](#)
[Oppositional Defiant Disorder](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. Driving under the influence: Epidemiology, etiology, prevention, policy, and treatment.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(365-407) (2012)

Author(s): Nelson, Sarah E; Tao, Daniel

Institution: Nelson, Sarah E.: Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Driving under the influence (DUI) is not an expression of addiction. Few DUI offenders crave intoxicated driving or engage in the behavior because of the high they get from it. However, the vast majority of people arrested for DUI meet diagnostic criteria for an alcohol use disorder. Therefore, DUI could be considered one of the most publicly hazardous consequences of addiction. In this chapter, we provide an overview of the research to date focusing on DUI behavior, set within the context of its relationship to addiction and the models laid out in Figure 15.1. We begin with the epidemiology of DUI behavior, specifically its prevalence and trends as well as the identification of different types of DUI offender. The bulk of the chapter is devoted to our current understanding of the etiology of DUI: the risks and vulnerabilities that lead to its development and continuation. Finally, we review research about the effectiveness of recent prevention, intervention, and treatment efforts for DUI. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Driving Under the Influence](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Etiology](#)
[Government Policy Making](#)
[Prevention](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. The behavioral economics of reinforcement pathologies: Novel approaches to addictive disorders.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(333-363) (2012)

Author(s): Bickel, Warren K; Jarmolowicz, David P; MacKillop, James; Epstein, Leonard H; Carr, Katelyn; Mueller, E. Terry; Waltz, Thomas J

Institution:	Bickel, Warren K.: Center for Addiction Research, Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute, Roanoke, VA, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	(from the chapter) In this chapter, which is focused on suboptimal choice and the associated clinical conditions that engender it, we devote particular attention to choices that are recurring and persistently suboptimal, that lead to the consumption of some commodity or event that provides an immediate and overvalued gratification, and that result in high costs over the long term. This problem of suboptimal choice is what we refer to as reinforcement pathologies. For our purposes, we define reinforcement pathologies as representing the combined effect of (a) the persistently high reinforcing value of a commodity or substance, broadly defined to include experiences and tangible consumables, and (b) the preference for the immediate acquisition or consumption of that commodity despite long-term negative outcomes. Prototypic examples of reinforcement pathologies include pathological overconsumption of various classes of psychoactive drugs and pathological overconsumption of food. To investigate this problem, we used an effective and increasingly used approach referred to as behavioral economics and the more recent approach of neuroeconomics. Behavioral economics as used here refers to the application of concepts and approaches from psychology and economics to the study of individuals' suboptimal choice behavior with respect to the costs and benefits of decisions. Neuroeconomics combines psychology, economics, and neuroscience to examine the neural correlates of decision making. We note that unlike traditional economics, neither behavioral economics nor neuroeconomics assumes that all choices are rational and optimal. Application of behavioral economics to addiction began during the 1990s as its concepts and measures were used in the analysis of drug-taking behavior with considerable success. During the late 1990s, the focus moved toward comparing the decision-making patterns of people with addiction and control participants, with a greater emphasis on the trade-offs between immediate and delayed outcomes. At the beginning of this century, the field of neuroeconomics began to study the neural correlates of those decision-making processes. The upshot of the field's 2-decade movement has been the recognition, consistent with the aims of this book, that underlying processes are evident in many expressions of addiction. These underlying processes are consistent with the notion of syndromes as articulated by Shaffer et al. (2004), and we have termed them transdisease processes (Bickel & Mueller, 2009). Here we identify several of these processes that undergird our concept of reinforcement pathologies. In explicating the concept of reinforcement pathologies throughout this chapter, we address and review (a) basic knowledge about the processes underlying and determining choice, illustrated when possible with examples of suboptimal choice; (b) characteristics of reinforcement pathologies; (c) processes contributing to, and interacting to produce, choice of unhealthy reinforcers; and (d) processes contributing to, and interacting to produce, choice of healthy reinforcers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings:	*Addiction *Pathology *Reinforcement *Behavioral Economics *Neuroeconomics
Source:	PsycINFO

6. Special population segments and the addiction syndrome.

Citation:	APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(297-331) (2012)
Author(s):	Alegria, Margarita; Valentine, Anne; Li, Huijun; Min, Grace
Institution:	Alegria, Margarita: Center for Multicultural Mental Health Research, Cambridge Health Alliance, Medford, MA, US
Language:	English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Appreciation of the diversity in racial-ethnic patterns of expressions of addiction and the role of culture and context is necessary if resources for prevention and treatment are to effectively target ethnic and racial groups at high risk for addiction. In this chapter, for gambling, nicotine, alcohol, and illicit substance use, we discuss racial-ethnic patterns of addiction, focus on the role of context and how it might confer a differential risk for the addiction syndrome, explore how culture might augment or constrain vulnerability to addiction, and describe the differential treatment and service needs of racial-ethnic minorities that have been identified. We conclude by identifying pertinent gaps in the literature. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Pathological Gambling](#)
[Racial and Ethnic Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Technology and its relationship to the addiction syndrome.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(273-296) (2012)

Author(s): LaPlante, Debi A

Institution: LaPlante, Debi A.: Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, I explore the role of technology and its relationship to the addiction syndrome by considering how technology might influence the natural history of addiction. Then, I discuss how technology might stimulate and catalyze addictive behavior. Finally, I review some research that has shown how technology might serve as an antidote to addictive behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Technology](#)
[Syndromes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. The addiction syndrome and the college setting: Prevention.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(247-269) (2012)

Author(s): Borsari, Brian

Institution: Borsari, Brian: Mental Health and Behavioral Sciences Service, Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Providence, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, I review prevention and intervention efforts for addictive behaviors in the college setting within the context of the addiction syndrome model. By definition, a syndrome is a cluster of related symptoms with a distinct temporal progression (Kandel & Raveis, 1989), and the manifestation of an addiction syndrome in the college setting provides a unique and timely opportunity for prevention and intervention. I first focus on a few common prevention efforts in the college setting for

multiple addictive behaviors--alcohol use, smoking, marijuana use, and gambling. Second, I review the relationship between specific components of the addiction syndrome model (i.e., shared psychosocial antecedents, shared experiences, concurrent manifestation of addictive behaviors, and addiction hopping) and existing prevention and intervention efforts. Finally, I suggest some promising directions for future research in this population that may further elucidate the existence of the addiction syndrome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Models](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[College Environment](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Gambling](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. A public health approach to family-centered prevention of alcohol and drug addiction: A middle school strategy.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(225-245) (2012)

Author(s): Fosco, Gregory M; Dishion, Thomas J; Stormshak, Elizabeth A

Institution: Fosco, Gregory M.: Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The ecological approach to family intervention and treatment (EcoFIT) model is an ecological strategy for family intervention that is implemented through public schools and has been under development for more than 15 years (Dishion & Kavanagh, 2003; Dishion & Stormshak, 2007). On the basis of outcomes associated with earlier intervention trials and success in the field using family interventions (e.g., Spoth, Kavanagh, & Dishion, 2002), we designed EcoFIT to focus primarily on parents, address the family dynamics associated with adolescent problem behavior, link with school procedures, be delivered cost effectively, and comprehensively address the wide range of risks typical to school settings. Interventions that focus on helping parents change their parenting practices should be grounded in the context of a child's developmental history. The family check-up (FCU) intervention for families at risk, which is included in the EcoFIT model, involves a comprehensive assessment of family functioning, ecological factors (e.g., financial stress, access to resources), parenting practices, and youth adjustment. The assessment is followed by a feedback session designed to engage families in a collaborative effort and elicit motivation to improve key parenting practices. Evidence from the etiological and intervention studies discussed in this chapter supports a syndrome model of addictive behavior in several ways. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Family Intervention](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[Middle Schools](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. Screening and brief interventions for the addiction syndrome: Considering the vulnerability of adolescence.

- Citation:** APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(169-194) (2012)
- Author(s):** Boyd, J. Wesley; Harris, Sion Kim; Knight, John R
- Institution:** Boyd, J. Wesley: Department of Psychiatry, Children's Hospital, Boston, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) Screening and brief interventions have become increasingly popular among health care providers as a means of identifying a variety of expressions of addiction (e.g., substance abuse, gambling disorders) through readily available screening tools and, when problematic behaviors are identified, providing an opportunity to intervene in a time-limited manner. Screening and brief interventions are clinical tools that can and should be used across a continuum of care, from emergency settings to primary care offices. In the current environment of evertightening budgets, these tools are both useful and desirable given the need for cost-effective treatments. In addition, brief interventions are often appealing to patients given that many are not interested in long-term treatment. In this chapter, we first consider the neurobiological underpinnings of addiction vulnerability during adolescence, the age at which many young people initiate addictive behaviors. Although much of what we discuss derives from studies focusing on alcohol and cannabis, because the syndrome model of addiction proposes that addiction is primarily object independent, much of the information that we present is generalizable to various expressions of addiction. This starting point is important because the brain is both the locus of any predisposition to addiction and the target of any intervention one might undertake. We focus on early development because it represents the optimal time for early detection and intervention. After addressing the general vulnerability of adolescents, we turn to the various brief screening tools that health care and public health workers currently use. Up to this point, most screening tools and brief interventions have focused on the problematic use of alcohol and, to a lesser extent, other substances of abuse and gambling. With some minor modifications to the screening and brief intervention tools currently available, new tools have recently been developed to identify other expressions of addiction (e.g., exercise or eating); we expect this trend to continue into additional arenas. One might ask why screening for particular substances or behaviors is valuable given the syndrome model. Although it appears that the objects of addiction--the targets of screening--do not themselves cause addiction, these objects are nonetheless the vehicles for the expression of addiction; consequently, these markers can highlight the need for intervention generally. Next, we place screening into the public health rubric of primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention before turning our attention to brief intervention. After discussing the techniques and aspects of brief intervention, we review the ever-growing body of evidence showing that screening and brief interventions are effective. Finally, we consider the potential barriers to implementing these tools. Although many of these barriers are significant, we strongly believe that the cost of not acting is even more significant. Consequently, we strongly encourage implementation of screening and brief interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Screening](#)
[*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
[Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

11. What self-help organizations tell us about the syndrome model of addiction.

- Citation:** APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(157-168) (2012)
- Author(s):** Lembke, Anna; Humphreys, Keith

Institution: Lembke, Anna: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) A widely trusted and important standard for judging the adequacy of theories is their ability to predict research findings. Another standard for evaluating the adequacy of theories, particularly psychological theories that account for phenomenology, is the experiential knowledge of individuals who have the characteristics or experience that the theory seeks to describe. Our primary goal in this chapter is to examine the syndrome model of addiction (Shaffer et al., 2004) in light of both of these standards, namely research findings and the collective lived experience of members of addiction-related self-help organizations. We focus particularly on the history, development, and philosophy of three self-help organizations: Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Gamblers Anonymous (GA), and Moderation Management (MM). We analyze these three self-help organizations because they exemplify the attributes and characteristics that define all self-help organizations. Members share a problem as well as the experience and knowledge that accompany that problem. Groups rely on experiential knowledge and the sharing of personal stories for healing rather than on the insight or guidance of trained professionals. Although outside professionals might sometimes play a consulting role in some organizations, they do not lead group meetings. Leadership comes from within the membership. Self-help organizations offer a program for personal change, for example, the 12 steps used in AA (Alcoholics Anonymous World Services, 1952). They emphasize the importance of reciprocal helping, in which healing comes not just from receiving help but also from helping others. Indeed, self-help is a misnomer; a better name is mutual help, given the emphasis on reciprocity. Finally, unlike many other types of interventions for substance use disorders, self-help organizations are free of charge. AA, GA, and MM also illustrate the changes in self-help organizations over time. If AA is the mother of all self-help organizations, then GA is its stepchild, and MM is its rebellious grandchild. GA marks the expansion of self-help to include groups not just for substance addiction but for behaviorally expressed addiction as well. MM was founded nearly 60 years after AA, on principles antithetical to AA, in theory to meet a need that AA could not. MM also represents a transition from holding meetings primarily in person to holding them primarily online. Covering more than a small number of the existing self-help organizations or other self-help alternatives in a single chapter would be impossible. Indeed, self-help organizations are so diverse in character and focus that there is an organization devoted to almost every illness known to medicine as well as to a broad range of nonmedical life crises. The gamut runs from stuttering to divorce to breast cancer to myriad other concerns (Kurtz, 1997; Powell, 1994). In this chapter, as we have explained, we focus on self-help organizations for substance abuse, addiction, or both, which are both the most numerous and the most studied. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Self Help Techniques](#)
[*Support Groups](#)
[*Twelve Step Programs](#)
[Pathological Gambling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Natural recovery from addiction.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(133-155) (2012)

Author(s): Bischof, Gallus; Rumpf, Hans-Jurgen; John, Ulrich

Institution: Bischof, Gallus: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Lubeck, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Most natural recovery studies so far have focused on remission from alcohol dependence, with proportions cited in the reviews of between 75% and 81.8% (Carballo et al., 2007), followed by heroin (approximately 22.5% in both reviews). However, untreated recovery also occurs in other substance use disorders as well as in behavioral expressions of addiction, such as pathological gambling or eating disorders. Because most evidence to date has related to alcohol (e.g., Bischof, Rumpf, Hapke, Meyer, & John, 2001; Blomqvist, 1999; Klingemann, 1991; Sobell, Sobell, Toneatto, & Leo, 1993; Tucker, Vuchinich, & Rippens, 2002a; Vaillant, 1982), in this chapter we report mainly findings concerning alcohol. Few studies have compared processes of untreated recovery for alcohol and drug use problems (Blomqvist, 2002; Klingemann, 1991, 1992; Koski-Jannes & Turner, 1999; Mariezcurrena, 1996). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Addiction syndrome: Relapse and relapse prevention.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(105-132) (2012)

Author(s): Hsu, Sharon Hsin; Marlatt, G. Alan

Institution: Hsu, Sharon Hsin: Addictive Behaviors Research Center, Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, we review evidence in the relapse literature as it pertains to the addiction syndrome model. First, we provide an operational definition for relapse and summarize challenges regarding defining relapse and related constructs. Then we present evidence addressing the addiction syndrome model organized in these areas: (a) relapse rates across addictive behaviors, (b) addiction substitution among individuals receiving addiction treatment, (c) relapse models and theories, (d) intrapersonal and interpersonal determinants of relapse, (e) neurobiological evidence on relapse vulnerability, and (f) treatment approaches targeting relapse prevention (RP). Similar relapse rates across addictive behaviors, addiction substitution, shared psychosocial predictors, and relapse vulnerability as well as nonspecificity of treatment approaches lead us to recommend conceptualizing addictive behaviors as an addiction syndrome. Finally, we propose future directions for clinical applications and research initiatives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
[Neurobiology](#)
[Prediction](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Psychotherapies for addiction: Empirically supported interventions for the addiction syndrome.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(87-103) (2012)

Author(s): Witkiewitz, Katie; Steckler, Gillian; Gavrishova, Anna; Jensen, Brett; Wilder, Megan

Institution: Witkiewitz, Katie: Department of Psychology, Washington State University, Vancouver, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, we describe and review the research evidence in support of behavioral therapies (including cognitive-behavioral therapies [CBTs]), motivation enhancement interventions, 12-step approaches, and family psychotherapies as well as how each of these treatments might be effective within an addiction syndrome model. Research has shown that all of the therapies reviewed in this chapter are effective for alcohol and drug use disorders, with some also showing efficacy in the treatment of gambling disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[Family Therapy](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Models](#)
[Motivational Interviewing](#)
[Twelve Step Programs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Drug substitution treatments and addiction pharmacotherapies: Integrating pharmacotherapy into the addiction syndrome treatment paradigm.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(55-86) (2012)

Author(s): Renner, John A

Institution: Renner, John A.: Department of Psychiatry, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, I explore how a treatment philosophy that is based on the addiction syndrome model can guide the use of pharmacotherapy during the care of a broad range of patients who are struggling with various expressions of addiction. I focus on four of the most common expressions of addiction (i.e., alcohol, opiate, and nicotine dependence and pathological gambling [PG]) because there are Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved medications or a substantial research literature that support the efficacy of drug substitution treatment and other addiction pharmacotherapies in these conditions. I have chosen not to cover other conditions, such as cocaine or marijuana dependence, because the current evidence of effective pharmacotherapies is insufficient to warrant inclusion in this chapter. My discussion highlights the degree to which clinical presentations support the addiction syndrome paradigm, how this concept informs a particular philosophy of clinical management, and how this approach is likely to improve treatment outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Clinical supervision and addiction treatment.

- Citation:** APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(35-53) (2012)
- Author(s):** Madson, Michael B; Green, Bradley A
- Institution:** Madson, Michael B.: Department of Psychology, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) Clinical supervision is increasingly becoming one of the most prominent roles among psychologists (Goodyear & Bernard, 1998; Goodyear & Guzzardo, 2000; Watkins, 1997). Supervision has a significant influence on a clinician's training and professional development; it has an impact on the development of knowledge, skills, and competencies and promotes clinical efficacy (Cashwell & Dooley, 2001). Additionally, supervision is the central method used to ensure that clinicians provide quality care. Through training, support, consultation, and evaluation, clinical supervisors ensure that those entering psychology have the ability and values to perform competently. With the importance placed on supervision in provision of clinical services, it is important for psychologists to understand what supervision is and how it differs from psychotherapy and administration, the various roles involved in supervising clinicians, and the critical trends that will influence the conduct of supervision. Our goal for this chapter is to provide an overview of supervision and supervisory roles, the application of clinical supervision to the treatment of addiction, supervisory issues associated with diverse addiction treatment settings, and the provision of supervision within the addiction syndrome framework. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Professional Supervision](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Psychologists](#)
[Roles](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

17. Diagnosis and assessment.

- Citation:** APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012(3-33) (2012)
- Author(s):** Langenbucher, James
- Institution:** Langenbucher, James: Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, NJ, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) In this chapter, I address important concepts and processes in the assessment and diagnosis of addictive illnesses. I also review the types of criterion-related information to be elicited, information leading directly to a formal diagnosis. A discussion of diagnostics and a thorough discussion of the current (or soon-to-be) state-of-the-art criteria--the proposed DSM-5--are followed by additional, noncriterion assessment issues that must be examined if a given case is to be properly understood and treated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 2: Recovery, prevention, and other issues., 2012 (2012)

Author(s): Shaffer, Howard [Ed]; LaPlante, Debi A [Ed]; Nelson, Sarah E [Ed]

Institution: Shaffer, Howard: Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the publicity materials) This two-volume handbook provides a comprehensive review of addiction. Volume 2 has three major sections. These sections examine the many aspects associated with recovery from addiction, the prevention of addiction, and other essential issues commonly associated with addiction, such as technology, driving under the influence, and homelessness. There is also a Foreword in Volume 1 and an Epilogue in Volume 2 that provide insight and perspective about the addiction syndrome and the place of this handbook within the development of a science of addiction. Editor-in-chief Howard J. Shaffer asked contributors to consider their areas of interest with respect to the addiction syndrome model. In addition, to advance the conceptual framework that guides addiction research and treatment, contributors were asked to provide evidence to support or refute the addiction syndrome model. Dr. Shaffer hopes this approach will stimulate an enthusiastic dialogue that can advance the field by revising and improving the etiological models that provide the guiding wisdom about addiction and its causes and consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[Driving Under the Influence](#)
[Homeless](#)
[Prevention](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Syndromes](#)
[Technology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Predictors of methadone program non-retention for opioid analgesic dependent patients.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Apr 24, 2012)

Author(s): Cox, Joseph; Allard, Robert; Maurais, Emilie; Haley, Noreen; Small, Chris

Abstract: This study evaluates loss to follow-up in a methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) program for patients dependent on opioid analgesics in a community in eastern Canada. Data were collected using the Addiction Severity Index Lite. The probability of loss to follow-up was evaluated using a time-to-event analysis. Involuntary and voluntary program discharges were treated separately as the outcomes of interest. Multivariate Cox proportional hazards models were used to explore the role of various patient-related attributes. The probabilities of involuntary and voluntary discharges at 1 year were 20% and 14%, respectively. In this exploratory analysis, determinants of loss to follow-up were characteristics related to drug use history (e.g., use of sedatives) and its consequences (e.g., number of lifetime arrests), and differed for each outcome. Some determinants of involuntary discharge were modified by sex. Understanding predictors of specific loss to follow-up outcomes may help MMT programs improve patient retention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

20. Translational application of neuromodulation of decision-making.

- Citation:** Brain Stimulation, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1935-861X (Apr 1, 2012)
- Author(s):** Levasseur-Moreau, Jean; Fecteau, Shirley
- Abstract:** Recent cognitive neuroscience studies indicate that noninvasive brain stimulation can modulate a wide spectrum of behaviors in healthy individuals. Such modulation of behaviors provides novel insights into the fundamentals and neurobiology of cognitive functions in the healthy brain, but also suggests promising prospects for translational applications into clinical populations. One type of behavior that can be modulated with noninvasive brain stimulation is decision-making. For instance, brain stimulation can induce more cautious or riskier behaviors. The capacity of influencing processes involved in decision-making is of particular interest because such processes are at the core of human social and emotional functioning (or dysfunctioning). We review cognitive neuroscience studies that have successfully modulated processes involved in decision-making with transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) or transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS), including risk taking, reward seeking, impulsivity, and fairness consideration. We also discuss potential clinical relevance of these findings for patients who have still unmet therapeutic need and whose alterations in decision-making represent hallmarks of their clinical symptomatology, such as individuals with addictive disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

21. A retrospective analysis of two randomized trials of bupropion for methamphetamine dependence: Suggested guidelines for treatment discontinuation/augmentation.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Apr 23, 2012)
- Author(s):** Brensilver, Matthew; Heinzerling, Keith G; Swanson, Aimee-Noelle; Shoptaw, Steven J
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Two clinical trials have shown efficacy for bupropion in treating methamphetamine (MA) dependence among those with moderate baseline MA use. However, treatment response is highly variable and it is unclear what duration of treatment is necessary to determine if maintaining the treatment course is indicated or if discontinuation or augmentation is appropriate. The present study assessed the relationship among early bupropion treatment response for moderate MA users and end-of-treatment (EOT) abstinence. These data provide estimates of the duration of treatment and the degree of responsiveness required to persist in bupropion treatment. METHODS: Participants with moderate baseline MA use in the bupropion condition of two randomized double-blind placebo controlled trials were included. The relationship between early treatment response and EOT outcomes was assessed with Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curves. RESULTS: With thrice weekly urine drug testing, excellent predictive power was established in the first two weeks of treatment. The inability to achieve at least three MA negative samples in the first two weeks is associated with greater than 90% likelihood of treatment failure. More closely approximating clinical settings, once-weekly testing featured reliable predictive power within three weeks, suggesting that the failure to produce at least two clean samples in the first three weekly visits confers high risk of treatment failure. DISCUSSION: The findings provide preliminary evidence to guide clinical decisions for moderate MA users receiving bupropion. The results are consistent with data from the smoking cessation literature and may highlight the importance of early response in addiction treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**

Source: PsycINFO

22. Mindfulness-based relapse prevention for substance craving.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Apr 6, 2012)

Author(s): Witkiewitz, Katie; Bowen, Sarah; Douglas, Haley; Hsu, Sharon H

Abstract: Craving, defined as the subjective experience of an urge or desire to use substances, has been identified in clinical, laboratory, and preclinical studies as a significant predictor of substance use, substance use disorder, and relapse following treatment for a substance use disorder. Various models of craving have been proposed from biological, cognitive, and/or affective perspectives, and, collectively, these models of craving have informed the research and treatment of addictive behaviors. In this article we discuss craving from a mindfulness perspective, and specifically how mindfulness-based relapse prevention (MBRP) may be effective in reducing substance craving. We present secondary analyses of data from a randomized controlled trial that examined MBRP as an aftercare treatment for substance use disorders. In the primary analyses of the data from this trial, Bowen and colleagues (2009) found that individuals who received MBRP reported significantly lower levels of craving following treatment, in comparison to a treatment-as-usual control group, which mediated subsequent substance use outcomes. In the current study, we extend these findings to examine potential mechanisms by which MBRP might be associated with lower levels of craving. Results indicated that a latent factor representing scores on measures of acceptance, awareness, and nonjudgment significantly mediated the relation between receiving MBRP and self-reported levels of craving immediately following treatment. The mediation findings are consistent with the goals of MBRP and highlight the importance of interventions that increase acceptance and awareness, and help clients foster a nonjudgmental attitude toward their experience. Attending to these processes may target both the experience of and response to craving. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

23. Effects of withdrawal from chronic escalating-dose binge cocaine on conditioned place preference to cocaine and striatal preproenkephalin mRNA in c57bl/6j mice.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Apr 4, 2012)

Author(s): Zhang, Yong; Schlussman, Stefan D; Butelman, Eduardo R; Ho, Ann; Kreek, Mary Jeanne

Abstract: Relapse is a serious problem for the effective treatment of cocaine addiction. RATIONALE: Examining cocaine re-exposure-induced behavioral and neurobiological alterations following chronic escalating-dose binge cocaine administration and withdrawal may provide insight into the neurobiological basis of cocaine relapse. OBJECTIVES: Our goal was to determine how exposure to chronic escalating-dose cocaine affects development of subsequent cocaine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP) and changes in endogenous opioid systems. METHODS: Mice were injected with either escalating-dose binge cocaine (15-30mg/kg/injectionx3/day) or saline for 14-days and conditioned with 15mg/kg of cocaine or saline (once per day for 10-days), starting either 1 or 14-days after the last day of binge injections. RESULTS: Mice exposed to chronic escalating cocaine did not develop CPP to cocaine when conditioning commenced on the first day of withdrawal (CPP test on day 10 of withdrawal). By contrast, mice did develop CPP to cocaine when conditioning started on the 14th day of withdrawal (CPP test on day 24 of withdrawal). Furthermore, preproenkephalin (Penk) mRNA levels in caudate putamen were significantly higher in mice that received 14-day withdrawal from escalating-dose binge cocaine before the CPP procedure (tested 24 days post-binge) than those that received 1-day withdrawal (tested 10 days post-binge). CONCLUSIONS: The rewarding effect of cocaine was blunted in early withdrawal from chronic escalating exposure, but recovered in more prolonged withdrawal.

Time-dependent elevations in Penk mRNA levels may be part of the underlying mechanisms of this effect. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

24. The Effect of High-Fat Diet on Extinction and Renewal.

Citation: Behavioral Neuroscience, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0735-7044;1939-0084 (Apr 30, 2012)

Author(s): Asem, Judith S. A; Holland, Peter C

Abstract: Diets high in saturated fats are linked to health problems and impairments in cognitive function in humans. Recent evidence suggests that exposure to a high-fat diet can impair rats' ability to appropriately inhibit responding to stimuli that are reinforced in some circumstances but not in others. Here, we examined the effects of exposure to a high-fat diet on the context-specific renewal of extinguished responding. Rats first received pairings of a noise stimulus with a food reinforcer. After 14 days of exclusive access to either a high-fat or a matched control diet, rats received nonreinforced presentations (extinction) of the noise in either the same context in which they were trained or a different context. Finally, responding to the noise was evaluated in the original training context in all rats. In control rats, substantial renewal was observed; that is, responding was greater if extinction was conducted in a context different from that of training and testing. Renewal was significantly less robust in rats fed the high-fat diet despite evidence that they were at least as sensitive to context change as control rats. Implications of these results for models of relapse and treatments for phobias, addiction, and overeating are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

25. Association Between Ovarian Hormones and Smoking Behavior in Women.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Apr 30, 2012)

Author(s): Schiller, Crystal Edler; Saladin, Michael E; Gray, Kevin M; Hartwell, Karen J; Carpenter, Matthew J

Abstract: Studies examining the association between menstrual cycle phases and smoking behavior in women have yielded mixed results. The purpose of this study was to elucidate the associations between ovarian hormones and smoking by directly measuring ovarian hormone levels and obtaining a laboratory assessment of smoking behaviors. Four hypotheses were tested: Increased smoking will be associated with (1) low absolute levels of estradiol and progesterone; (2) decreasing (i.e., dynamic changes in) estradiol and progesterone; (3) lower ratios of progesterone to estradiol; and (4) higher ratios of estradiol to progesterone. Female smokers (≥ 10 cigarettes/day) with regular menstrual cycles were recruited as part of a larger, ongoing study examining the influence of ovarian hormones on smoking cessation treatment. Participants completed 2 study visits, including a 1-hr ad lib smoking topography session, which provided a detailed assessment of smoking behavior. Both the change in hormone levels over time and the relative ratios of ovarian hormones were associated with smoking behavior, but each to a limited extent. Decreases in estradiol ($r = -.21$, $p = .048$) and decreases in progesterone ($r = -.23$, $p = .03$) were associated with increased puff intensity. Lower ratios of progesterone to estradiol were associated with a greater number of puffs ($r = -.26$, $p = .01$) and weight of cigarettes smoked ($r = -.29$, $p = .005$). The best predictors of smoking behavior were the ratio of progesterone to estradiol ($z = -2.7$, $p = .004$) and the change in estradiol and progesterone

over time ($z = -2.1$, $p = .02$). This pattern of results may help to explain inconsistent findings in previous studies and suggest potential mechanisms by which hormones influence nicotine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

26. A qualitative analysis of case managers' use of harm reduction in practice.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Apr 18, 2012)

Author(s): Tiderington, Emmy; Stanhope, Victoria; Henwood, Benjamin F

Abstract: The harm reduction approach has become a viable framework within the field of addictions, yet there is limited understanding about how this approach is implemented in practice. For people who are homeless and have co-occurring psychiatric and substance use disorders, the Housing First model has shown promising results in employing such an approach. This qualitative study utilizes ethnographic methods to explore case managers' use of harm reduction within Housing First with a specific focus on the consumer-provider relationship. Analysis of observational data and in-depth interviews with providers and consumers revealed how communication between the two regarding the consumer's substance use interacted with the consumer-provider relationship. From these findings emerged a heuristic model of harm reduction practice that highlighted the profound influence of relationship quality on the paths of communication regarding substance use. This study provides valuable insight into how harm reduction is implemented in clinical practice that ultimately has public health implications in terms of more effectively addressing high rates of addiction that contribute to homelessness and health disparities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

27. Linkage analysis followed by association show nrg1 associated with cannabis dependence in african americans.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0006-3223 (Apr 18, 2012)

Author(s): Han, Shizhong; Yang, Bao-Zhu; Kranzler, Henry R; Oslin, David; Anton, Raymond; Farrer, Lindsay A; Gelernter, Joel

Abstract: BACKGROUND: A genetic contribution to cannabis dependence (CaD) has been established but susceptibility genes for CaD remain largely unknown. METHODS: We employed a multistage design to identify genetic variants underlying CaD. We first performed a genome-wide linkage scan for CaD in 384 African American (AA) and 354 European American families ascertained for genetic studies of cocaine and opioid dependence. We then conducted association analysis under the linkage peak, first using data from a genome-wide association study from the Study of Addiction: Genetics and Environment, followed by replication studies of prioritized single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in independent samples. RESULTS: We identified the strongest linkage evidence with CaD (logarithm of odds = 2.9) on chromosome 8p21.1 in AAs. In the association analysis of the Study of Addiction: Genetics and Environment sample under the linkage peak, we identified one SNP (rs17664708) associated with CaD in both AAs (odds ratio [OR] = 2.93, $p = .0022$) and European Americans (OR = 1.38, $p = .02$). This SNP, located at NRG1, a susceptibility gene for schizophrenia, was prioritized for further study. We replicated the association of rs17664708 with CaD in an independent AAs sample (OR = 2.81, $p = .0068$). The joint analysis of the two AA samples demonstrated highly significant association between rs17664708 and CaD with adjustment for either global ($p = .00044$) or local ancestry ($p = .00075$).

CONCLUSIONS: Our study shows that NRG1 is probably a susceptibility gene for CaD, based on convergent evidence of linkage and replicated associations in two independent AA samples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

28. Ceftriaxone upregulates the glutamate transporter in medial prefrontal cortex and blocks reinstatement of methamphetamine seeking in a condition place preference paradigm.

Citation: Brain Research, March 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0006-8993 (Mar 27, 2012)

Author(s): Abulseoud, Osama A; Miller, Joseph D; Wu, Jinhua; Choi, Doo-Sup; Holschneider, Daniel P

Abstract: Glutamate signaling plays an essential role in drug-seeking behavior. Using reinstatement of conditioned place preference (CPP), we determined whether ceftriaxone, a beta -lactam antibiotic known to increase the expression and activity of the glutamate transporter (EAAT2) on glial cells, blocks methamphetamine-triggered reinstatement of CPP. Rats acquired methamphetamine CPP following 7 consecutive days of conditioning, during which each animal received pairings of alternating morning methamphetamine (2.5mg/kg, IP) and afternoon saline (IP). Animals showing CPP were successfully extinguished with repeated twice daily saline administration over a 7-day period. Ceftriaxone (200mg/kg, IP) was administered (vs. saline) once a day for 7days during the extinction period. Upon successful extinction, animals received a single dose of methamphetamine (2.5mg/kg, IP) for reinstatement and were tested for CPP one day later. Using real time PCR, EAAT2 mRNA levels in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) and medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) were quantified in response to ceftriaxone. Ceftriaxone blocked methamphetamine-triggered reinstatement of CPP and significantly increased EAAT2 mRNA levels in the mPFC, with a trend towards significance in the NAc. In conclusion, Ceftriaxone modulated the expression of the glutamate transporter in a critical region of the cortico-striatal addiction circuitry and attenuated drug-seeking behavior in rats. Further research is needed to test the efficacy of compounds targeting the EAAT2 in human methamphetamine-dependent users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

29. Acute baclofen diminishes resting baseline blood flow to limbic structures: A perfusion fmri study.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Apr 16, 2012)

Author(s): Franklin, Teresa R; Shin, Joshua; Jagannathan, Kanchana; Suh, Jesse J; Detre, John A; O'Brien, Charles P; Childress, Anna Rose

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Preclinical and clinical evidence show that the GABA B agonist, baclofen is a promising treatment for addictive disorders; however, until recently its mechanism of action in the human brain was unknown. In previous work we utilized a laboratory model that included a medication versus placebo regimen to examine baclofen's actions on brain circuitry. Perfusion fMRI [measure of cerebral blood flow (CBF)] data acquired 'at rest' before and on the last day of the 21-day medication regimen showed that baclofen diminished CBF bilaterally in the VS, insula and medial orbitofrontal cortex (mOFC). In the present study, we hypothesized that a single dose of baclofen would have effects similar to repeated dosing. **METHODS:** To test our hypothesis, in a crossover design, CBF data were acquired using pseudo continuous arterial spin labeled (pCASL) perfusion fMRI. Subjects were either un-medicated or were administered a 20mg dose of baclofen approximately 110min prior to scanning. **RESULTS:** Acute baclofen diminished mOFC, amygdala, and ventral anterior insula CBF

without causing sedation (family-wise error corrected at $p=0.001$). CONCLUSIONS: Results demonstrate that similar to repeated dosing, an acute dose of baclofen blunts the 'limbic' substrate that is hyper-responsive to drugs and drug cues. Smokers often manage their craving and can remain abstinent for extended periods after quitting, however the risk of eventual relapse approaches 90%. Given that chronic medication may not be a practical solution to the long-term risk of relapse, acute baclofen may be useful on an 'as-needed' basis to block craving during 'at risk' situations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

30. Motivation to change and treatment attendance as predictors of alcohol-use outcomes among project-based housing first residents.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Apr 1, 2012)

Author(s): Collins, Susan E; Malone, Daniel K; Larimer, Mary E

Abstract: Collins et al. (2012) indicated that time spent in a project-based Housing First (HF) intervention was associated with improved two-year alcohol-use trajectories among chronically homeless individuals with alcohol problems. To explore potential correlates of these findings, we tested the relative prediction of alcohol-use outcomes by motivation to change (MTC) and substance abuse treatment attendance. Participants (N=95) were chronically homeless individuals with alcohol problems receiving a project-based HF intervention in the context of a larger nonrandomized controlled trial (Larimer et al., 2009). Participants were interviewed regularly over the two-year follow-up. Treatment attendance and MTC were measured using items from the Addiction Severity Index and the SOCRATES, respectively. Alcohol-use outcomes included alcohol quantity, problems and dependence. Generalized estimating equation modeling indicated that MTC variables and not treatment attendance consistently predicted alcohol-use outcomes over the two-year follow-up. Findings suggest that the importance of motivation to change may outweigh treatment attendance in supporting alcohol behavior change in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

31. The cumulative effects of medication use, drug use, and smoking on erectile dysfunction among men who have sex with men.

Citation: Journal of Sexual Medicine, April 2012, vol./is. 9/4(1106-1113), 1743-6095;1743-6109 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Hart, Trevor A; Moskowitz, David; Cox, Christopher; Li, Xiuhong; Ostrow, David G; Stall, Ron D; Gorbach, Pamina M; Plankey, Michael

Correspondence Address: Hart, Trevor A.: Department of Psychology, Ryerson University, 350 Victoria St. 8th Floor, Jorgenson Hall, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5B2K3, trevor.hart@ryerson.ca

Institution: Hart, Trevor A.: Department of Psychology, Ryerson University, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Erectile dysfunction (ED) is highly prevalent among human immunodeficiency virus-seropositive (HIV+) men who have sex with men (MSM). There is a need for additional research to determine the correlates of HIV+ and HIV-seronegative (HIV-) MSM, especially regarding nonantiretroviral medication use. Aims: This study examined the prevalence of ED and the sociodemographic, medical conditions, medication use, and substance use correlates of ED among HIV+ and HIV- MSM. Methods: A modified version of the International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF) for MSM was self-administered by participants enrolled in the Multicenter AIDS Cohort

Study, an ongoing prospective study of the natural and treated histories of HIV infection among MSM in the United States. The study sample included 1,340 participants, including 612 HIV+ and 728 HIV- men. Poisson regression with robust error variance was used to estimate prevalence ratios of ED in multivariable models in combined (HIV+/-) and separate analyses. Main Outcome Measure: ED was determined by the summed scores of a modified version of the IIEF validated among MSM. Results: Twenty-one percent of HIV+ MSM and 16% of HIV- MSM reported ED. Being >55 years of age, black race, cumulative pack years of smoking, cumulative antihypertensive use, and cumulative antidepressant use had significant positive associations with the prevalence of ED in the total sample. Among HIV+ men, duration of antihypertensive use and antidepressant use were significantly associated with increasing prevalence of ED. Among HIV- men, being >55 years of age, black race, and cigarette smoking duration were associated with increased prevalence of ED. Conclusion: Predictors of ED may differ by HIV status. Although smoking cessation and effective medication management may be important as possible treatment strategies for ED among all MSM, there may be a burden on sexual functioning produced by non-HIV medications for HIV+ men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Society for Sexual Medicine; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Erectile Dysfunction](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)
[HIV](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. Review of Chemical dependency counseling: A practical guide 4th edition.

Citation: Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling, 2012, vol./is. 43/1(36), 0047-2220 (Spr, 2012)

Author(s): Cox, Ryan

Institution: Cox, Ryan: University of Memphis, Memphis, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Chemical Dependency Counseling: A Practical Guide 4th Edition by Robert R. Perkinson (2012). The textbook is an immensely readable primer on how to engage in drug and alcohol counseling with clients. It is written in simple, but not simplistic language that an entry-level counselor, or first-year Masters student will easily understand. Each chapter is augmented by sample interviews with clients, such as "The Biopsychosocial Interview," and "How to Do a Motivational Interview," as well as broken down into various subheadings that make the book easily searchable. What Perkinson has created is an almost encyclopedic volume of the fundamentals of beginning therapeutic work with chemically-addicted clients. I would recommend this book to anyone, even those not especially interested in working with a chemically-addicted population. It would make a fantastic reference book, and considering that most clients that a counselor sees will have some sort of addiction issue, understanding how treatment works and knowing best how to utilize treatment resources will do nothing but benefit both the counselor and the client. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Counseling](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Chemicals](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

33. The addiction addiction?

Citation: PsycCRITIQUES, 2012, vol./is. 57/17(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2012)

Author(s): Knight, Tracy A

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Internet Addiction: A Handbook and Guide to Evaluation and Treatment* by Kimberly S. Young and Cristiano Nabuco de Abreu (see record 2010-22949-000). The reviewer found much to commend in this book because it presents an impressive range of current views of problematic Internet use and, in doing so, provides fascinating insight into human beings who, again and again, have been seduced by the siren call of new technologies that allow us to experience aspects of life in ways previously impossible. Although this book provides insights into the shape and nature of problematic Internet use, the reviewer believes it unfortunately and too often does so by beginning with an assumed conclusion--that is, averring that problematic Internet use is a true addiction, a mental illness, a disease. Despite its penetrating perspectives, the reviewer asserts the book's potential is mitigated by the relatively consistent insistence that this is a "real disorder," a "real disease," a "real addiction." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Electronic Collection

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Evaluation](#)
[Psychodiagnosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. The consequences of love: Young people and family practices in difficult circumstances.

Citation: The Sociological Review, February 2012, vol./is. 60/1(110-128), 0038-0261;1467-954X (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Wilson, Sarah; Cunningham-Burley, Sarah; Bancroft, Angus; Backett-Milburn, Kathryn

Correspondence Address: Wilson, Sarah, sarah.wilson@stir.ac.uk

Institution: Wilson, Sarah: University of Stirling, Stirling, Scotland

Language: English

Abstract: In recent years, there has been a resurgence of sociological work exploring the importance and meaning of kinship. Much of this work has criticized the 'individualization' thesis according to which changes in family structures over time have been interpreted as reflecting a fundamental decline in family values. Highlighting continuities as well as change in family life, this work has also suggested ways to move beyond the individualization debate and to develop alternative frameworks for the study of contemporary families and personal life, notably through the analysis of related practices. For various reasons, this recent work has focused primarily on the experience and practices of adults in 'ordinary' rather than more difficult family circumstances. This article aims to complement this work by focusing on the difficult family experiences of young people affected by parental substance use. It is argued that it is important not to lose sight of such experiences in order that sociological thinking reflect the diversity of family practices and the resources available to support them, including at younger ages. In addition, the importance of developing concepts or a language facilitating the exploration and communication of the emotional and symbolic significance of these practices is emphasized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Blackwell Publishing Inc.; HOLDER: The Authors. The Sociological Review--The Editorial Board of The Sociological Review; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Family Relations](#)
[*Family Structure](#)
[*Kinship](#)
[*Sociology](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. A qualitative exploration of youth in the "new" China: Perspectives on tobacco use from adolescents in southwest china.

Citation: Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health, March 2012, vol./is. 24/2(296-307), 1010-5395 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Okamoto, Janet; Sakuma, Kari-Lyn; Yan, He; Qiu, Peiyuan; Palmer, Paula H; Johnson, C. Anderson

Correspondence Address: Okamoto, Janet: Behavioral Research Program, Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, National Cancer Institute, 6130 Executive Blvd, Room 4089B, MSC 7335, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892-7236, okamotojm@mail.nih.gov

Institution: Okamoto, Janet: Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: School-based prevention programs are not common in China and the attempts to modify successful Western prevention programs have largely shown little effect. Distinct cultural and social systems differences could explain why modified programs have been unsuccessful. Smoking behavior is examined from the perspective of Chinese adolescents as part of the development of a large intervention trial. A total of 16 focus groups with 128 participants were conducted in Chengdu in Sichuan province of China. Impressions of adolescent smokers were mixed, most seeing the behavior as common among boys. Smokers were seen as being overwhelmed and stressed. Girls' smoking was mostly seen as universally "bad" and reflecting poorly on a girl's character. However, a small portion of focus group participants suggested that female smoking was fashionable and trendy. With social norms changing rapidly in the "new" China, understanding what the new generation of Chinese youth thinks about smoking is critical in determining how to address and tailor prevention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: APJPH; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

36. Enhancing neuropsychological performance in chronic cannabis users: The role of motivation.

Citation: Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, April 2012, vol./is. 34/4(405-415), 1380-3395;1744-411X (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Macher, Rayna; Earleywine, Mitchell

Correspondence Address: Macher, Rayna: Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry, One Medical Center Drive, Lebanon, NH, US, 03766, rayna.macher@gmail.com

Institution: Macher, Rayna: Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry, Lebanon, NH, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study sought to determine whether cannabis users demonstrate differential effort during neuropsychological assessment compared to nonusers, and whether better performance can be induced in participants with a motivational statement prior to testing. For two groups of participants, cannabis users and nonusers, either a motivational or a neutral statement was administered prior to neuropsychological testing. The motivational statement resulted in better performance on a test of verbal learning and memory for users than did the neutral statement, while nonusers in the motivational and neutral conditions did not differ in performance. Implications and future directions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Psychology Press; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Neuropsychological Assessment](#)
[Memory](#)
[Verbal Learning](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Review of End-of-life care & addiction: A family systems approach.

Citation: Social Work in Health Care, March 2012, vol./is. 51/3(271-274), 0098-1389;1541-034X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Sanger, Stephanie

Institution: Sanger, Stephanie: Resources for Human Development, Camden Supportive Housing, Collingswood, NJ, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, End-of-life care & addiction: A family systems approach by Suzanne Young Bushfield and Brad DeFord (see record 2009-24396-000). The authors expand the discussion of end of life care and addiction by including both a medical model and psychological framework and by advocating for a cohesive family systems approach. The authors recognize the specialized needs of a growing population of older adults with addiction. The book is a guide to addressing the challenges that addicts and their families present to providers of end-of-life care showing caregivers how to best negotiate these issues with clients and their families. Very practical guidelines in the book describe recognizing and diagnosing addiction, determining appropriate interventions, and outlining special concerns for addicted people in end of life care. The focus of the book is on how hospice teams can work collaboratively with the client and family to help alleviate the emotional stress and pain of addiction that become complicated by end of life issues and decisions. The authors place special emphasis on the role of the family, presenting a cohesive family systems approach to end of life care. The book includes guidelines and principles for prescribing controlled substances for terminally ill patients with substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

38. Guidelines on the management of co-occurring mental health conditions in alcohol and other drug treatment settings: How useful are they?

- Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, May 2012, vol./is. 5/2(160-172), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (May 2012)
- Author(s):** Mills, Katherine L; Deady, Mark; Teesson, Maree; Sannibale, Claudia; Proudfoot, Heather; Burns, Lucy; Mattick, Richard
- Correspondence Address:** Mills, Katherine L.: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, k.mills@unsw.edu.au
- Institution:** Mills, Katherine L.: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** There has been a growing literature documenting the high prevalence of co-occurring mental health disorders among clients of substance use treatment services and the challenges clinicians face when treating comorbid clients. To assist alcohol and other drug (AOD) workers in working with these clients, the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing funded the development of 'Guidelines on the management of co-occurring alcohol and other drug and mental health conditions in alcohol and other drug treatment settings.' Too often guidelines are produced but not evaluated. The present study aimed to examine the extent to which this resource is perceived to be relevant and useful to clinical practice. Ninety-seven AOD workers from across Australia completed an online survey. A series of questions asked respondents to rate the relevance and usefulness of the Guidelines to their clinical practice. Overall, the responses received were overwhelmingly positive. The vast majority of respondents perceived the Guidelines to be relevant and useful to their clinical practice. Almost all respondents (91%) indicated that they will use some of the things they learnt from the Guidelines in their work. The findings indicate that the Guidelines are an acceptable resource to the AOD field, and have broad applicability across AOD workers representing a range of occupations, from various service types in different geographic locations, who service a variety of client groups. The findings are encouraging, and suggest that the Guidelines may have the potential to lead to improvements in a treatment provision. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Treatment Guidelines](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

39. Interprofessional relationships in dual diagnosis discourse in an Australian state: Are we respecting each other yet?

- Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, May 2012, vol./is. 5/2(148-159), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (May 2012)
- Author(s):** Roberts, Bridget
- Correspondence Address:** Roberts, Bridget: Department of Rural and Indigenous Health, School of Rural Health, Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences, Monash University, PO Box 973, Moe, VIC, Australia, 3825, Bridget.Roberts@monash.edu
- Institution:** Roberts, Bridget: Department of Rural and Indigenous Health, School of Rural Health, Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences, Monash University, Moe, VIC, Australia

- Language:** English
- Abstract:** 'Dual diagnosis' discourse has emerged since the 1980s, with the dominant message of ensuring people with both mental health (MH) and alcohol and other drug problems receive coordinated or integrated treatment for both types of problem. In a climate of rapprochement (required or voluntary) between service sectors, mutual understanding and respect are essential. While the literatures refer to interprofessional and intersectoral tensions, there is little thorough contemporary exploration of these as barriers to effective treatment and support. This article discusses the implications of a 'no wrong door' policy for the staff of acute MH services in an Australian State. The nature of interprofessional and intersectoral contestations is explored and it is argued that addressing these is a necessary step in discovery of better approaches to the complexities of people's experience of what is considered to be 'dual diagnosis'. The article draws on findings from a single case study of the emergence of dual diagnosis policy in the State of Victoria, Australia, following major reorganisation in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The research literatures, policy documents and key informant interviews (18) are thematically analysed. Dual diagnosis capacity building is generally welcomed but there is a need for system change that prioritises a networking model for intersectoral and interprofessional interactions, a person-centred approach to the individual seeking treatment and care and a similarly strength-based approach to working relationships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society (KBS). 37th. Apr, 2011. Melbourne. NSW, Australia. An earlier version of this paper was presented for discussion at the aforementioned conference.
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Health Care Delivery](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Professional Personnel](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 40. A randomised controlled trial of outpatient versus inpatient integrated treatment of dual diagnosis patients: A failed but informative study.**
-
- Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, May 2012, vol./is. 5/2(132-147), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (May 2012)
- Author(s):** Nuijten, Mascha; Blanken, Peter; van der Hoorn, Bas; van den Brink, Wim; Hendriks, Vincent
- Correspondence Address:** Nuijten, Mascha, mascha.nuijten@brijder.nl
- Institution:** Nuijten, Mascha: Parnassia Addiction Research Centre, Brijder Onderzoek (PARC) en Opleiding, Parnassia Bavo Group, Hague, Netherlands
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The co-occurrence of severe mental illness (SMI) and substance use disorder (SUD) in dual diagnosis patients is common and associated with negative treatment outcomes. Therefore, integrated treatments, combining proven effective mental health and substance abuse interventions, have emerged. However, evidence about the effectiveness of integrated outpatient versus inpatient treatment for dual diagnosis patients from randomised controlled trials is lacking. The aim of the paper is to determine whether integrated outpatient treatment for patients with SMI and SUD is more effective than integrated inpatient treatment. Three months of post-treatment hospitalisation, problem drug use and psychiatric status were assessed in 82 patients with SMI and SUD in a randomised controlled trial (RCT) comparing five months of integrated inpatient treatment (n = 40) with five-months integrated outpatient treatment (n = 42) following a shared one-month inpatient stabilisation phase. No significant differences in outcomes

were found between the two treatment conditions using intention-to-treat analyses. However, considerable crossover of patients between treatment conditions occurred. This crossover occurred significantly more in the outpatient treatment group, where patients remained in inpatient treatment longer than the intended one month stabilisation phase. As a consequence, actual time in inpatient treatment did not differ between the study groups. Post hoc analyses showed that baseline patient characteristics did not predict actual time in inpatient treatment. Due to considerable crossover of study participants, we were unable to answer our study question regarding the comparative effectiveness of inpatient versus outpatient treatment. This raises serious questions regarding the feasibility of RCTs investigating inpatient versus outpatient integrated treatment in patients with SMI and co-occurring SUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Integrated Services](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Outpatient Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Attachment styles and alcohol problems in emerging adulthood: A pilot test of an integrative model.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, May 2012, vol./is. 5/2(115-131), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (May 2012)

Author(s): Reis, Samantha; Curtis, Janette; Reid, Amanda

Correspondence Address: Curtis, Janette: School of Nursing, Midwifery and Indigenous Health, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW, Australia, 2522, jcurtis@uow.edu.au

Institution: Reis, Samantha: Centre for Health Initiatives, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: A pilot study tested a model of alcohol problems based on attachment theory. It was hypothesised that insecure attachment, particularly the fearful-avoidant attachment style, may be manifested in low levels of social support, which in turn might lead to alcohol problems in young adulthood. Problematic alcohol use is a key area of concern for individuals with a mental health disorder. Ninety university students completed self-report measures of attachment, perceived social support, parent/peer attachment and the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Tool. Analyses for males indicated that attachment styles were associated in the expected direction with alcohol problem. Secure attachment was negatively associated with alcohol consumption, alcohol dependence and having experienced adverse consequences resulting from alcohol use, while fearful-avoidant adult attachment was positively correlated with alcohol dependence. While fearful-avoidant attachment was related to lower perceptions of social support, the pathway model was not supported. Results for females, in contrast, showed no association between adult attachment style and alcohol problems, but perceived social support was again positively associated with secure attachment and negatively related to fearful and preoccupied attachment styles. Although results were limited by the small number of male participants, future testing of the proposed model may show promise. Results are discussed in terms of gender differences in the experience of alcohol problems, and implications for the advancement of therapeutic interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Attachment Behavior](#)

[*Social Support Models](#)
[Parents](#)
[Peers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Prolonged exposure to post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in an active substance abuser.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, May 2012, vol./is. 5/2(102-114), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (May 2012)

Author(s): Souza, Theresa M; Spates, C. Richard; Rankin, Cassie

Correspondence Address: Souza, Theresa M., theresa.m.souza@wmich.edu

Institution: Souza, Theresa M.: Department of Psychology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Effective treatments for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) have been the focus of research studies for many years, with exposure therapy consistently emerging as the leading treatment for this disorder. However, for a variety of reasons most studies exclude individuals suffering from concurrent substance use disorders. In recent years, this omission has been addressed, and the belief that substance dependent individuals cannot benefit from trauma treatment until they are free from substances is losing favor. Early studies have demonstrated that prolonged exposure therapy can be effective for persons suffering from both disorders. The current case study seeks to provide information on the length of time and type of symptom change in an individual suffering from comorbid PTSD-substance abuse (PTSD-SA). Therefore, prolonged exposure was utilized to treat PTSD in an active abuser of both alcohol and marijuana. Pre- and post-treatment assessments demonstrate dramatic reductions in PTSD symptoms, general anxiety, and depression despite continued substance use, with the individual no longer meeting diagnostic criteria for PTSD following eight weeks of treatment. For this particular client, prolonged exposure was effective in treating the PTSD. It is hypothesized that by decreasing the presence of trauma symptoms and depression, the individual can more effectively address the symptoms associated with active substance use, as well as learn healthier coping skills for when they later experience withdrawal symptoms from substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Exposure Therapy](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Prolonged and persistent homelessness: Multivariable analyses in a cohort experiencing current homelessness and mental illness in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, May 2012, vol./is. 5/2(85-101), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (May 2012)

Author(s): Patterson, Michelle L; Somers, Julian M; Moniruzzaman, Akm

Correspondence Address: Patterson, Michelle L., Michelle_patterson@sfu.ca

Institution: Patterson, Michelle L.: Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Recent research and policy making concerning homelessness has focused on the particular challenges associated with ending chronic homelessness. It is generally assumed that individuals who have been homeless for longer durations have a greater impact on the public system of care and are in need of the most assistance. The aim of this study was to examine key sample characteristics by duration of homelessness (total lifetime duration and longest single episode) using bivariate and multivariable regression analysis. Participants (n = 425) were adults recruited in Vancouver, BC on the basis of absolute homelessness or precarious housing and a current mental disorder. Interviewer-administered questionnaires elicited details concerning demographics, mental illness, substance use, service use, and duration of homelessness. In multivariable models, "persistent" homelessness (lifetime duration of three or more years) was independently predicted by male gender, older age, younger age when first homeless, incomplete high school, past month alcohol use, and daily illicit drug use. "Prolonged" homelessness, a single episode of one year or more, was independently predicted by older age, younger age when first homeless, current substance dependence, daily illicit drug use, and not seeing a psychiatrist in the past month. Substance use is strongly associated with prolonged and persistent homelessness among people with mental disorders, as is the early experience of first becoming homeless. Our findings replicate and extend those of previous studies, and are discussed in terms of their implications for service delivery and the broader construct of social inclusion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Homeless Mentally Ill](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. Order of age at onset for substance use, substance use disorder, conduct disorder and psychiatric illness.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, May 2012, vol./is. 5/2(73-84), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (May 2012)

Author(s): Guldager, Steen; Linneberg, Inger Holm; Hesse, Morten

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Institution: Guldager, Steen: Fredericia Kommune, Addiction Services, Copenhagen, Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: This study aimed to assess the number of patients who reported earlier age at onset for psychiatric illness versus those with an earlier age at onset for substance use. Subjects were 194 patients from substance use disorder (SUD) treatment services in the Municipality of Fredericia who accepted an offer of psychological assessment. Patients were administered the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI), and when diagnoses were indicated, queried about the age at onset for each disorder. Additionally, subjects were administered the WAIS-III vocabulary scale, the Structured Assessment of Personality--Abbreviated Scale (SAPAS), completed the MCMI-III, the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), and were rated with the Montgomery Asberg Depression Rating Scale. Age at onset was lowest for conduct disorder/antisocial behaviour, followed by tasting alcohol, trying drugs, post-traumatic stress disorder and social phobia. Of patients reporting an age at onset for SUD and conduct disorder, 84% reported that age at onset was earliest for conduct disorder. Of patients reporting an age at onset for both any non-substance related axis I disorder and any substance related disorder, age at onset was earliest for non-substance related disorder in 72%. Patients reporting that their axis I disorder predated their SUD reported more severe problems currently on the BAI and the SAPAS. Patients reporting that their conduct disorder/antisocial personality disorder criteria predated their SUD reported more aggressive-sadistic personality traits than patients reporting that SUD predated conduct disorder/antisocial personality, but did not differ in terms of antisocial personality disorder traits. The findings are discussed in terms

of their clinical implications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Conduct Disorder](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Genome-wide association study identifies 5q21 and 9p24.1 (KDM4C) loci associated with alcohol withdrawal symptoms.

Citation: Journal of Neural Transmission, April 2012, vol./is. 119/4(425-433), 0300-9564;1435-1463 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Wang, Ke-Sheng; Liu, Xuefeng; Zhang, Qunyuan; Wu, Long-Yang; Zeng, Min

Correspondence Address: Wang, Ke-Sheng: Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, College of Public Health, East Tennessee State University, PO Box 70259, Lamb Hall, Johnson City, TN, US, 37614-1700, wangk@etsu.edu

Institution: Wang, Ke-Sheng: Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, College of Public Health, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Several genome-wide association (GWA) studies of alcohol dependence (AD) and alcohol-related phenotypes have been conducted; however, little is known about genetic variants influencing alcohol withdrawal symptoms (AWS). We conducted the first GWA study of AWS using 461 cases of AD with AWS and 408 controls in Caucasian population in the Collaborative Study on the Genetics of Alcoholism (COGA) sample. Logistic regression analysis of AWS as a binary trait, adjusted for age and sex, was performed using PLINK. We identified 51 SNPs associated with AWS with $p < 10^{-4}$. The first best signal was rs770182 ($p = 3.65 \times 10^{-6}$) at 5q21 near EFNA5 gene which was replicated in the Australian twin-family study of 273 families ($p = 0.0172$). Furthermore, three SNPs (rs10975990, rs10758821 and rs1407862) within KDM4C gene at 9p24.1 showed $p < 10^{-4}$ ($p = 7.15 \times 10^{-6}$, 2.79×10^{-5} and 4.93×10^{-5} , respectively) in the COGA sample while one SNP rs12001158 within KDM4C with $p = 1.97 \times 10^{-4}$ in the COGA sample was replicated in the family sample ($p = 0.01$). Haplotype analysis further supported the associations of single-marker analyses of KDM4C in the COGA sample. Moreover, two SNPs (rs2046593 and rs10497668) near FSIP2 at 2q32.1 with moderate associations with AWS in the COGA sample ($p = 2.66 \times 10^{-4}$ and 9.48×10^{-5} , respectively) were replicated in the family sample ($p = 0.0013$ and 0.0162 , respectively). In addition, several SNPs in GABRA1, GABRG1, and GABRG3 were associated with AWS ($p < 10^{-2}$) in the COGA sample. In conclusion, we identified several loci associated with AWS. These findings offer the potential for new insights into the pathogenesis of AD and AWS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genome](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Primary and behavioral healthcare integration: Threat or opportunity for addiction treatment organizations?

Citation: The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research, April 2012, vol./is. 39/2(101-102), 1094-3412 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Rosenberg, Linda

Correspondence Address: Rosenberg, Linda: National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare, Rockville, MA, US, MeenaD@thenationalcouncil.org

Institution: Rosenberg, Linda: National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare, Rockville, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Nationwide, health care systems are experiencing an increasingly rapid pace of health reforms, especially in burgeoning areas such as health homes, accountable care organizations, which emphasize the growing need for bidirectional integration of primary care and behavioral health. Several articles in this issue of The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research explore care that requires collaboration between primary and behavioral health. New integration models serve to enhance providers' opportunities to reach individuals in earlier stages of addiction, and the earlier treatment that follows could assuage damage to their bodies and improve overall treatment outcomes. Developing recovery plans which incorporate overall health, including exercise, prevention, and specific public health goals for chronic health problems, support recovery. Integrating primary care and behavioral health care is indeed an opportunity, and an expanding model of care in communities. This expertise is key to improving their opportunity for recovery and better overall health, while ensuring cost savings for the overall health care systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Psychology](#)
[*Health Maintenance Organizations](#)
[*Primary Health Care Organizations](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Sexual deprivation increases ethanol intake in *Drosophila*.

Citation: Science, March 2012, vol./is. 335/6074(1351-1354), 0036-8075 (Mar 16, 2012)

Author(s): Shohat-Ophir, G; Kaun, K. R; Azanchi, R; Heberlein, U

Correspondence Address: Shohat-Ophir, G.: Department of Anatomy, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US, 94143-2822, shohatophir@janelia.hhmi.org

Institution: Shohat-Ophir, G.: Department of Anatomy, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The brain's reward systems reinforce behaviors required for species survival, including sex, food consumption, and social interaction. Drugs of abuse co-opt these neural pathways, which can lead to addiction. Here, we used *Drosophila melanogaster* to investigate the relationship between natural and drug rewards. In males, mating increased, whereas sexual deprivation reduced, neuropeptide F (NPF) levels. Activation or inhibition of the NPF system in turn enhanced or reduced ethanol preference. These results thus link sexual experience, NPF system activity, and ethanol consumption. Artificial activation of NPF neurons was in itself rewarding and precluded the ability of ethanol to act as a reward. We propose that activity of the NPF-NPF receptor axis represents the state of the fly reward system and modifies behavior accordingly. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Sexual Behavior](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Social Interaction](#)
[Drosophila](#)
[Food](#)
[Neuropeptides](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. A family affair: Contextual accounts from addicted youth growing up in substance using families.

Citation: Journal of Youth Studies, May 2012, vol./is. 15/3(257-272), 1367-6261;1469-9680 (May 2012)

Author(s): Hedges, Kristin E

Correspondence Address: Hedges, Kristin E., khedges@email.arizona.edu

Institution: Hedges, Kristin E.: Southwest Institute for Research on Women, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, US

Language: English

Abstract: There are currently over 8 million children in the USA living in households where at least one parent is dependent on or abusing substances. Research has shown a link between parental substance use and children initiating substance use. This article uses qualitative data to give a contextual understanding of the experience of growing up in substance using homes. Results found that the habitus of homes was so immersed in substances that children's initiation into substance use was expected and became a 'rite of passage' into full acceptance as an adult member of the family. Furthermore, in many cases youth described a role reversal between child and parent roles or parentification in the family. The conclusion calls for early identification in treatment of youth who use substances with family members to target new norms and behaviors for the entire family posttreatment and to enhance successful recovery when returning to the family. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Home Environment](#)
[*Parents](#)
[*Transgenerational Patterns](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Rites of Passage](#)
[Socialization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Online drinking: An exploratory study of alcohol use and intoxication during Internet activity.

Citation: North American Journal of Psychology, March 2012, vol./is. 14/1(61-76), 1527-7143 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Wolfe, Wendy L

Correspondence Address: Wolfe, Wendy L.: Department of Psychology, Armstrong Atlantic State University, 11935 Abercorn St., Savannah, GA, US, 31419, wendy.wolfe@armstrong.edu

Institution: Wolfe, Wendy L.: Armstrong Atlantic State University, Savannah, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Despite the commonplace use of the internet for socializing and recreating, little is known about alcohol use during online activity. This study investigates the prevalence of online drinking (drinking/intoxication during internet use) in an American college student sample, differences in internet use associated with online drinking, consequences of online drinking, and the relationship between alcohol problems and internet addiction. Because social anxiety has been found to increase risk for both internet addiction and alcohol problems, this study also examines the relationship between social anxiety and online drinking. Results demonstrate that online drinking is commonplace, and tends to occur in conjunction with entertainment/social networking-based internet activities. For females, a significant positive correlation was found between scores on problem drinking and internet addiction screening measures. Online drinkers also had significantly higher internet addiction scores. Given the apparent lack of a role for social anxiety in explaining online drinking, other directions are proposed to advance this new area of research within the alcohol/addictions field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: NAJP
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcohol Intoxication](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Internet](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

50. Review of Addiction: A disorder of choice.

Citation: Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis, 2012, vol./is. 45/1(229-240), 0021-8855;1938-3703 (Spr, 2012)
Author(s): Kurti, Allison N; Dallery, Jesse
Correspondence Address: Kurti, Allison N.: Psychology Department, University of Florida, P.O. Box 112250, Gainesville, FL, US, 32611, akurti@ufl.edu
Institution: Kurti, Allison N.: University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, *Addiction: A Disorder of Choice* by Gene M. Heyman (see record 2009-08521-000). Gene Heyman's *Addiction: A Disorder of Choice* advances the important, albeit controversial, view that addiction is not a chronic, relapsing brain disease, but instead is an example of typical everyday choice that is both voluntary and self-destructive. This review highlights Heyman's arguments for conceptualizing addiction as choice and discusses the utility of the treatment implications that are derived from the melioration model in which Heyman frames addiction. Self-control and behavioral economics are presented as additional complementary frameworks for understanding addiction as choice, from which pragmatic, evidence-based treatments for addiction (e.g., contingency management) might more easily be derived. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Self Control](#)
[*Self Destructive Behavior](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Brain Disorders](#)
Source: PsycINFO

51. Adolescent smoking behavior and outcome expectancies.

Citation: Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, April 2012, vol./is. 53/2(129-135), 0036-5564;1467-9450 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Josendal, Ola; Aaro, Leif Edvard

Correspondence Address: Josendal, Ola: Department of Addiction Medicine, Haukeland University Hospital, PO Box 1, Bergen, Norway, 5020, ola.josendal@helse-bergen.no

Institution: Josendal, Ola: Department of Health Promotion and Development, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

Language: English

Abstract: Adolescent smoking behavior is assumed to be associated with smoking outcome expectancies. Results in this paper are based on data from the control group of two data collections among Norwegian secondary school students taken approximately 30 months apart (T1 and T2). The dimensionality of smoking outcome expectancies was the same at both time points, revealing three components ("Addicted", "Not harmful" and "Social"). After correction for attenuation, the Pearson's correlation between T1 and T2 was 0.41 for the total sumscore, indicating low to moderate relative stability. When examining smoking expectancy sumscore means by smoking habits at T1 and T2, never smokers were different from smokers on both occasions. Never smokers scored low on "Social" and "Not harmful", and high on "Addictive". All associations were statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). The "Social" dimension was the strongest predictor of smoking behavior at T1 and T2. One of the outcome expectancy sumscores ("Addictive") at T1 predicted smoking habits at T2 after controlling for smoking habits at T1 ($p < 0.01$). This predictor was significant also after entering outcome expectancy sumscores at T2 into the model ($p < 0.05$). These results indicate that outcome expectations other than the health-related ones should be paid attention to when planning new prevention programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; HOLDER: The Authors. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology--The Scandinavian Psychological Associations; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Expectations](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Secondary Education](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Impulse-control disorders in Gilles de la Tourette syndrome.

Citation: The Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, 2012, vol./is. 24/1(28-36), 0895-0172;1545-7222 (Win, 2012)

Author(s): Wright, Anna; Rickards, Hugh; Cavanna, Andrea Eugenio

Correspondence Address: Cavanna, Andrea Eugenio, a.cavanna@ion.ucl.ac.uk

Institution: Wright, Anna: Department of Neuropsychiatry, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Impulse-control disorders (ICDs) are more common in clinic populations with Gilles de la Tourette syndrome (GTS) than in the general population. The clinical phenomenology of ICDs differ between men with GTS (who tend to be externally impulsive) and women with GTS (who tend to be internally impulsive). This article reviews the relevant literature to-date on impulsivity in GTS, with special focus on intermittent, explosive disorder, self-injurious behavior, trichotillomania, and impulsive-compulsive sexual behavior. The medical and legal community should be aware of the full spectrum of organically- based behaviors that may predispose patients with GTS to unwanted legal

disciplinary action. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychiatric Association; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Explosive Disorder
 *Impulse Control Disorders
 *Self Injurious Behavior
 *Sexual Addiction
 *Trichotillomania
Source: PsycINFO

53. Neuroanatomy of dopamine: Reward and addiction.

Citation: The Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, 2012, vol./is. 24/1(1-4), 0895-0172;1545-7222 (Win, 2012)
Author(s): Taber, Katherine H; Black, Deborah N; Porrino, Linda J; Hurley, Robin A
Correspondence Address: Hurley, Robin A.: Hefner VA Medical Center, Salisbury, NC, US, Robin.Hurley@va.go
Institution: Taber, Katherine H.: Veterans Affairs Mid-Atlantic Mental Illness Research, Education, W.G. Hefner Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Salisbury, NC, US
Language: English
Abstract: This review focuses on the contributions of the dopamine (DA) system to reward and addiction. The authors note that although there is much yet to be understood regarding the neurobiology of reward and its circuitry, it is certainly clear that abnormalities in these pathways can have profound effects on human behavior and on some psychiatric illnesses. As scientists are more able to map these pathways and understand the relationships with other neurotransmitters, it is anticipated that improved clinical interventions will be developed to lessen the long-term course of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychiatric Association; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Dopamine
 *Drug Addiction
 *Mental Disorders
 *Neuroanatomy
 *Rewards
Source: PsycINFO

54. Recovered alcoholics and career development: Implications for human resource development.

Citation: Human Resource Development Quarterly, 2012, vol./is. 23/1(129-132), 1044-8004;1532-1096 (Spr, 2012)
Author(s): Gedro, Julie; Mercer, Frances; Iodice, Jody D
Institution: Gedro, Julie: Department of Business, Management and Economics, Empire State College, East Syracuse, NY, US
Language: English
Abstract: This article presents three issues regarding alcoholism, recovery, and career development. First, alcoholism is a disease that creates health and wellness problems for those it afflicts. It also impacts individual and workplace productivity. Second, alcoholism has a persistent stigmatization. As a result, those alcoholics who are in recovery face challenging choices around self-disclosure. Disclosure of one's identity as a recovering alcoholic could be perceived as risky, since it could be seen as a negative. Third, because of such risk, and because of the paucity of research within the field of human resource development around

alcoholism and recovery, there is a gap in the literature regarding these issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Career Development](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Human Resource Management](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Drug users as social change agents in Asia: The diversity of experience and challenges.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2012, vol./is. 47/5(604-606), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Sharma, Mukta; Chatterjee, Anindya

Correspondence Address: Sharma, Mukta: HIV/AIDS Asia Regional Program (HAARP), HLSP, Bangkok, Thailand, 10310, mukta.sharma@haarp-online.org

Institution: Sharma, Mukta: HIV/AIDS Asia Regional Program (HAARP), Bangkok, Thailand

Language: English

Abstract: Asia is home to one of the largest populations of drug users in the world, with 4.5 million injecting drug users and many million more noninjecting drug users. In many parts of Asia, the punitive approach to the supply and trafficking of drugs extends to dealing with people who use drugs; therefore, people who use drugs are widely regarded as part of the problem rather than part of a solution. HIV infection spreads rapidly among drug-using populations through the use of unsterile needles and syringes and sexual networks. The advent of the HIV and AIDS epidemics in this region in the late 1980s and early 1990s disproportionately affected drug-using populations. In recent years, a number of major social and political movements have emerged due to the interconnectedness and rapid spread of information that technology now allows. Together, they are now a force to reckon with in international policy dialogue! Representatives of people who use drugs are now part of a larger civil society movement in Asia, which advocates for a more tolerant, inclusive, compassionate, and just society. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Social Change](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Committeeville and drug users as social change agents.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2012, vol./is. 47/5(601-604), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Ryan, John

Correspondence Address: Ryan, John: Anex, Suite 1, Level 2, 600 Nicholson Street, Fitzroy North 3068, Melbourne, VIC, Australia, j.ryan@anex.org.au

Institution: Ryan, John: Anex, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: People who have used drugs or have an opinion on the issues are routinely pilloried in the media, among health professionals, and in government policy circles. People working in the area of drug use are often loath to voice their opinions for fear of upsetting

professional drug user activists or tabloid media. By rejecting the societal abhorrence of some forms of drug use, they generated enormous social discord between the legal system and the community. Drug scenes that were not hidden behind closed doors shook the community, denying the opportunity to look the other way. The rapid roll out, with police and bipartisan political support, of access to sterile injecting equipment through NSPs coupled with behavior change by individual drug users and their local and geographically dispersed networks were the keys to success. Moving drug users out of the shadows and giving them a voice in Australia has been attempted by government sponsored drug user groups since then. The value of drug user employees' perspective in this context is emaciated by the current management obsessions with risk aversion, criminal record checks, and minimum qualifications. There are many drug users across society, quietly going about their business, with a much deeper understanding of drug-related issues than what they read in the newspaper, and some of them work in harm reduction programs too. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Social Change](#)
[Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. Active drug users as agents of change.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2012, vol./is. 47/5(600-601), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Naegle, Madeline A

Correspondence Address: Naegle, Madeline A., man1@nyu.edu

Institution: Naegle, Madeline A.: Substance Related Disorders Sequence, College of Nursing, New York University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Drug use is a social behavior, and active drug use evokes reactive social change in many forms. This action/reaction paradigm is evident in policy, social sanctions, or condemnation, and responses within health care systems where patient needs and treatment approaches address comorbid conditions related to drug use, the second highest category of global burden of disease. Illicit drug use is less easily gauged in a world where epidemiologic resources, the trafficking of drugs, tracking of use, and afflicted populations are illusive and unbalanced. If peer interventions, support, and/or counseling can reduce harm, it is more likely to be welcomed by health professional communities. Demonstrated effectiveness that harm is reduced might also be enhanced by partnerships with more researchers as well as health care providers. Enhancing the "collective consciousness" that is evidenced in caring, one for another, within communities of drug users as described in the literature, holds promise. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Social Behavior](#)
[*Social Change](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Drug use research: Drug users as subjects or agents of change.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2012, vol./is. 47/5(598-599), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Latkin, Carl; Friedman, Sam

Correspondence Address: Latkin, Carl: Department of Health, Behavior and Society, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 624 North Broadway, Baltimore, MD, US, 21205, clatkin@jhsph.edu

Institution: Latkin, Carl: Department of Health, Behavior and Society, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Researchers seek consistency, reliability, and control; whereas the stereotype of drug users is that of inconsistent, unreliable, and out of control. On the basis of drug use treatment and medical models, research programs that involve drug users are often designed to control and dictate the behaviors of drug users. In contrast to researchers, drug users' goals in participating in research include improvement of health and greater understanding of substance use and misuse. The roles of drug users in research can be seen as ranging from passive to active, in contexts from the street to the sites of policy and decision-making, and in hierarchies as well as partnerships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Active drug users as social change agents: Some ethical dimensions.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2012, vol./is. 47/5(596-598), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Kleinig, John

Correspondence Address: Kleinig, John: Department of Criminal Justice, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, 899 Tenth Avenue, New York, NY, US, 10019, jkleinig@jjay.cuny.edu

Institution: Kleinig, John: Department of Criminal Justice, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Active drug users--whom I here roughly categorize as habituated, addicted, or dependent (HAD) users who are not currently inclined to abandon their use of such drugs--may desire individually or collectively to assert themselves in the wider social world of work and social policy. Activist drug user groups may work for legislative change in drug-related policies and social provisions for drug users, such as support groups, injecting rooms, and needle and syringe exchange programs. We generally think that women should have an important input in decisions concerning their social possibilities and that minority groups should have an important say in policies that encompass them. HUD drug users are in that respect no different. Just as persuasively, and perhaps socially closer, we should give serious consideration to what prisoners say with respect to the conditions of their confinement. We are not bound by their observations and recommendations, but we should be bound to take them into account. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Needle Exchange Programs](#)
[*Social Change](#)

[*Support Groups](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Creative drug consumption and production in Medellin, Colombia.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2012, vol./is. 47/5(594-595), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Jaramillo-Escobar, Lukas; Thoumi, Francisco E

Correspondence Address: Thoumi, Francisco E., fthoumi@hotmail.com

Institution: Jaramillo-Escobar, Lukas: Casa de las Estrategias, Medellin, Colombia

Language: English

Abstract: This comment is a reflection on a series of visits to Medellin's conflictive low-income neighborhoods and in-depth interviews with their youth. These areas of the city are plagued by gangs and have high violence levels and widespread drug consumption. It is argued that routine drug use in urban contexts has its own rituals and that drug producers for self-use build a civic ethics that aims to separate drug consumption from the criminal problems associated to it. In Medellin the most used drug is marijuana. Its use is visible and it is the drug that generates the most stigmas. Criminalization of marijuana in Colombia generates social costs that are exacerbated by the country's traditional use of violence as a conflict resolution instrument and the growing power of criminal organizations that have extended their control over a significant number of local governments and concentrated the world's cocaine production. In Medellin, these organizations established neighborhood control systems that enforced conservative and undemocratic policies that went against the values and attitudes of many marijuana users. The point is that drug consumption criminalization in Colombia feeds left and right wing guerrillas and other criminal organizations and makes it more difficult to strengthen the state to the point where it would be able to control its territory and establish a true rule of law. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Ethics](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[Neighborhoods](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Drug users as social change agents: Example of Austria.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2012, vol./is. 47/5(592-593), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Edelbacher, Maximilian

Correspondence Address: Edelbacher, Maximilian, Reimersgasse 16/E/3, Vienna, Austria, A-1190, edelmax@aon.at

Institution: Edelbacher, Maximilian: ACUNS (The Academic Council on the United Nations System), ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Austria is a changing society. In the sixties, Austria had a population of about 6 million. Since the sixties, Austria and Vienna have an increasing problem with drug addicts and drug dealers. It has to be understood that the history of human beings was accompanied by drug use and misuse. The number of smokers and people addicted to medicaments is not well known, but can be estimated to be about half a million; may be more. Half of Austrians who are addicted to illegal drugs live in Vienna. Far-reaching conclusions are not to be drawn from two random tales of Vienna. These were mixed experiences by

academics and practitioners working with drug users as social change agents. It did not help so much for drug users to work with young drug addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Social Change](#)
[*Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. The proactivity of people who use drugs as a political and ethical imperative.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2012, vol./is. 47/5(590-592), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Bastos, Francisco I

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Institution: Bastos, Francisco I.: Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, FIOCRUZ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Much has been discussed about the role of groups of people who use drugs in the public arena, especially after the 1980s, when both the war on drugs and the HIV epidemic gained momentum. We must distinguish such concepts and initiatives from the much older and deep-rooted, but substantially different, concepts and initiatives comprising the self-organization of people who misuse alcohol aiming to provide themselves mutual support and therapeutic alternatives. We would like to briefly discuss here initiatives that take place in the public arena and that thrive (or fail) in this specific realm. We would like to briefly discuss here initiatives that take place in the public arena and that thrive (or fail) in this specific realm. Such initiatives comprise the social organization of people who use drugs in advocacy groups, non-governmental organizations, or, in a very literal sense, a union or syndicate. The success of such groups has been as varied as their constitution, interaction, or lack of interaction with the society at large and the social and legal status of their members. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Ethics](#)
[*Organizations](#)
[*Politics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Views: Active drug users as social change agents a straw for the pilgrim: Beyond specialization.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2012, vol./is. 47/5(588-590), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Allamani, Allaman

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Institution: Allamani, Allaman: Agenzia Regionale di Sanita, Firenze, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: During his last conferences and private talks, the sociologist and philosopher Ivan Illich, whose research had long been marked with harsh criticism of the organizational systems of contemporary society, explained his ideas about how the early Christian organizations had the effect of removing the complex functions of individuals, which since the

beginnings were considered as centered in serving your neighbor and loving your God with your whole person. According to this view, at the very beginning of Christianity, keeping a mattress and a piece of bread ready in one's own house to welcome any pilgrim who asked for hospitality was the concrete manifestation of an attitude to assist our neighbors. This changing attitude led the organizations to weaken their bond with the pilgrims, while devoting part of their attention and energy to their own economic self-maintenance. In other words, loving and helping others are at their fullest as free attitudes and human activities, not reduced to or diminished by the economic considerations typical of organizations. The participation of substance users as social change agents, whatever their current use status is, should be accompanied with mutual respect, efforts to learn about what each has to offer the person who needs our treatment-intervention, as well as to one another, and a necessary continuing dialog with supervision enabling growth and development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Social Change](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Christianity](#)
[Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. What we do not know about organizations of people who use drugs.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2012, vol./is. 47/5(568-572), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Friedman, Samuel R; Schneider, Eric; Latkin, Carl

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Institution: Friedman, Samuel R.: National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: In this paper, we present some brief thoughts about drug users' organizations. After a brief discussion of users groups' history, we suggest a number of issues that require further research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Group Characteristics](#)
[History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Street-level research on street-level interventions among drug users. Comment.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2012, vol./is. 47/5(555-557), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Lune, Howard

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Institution: Lune, Howard: Department of Sociology, Hunter College, CUNY, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on the articles by A. Domanico & M. Malta (see record 2012-07535-008); V. A. Frank et al. (see record 2012-07535-002); K. Hayashi et al. (see record 2012-07535-005) and W. Small et al. (see record 2012-07535-004). The research collected in these four papers does not form a single comparative study across multiple nations. In each of the four cases, the idea of the community in itself, acting for itself, emerges as a defining characteristic. Despite the obvious disadvantages that these groups face due to the extent of their dependence on indigenous resources, they all go to great lengths to demonstrate that they are, in fact, of the community and not brought in from the outside. This, too, is a question of legitimacy, and seemingly a much more important one than the matter of external legitimacy. All of the organizations attempt to collaborate with their "clients" in program planning, service delivery, and research. Most of them routinely hire former or active drug users in outreach, data collection, or peer-to-peer training positions. And most seek to maintain a board of directors or other governance structure in which at least half of the members are of the target community. At present, these four case studies suggest that the most successful programs are the ones that are unofficially tolerated, and therefore not repressed. Along with the users themselves, user groups survive on the resources of their own kind. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

66. The "translators": Engaging former drug users as key research staff to design and implement a risk reduction program for rural cocaine users.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2012, vol./is. 47/5(547-554), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Stewart, Katharine E; Wright, Patricia B; Sims, Desi; Tyner, Kathy Russell; Montgomery, Brooke E. E

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Institution: Stewart, Katharine E.: Fay W. Boozman College of Public Health, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US

Language: English

Abstract: This manuscript describes lessons learned in the development and implementation of a clinical behavioral trial to reduce sexual risk among African-American cocaine users in rural Arkansas, from the perspectives of a multidisciplinary investigative team and community staff members with a history as local drug users who served as "translators." Recommendations for investigators doing community-based research with active substance users are provided in the following domains: (a) engaging the community during formative research, (b) establishing bidirectional trust, (c) ensuring community voices are heard, and (d) managing conflict. The "translator's" role is critical to the success of such projects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Risk Management
 *Sexual Risk Taking
 Cocaine
 Communities
 Drug Rehabilitation
 Scientists
 Teams

Source: PsycINFO

67. Collective empowerment while creating knowledge: A description of a community-based participatory research project with drug users in Bangkok, Thailand.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2012, vol./is. 47/5(502-510), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Hayashi, Kanna; Fairbairn, Nadia; Suwannawong, Paisan; Kaplan, Karyn; Wood, Evan; Kerr, Thomas

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Institution: Hayashi, Kanna: Urban Health Research Initiative, British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: In light of growing concerns regarding the ongoing drug war in Thailand and a lack of support for people who inject drugs in this setting, in 2008, we undertook a community-based participatory research project involving a community of active drug users at a peer-run drop-in center in Bangkok. This case study describes a unique research partnership developed between academic and active drug users and demonstrates that participatory approaches can help empower this vulnerable population while generating valid research. Further research is needed to explore ways of optimizing community-based participatory research methods when applied to drug-using populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Empowerment
 *Knowledge Level
 Communities
 Peers

Source: PsycINFO

68. The injection support team: A peer-driven program to address unsafe injecting in a Canadian setting.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2012, vol./is. 47/5(491-501), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Small, Will; Wood, Evan; Tobin, Diane; Rikley, Jacob; Lapushinsky, Darcy; Kerr, Thomas

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Institution: Small, Will: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: In 2005, members of the Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users (VANDU) formed the Injection Support Team (IST). A community-based research project examined this

drug-user-led intervention through observation of team activities, over 30 interviews with team members, and 9 interviews with people reached by the team. The IST is composed of recognized "hit doctors," who perform outreach in the open drug scene to provide safer injecting education and instruction regarding safer assisted-injection. The IST represents a unique drug-user-led response to the gaps in local harm reduction efforts including programmatic barriers to attending the local supervised injection facility. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Peers](#)
[Teams](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Preface.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2012, vol./is. 47/5(461), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Latkin, Carl; Friedman, Samuel R

Institution: Latkin, Carl: Department of Health, Behavior & Society, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: The focus of this special issue is about programs that incorporate active drug users as change agents for promoting their own goals and those of public health. Many active drug users have a wealth of talents and skills they can use for themselves as well as for others. This issue focuses on the positive roles that drug users take as change agents. It focuses on programs, some of which are research based. Some papers focus on the role of active drug users in establishing and increasing access to drug treatment. Other papers in this issue focus on "users' groups" that are organizations of active drug users that engage in public health or political activity. And still others focus on the roles of drug users in HIV outreach efforts or other projects, some of which have research components. This special issue of Substance Use and Misuse can both provide data on the role of drug users as change agents and can help facilitate programs and research that expand the availability of prosocial roles for active drug users and systematically document the impact of these roles on drug users, their significant others, social network members, and the larger community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

70. Infant with altered consciousness after cannabis passive inhalation.

Citation: Child Abuse & Neglect, February 2012, vol./is. 36/2(81-83), 0145-2134 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Zarfin, Yehoshua; Yefet, Enav; Abozaid, Said; Nasser, Wael; Mor, Tamer; Finkelstein, Yoram

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Institution: Zarfin, Yehoshua: Department of Pediatrics, Baruch Padeh Medical Center, Tiberias, Israel

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of a 13-month old infant who was admitted to the emergency ward due to apathy, unresponsiveness, loss of appetite and mild fever. In the present case, the infant was presented with altered state of consciousness after inhaling cannabis smoke. The parents' confirmation of lengthy and heavy exposure to cannabis smoke alongside the natural history of rapid improvement under supportive therapy, confirms the clinical and laboratory diagnosis of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) toxicity in this case. This etiology should be taken into consideration in the differential diagnosis of altered states of consciousness, after excluding more common etiologies. The parents consistently and firmly denied any drug abuse other than cannabis smoking. The circumstances under which cannabis might cause intoxication are particularly relevant in the light of the increasing prevalence use of cannabis in the last decade. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to draw parents' attention to the possibility of abusive effects of passive inhalation of THC in children. As infants seem to be more vulnerable to THC toxicity, passive inhalation of the drug might create a serious health hazard for them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Consciousness States](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Tetrahydrocannabinol](#)
[*Toxicity](#)
[Etiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. The effects of calorie restriction on operant-responding for alcohol in the alcohol preferring (iP) rat.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, April 2012, vol./is. 230/1(281-287), 0166-4328 (Apr 21, 2012)

Author(s): Guccione, Lisa; Paolini, Antonio G; Penman, Jim; Djouma, Elvan

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Institution: Guccione, Lisa: School of Psychological Science, La Trobe University, Bundoora, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Calorie restriction (CR) is well established in the research literature to have several beneficial effects on health and has also been found to induce anxiolytic effects in the rat. Heightened levels of stress and anxiety are often regarded as key precipitating factors of relapse to substance abuse and alcohol addiction. In this study, the potential implication of a 25% CR diet in altering drug-seeking and relapse like behaviour through its capacity to influence anxiolytic-like behavioural changes was investigated. Anxiety was assessed in all rats with the elevated plus maze (EPM) and open field test prior to being trained to operantly self-administer either 10% ethanol, or water. Differences were found between the groups in the percentage of open arm/total arm duration and open arm/total arm entries in the EPM, demonstrating the anxiolytic effects of CR25%. Both control and CR25% groups showed preference for alcohol vs. water, however, controls responded more for alcohol during the conditioning phase than the CR25% group. Controls exhibited an alcohol deprivation-effect (ADE) post abstinence, and a cue-induced reinstatement of alcohol-seeking post extinction however the CR25% did not. These results demonstrate that the anxiolytic effects of CR25% reduces operant responding for ethanol and inhibits relapse behaviour. Taken collectively, the results of this study suggest that in line with past research a CR25% dietary regime can induce anxiolytic effects in the

alcohol preferring (iP) rat. Furthermore, it also reduces the intake of ethanol and inhibits the ADE and cue-induced relapse that is characteristic of addiction in this strain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Calories](#)
[*Mazes](#)
[*Operant Conditioning](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Expression and resilience of a cocaine-conditioned locomotor response after brief and extended drug-free periods.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, April 2012, vol./is. 230/1(69-77), 0166-4328 (Apr 21, 2012)

Author(s): Johnson, Sarah A; Sediqzadah, Saadia; Erb, Suzanne

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Institution: Johnson, Sarah A.: Department of Psychology, University of Toronto at Scarborough, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract:

Conditioned associations between drug experience and its context are maintained long after drug use ceases, and may contribute to relapse after extended abstinence. These include operantly conditioned associations directed toward seeking drug, but also Pavlovian conditioned associations between drug reward and contextual cues present at the time of drug administration. The present study sought to determine whether expression of a Pavlovian conditioned locomotor (CL) response to a cocaine-associated context increases over time in the same manner observed for instrumental responses, and whether the CL memory is differentially susceptible to extinction and recovery after brief versus extended abstinence. Male rats received injections of cocaine (30 mg/kg, i.p.) or vehicle once per day for 6 days. In Exp. 1, CL activity was measured 1, 7, 21, or 42 days later. Rats that had received cocaine injections displayed robust CL, regardless of when testing occurred. In Exp. 2, extinction and recovery of CL were assessed after 1 or 42 days. The CL response was more readily extinguished in rats tested 1 day after drug exposure, as compared to rats tested 42 days later. Exp. 3 confirmed that conditioning in the testing context was necessary for expression of CL. Overall, our results indicate that Pavlovian associations underlying the CL response are maintained long after drug experience. Although the expression of CL does not change with the passage of time, as has been observed for instrumental drug-related responses, the memory trace does appear to become more resilient over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Locomotion](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Memory](#)
[*Resilience \(Psychological\)](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Effects of nicotine exposure on locomotor activity and pCREB levels in the ventral striatum of adolescent rats.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, April 2012, vol./is. 230/1(62-68), 0166-4328 (Apr 21, 2012)

Author(s): Philpot, Rex M; Engberg, Melanie E; Wecker, Lynn

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Institution: Philpot, Rex M.: Laboratory of Neuropsychopharmacology, Department of Psychiatry and Neurosciences, University of South Florida, College of Medicine, Tampa, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Behavioral reactivity to novel stimuli, which is greater in the adolescent than young adult population, is associated with drug abuse liability, suggesting that the increased addiction vulnerability of adolescents may be related to heightened novel stimulus reactivity and underlying cellular processes. We examined the hypothesis that adolescent animals who exhibit higher novel stimulus reactivity, exhibit greater locomotor activity in response to nicotine than adolescents who exhibit lower novel stimulus reactivity, and that this difference is associated with alterations in CREB expression and activity in the ventral striatum (vStr) and prefrontal cortex (PFC). Adolescents exhibiting high locomotor activity (HLA) in the novel open field developed tolerance to the locomotor depressant effects of nicotine with fewer exposures and at lower doses than adolescents with low locomotor activity (LLA). Further, HLA adolescents exhibited lower CREB activity in the vStr than LLA adolescents and this difference was attenuated by repeated exposure to high, but not low doses of nicotine. Thus, inherent differences in the reactivity to novel stimulation during the adolescent period appear to predict sensitivity to the behavioral and cellular effects of nicotine and may underlie differences in progression to addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Locomotion](#)
[*Basal Ganglia](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Stimulus Novelty](#)
[*CREB Activation](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. A systematic literature review of PTSD among female veterans from 1990 to 2010.

Citation: Social Work in Mental Health, May 2012, vol./is. 10/3(233-252), 1533-2985 (May 2012)

Author(s): Middleton, Katherine; Craig, Carlton David

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Institution: Middleton, Katherine: Hope Center, Lexington, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article reviews literature over the past twenty years concerning female veterans and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The literature identified sexual trauma, pre-military sexual trauma, combat exposure, substance misuse, and gender difference in the development of PTSD among female veterans from the Gulf War to the current conflicts. Also incorporated in the review are evidence-based and other promising treatment options for female veterans suffering from PTSD. Based on the review, female veterans experience higher rates of military sexual trauma and much of the current research on female veteran related PTSD is focused on sexual trauma that occurs while in the military. As the number of females serving in the military grows, there needs to be a continued effort in understanding the multiple issues they experience before, during, and after their time in the military. Researchers need to continue to address sexual traumas, the disparity in the diagnosis of PTSD, effective treatment options, and further understand the dynamics of comorbidity of other mental health disorders with PTSD. In addition, more research needs to be conducted on how trauma and PTSD impacts family and occupational functioning for female veterans after both their return from operational

deployment and completion of military service. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Combat Experience](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[History](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Pretransplant psychiatric and substance use comorbidity in patients with cholangiocarcinoma who received a liver transplant.

Citation: Psychosomatics: Journal of Consultation Liaison Psychiatry, March 2012, vol./is. 53/2(116-122), 0033-3182;1545-7206 (Mar-Apr 2012)

Author(s): Schneekloth, Terry D; Jowsey, Sheila G; Biernacka, Joanna M; Burton, M. Caroline; Vasquez, Adriana R; Bergquist, Thomas; Drews, Maureen S; Gores, Gregory J

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Institution: Schneekloth, Terry D.: Department of Psychiatry and Psychology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Psychopathology has been commonly observed in liver transplant candidates, and up to 40% have comorbid psychiatric disorders. This illness burden may negatively impact quality of life and transplant outcome. Liver transplantation for cholangiocarcinoma remains uncommon due to the complex treatment protocol. We assessed for pretransplant psychopathology and substance use disorders in liver transplant recipients with cholangiocarcinoma to better characterize this patient group. Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the records of 143 liver transplant recipients who completed pretransplant psychological screening with the PAS, BDI-FS, BSI-18, and the SAAST between 2000 and 2004. The majority completed an evaluation by a transplant psychiatrist. Rates of pretransplant psychiatric and substance use symptoms and disorders were compared between 26 patients with cholangiocarcinoma and 117 other liver recipients using chi superscript 2 or Fisher's exact tests. Results: Of the total cohort, 35% had a pretransplant psychiatric diagnosis, 35% had a substance use disorder, and 43% were current or former smokers. The cholangiocarcinoma cohort had significantly lower scores on the PAS, BDI-FS, and the BSI-18. On interview, the cholangiocarcinoma group was less likely to have an alcohol use disorder ($P = 0.03$) or any substance use disorder ($P = 0.04$), but the two groups did not differ significantly in the likelihood of having a psychiatric disorder or smoking history. Conclusions: This study suggests that patients with cholangiocarcinoma have lower rates of alcohol and drug use disorders than other liver transplant recipients. They do not differ in rates of psychiatric disorders or smoking. Psychosocial assessment and support are recommended throughout the transplant process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Neoplasms](#)
[*Organ Transplantation](#)

[*Psychopathology
Screening](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. Psychological treatments for concurrent posttraumatic stress disorder and substance use disorder: A systematic review.

Citation: Clinical Psychology Review, April 2012, vol./is. 32/3(202-214), 0272-7358 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): van Dam, Debora; Vedel, Ellen; Ehring, Thomas; Emmelkamp, Paul M. G

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Institution: van Dam, Debora: Department of Clinical Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: This article gives an overview of research into psychological treatments for concurrent posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance used disorder (SUD), with a special focus on the effectiveness of treatments addressing both disorders compared to treatments addressing one of the disorders alone. In addition, a distinction is made between trauma-focused versus non-trauma-focused therapies for concurrent PTSD and SUD. The databases Embase, Psychinfo, Medline and Web of science were searched for relevant articles. In total, seventeen studies were identified evaluating ten treatments protocols (six trauma-focused and four non-trauma-focused treatment approaches). In general, the studies showed pre-post reductions for PTSD and/or SUD symptoms. Although most treatments for concurrent PTSD and SUD did not prove to be superior to regular SUD treatments, there are some promising preliminary results suggesting that some patients might benefit from trauma-focused interventions. However, the lack of methodologically sound treatment trials makes it difficult to draw firm conclusions. Methodological limitations are discussed, along with recommendations for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Psychological Needs](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. Adolescents' over-use of the cyber world - Internet addiction or identity exploration?

Citation: Journal of Adolescence, April 2012, vol./is. 35/2(417-424), 0140-1971 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Israelashvili, Moshe; Kim, Taejin; Bukobza, Gabriel

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Institution: Israelashvili, Moshe: Department of Human Development and Education, School of Education, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

Language: English

Abstract: In this study, we tested the hypothesis that the Internet can serve as a valuable tool assisting adolescents in pursuing the developmentally-related need for self concept clarity. Participants in the study were 278 adolescents (48.5% girls; 7th-9th graders) who completed questionnaires relating to their levels of Internet use, Internet addiction, ego development, self consciousness, self-concept clarity, and personal demographic data. The study results support the general notion that adolescents' level of self-clarity is negatively related to Internet addiction and over-use. Hence, it is suggested that future

studies on adolescents' Internet over-use should use qualitative rather than quantitative conceptualization and measurements in order to properly explore such a behavior and its, either positive or negative, implications. A differentiation is proposed between over-users, heavy users, and addicted users. Namely, over-users and heavy users utilize the Internet for age-related and modern-life-related purposes, and hence should not be labeled as addicted. Implications for the measurement, definition, and treatment of Internet over-use are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Identity Formation](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. School-related predictors of smoking, drinking and drug use: Evidence from the Belfast Youth Development Study.

Citation: Journal of Adolescence, April 2012, vol./is. 35/2(315-324), 0140-1971 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Perra, Oliver; Fletcher, Adam; Bonell, Chris; Higgins, Kathryn; McCrystal, Patrick

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Institution: Perra, Oliver: Institute of Child Care Research, School of Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work, Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To examine whether students' school engagement, relationships with teachers, educational aspirations and involvement in fights at school are associated with various measures of subsequent substance use. Methods: Data were drawn from the Belfast Youth Development Study (n = 2968). Multivariate logistic models examined associations between school-related factors (age 13/14) and substance use (age 15/16). Results: The two factors which were consistently and independently associated with regular substance use among both males and females were student-teacher relationships and fighting at school: positive teacher-relationships reduced the risk of daily smoking by 48%, weekly drunkenness by 25%, and weekly cannabis use by 52%; being in a fight increased the risk of daily smoking by 54%, weekly drunkenness by 31%, and weekly cannabis use by 43%. School disengagement increased the likelihood of smoking and cannabis use among females only. Conclusion: Further research should focus on public health interventions promoting positive relationships and safety at school. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drinking Behavior](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Possible long-term effects of gamma -hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) due to neurotoxicity and overdose.

Citation: Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, April 2012, vol./is. 36/4(1217-1227), 0149-7634 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): van Amsterdam, Jan G. C.; Brunt, Tibor M; McMaster, Minni T. B; Niesink, Raymond J. M

Correspondence Address: van Amsterdam, Jan G. C.: Laboratory for Health Protection Research, National Institute of Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), P.O. Box 1, Bilthoven, Netherlands, 3720 BA, Jan.van.Amsterdam@rivm.nl

Institution: van Amsterdam, Jan G. C.: National Institute of Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), Bilthoven, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: In several countries, including the Netherlands, the use of GHB seems to be rising. GHB is regarded by recreational users as an innocent drug without any side effects. Recently, the number of patients in treatment due to GHB addiction sharply increased. In addition, various studies report incidents following risky GHB use or GHB overdosing. Other sedative drugs, like ketamine and alcohol have been shown to result in unintended neurotoxic harm at the level of memory and cognitive function. As outlined in the present review, GHB and ketamine have a common mode of action, which suggests that GHB may also lead to similar neurotoxicity as ketamine. GHB overdosing, as well as binge drinking (and high ketamine doses), induce profound coma which is probably neurotoxic for the brain especially in the maturing brain of young adults. It is therefore advocated to investigate possible long-term neurotoxic effects in recreational GHB users e.g. by studying the residual effects on cognition and memory. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Overdoses](#)
[*Ketamine](#)
[*Neurotoxicity](#)
[*Sedatives](#)
[Binge Drinking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. The persistence of maladaptive memory: Addiction, drug memories and anti-relapse treatments.

Citation: Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, April 2012, vol./is. 36/4(1119-1139), 0149-7634 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Milton, Amy L; Everitt, Barry J

Correspondence Address: Milton, Amy L.: Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Cambridge, Downing Site, Cambridge, United Kingdom, CB2 3EB, alm46@cam.ac.uk

Institution: Milton, Amy L.: Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Addiction is a chronic, relapsing disorder, characterised by the long-term propensity of addicted individuals to relapse. A major factor that obstructs the attainment of abstinence is the persistence of maladaptive drug-associated memories, which can maintain drug-seeking and taking behaviour and promote unconscious relapse of these habits. Thus, addiction can be conceptualised as a disorder of aberrant learning of the formation of strong instrumental memories linking actions to drug-seeking and taking outcomes that ultimately are expressed as persistent stimulus-response habits; of previously neutral environmental stimuli that become associated with drug highs (and/or withdrawal states) through pavlovian conditioning, and of the subsequent interactions between pavlovian and instrumental memories to influence relapse behaviour. Understanding the psychological, neurobiological and molecular basis of these drug memories may produce new methods of pro-abstinence, anti-relapse treatments for addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Memory](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Crisis visits and psychiatric hospitalizations among patients attending a community clinic in rural southern California.

Citation: Community Mental Health Journal, April 2012, vol./is. 48/2(133-137), 0010-3853;1573-2789 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Camacho, Alvaro; Ng, Bernardo; Bejarano, Anabel; Simmons, Alan; Chavira, Denise

Correspondence Address: Camacho, Alvaro: Sun Valley Behavioral & Research Center, 2417 Marshall Ave, Ste 1, Imperial, CA, US, 92251, acamacho@ucsd.edu

Institution: Camacho, Alvaro: Imperial County Behavioral Health, El Centro, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Ethnic minorities from disadvantaged socioeconomic backgrounds report increased utilization of mental health emergency services; however findings have been inconsistent across ethnic/racial groups. In this study we describe patients who present to a rural crisis unit in Southern California, examine rates of psychiatric hospitalizations across ethnic/racial groups, and investigate factors that are associated with increased psychiatric hospitalizations in this sample. This is a retrospective study of 451 racially and ethnically diverse patients attending a crisis unit in Imperial County, California. Chart review and data abstraction methods were used to characterize the sample and identify factors associated with psychiatric crises and subsequent hospitalizations. The sample was predominantly Latino/Hispanic (58.5%). Based on chart review, common psychosocial stressors which prompted a crisis center visit were: (a) financial problems; (b) homelessness; (c) partner or family conflict; (d) physical and health problems; (e) problems at school/work; (f) medication compliance; (g) aggressive behavior; (h) delusional behavior; (i) addiction and (j) anxiety/depression. Bivariate analyses revealed that Hispanics had a disproportionately lower rate of psychiatric hospitalizations while African Americans had a higher rate. Multivariate analyses which included demographic, clinical and psychosocial stressor variables revealed that being African American, having a psychotic disorder, and presenting as gravely disabled were associated with a higher likelihood of hospitalization while partner/family conflict was associated with a lesser likelihood in this rural community. These data elucidate the need for longitudinal studies to understand the interactions between psychosocial stressors, ethnicity and social support as determinants of psychiatric hospitalizations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinics](#)
[*Crisis Intervention](#)
[*Institution Visitation](#)
[*Psychiatric Hospitalization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. A brief treatment engagement intervention for individuals with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorders: Results of a randomized clinical trial.

Citation: Community Mental Health Journal, April 2012, vol./is. 48/2(127-132), 0010-3853;1573-2789 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Smelson, David; Kalman, David; Losonczy, Miklos F; Kline, Anna; Sambamoorthi, Usha; St. Hill, Lauren; Castles-Fonseca, Kathy; Ziedonis, Douglas

Correspondence Address: Smelson, David: Department Psychiatry, University of Massachusetts Medical School, 55 Lake Avenue North, Worcester, MA, US, 01655, david.smelson@va.gov

Institution: Smelson, David: Center for Health, Quality, Outcomes and Economic Research, Edith Nourse Rogers VA Medical Center, Bedford, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Study objectives were to evaluate a brief intervention designed to facilitate outpatient engagement following an inpatient psychiatric stay for individuals with mental illness and substance use. A total of 102 veterans were randomly assigned to one of two conditions: (1) Time Limited Care-Coordination (TLC), an eight-week co-occurring disorders intervention or (2) a matched attention (MA) control condition in the form of health education sessions. Both groups also received treatment as usual in inpatient and outpatient settings. Sixty-nine percent of TLC participants attended an outpatient appointment within 14 days of discharge, compared to only 33% of MA participants ($P < 0.01$). TLC participants were also more likely to be engaged in outpatient services at the end of the intervention period (44 vs. 22%, $P < 0.01$). This study provided evidence that an eight-week intervention could improve treatment engagement. Research is currently underway to examine impact of TLC intervention beyond the 8 week study period. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: US Government; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Cocaine abstinence alters nucleus accumbens firing dynamics during goal-directed behaviors for cocaine and sucrose.

Citation: European Journal of Neuroscience, March 2012, vol./is. 35/6(940-951), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Cameron, Courtney M; Carelli, Regina M

Correspondence Address: Carelli, Regina M.: Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina, CB#3270 Davie Hall, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27599, rcarelli@unc.edu

Institution: Cameron, Courtney M.: Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Distinct subsets of nucleus accumbens (NAc) neurons differentially encode goal-directed behaviors for natural vs. drug rewards [R. M. Carelli et al. (2000) *The Journal of Neuroscience*, 20, 4255-4266], and the encoding of cocaine-seeking is altered following cocaine abstinence [J. A. Hollander & R. M. Carelli (2007) *The Journal of Neuroscience*, 27, 3535-3539]. Here, electrophysiological recording procedures were used to determine if the selective encoding of natural vs. cocaine reward by NAc neurons is: (i) maintained when the natural reinforcer is a highly palatable sweet tastant and (ii) altered by cocaine abstinence. Rats ($n = 14$) were trained on a multiple schedule of sucrose reinforcement and cocaine self-administration (2-3 weeks) and NAc activity was recorded during the task before and after 30 days of cocaine abstinence. Of 130 cells recorded before abstinence, 82 (63%) displayed patterned discharges (increases or decreases in firing rate, termed phasic activity) relative to operant responding for sucrose or cocaine. As in previous reports, the majority of those cells displayed nonoverlapping patterns of activity during responding for sucrose vs. cocaine. Specifically, only 17 (21%) showed similar patterns of activity (i.e. overlapping activity) across the two reinforcer conditions. After

abstinence, this pattern was largely maintained, 23 of 70 phasic cells (33%) were overlapping. However, cocaine abstinence altered the overall percentage of selectively active neurons across reinforcer conditions. Specifically, significantly more neurons became selectively activated during cocaine-directed behaviors than during sucrose-directed behaviors. The results indicate that, although the selective encoding of cocaine and natural rewards is maintained even with a highly palatable substance, 30 days of cocaine abstinence dynamically alters the overall population encoding of natural and drug rewards by NAc neurons. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. European Journal of Neuroscience -Federation of European Neuroscience Societies and Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Electrophysiology](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)
[Rats](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

84. Maternal HIV/AIDS status and neurological outcomes in neonates: A population-based study.

Citation: Maternal and Child Health Journal, April 2012, vol./is. 16/3(641-648), 1092-7875;1573-6628 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Salihu, Hamisu M; August, Euna M; Aliyu, Muktar; Stanley, Kara M; Weldeselasse, Hanna; Mbah, Alfred K

Correspondence Address: Salihu, Hamisu M.: Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, College of Public Health, University of South Florida, 13201 Bruce B. Downs Blvd., MDC 56, Tampa, FL, US, 33612, hsalihu@health.usf.edu

Institution: Salihu, Hamisu M.: Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, College of Public Health, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study sought to examine the association between maternal HIV/AIDS infection and neonatal neurologic conditions in the state of Florida. We analyzed all births in the state of Florida from 1998 to 2007 using hospital discharge data linked to birth certificate records. The main outcomes of interest included selected neonatal neurologic complications, namely: fetal distress, cephalohematoma, intracranial hemorrhage, seizure, feeding difficulties, and other central nervous system complications. The sample size for this study was 1,645,515 records. All forms of substance abuse as well as cesarean section deliveries were more frequent in mothers with HIV/AIDS. Infants born to HIV-infected mothers showed higher proportions of feeding difficulties and seizures whereas HIV-negative mothers had a greater proportion of cases of fetal distress and cephalohematoma. Seizures and feeding difficulties are common among infants born to HIV/AIDS infected mothers. This population-based retrospective cohort study provides further understanding of the association between maternal HIV/AIDS status and neonatal neurological outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[HIV](#)

Mothers
Nervous System Disorders

Source: PsycINFO

85. Review of Handbook of office-based buprenorphine treatment of opioid dependence.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatric Practice, March 2012, vol./is. 18/2(139-140), 1527-4160;1538-1145 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Lofwall, Michelle

Institution: Lofwall, Michelle: University of Kentucky College of Medicine, Departments of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science, Center for Drug and Alcohol Research, Lexington, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Handbook of Office-Based Buprenorphine Treatment of Opioid Dependence edited by John A. Renner & Petros Levounis (see record 2010-21821-000). The editors of this book brought together a diverse group of well-respected, knowledgeable, and expert physicians to contribute to this book aimed at covering all the basic knowledge needed to care for patients receiving buprenorphine as part of their treatment for opioid addiction in an office-based setting. Subsequent chapters review key components, logistics, and principles of clinical care in office based treatment. Because office-based treatment using buprenorphine pharmacotherapy is in its nascency in the United States and this practice area is evolving rapidly, this book serves as an excellent resource on how to care for patients receiving this treatment. The writing is thoughtful, concise, and practical, and case vignettes that highlight common patient presentations and potential pitfalls are provided. However it would be helpful if the authors had included more discussion of the treatment of pregnant opioid-dependent females, choice of formulations and patient rights while on medication-assisted treatment, with a primer on the role of doctors as advocates for their patients. This volume is recommended for resident and non-resident physicians, nurses, therapists, and any healthcare provider or trainee wanting to learn more about and/or provide office-based treatment of opioid dependence with buprenorphine pharmacotherapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Dependency
*Drug Therapy
*Opiates
Drug Abuse

Source: PsycINFO

86. Synthetic cannabinoid use: Recognition and management.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatric Practice, March 2012, vol./is. 18/2(86-93), 1527-4160;1538-1145 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Castellanos, Daniel; Thornton, Gabriel

Correspondence Address: Castellanos, Daniel: Department of Psychiatry, Herbert Wertheim College of Medicine, Florida International University, 11200 SW 8th Street, AHC II, Room 693, Miami, FL, US, 33199, dcastell@fiu.edu

Institution: Castellanos, Daniel: Herbert Wertheim College of Medicine, Florida International University, Miami, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: In the past few years, synthetic cannabinoid products have been increasingly used by adolescents and young adults. These products are marketed as herbal or aromatic incense and potpourri, but their psychoactive properties appear to be due to the addition of

synthetic cannabinoids. When smoked, they can produce significant psychoactive and physical effects similar to cannabis. Changes in cognition, behavioral disturbances, alterations in mood, and perceptual changes have been reported. An emerging body of literature indicates that use of these products is associated with anxiety and other negative mood changes not typical of cannabis intoxication. Use of synthetic cannabinoid products has been associated with new onset psychosis or exacerbation of pre-existing psychosis, although current evidence cannot establish a definitive link between synthetic cannabinoids and psychosis. Clinicians should suspect synthetic cannabinoid product use if a patient: 1) presents with signs and symptoms consistent with cannabis use, 2) has negative routine urine toxicology screens, 3) is in a situation in which his or her urine is being routinely monitored for illicit substance use, and/or 4) presents with otherwise unexplained sudden onset psychosis. To make the diagnosis, clinicians should become familiar with the effects of synthetic cannabinoid use and have a high index of suspicion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[Cannabis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Four key dimensions for distinguishing internet infidelity from internet and sex addiction: Concepts and clinical application.

Citation: American Journal of Family Therapy, March 2012, vol./is. 40/2(115-125), 0192-6187;1521-0383 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Jones, Kathryn E; Hertlein, Katherine M

Correspondence Address: Jones, Kathryn E.: Marriage & Family Therapy Program, Purdue University Calumet, 1247 East 169th Street, Hammond, IN, US, 46323, kejones226@gmail.com

Institution: Jones, Kathryn E.: La Porte County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, La Porte, IN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Along with the advances and positives the Internet can have for relationships, there are also significant challenges to couples and families, including the potential for Internet addiction, Internet infidelity, cybersex, and other issues. The ambiguity between these concepts in literature creates difficulty in diagnosis and treatment for couple therapists. We propose four dimensions that can assist therapists to appropriately distinguish between an Internet infidelity scenario, a sex addiction facilitated by the Internet, and an Internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Couples Therapy](#)
[*Infidelity](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Therapists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

88. Bulimia nervosa and alcohol use disorder: Evidence for shared etiology and neurobiology.

Citation: Current Psychiatry Reviews, February 2012, vol./is. 8/1(69-81), 1573-4005 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Yilmaz, Zeynep; Kaplan, Allan S; Zawertailo, Laurie A

Correspondence Address: Yilmaz, Zeynep, 250 College Street, Rm. 808, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5T 1R8, zeynep.yilmaz@utoronto.ca

Institution: Yilmaz, Zeynep: Institute of Medical Science, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Bulimia nervosa (BN) is a serious eating disorder characterized by recurrent binge eating episodes and dysfunctional compensatory behaviours, with a prevalence rate of up to 3%. Epidemiological studies show that BN and alcohol use disorder (AUD) co-occur very frequently in both clinical and community settings. Considering that eating disorders with comorbid AUD are associated with serious medical complications, poor treatment outcome and the highest lifetime mortality among all psychiatric disorders, there is great need for developing a better understanding of the nature of this comorbid relationship. This review is designed to critically evaluate the literature on BN and AUD and discuss the similarities between these two psychiatric disorders to offer a comprehensive summary of this serious psychiatric comorbidity. We will first analyze the complex and multi-dimensional etiology of these disorders as well as report on shared developmental pathways. We will then review the role of shared neurobiology, focusing on a variety of neurotransmitters including dopamine and serotonin. We will also comment on the role of shared genetic vulnerabilities in the development of BN and AUD. The section on treatment will cover pharmacological and psychological treatments for BN and AUD. Finally, we will discuss the challenges related to gaining a better understanding of comorbid BN and AUD, as well as propose future directions for research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Bentham Science Publishers; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bulimia](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Eating Disorders](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Serum testosterone concentration in combat-related chronic posttraumatic stress disorder.

Citation: Neuropsychobiology, February 2012, vol./is. 65/2(90-95), 0302-282X;1423-0224 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Karlovic, Dalibor; Serretti, Alessandro; Marcinko, Darko; Martinac, Marko; Silic, Ante; Katinic, Krizo

Correspondence Address: Karlovic, Dalibor: Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Vinogradska, Sestre milosrdnice, cesta 29, Zagreb, Croatia, HR 10 000, dalibor.karlovic@gmail.com

Institution: Karlovic, Dalibor: Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Vinogradska, Zagreb, Croatia

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: The primary aim of this study was to assess the testosterone levels of soldiers with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), without considering their comorbid conditions, compared with the ones in the control group with combat experience. The secondary aim was to determine whether there was a difference in testosterone levels when the same group of soldiers with PTSD was divided according to their comorbid conditions into those with major depressive disorder (MDD) or alcohol dependence (ETOH) compared to the soldiers with PTSD with no comorbid conditions and the controls. Methods: We analyzed serum testosterone in soldiers with PTSD without the division according to comorbid conditions (n = 66) in comparison to the controls (n = 34). We also analyzed testosterone in pure PTSD (n = 17), PTSD comorbid with MDD (n = 18), PTSD comorbid with ETOH (n = 31), and in the controls. Results: Soldiers with PTSD, without considering comorbid conditions, did not show any difference in testosterone levels in

comparison to the controls. However, when we divided the same PTSD sample based on comorbid conditions, pure PTSD showed significantly higher serum testosterone levels in comparison to PTSD comorbid with MDD, comorbid with ETOH, or controls. Also, there was no difference in testosterone levels between the PTSD groups with comorbid MDD, with comorbid ETOH, and the controls. Conclusions: We did not find any differences in testosterone levels between the soldiers with PTSD without considering comorbid conditions and the controls. Considering comorbid conditions, soldiers with PTSD without comorbid conditions had higher testosterone levels compared to soldiers with PTSD with comorbid MDD or ETOH, or the controls. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Combat Experience](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Testosterone](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Military Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

90. The impact of cannabis use on cognitive functioning in patients with schizophrenia: A meta-analysis of existing findings and new data in a first-episode sample.

Citation: Schizophrenia Bulletin, March 2012, vol./is. 38/2(316-330), 0586-7614;1745-1701 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Yucel, Murat; Bora, Emre; Lubman, Dan I; Solowij, Nadia; Brewer, Warrick J; Cotton, Sue M; Conus, Philippe; Takagi, Michael J; Fornito, Alex; Wood, Stephen J; McGorry, Patrick D; Pantelis, Christos

Correspondence Address: Yucel, Murat: Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre, Department of Psychiatry, University of Melbourne, National Neuroscience Facility, Alan Gilbert Building, 161 Barry Street, Carlton South, Melbourne, VIC, Australia, 3053, murat@unimelb.edu.au

Institution: Yucel, Murat: Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre, Department of Psychiatry, University of Melbourne, National Neuroscience Facility, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Cannabis use is highly prevalent among people with schizophrenia, and coupled with impaired cognition, is thought to heighten the risk of illness onset. However, while heavy cannabis use has been associated with cognitive deficits in long-term users, studies among patients with schizophrenia have been contradictory. This article consists of 2 studies. In Study I, a meta-analysis of 10 studies comprising 572 patients with established schizophrenia (with and without comorbid cannabis use) was conducted. Patients with a history of cannabis use were found to have superior neuropsychological functioning. This finding was largely driven by studies that included patients with a lifetime history of cannabis use rather than current or recent use. In Study II, we examined the neuropsychological performance of 85 patients with first-episode psychosis (FEP) and 43 healthy nonusing controls. Relative to controls, FEP patients with a history of cannabis use (FEP + CANN; n = 59) displayed only selective neuropsychological impairments while those without a history (FEP - CANN; n = 26) displayed generalized deficits. When directly compared, FEP + CANN patients performed better on tests of visual memory, working memory, and executive functioning. Patients with early onset cannabis use had less neuropsychological impairment than patients with later onset use. Together, these findings suggest that patients with schizophrenia or FEP with a history of cannabis use have superior neuropsychological functioning compared with nonusing patients. This association between better cognitive performance and cannabis use in schizophrenia may be driven by a subgroup of "neurocognitively less impaired" patients, who only developed psychosis after a relatively early initiation into cannabis use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Maryland Psychiatric Research Center. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Neuropsychology](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Comorbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

91. The role of ANKK1 and TTC12 genes on drinking behaviour in tobacco dependent subjects .

Citation: The World Journal of Biological Psychiatry, March 2012, vol./is. 13/3(232-238), 1562-2975;1814-1412 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Lobo, Daniela S. S; Zawertailo, Laurie; Selby, Peter; Kennedy, James L

Correspondence Address: Lobo, Daniela S. S., 250 College Street, R 32, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5T 1R8, Daniela_Lobo@camh.net

Institution: Lobo, Daniela S. S.: Neuroscience Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Alcohol use disorders (AUD) act as a risk factor for smoking relapse, and tobacco dependent (TD) subjects with comorbid AUD experience more withdrawal symptoms compared to TD subjects without AUD or other psychiatric comorbidities. Our aim was to investigate whether drinking behaviour in the past 12 months and smoking relapse due to alcohol use in TD subjects was associated with polymorphisms flanking the TTC12/ANKK1/DRD2 region since associations have been found between these genes and AUD and TD as separate disorders. Methods: 380 TD subjects were assessed for alcohol use and relapse to smoking. Subjects were genotyped for polymorphisms located in the TTC12/ANKK1/DRD2 region. Results: Associations were found between ANKK1 haplotype rs4938015C_rs11604671A and age of onset of daily smoking, as well as with hazardous drinking. No genetic association was found with smoking relapse due to alcohol consumption. Conclusions: Our findings suggest that TD subjects who present earlier age at onset and carry this haplotype may have a higher risk for developing an alcohol use disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drinking Behavior](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

92. Are online gamblers more at risk than offline gamblers?

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, March 2012, vol./is. 15/3(175-180), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Kairouz, Sylvia; Paradis, Catherine; Nadeau, Louise

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Institution: Kairouz, Sylvia: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Concordia University, Montreal, PQ, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To characterize and compare sociodemographic profiles, game-play patterns, and level of addictive behaviors among adults who gamble online and those who do not, and to examine if, at the population level, online gambling is associated with more risky behaviors than offline gambling. Methods: Respondents were 8,456 offline gamblers and 111 online gamblers who participated in a population-based survey conducted in the province of Quebec, in 2009. The study sample is representative of adult general population. Results: There is an unequal distribution of online gambling in the population. A disproportionate number of men, young people, and students say they participate in online gambling. Poker players are overrepresented among online gamblers and gambling behaviors tend to be more excessive on the Internet. Compared with offline gamblers, online gamblers report more co-occurring risky behaviors, namely alcohol and cannabis use. Conclusion: Those who gamble online appear to be more at risk for gambling-related problems, but the present findings alone cannot be used as evidence for that conclusion. Future research designs could combine longitudinal data collection and multilevel analyses to provide more insight into the causal mechanisms associated with online gambling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

93. Video game genre as a predictor of problem use.

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, March 2012, vol./is. 15/3(155-161), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Elliott, Luther; Golub, Andrew; Ream, Geoffrey; Dunlap, Eloise

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Institution: Elliott, Luther: Institute for Special Populations Research, National Development and Research Institutes, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study assessed how problem video game playing (PVP) varies with game type, or "genre," among adult video gamers. Participants (n = 3,380) were adults (18+) who reported playing video games for 1 hour or more during the past week and completed a nationally representative online survey. The survey asked about characteristics of video game use, including titles played in the past year and patterns of (problematic) use. Participants self-reported the extent to which characteristics of PVP (e.g., playing longer than intended) described their game play. Five percent of our sample reported moderate to extreme problems. PVP was concentrated among persons who reported playing first-person shooter, action adventure, role-playing, and gambling games most during the past year. The identification of a subset of game types most associated with problem use suggests new directions for research into the specific design elements and reward mechanics of "addictive" video games and those populations at greatest risk of PVP with the ultimate goal of better understanding, preventing, and treating this contemporary

mental health problem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Problem Solving](#)
[*Self Report](#)

Source: PsycINFO

94. Adaptive programming improves outcomes in drug court: An experimental trial.

Citation: Criminal Justice and Behavior, April 2012, vol./is. 39/4(514-532), 0093-8548 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Marlowe, Douglas B; Festinger, David S; Dugosh, Karen L; Benasutti, Kathleen M; Fox, Gloria; Croft, Jason R

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Institution: Marlowe, Douglas B.: Treatment Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Prior studies in drug courts have reported improved outcomes when participants were matched to schedules of judicial status hearings based on their criminological risk level. The current experiment determined whether incremental efficacy could be gained by periodically adjusting the schedule of status hearings and clinical case management sessions in response to participants' ensuing performance in the program. The adjustments were made pursuant to a priori criteria specified in an adaptive algorithm. Results confirmed that participants in the full adaptive condition (n = 62) were more than twice as likely as those assigned to baseline matching only (n = 63) to be drug abstinent during the first 18 weeks of the program; however, graduation rates and the average time to case resolution were not significantly different. The positive effects of the adaptive program appear to have stemmed from holding noncompliant participants more accountable for meeting their attendance obligations in the program. Directions for future research and practice implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adjudication](#)
[*Case Management](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Adaptive Behavior](#)
[Mentally Ill Offenders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

95. Challenges of diverting veterans to trauma informed care: The heterogeneity of Intercept 2.

Citation: Criminal Justice and Behavior, April 2012, vol./is. 39/4(461-474), 0093-8548 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Christy, Annette; Clark, Colleen; Frei, Autumn; Rynearson-Moody, Sarah

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Institution: Christy, Annette: Department of Mental Health Law & Policy, Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: The challenges of diverting veterans from the criminal justice system and into appropriate trauma informed mental health and substance abuse services at Intercept 2 of the Sequential Intercept Model (initial detention and initial first appearance court hearing) are discussed. Six challenges are considered, including identification of veterans and determining veteran status; navigating complex partnerships among stakeholders in the community and within the VA that are essential for a successful program, particularly in terms of a mutual understanding of the functions, resources, and philosophies of each in order to allow for cross-system collaboration; difficulties in defining and operationalizing jail diversion; the timing and logistics of diversion; and screening for trauma-related disorders in a sensitive and client-centered manner within the confines of the criminal justice system. A brief overview of the funding, policy, and program landscape related to diversion of veterans is related to the challenges of diversion generally, and specific to intercept 2, with examples from Florida's SAMHSA-funded Jail Diversion Trauma Recovery initiative. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Trauma Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

96. Cerebellar grey-matter deficits, cannabis use and first-episode schizophrenia in adolescents and young adults.

Citation: International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, April 2012, vol./is. 15/3(297-307), 1461-1457;1469-5111 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Cohen, Martin; Rasser, Paul E; Peck, Greg; Carr, Vaughan J; Ward, Philip B; Thompson, Paul M; Johnston, Patrick; Baker, Amanda; Schall, Ulrich

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Institution: Cohen, Martin: Schizophrenia Research Institute, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Epidemiological data link adolescent cannabis use to psychosis and schizophrenia, but its contribution to schizophrenia neuropathology remains controversial. First-episode schizophrenia (FES) patients show regional cerebral grey- and white-matter changes as well as a distinct pattern of regional grey-matter loss in the vermis of the cerebellum. The cerebellum possesses a high density of cannabinoid type 1 receptors involved in the neuronal diversification of the developing brain. Cannabis abuse may interfere with this process during adolescent brain maturation leading to 'schizophrenia-like' cerebellar pathology. Magnetic resonance imaging and cortical pattern matching techniques were used to investigate cerebellar grey and white matter in FES patients with and without a history of cannabis use and non-psychiatric cannabis users. In the latter group we found lifetime dose-dependent regional reduction of grey matter in the right cerebellar lobules and a tendency for more profound grey-matter reduction in lobule III with younger age at onset of cannabis use. The overall regional grey-matter differences in cannabis users were within the normal variability of grey-matter distribution. By contrast, FES subjects had lower total cerebellar grey-matter : total cerebellar volume ratio and marked grey-matter loss in the vermis, pedunculi, flocculi and lobules compared to pair-wise matched healthy control subjects. This pattern and degree of grey-matter loss did not differ from age-matched FES subjects with comorbid cannabis use. Our findings indicate small

dose-dependent effects of juvenile cannabis use on cerebellar neuropathology but no evidence of an additional effect of cannabis use on FES cerebellar grey-matter pathology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CINP; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cerebellum](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[*Tetrahydrocannabinol](#)
[*Gray Matter](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Neuropathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

97. "Integrated treatment programs for individuals with concurrent substance use disorders and trauma experiences: A systematic review and meta-analysis": Erratum.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, April 2012, vol./is. 42/3(337), 0740-5472 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Torchalla, Iris; Nosen, Liz; Rostam, Hajera; Allen, Patrice

Institution: Torchalla, Iris: British Columbia Centre of Excellence for Women's Health, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Integrated treatment programs for individuals with concurrent substance use disorders and trauma experiences: A systematic review and meta-analysis" by Iris Torchalla, Liz Nosen, Hajera Rostam and Patrice Allen (Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2012[Jan], Vol 42[1], 65-77). In the original article, the authors wish to correct minor errors on tables summarizing the outcome findings on two selected studies. The corrections are given in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2011-27808-010). The purpose of this study was to examine the evidence of psychotherapeutic integrated treatment (IT) programs for individuals with concurrent substance use disorders and trauma histories. Electronic searches of Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, MEDLINE, Web of knowledge, PubMed, PsycINFO, CINAHL, PILOTS, and EMBASE identified 17 IT trials (9 controlled trials). Both narrative review and meta-analysis indicate that IT effectively reduces trauma symptoms and substance abuse from pretreatment to longest follow-up. However, IT and nonintegrated programs appear to produce similar declines in symptoms. Methodological issues limiting the current body of work and recommendations for future research are discussed. Well-designed randomized controlled trials are clearly needed, particularly large sample studies evaluating understudied IT programs and exposure-based approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Interdisciplinary Treatment Approach](#)
[*Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

98. Ethnic differences among substance-abusing adolescents in a treatment dissemination project.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, April 2012, vol./is. 42/3(328-336), 0740-5472 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Becker, Sara J; Stein, Gabriela Livas; Curry, John F; Hersh, Jacqueline

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Institution: Becker, Sara J.: Brown University, Alpert Medical School, Providence, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Despite evidence of ethnic differences in substance use patterns among adolescents in community samples, clinical studies have not found ethnic differences in posttreatment outcomes. Prior clinical studies have been limited by small samples, focus on broad treatment modalities, and lack of consideration of important covariates. We investigated ethnic differences in substance use frequency and problems in a large sample of White (60%), African American (12%), and Latino (28%) adolescents prior to and following an evidence-based treatment. Participants included 4,502 adolescents (29% female), with ages 13-18 years, who received Motivational Enhancement Therapy/Cognitive Behavior Therapy 5 Sessions. At baseline, African American adolescents demonstrated less frequent use, fewer problems, and less comorbidity than Whites or Latinos. Consistent with prior research, there were no ethnic differences in substance use outcomes among assessment completers (71%) when controlling for baseline differences. However, African Americans, older adolescents, and males were less likely to complete the posttreatment assessment. Implications for clinical service and effectiveness research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

99. Implementation of a tobacco-free regulation in substance use disorder treatment facilities.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, April 2012, vol./is. 42/3(319-327), 0740-5472 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Brown, Elizabeth; Nonnemaker, James; Federman, E. Belle; Farrelly, Matthew; Kipnis, Steven

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Institution: Brown, Elizabeth: RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: We assessed the impact of a statewide tobacco-free services regulation on facility administrators' attitudes and the integration of tobacco dependence treatment into substance use disorder services. We surveyed substance use disorder treatment facility administrators in New York before (n = 285) and after (n = 205) tobacco-free services regulation implementation about their attitudes, their perceptions of staff and patient attitudes, and the facilities' services. We analyzed data on admissions and tobacco treatment pharmacotherapy administration. We found increased tobacco screening and cessation services offered, increased use of tobacco pharmacotherapy, and increased support for tobacco-free campus policies. Although patient resistance was a challenge, administrators reported a decrease in patient resistance to tobacco-free policies. Patient admissions did not decrease after the regulation went into effect. Tobacco-free services regulations in substance use disorder treatment facilities can be feasibly implemented, which has the potential to decrease the extremely high rates of tobacco use among people

with substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment Facilities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

100. A preliminary study of the effects of individual patient-level feedback in outpatient substance abuse treatment programs.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, April 2012, vol./is. 42/3(301-309), 0740-5472 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Crits-Christoph, Paul; Ring-Kurtz, Sarah; Hamilton, Jessica L; Lambert, Michael J; Gallop, Robert; McClure, Bridget; Kulaga, Agatha; Rotrosen, John

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Institution: Crits-Christoph, Paul: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of feedback provided to counselors on the outcomes of patients treated at community-based substance abuse treatment programs. A version of the Outcome Questionnaire (OQ-45), adapted to include drug and alcohol use, was administered to patients (N = 304) in 3 substance abuse treatment clinics. Phase I of the study consisted only of administration of the assessment instruments. Phase II consisted of providing feedback reports to counselors based on the adapted OQ-45 at every treatment session up to Session 12. Patients who were found to not be progressing at an expectable rate (i.e., "offtrack") were administered a questionnaire that was used as a second feedback report for counselors. For offtrack patients, feedback compared with no feedback led to significant linear reductions in alcohol use throughout treatment and also in OQ-45 total scores and drug use from the point of the second feedback instrument to Session 12. The effect for improving mental health functioning was evident at only 1 of the 3 clinics. These results suggest that a feedback system adapted to the treatment of substance use problems is a promising approach that should be tested in a larger randomized trial. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Feedback](#)
[*Outpatient Treatment](#)
[Counselors](#)
[Individual Psychotherapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. Type of health insurance and the substance abuse treatment gap.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, April 2012, vol./is. 42/3(289-300), 0740-5472 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Bouchery, Ellen Englert; Harwood, Henrick J; Dilonardo, Joan; Vandivort-Warren, Rita

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Institution: Bouchery, Ellen Englert: Mathematica Policy Research, Washington, DC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Most individuals reporting symptoms consistent with substance use disorders do not receive care. This study examines the correlation between type of insurance coverage and receipt of substance abuse treatment, controlling for other observable factors that may influence treatment receipt. Method: Descriptive and multivariate analyses are conducted using pooled observations from the 2002-2007 editions of the National Survey on Drug Use and Health. The likelihood of treatment entry is estimated by type of insurance coverage controlling for personal characteristics and characteristics of the individual's substance use disorder. Results: Multivariate analyses that control for type of substance and severity of disorder (dependence vs. abuse) find that those with Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services/Veterans Affairs, Medicaid only, Medicare only, and Medicare and Medicaid (dual eligibles) have 50% to almost 90% greater odds of receiving treatment relative to those with private insurance. Conclusions: The privately insured population has substantially lower treatment entry rates than those with publicly provided insurance. Additional research is warranted to understand the source of the differences across insurance types so that improvements can be achieved. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Insurance Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

102. Brief intervention for drug-abusing adolescents in a school setting: Outcomes and mediating factors.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, April 2012, vol./is. 42/3(279-288), 0740-5472 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Winters, Ken C; Fahnhorst, Tamara; Botzet, Andria; Lee, Susanne; Lalone, Britani

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Institution: Winters, Ken C.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: This randomized controlled trial evaluated the use of two brief intervention conditions for adolescents (aged 12-18 years) who have been identified in a school setting as abusing alcohol and other drugs. Adolescents and their parents (N = 315) were randomly assigned to receive either a two-session adolescent-only (BI-A), two-session adolescent and additional parent session (BI-AP), or assessment-only control condition (CON). Interventions were manually guided and delivered in a school setting by trained counselors. Adolescents and parents were assessed at intake and at 6 months following the completion of the intervention. Analyses of relative (change from intake to 6 months) and absolute (status at 6 months) outcome variables indicated that for the most part, adolescents in the BI-A and BI-AP conditions showed significantly more reductions in drug use behaviors compared with the CON group. In addition, youth receiving the BI-AP condition showed significantly better outcomes compared with the BI-A group on several variables. Problem-solving skills and use of additional counseling services mediated

outcome. The value of a school-based brief intervention for students is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Clinical Trials](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

103. Randomized trial of a reentry modified therapeutic community for offenders with co-occurring disorders: Crime outcomes.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, April 2012, vol./is. 42/3(247-259), 0740-5472 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Sacks, Stanley; Chaple, Michael; Sacks, JoAnn Y; McKendrick, Karen; Cleland, Charles M

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Institution: Sacks, Stanley: Center for the Integration of Research and Practice (CIRP), National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article describes a randomized study to determine the effectiveness of a reentry modified therapeutic community (RMTC) for offenders with co-occurring substance use and mental disorders (co-occurring disorders or COD). Men with COD, approved for community corrections placement postrelease, were recruited from nine Colorado prisons and stratified according to the type of treatment received while incarcerated (i.e., a prison modified therapeutic community [MTC] program or standard care). When released, each offender was randomly assigned either to the experimental RMTC (E-RMTC) condition (n = 71) or to the control parole supervision and case management (PSCM) condition (n = 56). An intent-to-treat analysis 12 months postprison release showed that the E-RMTC participants were significantly less likely to be reincarcerated (19% vs. 38%), with the greatest reduction in recidivism found for participants who received MTC treatment in both settings. These findings support the RMTC as a stand-alone intervention and provide initial evidence for integrated MTC programs in prison and in aftercare for offenders with COD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Trials](#)
[*Criminals](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)

Source: PsycINFO

104. Barriers to implementation of evidence-based addiction treatment: A national study.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, April 2012, vol./is. 42/3(231-238), 0740-5472 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Lundgren, Lena; Chassler, Deborah; Amodeo, Maryann; D'Ippolito, Melinda; Sullivan, Lisa

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Institution: Lundgren, Lena: Center for Addictions Research and Services, Boston University School of Social Work, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Prior studies have identified that working in an addiction treatment unit with higher levels of organizational capacity is a factor associated with positive staff attitudes about evidence-based addiction treatment practices (EBPs). The study presented here explored whether staff perceptions about the organizational capacity of their treatment unit are also associated with staff experience of barriers to implementing EBPs. Multivariate regression methods examined the relationship between the clinical staff (n = 510) and director (n = 296) perceptions of organizational capacity (Texas Christian University Organizational Readiness for Change [TCU ORC]-staff and TCU ORC-director) and level of barriers experienced when implementing a new EBP controlling for a range of treatment unit characteristics, staff characteristics, and type of EBP implemented. For both samples, reporting higher levels of stress in their organizations was significantly associated with reporting higher levels of barriers when implementing a new EBP. For clinical staff only, experiencing lower levels of program needs in their organization, working in a program that had been in existence for a shorter period, and implementing motivational interviewing techniques compared with other EBPs were all factors significantly associated with experiencing lower levels of barriers with EBP implementation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Treatment Barriers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. Saprophagia (compulsive soap eating) and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in a child responsive to clonidine.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, April 2012, vol./is. 32/2(291), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Saddichha, Sahoo; Vibha, Pandey; Vishnuvardhan, Gopalkrishnan

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Institution: Saddichha, Sahoo: National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, India

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of a 12-year-old school-going boy with normal birth and developmental history was referred to us with complaints of academic decline, hyperactivity, poor attention span, excessive talkativeness, and impulsive behavior for the past 5 years. He was drug naive on first interview. We report the case of a child with attention-deficit/ hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and an addiction to eating soaps, which we have labeled as saprophagia, and its response to clonidine. The child revealed that he had started consuming the soap pieces by mistake but had liked the taste and therefore continued eating it. We further believe that the impulsivity in ADHD and the compulsive behavior of eating soaps are both related to one another. Because pica can appear as compulsive behavior to relieve tension or in response to poor impulse control, we administered clonidine, which is a useful medication to address both dimensions of impulsivity and craving. The exact mechanism by which clonidine could have been useful in this child is unknown, but we can speculate that it may have acted by reducing both

impulsivity and craving. The significant response that was noted in both ADHD and sapophagia confirmed the hypothesis that sapophagia may be conceptualized as lying within a compulsive impulsive spectrum disorder rather than an eating disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Span](#)
[*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Clonidine](#)
[*Ingestion](#)
[*Toxic Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

106. The anticonvulsant levetiracetam potentiates alcohol consumption in non-treatment seeking alcohol abusers.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, April 2012, vol./is. 32/2(269-272), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Mitchell, Jennifer M; Grossman, Leah E; Coker, Allison R; Messing, Robert O

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Institution: Mitchell, Jennifer M.: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, Emeryville, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Levetiracetam (Keppra) is a commonly prescribed anticonvulsant that has been shown to attenuate alcohol consumption in an open-label study of treatment-seeking, alcohol-dependent subjects. Methods: Here we performed a 42-day placebo-controlled, double-blind, randomized crossover trial to evaluate the effects of levetiracetam on moderate to heavy drinkers receiving either a low (500-1000 g/d) or a moderate (1000-2000 g/d) dose. Electronic diaries were used to monitor daily ethanol intake. Results: Across the entire group, there was no effect of levetiracetam on drinking irrespective of dose, treatment order, family history, ethnicity, sex, or adverse effects. However, a median split of the data based on the number of drinks consumed while taking placebo revealed that levetiracetam significantly increased drinking in the lower drinking subjects ($n = 23$, $P = 0.05$, $t = 2.07$) while having no effect on drinking in the higher half ($n = 23$, $P = 0.75$, $t = 0.32$). Preliminary stratification based on common polymorphisms associated with alcoholism and impulsivity indicated that subjects with alcoholism-associated alleles may drink even more while taking levetiracetam. Conclusions: Our data suggest that levetiracetam is not an appropriate treatment for non-treatment seeking alcohol abusers and can, in fact, increase their consumption of alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Anticonvulsive Drugs](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Placebo](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

107. High-dose of baclofen for treatment-resistance alcohol dependence.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, April 2012, vol./is. 32/2(266-268), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Pastor, Adam; Jones, David Martyn Lloyd; Currie, Jon

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Institution: Pastor, Adam: Department of Addiction Medicine, St Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol dependence is associated with a wide array of physical and psychiatric complications and is a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Recent randomized trials of baclofen, with a total daily dose 30 mg administered in 3 divided doses, have supported its efficacy in reducing craving and promoting abstinence from alcohol. Individual case studies support a possible increased effect at higher doses for treatment-resistant patients. Here, we report on 4 alcohol-dependent patients resistant to standard treatments who responded to higher doses of baclofen ranging from 75 to 125 mg daily. Further research into the use of high-dose baclofen for treatment-resistant alcohol dependence is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dosages](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[*Treatment Resistant Disorders](#)
Baclofen

Source: PsycINFO

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

108. Brain changes in siblings of addicted individuals.

Citation: Nature Reviews Neuroscience, March 2012, vol./is. 13/3(153), 1471-003X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article, Abnormal brain structure implicated in stimulant drug addiction by K. D. Ersche et al. (2012). The authors showed that compared with unrelated healthy controls, stimulant-dependent individuals and their biological siblings have impaired inhibitory control, reduced white matter integrity in the prefrontal lobe and altered grey matter volume. These findings suggest that structural brain abnormalities may predispose individuals to reduced self-control, which, in the absence of resilience factors, may lead to stimulant addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Self Control](#)
[*Siblings](#)
[*White Matter](#)

Source: PsycINFO

109. Substance-induced avascular necrosis of a femoral head in Iran: A case report.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, April 2012, vol./is. 17/2(198-202), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Farhoudian, Ali; Mokri, Azarakhsh; Mohammadi, Fahimeh; Sadeghi, Mandana

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Institution: Farhoudian, Ali: Iranian Research Center for Substance Abuse and Dependence, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Science, Tehran, Iran

Language: English

Abstract: Recently, we have faced a new intravenous highly addictive drug in Iran that does not have any similarity with currently taken drugs in other countries. This illegal drug which is called "Norgesic" does not show any clinical effect such as the original version of pharmaceutical Norgesic that is a legal medicine for Parkinson's disease as well as for musculoskeletal pains. This article presents a patient with avascular necrosis of the femoral head because of abusing Norgesic in Tehran. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

110. Significant clinical differences between two populations of opioid-addicted mothers from an inner-city and a provincial clinic.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, April 2012, vol./is. 17/2(176-182), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Eke, Nnenna; Luty, Jason

Correspondence Address: Luty, Jason: South Essex Partnership NHS Trust, Taylor Centre, Queensway House, Essex Street, Southend on Sea, Essex, United Kingdom, SS1 2RB, jason.luty@yahoo.co.uk

Institution: Eke, Nnenna: Basildon Community Drug and Alcohol Service, Basildon, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This study aimed to explore parity and parenting in opioid-dependent women in community-based inner-city and urban drug treatment services. Method: Female opioid addicts from two drug and alcohol services were interviewed using an adapted version of the Maudsley Addiction Profile (MAP) and the HIV Risk-Taking Behaviour Scale (HRBS). Results: Forty female opioid addicts took part. The inner-city participants were three times more likely to be dependent on cocaine (71% vs. 28%; $p < 0.05$) than those from the provincial unit. Children from the provincial service were significantly more likely to be living with a family member (70% vs. 35%; $p < 0.05$). Conclusion: There were clinically relevant differences between the two populations regarding substance use behaviour and parenting. This has significant relevance to the generalizability of research from specialized, inner-city research centres to more typical services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Parenting](#)

[Clinics](#)
[Urban Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

111. Vulnerable young people and substance-use information-seeking: Perceived credibility of different information sources and implications for services.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, April 2012, vol./is. 17/2(163-175), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Notley, Caitlin; Scaife, Victoria; O'brien, Margaret; Mceune, Rhona; Biggart, Laura; Millings, Abigail

Correspondence Address: Notley, Caitlin: Health and Social Sciences Research Institute, School of Medicine, Health Policy and Practice, University of East Anglia, Norfolk, Norwich, United Kingdom, NR4 7TJ, c.notley@uea.ac.uk

Institution: Notley, Caitlin: Health and Social Sciences Research Institute, School of Medicine, Health Policy and Practice, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: This article presents exploratory qualitative data from a pragmatic sample (n = 11) of vulnerable young people (aged 13-18 years) in contact with youth services. Data were gathered during a substance-use services needs assessment project undertaken in a rural county in the United Kingdom. Semi-structured qualitative interviews explored engagement with services and narratives of episodes of substance-use information-seeking. A range of different information sources were reported, but consensus was expressed regarding source credibility. Parents, particularly mothers, and older siblings were perceived as the most credible. The range of information sources utilized by young people is discussed in terms of furthering research understanding of credibility of sources of information. Implications for services and for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Information Seeking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

112. Harm reduction practices in outpatient drug-free substance abuse settings.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, April 2012, vol./is. 17/2(150-162), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Eversman, Michael

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Institution: Eversman, Michael: School of Social Work, Radford University, Radford, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: In the United States, drug-free (non-drug substitution) substance abuse treatment practices are informed by an abstinence-only model that has been criticized as hindering service retention and utilization. The public health paradigm of harm reduction offers alternative treatment practice ideas, yet little is known about how they are viewed by front-line practitioners in these settings. Methods: Using semi-structured interviewing, this qualitative study explored support for and use of harm reduction amongst a sample of 15 practitioners from 9 outpatient drug-free substance abuse agencies. Results: Respondents identified personal, professional, contextual and client factors as indicating

or contraindicating harm reduction. Support for specific practices (tapering plans, non-abstinence treatment goals and substance use management) was limited, although harm reduction was supported as a guiding practice philosophy and in non-substance using areas of clients' lives. Specific concerns were articulated as personal objections to harm reduction, needing to send an abstinence-based message, and inter- and intra-agency dynamics and formal and informal policies. Conclusions: The generalizability of the study is unknown, but it provides a framework for understanding harm reduction practices in these settings. Practitioner support for harm reduction in these settings does exist but is highly qualified and nuanced. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Outpatients](#)
[*Physicians](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

113. Patterns of alcohol consumption and factors influencing problematic drinking among Angolan soldiers.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, April 2012, vol./is. 17/2(138-149), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Cheng, Karen G; Ortiz, Daniel J; Weiss, Robert E; Shi, Lu; Ovalle-Bahamon, Ricardo E; Ernesto, Francisco; Grillo, Michael P; Bing, Eric G

Correspondence Address: Cheng, Karen G.: Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Charles Drew University of Medicine and Science, 1731 East 120th Street, Building N, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90059, karencheng@cdrewu.edu

Institution: Cheng, Karen G.: Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Charles Drew University of Medicine and Science, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol prevention strategies for soldiers in sub-Saharan African countries suffer from limited knowledge about soldiers' alcohol consumption patterns. The present study was conducted to understand such patterns in Angolan soldiers, including associated risk and protective factors. From 12 military bases, 568 soldiers completed structured interviews that assessed demographic information, level of alcohol consumption, mental health, social support and religious activity. Logistic regressions were used to determine factors associated with any alcohol intake, problematic drinking, binge drinking and alcohol consumption prior to sexual activity. Nearly 35% of participants exhibited problematic drinking behaviour on the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test. Approximately 26% reported at least one incidence of binge drinking during the past year; 16% described having recently consumed alcohol before sexual activity. Risk factors included being older, being unmarried, having poorer mental health or increased number of traumatic events and socialising with family and friends two to four times a month. Attending religious services more than once a week appeared to protect against problematic drinking. Results emphasise the need for effective alcohol prevention campaigns in Angola and for targeting efforts towards individuals exhibiting the observed high-risk characteristics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

[*Military Personnel](#)

[*Risk Factors](#)

[Protective Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

114. What is recovery? Revisiting the Betty Ford institute consensus panel definition.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, April 2012, vol./is. 17/2(134-137), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): McLellan, Thomas

Institution: McLellan, Thomas: Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: There are unknown but very large number of individuals who have experienced and successfully resolved dependence on alcohol or other drugs; referring to their new sober, productive lifestyle as being "in recovery." Although widely used, the lack of a standard definition for the term "recovery" has hindered public understanding of, and research involvement in the topic. Better public understanding might foster greater interest in and greater availability of recovery-oriented interventions. Increased research involvement might lead to more effective forms of those interventions. With these goals in mind, a group of researchers, treatment providers, recovery advocates, and policy-makers was convened by the Betty Ford Institute (BFI) in September 2006 to develop an initial definition of recovery as a starting point for better communication, research, and public discussion and understanding. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

115. 'Our favourite drug': Prevalence of use and preference for mephedrone in the London night-time economy 1 year after control.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, April 2012, vol./is. 17/2(91-97), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Wood, David M; Measham, Fiona; Dargan, Paul I

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Institution: Wood, David M.: Medical Toxicology Office, Guy's Hospital, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: To conduct a follow-up study to assess the prevalence of use and popularity of emergent psychoactive drugs ("legal highs"), amongst London club-goers 12 months after previous surveys in the same location. Design: Four in situ surveys were conducted in July 2011 at the same two fieldwork sites as the previous surveys to assess the prevalence of self-reported use of both illegal drugs and "legal highs". Setting: Field study in the night-time economy in South London, UK. Participants: 315 customers in two "gay-friendly" South London dance clubs. Measurements: Two-page research instrument designed for in situ drug surveys. Findings: Mephedrone remained the most popular drug used (increase from 2010 to 2011 from 27 to 41% of those surveyed who had used or planned to use mephedrone on the fieldwork night). Mephedrone was also respondents' favourite drug. Conclusions: This survey suggests that the popularity of mephedrone surpasses other drugs, both legal and illegal, despite it having been classified illegal by the UK government over a year prior to this survey. Club-goers appeared undeterred by the legal classification of this emergent psychoactive substance. This study has

implications for other countries and other drugs regarding the relationship between drug use and drug control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clubs \(Social Organizations\)](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Preferences](#)
[Economy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

116. Drug and alcohol use in college students with and without ADHD.

Citation: Journal of Attention Disorders, April 2012, vol./is. 16/3(255-263), 1087-0547;1557-1246 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Baker, Leigh; Prevatt, Frances; Proctor, Briley

Correspondence Address: Baker, Leigh: Adult Learning Evaluation Center, Florida State University, 1114 West Call Street, Tallahassee, FL, US, 32306-4453, lab04c@fsu.edu

Institution: Baker, Leigh: Combined Doctoral Program in Counseling Psychology and School Psychology, Department of Educational Psychology and Learning Systems, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study examines differences in reported levels of drug and alcohol use between college students with and without ADHD. Method: The Michigan Alcohol Screening Test (MAST) and several self-report and interview questions, developed by Barkley, were used to examine the drug and alcohol use of college students with and without ADHD. Results: Between-group differences were found on the MAST and in the endorsement of marijuana use. Subtype differences were also found on the MAST. Several factors, including medication treatment status, ethnicity, class standing, and gender were found to be differentially related to problematic drinking behaviors. Conclusions: Difficulties in self-regulation may put college students with ADHD at a higher risk of problematic drinking and the subsequent risk for alcohol-use disorders than their peers. Possible explanations for results are discussed in terms of theory, prevention efforts, and future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[College Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

117. Substance use in college students with ADHD.

Citation: Journal of Attention Disorders, April 2012, vol./is. 16/3(221-234), 1087-0547;1557-1246 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Rooney, Mary; Chronis-Tuscano, Andrea; Yoon, Yesel

Correspondence Address: Rooney, Mary: Clinical Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US, 20742, rooney@umd.edu

Institution: Rooney, Mary: University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The college years represent a developmental transition during which the initiation and escalation of heavy drinking set the stage for lifelong difficulties with alcohol and other drugs. Evidence from studies of adolescents and young adults with ADHD suggests that college students with the disorder may be uniquely vulnerable to alcohol- and drug-related problems. However, no studies have examined substance use in college students with ADHD. Method: Tobacco, alcohol, illicit drug use, and associated impairment were examined in 91 college students with (n = 53) and without (n = 38) ADHD. Results: ADHD was associated with increased frequency of tobacco use, higher rates of dangerous or hazardous patterns of alcohol use, and higher levels of impairment related to marijuana and nonmarijuana illicit drug use, independent of conduct disorder history. Conclusion: These findings suggest that college students with ADHD may be at elevated risk for problematic patterns of substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

118. Culture, psychosomatics and substance abuse: The example of body image drugs.

Citation: Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, February 2012, vol./is. 81/2(73-78), 0033-3190;1423-0348 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Kanayama, Gen; Hudson, James I; Pope, Harrison G Jr.

Correspondence Address: Pope, Harrison G., Jr.: McLean Hospital, 115 Mill Street, Belmont, MA, US, 02478, hpoppe@mclean.harvard.edu

Institution: Kanayama, Gen: Biological Psychiatry Laboratory, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Patterns of illicit drug use vary widely around the world. Culture influences not only attitudes towards illicit drug use in general, but also which particular drugs people choose to use; a drug effect sought by one population might have little appeal for another. As one example of this little-studied issue, this issue of the journal explored a new form of drug abuse that is strikingly asymmetric across cultures: the use of body image drugs such as anabolic-androgenic steroids (AAS). The prevalence of AAS use shows striking geographic variation. Unlike the body image drugs, most other drugs of abuse are sought for their acute intoxicating effect, or 'high', and for millennia, cultures have helped to dictate peoples' preferred intoxicant. Progress in pharmacology will likely yield not only new intoxicants, but also cognitive enhancers, drugs that may someday allow individuals to 'dial' their own body weight, and other substances with a variety of psychosomatic properties. These and other drugs will increasingly be diffused on the internet, with the consequent tendency towards a globalization of cultures. Clearly, however, the interface between culture and drug abuse will remain a fertile area for future exploration, with implications for public health, international policy and ethics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Culture \(Anthropological\)](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Globalization](#)
[Body Image](#)
[Psychosomatic Medicine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

119. Review of The problem was me.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, March 2012, vol./is. 11/1(51), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Durand, Dante

Institution: Durand, Dante: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Miller School of Medicine University of Miami, Miami, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, The Problem Was Me by Thomas Gagliano (2011). This is a self-help book that presents a way to stop self-defeating thoughts and self-destructive behaviors that emerge as a consequence of negative childhood messages. The author emphasizes that a dysfunctional interaction between parents and their children can leave painful and negative messages on them. The book provides ways on how to silence the negative and destructive effects of the warden throughout trust and fearless opening up in support groups. This book points out the importance of starting a personal written inventory as a tool to better understand how childhood wounds affect our belief system as adults. In conclusion, this book is a great self-help tool for the motivated reader who is dealing with addictive disorders or any childhood wounds that are still unhealed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Early Experience](#)
[*Messages](#)
[*Self Destructive Behavior](#)
[Childhood Development](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

120. Pilot project to evaluate the effectiveness and acceptability of single-session brief counseling for the prevention of substance misuse in pregnant adolescents.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, March 2012, vol./is. 11/1(43-49), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Whicher, Emma V; Utku, Ferhal; Schirmer, Gitta; Exam, State; Davis, Paul; Abou-Saleh, Mohammed T

Correspondence Address: Abou-Saleh, Mohammed T.: Division of Mental Health-Addictive Behaviour, St Georges, University of London, Cranmer Terrace, London, United Kingdom, SW17 ORE, mabousal@sgul.ac.uk

Institution: Whicher, Emma V.: Division of Mental Health-Addictive Behaviour, St Georges University of London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Teenage pregnancy is associated -with psychosocial disadvantage, as is drug misuse. Studies have found 37% of pregnant adolescents to indulge in substance misuse. Single-session motivational interviewing is effective in reducing alcohol and drug use in young people in education. However, there has been no research into providing brief interventions for drug and alcohol misuse in pregnant teenagers. As a consequence, this pilot study was designed to determine whether a single session of brief counseling lasting 40 minutes, administered in antenatal clinics, was acceptable and effective in reducing substance misuse among pregnant adolescents. Methods: Young girls aged between 13 and 19 years with a history of alcohol or drug use during the previous 3 months were recruited through 2 antenatal clinics in southwest London. Participants were assessed using Personal Experience Screening Questionnaire (PESQ), the Assessment of

Substance Misuse in Adolescents, die CRAFFT (acronym of die first letters of key words in each question) questionnaire, and 3-month Timeline Follow Back Calendars. The standardized brief intervention was then administered by manual trained researchers. The questionnaires were repeated 3 months later. Results: We recruited 20 pregnant teenagers with a mean age of 17.42 years (SD 1.17). All participants had used alcohol, with 35% currently using drugs. Cannabis was the most common illegal drug of misuse, with 80% admitting use and 45% currently using the drug. Before the intervention, the mean number of using days was 14.58, standard deviation (STD) 21.16, and after the intervention, the mean was 5.16 days, STD 11.76, (2-tailed significance, $P = 0.005$). The PESQ scores showed a statistically significant reduction in the severity of substance use (mean change in scores 3.385, STD 4.369, 2-tailed significance, $P = 0.16$). The changes in die Assessment of Substance Misuse in Adolescents and CRAFFT were not statistically significant. Conclusions: Although the sample was small, the changes in measures of substance use, using Timeline Follow Back Calendars and the PESQ, were statistically significant, supporting the use of brief Interventions to reduce substance use/misuse in pregnant teenagers. Furthermore, the piloted intervention was acceptable. Pregnancy is a confounding factor that may lead to a reduction in substance misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Pregnancy](#)
[*Counseling](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

121. Quality of life and personality dimensions in Egyptian substance dependence patients.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, March 2012, vol./is. 11/1(36-42), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Said, Ahmed Mohamed; Okasha, Ahmed; Okasha, Tarek; Haroon, Amany; Fikry, Mohamed

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Institution: Said, Ahmed Mohamed: Faculty of Medicine, Okasha Institute of Psychiatry, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: This study was designed to assess the quality of life in a group of Egyptian substance dependence patients by comparing it with World Health Organization (WHO) standards and to assess the correlation between their quality of life and personality dimensions. Methods: A total of 54 patients with substance dependence (after detoxification) were diagnosed by the Structured Clinical Interview for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders IV over a period of 6 months at the Okasha Institute of Psychiatry in Ain Shams University and at the Psychiatric Health Resort in Cairo. Their quality of life and personality profiles were assessed using the WHO Quality of Life-100 instrument and Temperament and Character Inventory. Results: Substance dependence patients had a significantly worse overall quality of life than the WHO standards. This deterioration was evident in physical, psychological, level of independence, social, and spiritual domains of the WHO Quality of Life-100 instrument. Overall quality of life had a significant negative correlation with novelty seeking, whereas it had a significant positive correlation with self directedness. Conclusions: All treatment programs should pay more attention to improve defective aspects and overall quality of life in substance dependence patients. Higher novelty seeking and lower self directedness were linked to poorer overall quality of life in those patients. This finding reflects the importance of addressing these personality dimensions in the treatment plan of such patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
Source: PsycINFO

122. Extent of use and concordance of self-report and urinalysis of benzodiazepine abuse: A comparative analysis in alcohol an opioid-dependent individuals.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, March 2012, vol./is. 11/1(26-35), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Mar 2012)
Author(s): Srinivas, T. R.; jain, Raka; Tripathi, BankatMani; Pal, Hem Raj; Balhara, Yatan Pal Singh
Correspondence Address: jain, Raka: Department of Psychiatry, National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India, rakajain2009@gmail.com
Institution: Srinivas, T. R.: Department of Psychiatry, National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India
Language: English
Abstract: Objectives: To study the extent and pattern of benzodiazepine use in patients with alcohol and opioid dependence and to examine the concordance between self-reported benzodiazepine use and urinalysis results. Methods: Fifty-one consecutive male patients of opioid and alcohol dependence each were included in the study and were assessed with the help of standard tools. Subsequently, their self-report of drug use was recorded and compared with urinalysis test report. Results: Results suggest that both opioid and alcohol-dependent patients use benzodiazepines, among whom most of the patients were abusers or dependent users. More commonly, nitrazepam was used by opioid-dependent patients and diazepam was used by alcohol-dependent patients. Urinalysis shows high predictive value for nitrazepam and diazepam in both opioid and alcohol-dependent patients. The concordance rate was found to be high between self-report and urinalysis findings for nitrazepam use among alcohol-dependent patients and diazepam use among opioid-dependent patients based on Cohen kappa findings. The addiction severity with benzodiazepine use was found to be significant in medical, legal, and family areas as shown by both interviewer and patients rating scales. Conclusions: The abuse or dependence on benzodiazepines further increases the consequences and severity of alcohol and opioid dependence. Use of urinalysis can help overcome the limitations of the self-report among drug users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[*Urinalysis](#)
[Benzodiazepines](#)
Source: PsycINFO

123. Changes in affect and drinking outcomes in a pharmacobehavioral trial for alcohol dependence.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, March 2012, vol./is. 11/1(14-25), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Mar 2012)
Author(s): Vaughan, Michelle D; Hook, Joshua N; Wagley, James Nile; Davis, Don E; Hill, Christina; Johnson, Bankole A; Penberthy, Jennifer Kim

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Institution: Vaughan, Michelle D.: Department of Psychology, Westminster College, Fulton, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Despite extensive research exploring affect in alcohol-dependent individuals in recovery, empirical research on affective changes over the course of psychosocial treatment and their role on drinking outcomes has been minimal. The present study examined the relationship between changes in positive affect (PA), negative affect (NA), and drinking outcomes during a pharmacobehavioral trial. Method: Data for these post hoc exploratory analyses were derived from a clinical trial of 321 alcohol-dependent male and female individuals. The study design had 4 treatment arms for medication: 3 levels of dose of ondansetron as well as a control condition (placebo). All participants received weekly cognitive behavioral therapy for 12 weeks. We conducted an exploratory evaluation of changes in negative and positive affect and drinking behavior over time during the treatment phase of the trial using multilevel modeling. Results: Participants experienced substantial reductions in drinking, decreases in NA, and increases in PA over the course of treatment. Individuals who experienced increases in PA over the course of treatment significantly reduced their drinking in subsequent weeks, -whereas those who had reductions in NA only experienced reductions in drinking later in treatment if they also reported increases in PA. These results support the role of affect regulation in treatment. Conclusions: These results suggest that affective change during the course of treatment may serve as 1 potential mechanism of action for changes in drinking behavior. The interaction between reductions in NA and increases in PA may be particularly important in promoting new coping skills and reducing drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Emotional Regulation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

124. Patients' improvements measured with the pleasant activities list and the Community Reinforcement Approach Happiness Scale: Preliminary results.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, March 2012, vol./is. 11/1(6-13), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Dijkstra, Boukje A. G; Roozen, Hendrik G

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Institution: Dijkstra, Boukje A. G.: Research & Development Novadic-Kentron, Network for Addiction Treatment Services, University Medical Centre, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: In general, patients with ongoing substance use disorders are associated with a reduced level of engagement in nonsubstance-related pleasant activities and impaired well-being. The aim of this study is to evaluate the value of the Pleasant Activities List (PAL) and Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA) Happiness Scale to detect changes in a clinical outpatient sample of alcohol-dependent individuals. Methods: By means of a pretreatment and posttreatment design, 34 actively drinking alcohol-dependent participants were consecutively enrolled in this study and referred to a 6-week outpatient CRA program that was focused on sustained abstinence. The PAL and the CRA Happiness Scale were administered to examine the value of both instruments in relation to

treatment outcome. Results: The results indicate that both instruments were characterized by overall satisfactory internal consistencies and yielded robust improvements on virtually all subscales and thus were considered highly "sensitive" to detect changes between baseline and 1 month follow-up measurement. Moreover, the moderate and in general positive relationships among the subscales of the PAL and the Happiness Scale support the notion that the increase in rewarding activities is associated with improvements on well being and quality of life. Conclusions: Owing to the relatively low response costs, both instruments seem to be viable to adopt in program evaluations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Happiness](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

125. Long-term usefulness of cabergoline to patients in refraining from cocaine use after detoxification.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, March 2012, vol./is. 11/1(1-5), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Maremmani, Icro; Rugani, Fabio; Rovai, Luca; Icro Maremmani, Angelo Giovanni; Lamanna, Francesco; Capovani, Barbara; Pacini, Matteo; dell'Osso, Liliana

Correspondence Address: Maremmani, Icro: Vincent P. Dole Dual Diagnosis Unit, Santa Chiara University Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy, 67 56100, maremman@med.unipi.it

Institution: Maremmani, Icro: Vincent P. Dole Dual Diagnosis Unit, Santa Chiara University Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Cocaine addiction is a disease that is hard to treat; it is also a predictor of major trouble in terms of mortality, morbidity, and the disruption of social life. There are no official or recognized drugs that are able to treat cocaine dependence effectively, but some observations suggest the advisability for cocaine-dependent patients of using dopamine agonist drugs. Aim: To evaluate the efficacy of cabergoline in preventing relapses in cocaine-dependent patients after detoxification. Methods: Twenty-five cocaine-dependent patients (20 males and 5 females), with a mean age of 31 +or- 6 years (full range: 20 to 45 y), who continued to feel a craving for cocaine a week after detoxification, were treated with cabergoline (dosages ranged between 1 and 3 mg/d, mean dosage 1.96 +or- 0.3) in an open-label observational study lasting 1020 days. For each patient, the survival rate after treatment was compared with the longest previous period without any relapse after detoxification during that individual's lifetime. The study model was based on an individual life table for each patient. Relapse into cocaine use was considered as an event that would terminate the trial for that patient and was documented by twice-weekly urinalyses. Results: Fourteen (56.0%) patients relapsed into heroin use, 11 (44.0%) were still on treatment at the end of the study. After 840 days the retention rate was 27.0%. By comparison with their longest previous period of abstinence from cocaine over their whole life, 15 patients stayed on treatment for a longer period, 9 for a shorter period, and 1 for the same period of time. These differences were statistically significant. Conclusions: Cabergoline does seem to show an antirelapse effect in cocaine-dependent patients after detoxification. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Detoxification](#)

[*Cabergoline](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)

Source: PsycINFO

126. Regional white matter volumes correlate with delay discounting.

Citation: PLoS ONE, February 2012, vol./is. 7/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 29, 2012)

Author(s): Yu, Rongjun

Correspondence Address: Yu, Rongjun, rongjun.yu@gmail.com

Institution: Yu, Rongjun: Department of Psychology, South China Normal University, GuangZhou, China

Language: English

Abstract: A preference for immediate gratification is a central feature in addictive processes. However, the neural structures underlying reward delay tolerance are still unclear. Healthy participants (n = 121) completed a delay discounting questionnaire assessing the extent to which they prefer smaller immediate rewards to larger delayed reward after undergoing magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanning. Whole brain voxel-based morphometric analysis shows that delay discounting severity was negatively correlated with right prefrontal subgyral white matter volume and positively correlated with white matter volume in parahippocampus/hippocampus, after whole brain correction. This study might better our understanding of the neural basis of impulsivity and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Rongjun Yu.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain Size](#)
[*Delay of Gratification](#)
[*White Matter](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

127. Deportation experiences of women who inject drugs in Tijuana, Mexico.

Citation: Qualitative Health Research, April 2012, vol./is. 22/4(499-510), 1049-7323;1552-7557 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Robertson, Angela M; Lozada, Remedios; Vera, Alicia; Palinkas, Lawrence A; Burgos, Jose Luis; Magis-Rodriguez, Carlos; Rangel, Gudelia; Ojeda, Victoria D

Correspondence Address: Ojeda, Victoria D.: University of California-San Diego, 10111 N. Torrey Pines Rd., La Jolla, CA, US, 92093-0507, vojeda@ucsd.edu

Institution: Robertson, Angela M.: University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Deportation from the United States for drug offenses is common, yet the consequences of deportation for women drug users are poorly documented. In 2008, in Tijuana, Mexico, we conducted an exploratory qualitative study of migration, deportation, and drug abuse by interviewing 12 Mexican injection-drug-using women reporting U.S. deportation. Women reported heavy drug use before and after deportation, but greater financial instability and physical danger following deportation than when in the United States. We identified an unmet need for health and social services among deported drug-using women, including HIV prevention, drug treatment, physical and mental health services, and vocational training. Binational coordination is needed to help deported women resettle in Mexico. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Human Migration](#)
[*Injections](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

128. Exploring the relationship between implicit self-representation and drug use.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, April 2012, vol./is. 20/2(133-137), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Brener, Loren; Von Hippel, William; Von Hippel, Courtney

Correspondence Address: Brener, Loren: National Centre in HIV Social Research, University of New South Wales, Level 2, Webster Building, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, l.brener@unsw.edu.au

Institution: Brener, Loren: National Centre in HIV Social Research, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Sociological theory stresses the link between drug use and identity and the need to reconstitute this identity as separate from drug use for successful recovery. Research in implicit social cognition suggests that people's attitudes need not be available to conscious awareness to have an influence on behaviour. Combining these two ideas, this exploratory study aimed to assess the association between an individual's implicit self-representation and their drug of choice on the assumption that this relationship may be pivotal in understanding drug use, drug dependency and ultimately recovery from drug use. This study assessed the implicit associations between self and heroin among 30 heroin users in residential rehabilitation and compared these to implicit associations of self with heroin of 41 people attending the same residential rehabilitation facility, but for their alcohol use. Participants were also administered the Severity of Dependence Scale to assess whether implicit associations between self and heroin use are stronger among people who are more heavily dependent on drugs. Results show that people in treatment for heroin use had stronger implicit associations between the self and heroin than people who were in treatment for alcohol use. Greater severity of heroin use was also associated with stronger implicit associations between the self and heroin. These findings demonstrate a link between heroin and implicit self-representations and may aid our understanding of drug dependency, severity of use and recovery from drug use while also helping to predict differential treatment success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

129. Comparison of treated and untreated alcohol dependence in a nationwide sample of Korean adults.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, April 2012, vol./is. 20/2(125-132), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Park, Subin; Cho, Maeng Je; Hong, Jin Pyo; Sohn, Jee Hoon; Lee, Hae Woo; Park, Jong Ik

Correspondence Address: Park, Jong Ik: Department of Psychiatry, Kangwon National University School of Medicine, Chuncheon, Korea, lugar@kangwon.ac.kr

Institution: Park, Subin: Department of Psychiatry, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Asan Medical Center, Seoul, Korea

Language: English

Abstract: We examined factors associated with lifetime treatment of alcohol dependence in a nationwide sample of Korean adults. Of the 6510 respondents, aged 18-64, who participated in the Korean Epidemiologic Catchment Area study, we analyzed 458 who had a lifetime diagnosis of alcohol dependence. Lay interviewers administered a diagnostic assessment, based on the Korean version of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview, to each of the respondents. Of the 458 respondents with a lifetime diagnosis of alcohol dependence, 55 (12.0%) had been treated for psychiatric problems. Treated alcohol-dependent respondents were less likely to have a stable, dyadic relationship or a full-time job. In addition, they were more likely to have experienced alcohol withdrawal symptoms, given up important activities because of alcohol use, and continued alcohol use despite knowing they had an alcohol-associated physical or psychological problem and were less likely to have spent a great deal of time obtaining or drinking alcohol or recovering from its effects. Treated individuals were also more likely to have comorbid mood disorders, especially major depressive disorder, or comorbid anxiety disorders, especially post-traumatic stress disorder, social phobia, or obsessive-compulsive disorder. Alcohol-dependent persons significantly underuse mental health services. Patterns of alcohol use and comorbid psychiatric disorders, as well as sociodemographic factors, affected treatment-seeking by alcohol-dependent individuals in Korea. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

130. Internet sex addiction: A review of empirical research.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, April 2012, vol./is. 20/2(111-124), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Griffiths, Mark D

Correspondence Address: Griffiths, Mark D.: International Gaming Research Unit, Psychology Division, Nottingham Trent University, Burton Street, Nottingham, United Kingdom, NG1 4BU, mark.griffiths@ntu.ac.uk

Institution: Griffiths, Mark D.: International Gaming Research Unit, Psychology Division, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: The advent of the Internet has added another medium in which people can engage in sexual behavior. This ranges from the passive consumption of online pornography to the interactive exchange of sexual content in cybersex chat rooms. It is believed that access, affordability, and anonymity are critical factors that make the Internet viable for the acquisition, development, and maintenance of online sexuality. For some, sexual behaviors online are used as a complement to their offline sexuality, whereas for others, they serve as a substitute, potentially resulting in Internet sex addiction, which can be conceptualized as the intersection between Internet addiction and sex addiction. The current literature suggests that there does not appear a clear dividing line between these psychopathologies. The aim of this review was therefore to provide a comprehensive overview of the empirical studies that have investigated Internet sex addiction in adults. Based on the five qualitative and nine quantitative studies conducted in Western countries that were identified, it was concluded that engaging in sexual behaviors on the Internet can go awry and result in Internet sex addiction, as it can lead to a wide variety of negative consequences for the individuals affected. Particular attention is drawn to the

implications for future research in order to establish the pathological status of Internet sex addiction as a sub-form of Internet addiction, that shares characteristics of real life sex addiction, but that is not to be equated with it. Accordingly, the need for a clear diagnostic framework to clinically assess Internet sex addiction is emphasized as the first step toward understanding the potentially psychopathological qualities and repercussions of sexual behaviors on the Internet. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

131. Discussing how the danger of losing radicalism amongst AA and NA groups can be avoided.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, April 2012, vol./is. 20/2(109-110), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Phoebus, Zafiridis; Sotiris, Lainas

Institution: Phoebus, Zafiridis: Scientific Supervisor of Self Help Promotion Programme, Department of Psychology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current authors to the comments made by William L. White (see record 2012-05601-002) & Tim Leighton (see record 2012-05601-003) on the original article (see record 2012-05601-001). In many ways we subscribe to Leighton's and White's observations about the positive aspects of the co-existence of self-help groups with professional treatment programs. For example, we think that Leighton's point, concerning professional programs which enhance participation in self-help groups and could change the profile of their members is important. Also, White's position that we should not underestimate the endurance of both AA and NA movements is correct. However, we believe that, particularly at the present time, the threat of losing their radicalism is emerging, exactly because of their successful development, in correlation with the social pressure they confront, due to the constantly increasing number of addicted people. The future of these groups is in the hands of the groups themselves. We believe that an in-depth account of the factors that have for years contributed to the successful development of the 12-step groups and an emphasis on their principles and values, as well as on the lessons that we can learn from the history of these groups, is crucial for their future as a significant social movement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Radical Movements](#)
[*Self Help Techniques](#)
[*Threat](#)
[*Twelve Step Programs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

132. Are the AA and NA skies falling?

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, April 2012, vol./is. 20/2(105-106), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): White, William L

Correspondence Address: White, William L., bwhite@chestnut.org

Institution: White, William L.: Chestnut Health Systems, Bloomington, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Phoebus Zafiridis & Sotiris Lainas (see record 2012-05601-001). The provocative opinion piece authored by Zafiridis and Lainas will likely stir considerable discussion within recovery mutual aid and addiction treatment circles. The issues raised by Zafiridis and Lainas suggest the need for two quite distinct courses of action. First, addiction treatment organizations and addiction counseling as a distinct profession must articulate organizational values and codes of ethical and professional practice to assure role clarity and separation between professional treatment or counseling and service roles within recovery fellowships. Second, alcoholics anonymous (AA) and narcotics anonymous (NA) must continually elevate the knowledge of their respective histories and traditions to assure their organizational integrity and to remind members who work in addiction treatment of the guidelines established within the fellowships to avoid role ambiguity and role conflicts, particularly the problem of double agency. The Zafiridis and Lainas essay is also missing references to the long history of positive and mutually beneficial collaborations between AA and NA and treatment organizations and the role treatment organizations can play in enhancing long-term personal and family recovery environments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Radical Movements](#)
[*Self Help Techniques](#)
[*Threat](#)
[*Twelve Step Programs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

133. Alcoholics and narcotics anonymous: A radical movement under threat.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, April 2012, vol./is. 20/2(93-104), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Zafiridis, Phoebus; Lainas, Sotiris

Correspondence Address: Zafiridis, Phoebus: Department of Psychology, Aristotle University Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece, 54625, selfhelp@auth.gr

Institution: Zafiridis, Phoebus: Department of Psychology, Aristotle University Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

Language: English

Abstract: In recent decades, the considerable proliferation of the self-help groups (especially those of the Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA)) has attracted the interest of those engaged in the social sciences as well as of those responsible for mapping out health policies. This article is based on the 10-year involvement of the authors in a participatory action research project for the promotion of self-help groups in Greece as well as to an extensive literature review of the AA and NA movements. Based on this methodology, the objective of this article is twofold. First, it identifies the radical perspective of self-help groups, as the main source for their effectiveness, while it attempts an assessment of their effect on traditional professional attitudes. Second, it raises concerns over the radical perspective of these initiatives in the framework of their transition from an alternative stance towards their integration in formal Health Systems. This transition process is manifested in the following developments: (1) the constantly increasing number of old members who quit the role of the volunteer sponsor and undertake the financially beneficial role of (para-) professional addiction counselor; (2) the instrumentalization of 12 steps; (3) the increasing number of members who adopt the nosological perspective of addiction 4. The various adverse effects of dominant culture on the internal working of the groups are studied. Moreover, this article attempts a

comparative assessment of the produced experience with the AA and NA movements in Greece and abroad. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Radical Movements](#)
[*Self Help Techniques](#)
[*Threat](#)
[*Twelve Step Programs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

134. Thimerosal exposure in early life and neuropsychological outcomes 7-10 years later.

Citation: Journal of Pediatric Psychology, January 2012, vol./is. 37/1(106-118), 0146-8693;1465-735X (Jan-Feb 2012)

Author(s): Barile, John P; Kuperminc, Gabriel P; Weintraub, Eric S; Mink, Jonathan W; Thompson, William W

Correspondence Address: Barile, John P.: Division of Adult and Community Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Mailstop K51, Atlanta, GA, US, 30331-3717, jbanle@cdc.gov

Institution: Barile, John P.: Department of Psychology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The authors used a public use data set to investigate associations between the receipt of thimerosal-containing vaccines and immune globulins early in life and neuropsychological outcomes assessed at 7-10 years. Methods: The data were originally created by evaluating 1,047 children ages 7-10 years and their biological mothers. This study developed seven latent neuropsychological factors and regressed them on a comprehensive set of covariates and thimerosal exposure variables. Results: The authors found no statistically significant associations between thimerosal exposure from vaccines early in life and six of the seven latent constructs. There was a small, but statistically significant association between early thimerosal exposure and the presence of tics in boys. Conclusions: This finding should be interpreted with caution due to limitations in the measurement of tics and the limited biological plausibility regarding a causal relationship. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Globulins](#)
[*Immunization](#)
[*Neuropsychology](#)
[*Thimerosal](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

135. Effects of a selective cannabinoid CB2 agonist and antagonist on intravenous nicotine self administration and reinstatement of nicotine seeking.

Citation: PLoS ONE, January 2012, vol./is. 7/1, 1932-6203 (Jan 26, 2012)

Author(s): Gamaledin, Islam; Zvonok, Alexander; Makriyannis, Alexandros; Goldberg, Steven R; Foll, Bernard Le

Correspondence Address: Foll, Bernard Le, bernard_lefoll@camh.net

Institution: Gamaledin, Islam: Translational Addiction Research Laboratory, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Over the last decade there have been significant advances in the discovery and understanding of the cannabinoid system along with the development of pharmacologic tools that modulate its function. Characterization of the crosstalk between nicotine addiction and the cannabinoid system may have significant implications on our understanding of the neurobiological mechanisms underlying nicotine dependence. Two types of cannabinoid receptors (CB1 and CB2) have been identified. CB1 receptors are expressed in the brain and modulate drug taking and drug seeking for various drugs of abuse, including nicotine. CB2 receptors have been recently identified in the brain and have been proposed to play a functional role in mental disorders and drug addiction. Our objective was to explore the role of CB2 receptors on intravenous nicotine self administration under two schedules of reinforcement (fixed and progressive ratio) and on nicotine seeking induced by nicotine priming or by nicotine associated cues. For this, we evaluated the effects of various doses of the selective CB2 antagonist AM630 (1.25 to 5 mg/kg) and CB2 agonist AM1241 (1 to 10 mg/kg) on these behavioral responses in rats. Different groups of male Long Evans rats were trained to lever press for nicotine at a unit dose of 30 μ g/kg/infusion. Subsequently, animals were randomized using a Latin-square design and injected with either AM1241 or AM630 using a counterbalanced within subject design. Administration of the CB2 ligands did not affect either nicotine-taking nicotine-seeking behavior. Our results do not support the involvement of CB2 receptors in nicotine-taking or nicotine-seeking behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

136. Unique consequences of behavioral expressions of addiction.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 1: Foundations, influences, and expressions of addiction., 2012(329-351) (2012)

Author(s): Black, Donald W; Kuzma, John; Shaw, Martha

Institution: Black, Donald W.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Iowa, Roy J. and Lucille A. Carver College of Medicine, Iowa City, IA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter we focus on pathological gambling, compulsive buying, kleptomania, compulsive sexual behavior, and Internet addiction. We have selected these behaviorally expressed conditions because scientists and others writing about behavioral addictions have described common elements that link them with substance addiction. In the following sections, we describe the disorders in turn as well as both their common and unique distinguishing features. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Models](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[*Syndromes](#)

[Compulsions](#)
[Consumer Behavior](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Kleptomania](#)
[Pathological Gambling](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[Sexual Addiction](#)
[Shopping](#)

Source: PsycINFO

137. Unique consequences of addiction.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 1: Foundations, influences, and expressions of addiction., 2012(317-328) (2012)

Author(s): Madras, Bertha K

Institution: Madras, Bertha K.: Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The objective of this chapter is to provide an overview of the neuroadaptive and neurotoxic effects that are unique to the use of addiction-related drugs and apparently not shared with behavioral expressions of addiction. The uniqueness does not reside in generalized neuroadaptive processes because many therapeutic drugs (e.g., antidepressants, antipsychotics, analgesics) engender neuroadaptive changes, yet little reported toxicity. Instead, and in contrast to most therapeutic drugs, drugs associated with addiction produce changes at the molecular level that are associated with maladaptive and dysfunctional behaviors that accrue adverse consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings:

- [*Adaptation](#)
- [*Drug Addiction](#)
- [*Neuroanatomy](#)
- [*Neurotoxicity](#)
- [*Syndromes](#)
- [Behavior Problems](#)
- [Brain](#)
- [Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

138. Universal characteristics and consequences of the addiction syndrome.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 1: Foundations, influences, and expressions of addiction., 2012(291-316) (2012)

Author(s): Buhringer, Gerhard; Kraplin, Anja; Behrendt, Silke

Institution: Buhringer, Gerhard: Institute for Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Technische Universitaet Dresden, Dresden, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, we provide an overview of the characteristics of the addiction syndrome that are shared by all, or at least by most, of the many different expressions of addiction. These expressions range from substance misuse (e.g., alcohol) to excessive behavior patterns (e.g., pathological gambling [PG]). In the second part of this chapter, we describe the shared consequences of the addiction syndrome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings:

- [*Addiction](#)
- [*Models](#)

*Symptoms
 *Syndromes
 Behavior Problems
 Drug Addiction
 Pathological Gambling

Source: PsycINFO

139. Developmental perspective of substance use disorder etiology.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 1: Foundations, influences, and expressions of addiction., 2012(261-287) (2012)

Author(s): Tarter, Ralph E; Horner, Michelle; Ridenour, Ty

Institution: Tarter, Ralph E.: School of Pharmacy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Substance use disorder (SUD) is an outcome of suboptimal acquisition of psychological self-regulation during childhood and adolescence or results from diminution of self-regulation concomitant to endogenous or exogenous stressors in adulthood. Although the empirical literature is still relatively sparse, the early-age onset variant of SUD appears to have a neurogenetic basis linked to structural and functional disturbance of frontal cortex and subcortical connections. The manifest psychological dysregulation during ontogeny hampers normative socialization, resulting in disruptive and conflictual interpersonal interactions accompanied by weak adherence to societal norms and laws. One manifestation is substance use initiation at a young age, which in turn results in an increase in the range and severity of problems so as to qualify the person for diagnosis of substance use disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Adolescent Development
 *Childhood Development
 *Drug Addiction
 *Etiology
 *Self Regulation
 Age Differences
 Drug Usage
 Genetics
 Neuropsychology
 Onset (Disorders)

Source: PsycINFO

140. Proximal influences on addiction.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 1: Foundations, influences, and expressions of addiction., 2012(251-260) (2012)

Author(s): Najavits, Lisa M

Institution: Najavits, Lisa M.: Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, I address one part of the addiction syndrome model: proximal antecedents. They are biopsychosocial factors "that influence the likelihood of further syndrome development." Proximal antecedents are defined by their time course in relation to both earlier events (distal antecedents) and later events (subsequent addictive behavior). In general, proximal is defined as "situated close to," and "nearest to a point of reference." The goal, then, in this chapter is threefold: 1. To identify different types of proximal antecedents that can influence addictive behavior; 2. To explore contextual factors that can increase or dampen the response to proximal antecedents; and 3. To discuss how researchers can further elaborate the proximal antecedents within the context

of the syndrome model. Much of the discussion focusing on the proximal antecedents of addiction also has implications for the development and maintenance of other mental disorders that co-occur with addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Biopsychosocial Approach](#)
[*Culture Bound Syndromes](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Etiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

141. Social factors and the addiction syndrome.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 1: Foundations, influences, and expressions of addiction., 2012(229-250) (2012)

Author(s): Winters, Ken C; Botzet, Andria; Fahnhorst, Tamara; Arria, Amelia; Dykstra, Laura Garnier; Oliver, Joshua

Institution: Winters, Ken C.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, MN, Afghanistan

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, we explore social factors associated with addiction by examining the intersection of social influences and addiction from four select perspectives: (a) social environmental factors that contribute to the onset of use and progression to a substance use disorder among adolescents, (b) impact of the sociopolitical movement to change the minimum legal drinking age, (c) social factors and college student drug use, and (d) how social factors are integral to the treatment experience of those with a substance use disorder. We chose these topics because they provide a sampling of the diverse ways in which social factors have a role in addiction. We discuss social pathways that might contribute to the development of an addiction as well as promote recovery from it. In this light, each topic represents a case study of how social factors can influence either the etiology of or recovery from addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Social Environments](#)
[*Social Influences](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[College Students](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Political Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

142. Interactions and addiction.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 1: Foundations, influences, and expressions of addiction., 2012(211-228) (2012)

Author(s): Shadel, William G; Scharf, Deborah

Institution: Shadel, William G.: RAND Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) At its core, the addiction syndrome model seeks to answer fundamental questions about both the etiology and the treatment of addiction. In guiding the field toward answers, the model advances the notion that the relationship or interaction between specific features of individuals and particular features of specific objects over time in specific contexts is what creates the conditions necessary for addiction and the conditions necessary for stopping problematic use. Interactions are a critical feature of the model. In this chapter, we examine the nature of interactions in the addiction syndrome model. We accomplish this exploration in two ways. First, we review models and perspectives within the health behavior literature that treat interactions as a core feature of their conceptualizations. Second, we review, using a case study approach, interactions in the development of nicotine dependence via cigarette smoking using the addiction syndrome model as a guiding framework. We conclude the chapter by evaluating how well the addiction syndrome model captures interactions in a way that advances understanding of the etiology and treatment of addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Models](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

143. Sociological factors and addiction.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 1: Foundations, influences, and expressions of addiction., 2012(195-210) (2012)

Author(s): Bennett, Alex; Golub, Andrew

Institution: Bennett, Alex: National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The sociological perspective helps make sense of drug use, addiction, and related phenomena by exploring the lives and social worlds of those who use drugs--the context in which they live and use drugs. This chapter brings insight into people's pathways to and from drug use and addiction--how and why people initiate drug use and why some individuals develop problematic relationships with drugs, whereas others are able to moderate or abstain from drug usage. The work highlights the role of social setting in understanding people ' s drug use and reveals that much more is involved than just bad decisions, unscrupulous predatory drug pushers, and uncontrollable biological addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[*Sociology](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

144. Psychological factors and addiction: Personality.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 1: Foundations, influences, and expressions of addiction., 2012(175-194) (2012)

Author(s): Zuckerman, Marvin

Institution: Zuckerman, Marvin: Department of Psychology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The addiction syndrome approach raises questions that can be answered by research. For instance, what is the evidence for an "addictive personality"? This question leads to several others. To what extent do the use of alcohol and different drugs covary within populations of users? To what extent does the use of substances in general correlate with other types of behavioral addictions such as gambling or seeking sexual variety? Is there a broader personality type associated with addictive behaviors as well as other behaviors involving pursuit of pleasure with little regard for the consequences? Sensation or novelty seeking has been suggested as a personality trait predisposing individuals to addictions of various sorts. Different personality types have also been suggested to underlie different motivations for alcohol or drug abuse. There is evidence for some form of an addictive personality in the sense of relationships between different kinds of substance use, abuse, or dependence. If this is true, different personality types may be involved in drinking or taking drugs for different reasons. I also explore this possibility in this chapter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Models](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Personality](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Individual Differences](#)
[Pathological Gambling](#)
[Sexual Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

145. Self-control and addiction.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 1: Foundations, influences, and expressions of addiction., 2012(165-174) (2012)

Author(s): Alquist, Jessica L; Baumeister, Roy F

Institution: Alquist, Jessica L.: Department of Psychology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Psychologists define self-regulation as the ability to override automatic tendencies and resist current temptations in favor of better outcomes in the future. Drug and alcohol addictions often involve an automatized pattern of behavior that comes with short-term benefits (e.g., pleasure, an escape from self-awareness) but long-term costs to one's health and relationships. In this chapter, we examine how self-regulation research can provide insight into how people develop, quit, and sometimes fail to quit addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Self Control](#)
[*Self Regulation](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

146. Psychological factors and addiction: Psychiatric comorbidity.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 1: Foundations, influences, and expressions of addiction., 2012(147-164) (2012)

Author(s): Tsuang, Ming T; Genderson, Margo; Zink, Tyler; Lyons, Michael J

Institution: Tsuang, Ming T.: Center for Behavioral Genomics, Department of Psychiatry, Institute for Genomic Medicine, University of California, San Diego, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The focus of this chapter is the co-occurrence of the addiction syndrome with other forms of psychopathology. Our primary focus is on empirical observations regarding the comorbidity between disorders that fit within the addiction syndrome. In this chapter, we also review other types of psychopathology and the phenomena or mechanisms that might be responsible for the observed co-occurrence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[Psychopathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

147. Neurobiology of addiction: Support for a syndrome model of addiction.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 1: Foundations, influences, and expressions of addiction., 2012(121-146) (2012)

Author(s): Grant, Jon E; Schreiber, Liana R. N; Harvanko, Arit M

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) As we demonstrate in this chapter, research focusing on the neurobiology of addiction has suggested that both substance and behavioral expressions of addiction share common etiologies, consistent with a syndrome model of addiction. Therefore, the objectives of this chapter are to present the neurobiology, cognition, and genetics underlying substance and as we demonstrate in this chapter, research focusing on the neurobiology of addiction has suggested that both substance and behavioral expressions of addiction share common etiologies, consistent with a syndrome model of addiction. Therefore, the objectives of this chapter are to present the neurobiology, cognition, and genetics underlying substance and behavioral addictions and to highlight the shared biological antecedents to multiple patterns of addictive behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Models](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
[Cognition](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Genetics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

148. Individual dynamics of addiction: Common pathways to change.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 1: Foundations, influences, and expressions of addiction., 2012(103-118) (2012)

Author(s): Prochaska, James O

Institution: Prochaska, James O.: Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The syndrome model of addiction emphasizes that very different expressions of addiction have common etiologies, common functions, and common treatments. The transtheoretical model (TTM) rests on the assumption that there are common pathways to change, not only for different expressions of addiction but also across a much broader range of behaviors. In this chapter, I first present the conceptual development of the TTM, then empirical tests of the model, and finally practical applications of the TTM. I make the case that a more comprehensive model of behavior change, one that is based on common dynamics or change constructs, can complement the syndrome model of addiction to produce greater impacts not only across addiction expressions specifically, but also across health risk behaviors generally. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Behavior Change](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Models](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
[Individual Differences](#)
[Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

149. Epidemiological dynamics of addiction.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 1: Foundations, influences, and expressions of addiction., 2012(67-102) (2012)

Author(s): Anthony, James C

Institution: Anthony, James C.: Department of Epidemiology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Epidemiological dynamics describes the scope of this chapter, with a focused look at epidemiological dynamics most pertinent to the initiation and persistence or cessation of psychoactive drug self-administration behaviors. I consider some of the associated neuropsychiatric and behavioral syndromes that can emerge under conditions of persistence, along with associated hazard-laden and socially maladaptive consequences of these behaviors and syndromes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Neuropsychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

150. Addiction and nosology.

Citation: APA addiction syndrome handbook, vol. 1: Foundations, influences, and expressions of addiction., 2012(40-66) (2012)

Author(s): Widiger, Thomas A; Smith, Gregory T

Institution: Widiger, Thomas A.: Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) We begin with an historical perspective, discussing how the proposal of a behavioral addiction syndrome has developed through several editions of the APA's diagnostic manual and how it is likely to be represented in its fifth edition (DSM-5). We then provide an illustrative theoretical model for the addiction syndrome, followed by concerns with respect to the proposal, including a neurophysiological reductionism, potentially opening the floodgates for weakly supported diagnostic constructions, and the future research and treatment of pathological gambling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*History](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
[Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO