

Search Results

Table of Contents

Search History	page 3
1. Impact of recovery high schools on student academic success, continued sobriety, and treatment outcome.	page 4
2. Guilt, blame, and responsibility: The experiences of parents and clinicians providing services to adolescents with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse challenges.	page 4
3. A survey-based study of social workers' critical consciousness and practice with lgb clients.	page 5
4. Screening for personality disorder in drug and alcohol dependence.	page 6
5. All work and no play? A meta-analytic examination of the correlates and outcomes of workaholism.	page 6
6. Abuse and diversion of buprenorphine sublingual tablets and film.	page 7
7. Mental health correlates of past homelessness in latinos and asians.	page 7
8. White matter abnormalities and cognitive impairment in early-onset schizophrenia-spectrum disorders.	page 7
9. Psychotic symptoms, self-harm and violence in individuals with schizophrenia and substance misuse problems.	page 8
10. The trip to Echo Spring: Why writers drink.	page 9
11. Synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic cathinones, and other emerging drugs of abuse.	page 9
12. Buprenorphine use in pregnant opioid users: A critical review.	page 10
13. Social stigma in Puerto Rican mothers of heroin users: An exploration of women's voices and their social environment.	page 11
14. Life in a community: Missing link between addiction therapy and homeless aid?	page 11
15. Interdisciplinary collaboration in treating violent behavior in the context of probation measures and sanctions.	page 12
16. Psychiatric legal aspect of violent behavior and organizational model for the treatment of violent offenders.	page 13
17. Comorbidities diagnosed in prisoners on obligatory psychiatric treatment at Department of Forensic Psychiatry, Prison Hospital in Zagreb.	page 13
18. Risk factors for multiple suicide attempts: A critical appraisal of Iranian psychology.	page 14
19. ADHD and addiction; application of the Belgian guideline with particular reference to comorbid affective disorders.	page 15
20. Interrelationships between LGBT-based victimization, suicide, and substance use problems in a diverse sample of sexual and gender minorities.	page 15
21. Screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment: Overview of and student satisfaction with an undergraduate addiction training program for nurses.	page 16
22. IV-Clinical detection. 2-Persons involved in detection. Management as a function of the results of detection.	page 17
23. IV-Clinical detection. 1-Circumstances, strategy, methods of evaluation and clinical detection tools of psychoactive substance abuse.	page 18
24. Work addiction. A case report.	page 18
25. Sense of self-efficacy to remain abstinent from alcohol. Construction of a French-speaking questionnaire.	page 19
26. Quantitative analysis of the general population's perception of the harmful effects and benefits associated with addictive substances. Specificities of Paris and the Ile-de-France region.	page 20
27. Impact of maternal alcoholism on female adolescent socio-emotional development.	page 21

28. Neuropsychological profile of alcohol-dependent patients. Identification in an addiction medicine department and value for management of these patients.	page 21
29. Evaluate the pair bond: Relationships, emotions and defects in a group of anonymous addicts.	page 22
30. Using genetically informed, randomized prevention trials to test etiological hypotheses about child and adolescent drug use and psychopathology.	page 23
31. Educational inequalities in the co-occurrence of mental health and substance use problems, and its adult socio-economic consequences: A longitudinal study of young adults in a community sample.	page 23
32. Smokers' increased risk for disability pension: Social confounding or health-mediated effects? Gender-specific analyses of the Hordaland Health Study cohort.	page 24
33. Risk management in tianeptine abuse in Turkey: A national experience.	page 25
34. Multilevel analysis of the determinants of smoking and second-hand smoke exposure in a tobacco-cultivating rural area of southwest China.	page 26
35. Availability, accessibility and promotion of smokeless tobacco in a low-income area of Mumbai.	page 27
36. "I was terrified, but the therapist didn't notice"-A qualitative study of drop-out patients in group therapy.	page 28
37. Vitamin D deficiency in young people with substance use disorders.	page 28
38. Consensus on the definition of people with severe mental illness (EPA) and their number in the Netherlands.	page 29
39. The nicotine receptor as a target for improvement of the cognitive symptoms of schizophrenia.	page 30
40. Stirring up effervescence: An ethnographic study of youth at a nightlife resort.	page 30
41. Exploring motivations to stop injecting in English prisons: Qualitative research with former male prisoners.	page 31
42. Did somebody say community? Young people's critiques of conventional community narratives in the context of a local drug scene.	page 31
43. The therapy process with polyvalent dependent patients in psychotherapy stationary: Transgenerational transmission of trauma in the mother-daughter succession of generations.	page 32
44. HIV information and behavioral skills moderate the effects of relationship type and substance use on HIV risk behaviors among African American youth.	page 33
45. Influence of alcohol and illicit drug use on sexual behavior.	page 34
46. Limited adherence to antiretroviral regimens in an Italian cohort: A long-term follow-up.	page 34
47. The informal use of antiretrovirals for preexposure prophylaxis of HIV infection among gay men in Australia.	page 35
48. Addictions counseling.	page 36
49. Introduction to the counselling profession (6th ed.).	page 36
50. Managing ADHD in adolescence and young adulthood: Emerging comorbidities and tailored treatment.	page 37

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. Impact of recovery high schools on student academic success, continued sobriety, and treatment outcome.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
- Author(s):** Wornson, Barbara E
- Institution:** U St. Thomas (Minnesota), US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Recovery high schools are designed for students committed to achieving success in both education and recovery. There are limited data showing that a recovery high school is any more effective than any other high school as part of the continuing care of adolescents who are substance abusers. Recently there has been more interest in recovery schools' effectiveness. This study examines recovery school effectiveness in terms of academics, sobriety, and treatment outcomes through interviews, focus groups, and records review. Using case study and grounded theory methodologies, five former students and eight veteran staff members from the four Sobriety High School campuses participated. Five students were interviewed either by phone or in person, whereas the teachers participated in a separate focus group. School data and treatment data before or during the time the student was in school were examined, with particular attention to the time in treatment and how, or if, treatment was integrated with the SHS program. Data analyses provided insight into the ways in which a recovery school has an impact on the students' academic and recovery success. The findings indicate that sober schools do have a positive effect on a student's academic and substance abuse recovery, assuming the school addresses significant challenges. Teachers must differentiate learning to accommodate a wide range of learning styles. Because students missed school while using drugs, they will be behind. There is a high rate of comorbidity of substance abuse and mental illness affecting both academics and recovery. Recent neurological research further suggests brain development factors play a greater role for adolescent drug users than adult drug users. Surprisingly, a history of treatment and strong family support, while found to be helpful, do not appear to be determining factors in student recovery. Other factors emerging as important for sober schools are opportunities for students' positive relationships with sober peers, students' positive relationships with sober school staff, building and maintaining student self-confidence, availability of appropriate support resources, and a clear strategic plan for both the school and the individual student, addressing programs from the time the student is discharged from treatment to the student's graduation and follow-up support during the students' post graduate jobs or college. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*High School Education](#)
[*High Schools](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Grounded Theory](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Guilt, blame, and responsibility: The experiences of parents and clinicians providing services to adolescents with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse challenges.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
- Author(s):** Cohen-Filipic, Katherine Corinne
- Institution:** Virginia Commonwealth U., US

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to understand and describe the experiences of parents of, and clinicians who provide services to, adolescents with co-occurring mental health and substance use challenges, particularly as they relate to issues of guilt, blame, and responsibility. The study is based in a theoretical framework derived from Symbolic Interactionism (Blumer, 1969), Attribution Theory (Heider, 1958), and Barrett's (1995) Theory of Guilt and Shame. The guiding question the study is: What are the experiences of parents of adolescents with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse challenges and clinicians who provide treatment services around issues of blame, guilt, and responsibility, and how do those experiences shape their collaboration? Twenty three participants engaged in in-depth interviews. The results have been analyzed using a phenomenological approach to qualitative research. The results of the study have been organized within four domains. The first domain, Sources of and Impact of Guilt and Shame was comprised of three themes: (a) Parents experience of guilt related to their behaviors, (b) Parents' experiences of guilt has a serious impact on families, and (c) Guilt and shame felt by parents shaped the therapeutic process. The second domain, Being Blamed and Blaming Others, was comprised of two themes: (a) Feeling blame from every direction and (b) Parents blaming others. The third domain, Potential Pitfalls and Strategies for Success included three themes: (a) Anticipate issues of blame and guilt, (b) Inclusion and exclusion of parents in the therapeutic process, and (c) Clarify the process. The fourth domain is Training and Theoretical Orientation Issues, consisting of two key themes: (a) Theoretical orientation shapes practice with parents and (b) Importance of training specifically focused on working with families. Strengths and limitations of the study, along with implications for clinical practice, social work education, and future research, are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Guilt](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Parents](#)
[*Responsibility](#)
[Clinicians](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. A survey-based study of social workers' critical consciousness and practice with lgb clients.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

Author(s): Bott, Cynthia L

Institution: State U New York at Albany, US

Language: English

Abstract: Social workers are responsible for providing the majority of mental health and substance abuse services in the United States in the role of direct service. Lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) individuals utilize these services at rates that are believed to be higher than other populations. The field of social work embraces social justice as one of its core principles. This cross-sectional survey of 220 BSW and/or MSW social workers investigates two questions: what is the relationship among key aspects of social worker critical consciousness, i.e., attitudes about social justice, change agency, and awareness of heterosexism; and in what ways does critical consciousness influence practice (promising practices) with LGB clients in behavioral health programs. Findings suggest that social workers who have greater critical consciousness have greater self-reported skills and knowledge scores and engage in more LGB promising practices. Specifically, respondents with more consciousness as evidenced by awareness of heterosexism, positive attitudes towards LGB persons, and greater engagement in social justice activity in their personal and professional lives, including their encouragement of client engagement in social justice activity, have higher skills and knowledge scores and utilize more LGB promising practices. Implications for social work practice and education are discussed and areas for

future research are presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Mental Health
 *Social Justice
 *Social Workers
 *Social Group Work
 Clients
 Drug Abuse
Source: PsycINFO

4. Screening for personality disorder in drug and alcohol dependence.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Mar 11, 2014)
Author(s): Gonzalez, Carlos
Abstract: Comorbidity of personality disorders in addiction is common, and there is a need for efficient detection methods. This study describes the use of two quick screening instruments: the self-reported versions of the Iowa Personality Disorder Screen (IPDS-SR) and the Standardised Assessment of Personality Abbreviated Scale (SAPAS-SR). The sample included 53 inpatients dependent on alcohol and/or drugs, with a 42% prevalence of any DSM-IV personality disorder. The Personality Assessment Schedule (PAS) was used as gold standard. Receiver-Operant-Characteristic (ROC) was used for analysis. The Area Under the Curve for the IPDS-SR was 0.84 (95% CI 0.72-0.93) and for the SAPAS-SR was 0.82 (95% CI 0.70-0.93). An IPDS-SR score of 5 or more correctly classified 77.4% of patients, with a sensitivity of 86.4% and a specificity of 71%. A SAPAS-SR score of 4 or more correctly classified 73.6% of patients, with a sensitivity of 81.8% and a specificity of 67.7%. Both instruments were quick, easy to administer, and acceptable to use by this population. They can be implemented in routine clinical practice in busy substance misuse departments. However further research into the implications of positive screenings is required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Psychiatry Research*

5. All work and no play? A meta-analytic examination of the correlates and outcomes of workaholism.

Citation: Journal of Management, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0149-2063;1557-1211 (Feb 28, 2014)
Author(s): Clark, Malissa A; Michel, Jesse S; Zhdanova, Ludmila; Pui, Shuang Y; Baltes, Boris B
Abstract: Empirical research on workaholism has been hampered by a lack of consensus regarding the definition and appropriate measurement of the construct. In the present study, we first review prior conceptualizations of workaholism in an effort to identify a definition of workaholism. Then, we conduct a meta-analysis of the correlates and outcomes of workaholism to clarify its nomological network. Results indicate that workaholism is related to achievement-oriented personality traits (i.e., perfectionism, Type A personality), but is generally unrelated to many other dispositional (e.g., conscientiousness, self-esteem, positive affect) and demographic (e.g., gender, parental status, marital status) variables. Findings are mixed regarding the relationship between workaholism and affectively laden variables, which speaks to the complex nature of workaholism. Results also show that workaholism is related to many negative outcomes, such as burnout, job stress, work-life conflict, and decreased physical and mental health. Overall, results provide solid evidence that workaholism is best conceptualized as an addiction to work that leads to many negative individual, interpersonal, and organizational outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

6. Abuse and diversion of buprenorphine sublingual tablets and film.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Mar 3, 2014)

Author(s): Lavonas, Eric J; Severtson, S. Geoffrey; Martinez, Erin M; Bucher-Bartelson, Becki; Le Lait, Marie-Claire; Green, Jody L; Murrelle, Lenn E; Cicero, Theodore J; Kurtz, Steven P; Rosenblum, Andrew; Surratt, Hilary L; Dart, Richard C

Abstract: Buprenorphine abuse is common worldwide. Rates of abuse and diversion of three sublingual buprenorphine formulations (single ingredient tablets; naloxone combination tablets and film) were compared. Data were obtained from the Researched Abuse, Diversion, and Addiction-Related Surveillance (RADARS) System Poison Center, Drug Diversion, Opioid Treatment (OTP), Survey of Key Informants' Patients (SKIP), and College Survey Programs through December 2012. To control for drug availability, event ratios (rates) were calculated quarterly, based on the number of patients filling prescriptions for each formulation ("unique recipients of a dispensed drug," URDD) and averaged and compared using negative binomial regression. Abuse rates in the OTP, SKIP, and College Survey Programs were greatest for single ingredient tablets, and abuse rates in the Poison Center Program and illicit diversion rates were greatest for the combination tablets. Combination film rates were significantly less than rates for either tablet formulation in all programs. No geographic pattern could be discerned. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

7. Mental health correlates of past homelessness in latinos and asians.

Citation: Community Mental Health Journal, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0010-3853;1573-2789 (Mar 22, 2014)

Author(s): Oh, Hans Y; DeVlyder, Jordan E

Abstract: Mental illness and addiction are strongly associated with homelessness, yet few studies have shown how these relationships vary across ethnic categories that are underrepresented in the homeless population. This study draws from the National Latino and Asian American Survey to examine mental health and substance abuse correlates of homelessness amongst Latinos and Asians living in the United States. Clinical and institutional factors associated with homelessness varied by ethnicity. Among Latinos, alcohol abuse or dependence, conduct disorder and intermittent explosive disorder were risk factors for homelessness, while attending a religious service more than once a week was a protective factor. Among Asians, mood disorder was a risk factor as were health problems and receiving welfare in the past. Understanding ethnicity-specific correlates of homelessness may guide culturally nuanced mental health prevention and intervention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

8. White matter abnormalities and cognitive impairment in early-onset schizophrenia-spectrum disorders.

Citation: Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 53/3(362-372), 0890-8567;1527-5418 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Epstein, Katherine A; Cullen, Kathryn R; Mueller, Bryon A; Robinson, Paul; Lee, Susanne; Kumra, Sanjiv

Correspondence Address: Kumra, Sanjiv: University of Minnesota, F256/2BWest, 2450 Riverside Avenue, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55454, kumra002@umn.edu

Institution: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To characterize white matter abnormalities in adolescents with early-onset schizophrenia (EOS) relative to 3 comparison groups (adolescents at clinical high risk for developing schizophrenia [CHR], adolescents with cannabis use disorder [CUD], and healthy controls [HC]), and to identify neurocognitive correlates of white matter abnormalities in EOS. Method: We used diffusion tensor imaging and tractography methods to examine fractional anisotropy (FA) of the cingulum bundle, superior longitudinal fasciculus, corticospinal tract (CST), inferior longitudinal fasciculus (ILF), inferior fronto-occipital fasciculus (IFOF), and uncinate fasciculus in adolescents with EOS (n = 55), CHR (n = 21), CUD (n = 31), and HC (n = 55). FA in tracts that were significantly altered in EOS was correlated with neurocognitive performance. Results: EOS and CHR groups had significantly lower FA than HC in 4 tracts, namely, bilateral CST, left ILF, and left IFOF. CUD had lower FA than HC in left IFOF. Lower FA in left IFOF and left ILF predicted worse neurocognitive performance in EOS. Conclusions: This study identified white matter abnormalities of the left ILF and left IFOF as possible biomarkers of vulnerability for developing schizophrenia. Lower FA in these tracts may disrupt functioning of ventral visual and language streams, producing domain-specific neurocognitive deficits that interfere with higher-order cognitive abilities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cannabis
*Cognitive Impairment
*Onset (Disorders)
*Schizophrenia
*White Matter
Drug Abuse

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*

9. Psychotic symptoms, self-harm and violence in individuals with schizophrenia and substance misuse problems.

Citation: Schizophrenia Research, December 2013, vol./is. 151/1-3(215-220), 0920-9964 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Haddock, Gillian; Eisner, Emily; Davies, Gabriel; Coupe, Nia; Barrowclough, Christine

Correspondence Address: Haddock, Gillian: School of Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Zochonis Building, Brunswick Street, Manchester, United Kingdom, M13 9PL, Gillian.Haddock@Manchester.ac.uk

Language: English

Abstract: When schizophrenia is combined with substance misuse, rates are consistently higher. However research findings on the relationship between violence, self-harm and schizophrenia are inconclusive. This study aimed to examine links between specific psychotic symptoms, substance misuse and violence in people dually diagnosed with schizophrenia and substance misuse. Presence and frequency of violence to self and others were examined in relation to the type and severity of psychotic symptoms and level

of substance use over a 24 month period in 327 people with schizophrenia and substance misuse problems. 32.3% had an incident of violence to others during the study period and 28.6% had a self-harm/suicide incident. 39 (11.9%) participants reported command hallucinations (CH) and 157 (48.0%) had threat control override symptoms (TCOS). Presence of TCOS and presence of CH were not associated with violence to others but were both associated with self-harm. Different command hallucination sub-types were associated with different types of violence. Delusional and hallucination severity and distress were mainly associated with self-harm. These findings suggest that specific symptoms are related to different outcomes, particularly in relation to self harm, and these effects remain even after substance use is controlled for. This has important implications for assessment and treatment of this group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[*Self Injurious Behavior](#)
[*Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Schizophrenia Research](#)
 Available from *Elsevier* in [Biological Psychiatry](#)

10. The trip to Echo Spring: Why writers drink.

Citation: The trip to Echo Spring: Why writers drink., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Laing, Olivia

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) Why is it that some of the greatest works of literature have been produced by writers in the grip of alcoholism, an addiction that cost them personal happiness and caused harm to those who loved them? In *The Trip to Echo Spring*, Olivia Laing examines the link between creativity and alcohol through the work and lives of six extraordinary men: F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Tennessee Williams, John Berryman, John Cheever and Raymond Carver. All six of these writers were alcoholics, and the subject of drinking surfaces in some of their finest work, from *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* to *A Moveable Feast*. Often they did their drinking together—Hemingway and Fitzgerald ricocheting through the cafes of 1920s Paris; Carver and Cheever speeding to the liquor store in Iowa in the icy winter of 1973. Olivia Laing grew up in an alcoholic family herself. One spring, wanting to make sense of this ferocious, entangling disease, she took a journey across America that plunged her into the heart of these overlapping lives. As she travels from Cheever's New York to Williams's New Orleans, from Hemingway's Key West to Carver's Port Angeles, she pieces together a topographical map of alcoholism, from the horrors of addiction to the miraculous possibilities of recovery. Beautiful, captivating and original, *The Trip to Echo Spring* strips away the myth of the alcoholic writer to reveal the terrible price creativity can exert. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Creativity](#)
[*Writers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic cathinones, and other emerging drugs of abuse.

Citation: *Psychiatric Annals*, December 2013, vol./is. 43/12(558-564), 0048-5713;1938-2456 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Wilson, Bryan; Tavakoli, Hamid; DeCecchis, Daniel; Mahadev, Vimukta

Correspondence Address: Tavakoli, Hamid: Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, 620 John Paul Jones Circle, Portsmouth, VA, US, 23708, Hamid.Tavakoli@med.navy.mil

Institution: Eastern Virginia Medical School, VA, US; Consultation-Liaison Services, Department of Psychiatry, Naval Medical Center, Portsmouth, VA, US; Eastern Virginia Medical School, VA, US; Psychiatry Department, Naval Medical Center, VIC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report on the new drugs of abuse to help demystify the evaluation of a patient with a suspected ingestion. It focuses on synthetic cannabinoids and cathinones, following with a shorter discussion of other emerging drugs. A 27-year-old man without a known psychiatric history was brought to a local emergency department (ED) for evaluation after exhibiting bizarre behavior. After several days of inpatient psychiatric hospitalization, he outlined a somewhat coherent story of the events that led to his hospitalization. The history provided by the patient and witnesses, along with a positive urine drug screen for synthetic cannabinoids, highlights the dangers of this substance. Standard screening methods often do not facilitate diagnosis, but experience is beginning to reveal the clinical features of these drugs, and it is now possible to characterize their intoxication syndromes. With spice and bath salts, it is helpful that most signs and symptoms are similar to those of the well-known analog drugs they mimic. Other new drugs share characteristics with established intoxicants as well. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Usage Screening](#)
[Hospitalization](#)
[Ingestion](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

12. Buprenorphine use in pregnant opioid users: A critical review.

Citation: CNS Drugs, August 2013, vol./is. 27/8(653-662), 1172-7047;1179-1934 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Soyka, Michael

Correspondence Address: Soyka, Michael: Private Hospital Meiringen, Willigen, Meiringen, Germany, 3860, Michael.Soyka@privatklinik-meiringen.ch

Institution: Psychiatric Hospital, University of Munich, Munich, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Pregnancy in opioid users poses a number of problems to treating physicians. Most guidelines recommend maintenance treatment to manage opioid addiction in pregnancy, with methadone being the gold standard. More recently, buprenorphine has been discussed as an alternate medication. The use and efficacy of buprenorphine in pregnancy is still controversial. This article reviews the current database on the basis of a detailed and critical literature search performed in MEDLINE (206 counts). Most of the relevant studies (randomised clinical trials and one national cohort sample) were published in the last 2 years and mainly compared buprenorphine with methadone. Some studies are related to maternal outcomes, others to foetal, neonatal or older child outcomes. With respect to maternal outcomes, most studies suggest that buprenorphine has similar effects to methadone. Very few data from small studies discuss an effect of buprenorphine on neurodevelopment of the foetus. Neonatal abstinence syndrome is common in infants of both buprenorphine- and methadone-maintained mothers. As regards neonatal outcomes, buprenorphine has the same clinical outcome as methadone, although some newer studies

suggest that it causes fewer withdrawal symptoms. Since hardly any studies have investigated the combination of buprenorphine with naloxone (which has been suggested to possibly have teratogenic effects) in pregnant women, a switch to buprenorphine monotherapy is recommended in women who become pregnant while receiving the combination product. These novel findings indicate that buprenorphine is emerging as a first-line treatment for pregnant opioid users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer International Publishing Switzerland; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *CNS Drugs*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

13. Social stigma in Puerto Rican mothers of heroin users: An exploration of women's voices and their social environment.

Original Title: Estigma social en madres puertorriqueñas usuarias de heroína: Una exploración de las voces femeninas y su entorno social.
Citation: Revista Puertorriqueña de Psicología, 2013, vol./is. 24/(1-17), 1946-2026 (2013)
Author(s): Diaz, Michelle M. Osuna
Correspondence Address: Diaz, Michelle M. Osuna, osunamichelle@gmail.com
Institution: Universidad de Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico
Language: Spanish
Abstract: Social stigma has become a barrier for public health in high-risk populations. This is the case of heroin using women and mothers in Puerto Rico, who have had to live in exclusion, marginalization, and discrimination because of the social stigma associated with the consumption of drugs and its image. I used a qualitative methodology and discourse analysis to explore the experiences of five (5) mothers that used heroin, five (5) service providers and four (4) social support sources who were interviewed in depth. I discuss the double stigma of gender inequality and substance users that women suffer. Social stigma promotes the lack of adequate treatments for heroin using women in Puerto Rico. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Mothers](#)
[*Social Environments](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[*Marginalization](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Public Health](#)
Source: PsycINFO

14. Life in a community: Missing link between addiction therapy and homeless aid?

Original Title: Leben in gemeinschaft: Missing link zwischen suchttherapie und wohnungslosenhilfe?
Citation: Gestalt Theory, September 2013, vol./is. 35/3(265-299), 0170-057X (Sep 2013)
Author(s): Wetschka, Christian

Correspondence Address: Wetschka, Christian: OVS, Mentergasse 13, Wien, Austria, 1070, caritasgemeinde@gmx.at

Institution: OVS, Wien, Austria

Language: German

Abstract: The rate of cumulative abstinence duration (CAD) of ex-home less alcohol addicts in the two Viennese communes organized by Vinzenzverein St. Stephan and Verein Struktur is over 85 %. Of the 7 years the communes have existed, at least 4 have a value of 99 % abstinence. Such data in addiction medicine are normally not "realistic". In the article it will be shown which factors of efficiency and which sociotherapeutic concepts led to these successes. The most important factor is the integration of addicted persons into a family-like community where the value of abstinence is ensured and this situation improves the quality of life. This concept does not include knowledge of drug therapy alone (Synanon, Daytop). but also the new paradigms of neuro-and social sciences which has shown that the motivational system (in the brain) of individuals is aimed at social attachment (building a community). The connection of these data is done by the introduction of Gestalt-therapeutic concepts (Moreno. Pretzel) and on the other hand by Gestalt theory (Wertheimer, Metzger)-with particulate reference to the individual psychology of Alfred Adler. The network perspective is also used. Repairing, stabilizing and extending the social network ("social atom") changes the course of illness and leads to alternative competence and performance experiences (Empowerment). This community approach tries to combine the experiences from "treatment first" and "housing first" paradigms, especially referring to the "consumer choice" (the decision to stay in the community) which is the crucial aim in the first stage of community development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Community Services](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[Homeless](#)
[Quality of Life](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Interdisciplinary collaboration in treating violent behavior in the context of probation measures and sanctions.

Original Title: Interdisciplinarna suradnja u tretmanu nasilnickog ponasanja u okviru izvrsavanja probacijskih mjera i sankcija.

Citation: Socijalna Psihijatrija, September 2013, vol./is. 41/3(197-203), 0303-7908 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Koceic, Vedrana; Simpraga, Dijana

Correspondence Address: Simpraga, Dijana: Ministarstvo Pravosuda, Sektor za Probaciju, Ulica grada Vukovara 49, Zagreb, Croatia, 10000, dijana.simpraga@pravosudje.hr

Institution: Uprava za Kazneno Pravo i Probaciju, Ministarstvo Pravosuda, Zagreb, Croatia; Uprava za Kazneno Pravo i Probaciju, Ministarstvo Pravosuda, Zagreb, Croatia

Language: Serbo-Croatian

Abstract: The probation act was passed in 2009. Shortly after that, the Central Office and twelve probation offices based on territorial jurisdiction were established as part of the Directorate for Criminal Law and Probation of the Ministry of Justice. Probation offices Zagreb I and Zagreb II began their work on June 27, 2011. They employ twelve and nine officers, respectively. Among the most important duties of probation officers is the evaluation of criminogenic risk of those on probation for reoffending and for causing harm to the community, other persons, or themselves. Based on this evaluation, the need of treatment of the offenders is defined. A protocol is proposed for possible cooperation of probation offices and those administering (psychiatric institutions) mandatory psychiatric treatment and treatment of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Law](#)
[*Legal Processes](#)
[*Probation](#)
[*Probation Officers](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Criminal Behavior](#)
[Forensic Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Psychiatric legal aspect of violent behavior and organizational model for the treatment of violent offenders.

Original Title: Psihijatrijsko-pravni aspekt nasilnickog ponasanja i model organizacije provodenja liječenja nasilnika.

Citation: Socijalna Psihijatrija, September 2013, vol./is. 41/3(184-196), 0303-7908 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Jukic, Vlado

Correspondence Address: Jukic, Vlado: Klinika za Psihijatriju Vrapce, Bolnicka Cesta 32, Zagreb, Croatia, 10000

Institution: Klinika za Psihijatriju Vrapce, Medicinski Fakultet, Sveuciliste u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Croatia

Language: Serbo-Croatian

Abstract: The problem of violent behavior and criminal behavior in general that with a mental disorder or alcohol or drug addiction in its core is being ever more pronounced. Courts are ever more often ordering mandatory psychiatric treatment or treatment of addiction for offenders. They are sending these patients to psychiatric institutions to be treated according to court orders, but psychiatric institutions are still unprepared to admit and adequately treat these patients. That is why a program of „intermittent treatment“ of forensic psychiatric patients on outpatient basis was designed and launched at the Vrapce University Psychiatric Hospital in the early 2012. At the Department of Forensic Psychiatry, this program was modified to fit the needs of outpatient treatment of criminal offenders who were found not guilty by the reason of insanity. Treatment program for offenders with addiction problems and those with certain other mental disorders has been carried out through interdisciplinary collaboration of experts from the entire hospital and involvement of three departments, i.e. Department of Forensic Psychiatry, Department of Addictions, and Department of Social Psychiatry. Initial results are encouraging, so we are expecting the program to be implemented in other psychiatric institutions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Criminals](#)
[*Forensic Psychiatry](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Legal Processes](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Psychiatric Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Comorbidities diagnosed in prisoners on obligatory psychiatric treatment at Department of Forensic Psychiatry, Prison Hospital in Zagreb.

Original Title: Komorbiditetne dijagnoze kod osoba koje uz zatvorsku kaznu imaju i izrecenu sigurnosnu mjeru obveznog psihijatrijskog liječenja na Odjelu forenzičke psihijatrije Zatvorske bolnice Zagreb.

Citation: Socijalna Psihijatrija, September 2013, vol./is. 41/3(164-173), 0303-7908 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Susic, Esta; Gruber, Ema N; Kovacic, Irena; Superba, Martina

Correspondence Address: Susic, Esta: Odjel Forenzicke Psihijatrije, Zatvorska Bolnica Zagreb, Svetosimunska 107, Zagreb, Croatia, 10000, esta.susic.dr@gmail.com

Institution: Odjel Forenzicke Psihijatrije, Zatvorska Bolnica Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia; Odjel Forenzicke Psihijatrije, Zatvorska Bolnica Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia; Odjel Forenzicke Psihijatrije, Zatvorska Bolnica Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia; Odjel Forenzicke Psihijatrije, Zatvorska Bolnica Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

Language: Serbo-Croatian

Abstract: The authors present comorbid psychiatric diagnosis in prisoners on obligatory psychiatric treatment during prison sentences according to Criminal Law. Out of the total number of people that were treated at Forensic Department of the Prison Hospital in Zagreb during the years 2010 and 2011, 44% had addiction as a second diagnosis, including alcohol addiction in 60% and 40% drug addiction in 40% of cases. The most common first psychiatric diagnosis was personality disorder in 68% and posttraumatic stress disorder in 13% of cases. Almost half of all subjects had been convicted previously, having committed homicide or theft in almost half of the cases. The diagnosis of alcoholism was present in the majority of homicide convictions, domestic violence, threat, rape, traffic accidents, pedophilia and fire, while in the convictions for theft the diagnosis of alcoholism was present in 33% and the diagnosis of drug addiction in 44% of cases. Concurrent treatment of psychiatric disorder and addiction disease during the prison sentence is necessary and unavoidable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Forensic Psychiatry](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Risk factors for multiple suicide attempts: A critical appraisal of Iranian psychology.

Citation: International Medical Journal, August 2013, vol./is. 20/4(418-422), 1341-2051 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Sadr, Saeed; Seghatoleslam, Tahereh; Habil, Hussain; Zahiroddin, Alireza; Bejanzadeh, Soror; Seghatoleslam, Nayereh; Ardakani, Abolfazl; Rashid, Rusdi

Correspondence Address: Seghatoleslam, Tahereh, tbseghatoleslam2001@yahoo.co.uk

Institution: Behaviour Research Centre, Imam Hussain Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Behaviour Research Centre, Imam Hussain Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; University Malaya Centre of Addiction Sciences (UMCAS), Malaysia; Behaviour Research Centre, Imam Hussain Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Behaviour Research Centre, Imam Hussain Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Counseling Mishagh Centre, Shiraz, Israel; University Malaya Centre of Addiction Sciences (UMCAS), Malaysia; University Malaya Centre of Addiction Sciences (UMCAS), Malaysia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The current study aims to understand the risk factors of multiple suicide attempts in Iran. Method: A cross-sectional study was administered to four hundred Iranian males and females who came to the Loghmon Hakim Medical Poison Centre of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, after multiple fatal suicide attempts. With "The Risk Factors of Suicide Questionnaire (RFSQ), a Logistic Regression Analysis was used to classify the risk factors of multiple suicide attempts. Results: The participants were young, poor, and single, but were educated. This study clarifies the risk factors of suicide between both genders, based on 1) Previously attempted suicide, 2) The number of times suicide attempted (from three to as many as 18 times), 3) History of Mental

illnesses, 4) Suicide ideation, 5) Mental illnesses in family, 6) Age, 7) Economical condition, 8) Single status, and 9) Substance abuse. The poor economical condition and single states had an important role among males in this study. Conclusion: The results have shown that psychologists and psychiatrists deal with some patients who really have mental illnesses. However, personal and social factors must be considered as serious problems. As a Muslim country, Iran should have addressed this issue more seriously and take preventive strategies, as suicide is forbidden in Islam and terrible loss for society. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Japan International Cultural Exchange Foundation & Japan Health Sciences University; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Economic Security](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. ADHD and addiction; application of the Belgian guideline with particular reference to comorbid affective disorders.

Original Title: ADHD en verslaving; toepassing van Nederlandstalige richtlijn met bijzondere aandacht voor comorbide stemmingsstoornis.

Citation: Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2013, vol./is. 55/9(715-719), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2013)

Author(s): Matthys, F; Joostens, P; Tremmery, S; Stes, S; Sabbe, B

Correspondence Address: Matthys, F.: UZ Brussel, Laarbeeklaan 101, Brussel, Belgium, 1090, frieda.matthys@uzbrussel.be

Institution: Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Antwerpen, Belgium; Psychiatrisch Ziekenhuis Broeders Alexianen te Tiene, Tiene, Belgium; Universitaire Ziekenhuizen KU Leuven, KU Leuven, ku Leuven, Belgium; UPC KULeuven, Leuven, Belgium; Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium

Language: Dutch

Abstract: Two patients with a multi-substance use disorder and an apparent comorbid ADHD disorder were given psychiatric treatment for both illnesses. Each patient had a comorbid affective disorder. In both cases the approach was based on the Belgian guideline 'Good clinical practice in the recognition and treatment of young adults with addiction problems'. We use the case-reports to demonstrate the usefulness and relevance of the guideline in an outpatient setting compared to an inpatient setting and look particularly at the implications of other kinds of comorbidity encompassed by the guideline. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Affective Disorders](#)
[*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Treatment Guidelines](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Interrelationships between LGBT-based victimization, suicide, and substance use problems in a diverse sample of sexual and gender minorities.

Citation: Psychology, Health & Medicine, January 2014, vol./is. 19/1(1-13), 1354-8506;1465-3966 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Mereish, Ethan H; O'Cleirigh, Conall; Bradford, Judith B

Correspondence Address: Mereish, Ethan H., mereish@bc.edu

Institution: Department of Counseling, Developmental and Educational Psychology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; The Fenway Institute, Fenway Health, Center for Population Research in LGBT Health, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Research has documented significant relationships between sexual and gender minority stress and higher rates of suicidality (i.e. suicidal ideation and attempts) and substance use problems. We examined the potential mediating role of substance use problems on the relationship between sexual and gender minority stress (i.e. victimization based on lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender identity [LGBT]) and suicidality. A nonprobability sample of LGBT patients from a community health center (N = 1457) ranged in age from 19-70 years. Participants reported history of lifetime suicidal ideation and attempts, substance use problems, as well as experiences of LGBT-based verbal and physical attacks. Substance use problems were a significant partial mediator between LGBT-based victimization and suicidal ideation and between LGBT-based victimization and suicide attempts for sexual and gender minorities. Nuanced gender differences revealed that substance use problems did not significantly mediate the relationship between victimization and suicide attempts for sexual minority men. Substance use problems may be one insidious pathway that partially mediates the risk effects of sexual and gender minority stress on suicidality. Substances might be a temporary and deleterious coping resource in response to LGBT-based victimization, which have serious effects on suicidal ideation and behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homosexuality](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[Bisexuality](#)
[Lesbianism](#)
[Male Homosexuality](#)
[Stress](#)
[Transgender](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment: Overview of and student satisfaction with an undergraduate addiction training program for nurses.

Citation: Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services, October 2013, vol./is. 51/10(29-37), 0279-3695 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Mitchell, Ann M; Puskar, Kathryn; Hagle, Holly; Gotham, Heather J; Talcott, Kimberly S; Terhorst, Lauren; Fioravanti, Marie; Kane, Irene; Hulsey, Eric; Luongo, Peter; Burns, Helen K

Correspondence Address: Mitchell, Ann M.: University of Pittsburgh School of Nursing, 3500 Victoria Street, 415 Victoria Building, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15261, ammi@pitt.edu

Institution: University of Pittsburgh School of Nursing, Pittsburgh, PA, US; University of Pittsburgh School of Nursing, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Institute for Research, Education, and Training in Addictions, Pittsburgh, PA, US; School of Nursing and Health Studies, University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, MO, US; University of Pittsburgh School of Nursing, Pittsburgh, PA, US; University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA, US; University of Pittsburgh School of Nursing, Pittsburgh, PA, US; University of Pittsburgh School of Nursing, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Institute for Research, Education, and Training in Addictions, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Excelsa Health, Pittsburg, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Preparing nursing students to apply an evidence-based screening and brief intervention approach with patients has the potential to reduce patients' risky alcohol and drug use. Responding to Mollica, Hyman, and Mann's article published in 2011, the current article describes implementation results of an Addiction Training for Nurses program of Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) embedded within an undergraduate nursing curriculum. Results reveal that students in other schools of nursing would benefit from similar, significant training on substance use disorders and SBIRT. Training satisfaction surveys (N = 488) indicate students were satisfied with the quality of the training experience. More than 90% of students strongly agreed or agreed that the training was relevant to their nursing careers and would help their patients. Additional clinical practice and skill development may increase students' reported effectiveness in working with the topic area of substance use and SBIRT. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: SLACK Incorporated

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Educational Programs](#)
[*Nurses](#)
[*Nursing Education](#)
[*Nursing Students](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Brief Psychotherapy](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Professional Referral](#)
[Screening](#)
[Training](#)
[Undergraduate Education](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

22. IV-Clinical detection. 2-Persons involved in detection. Management as a function of the results of detection.

Original Title: IV-Reperage clinique. 2-Les acteurs du reperage. Les conduites a tenir en fonction des resultats du reperage.

Citation: Alcoologie et Addictologie, September 2013, vol./is. 35/3(287-296), 1620-4522 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Thomas-Desessarts, Anne-Laurence; Playoust, Didier; Lalande, Aude; Masson, Sylvie

Language: French

Abstract: Anyone present in the work place may detect a case of psychoactive substance abuse, but his/her position, training, ethical values, personality and experience can alter the interpretation, "management" and therefore the consequences of this detection. Detection of substance abuse is indissociable from the concepts of individual freedom, ethics and transparency (in relation to the person identified), which is a difficult exercise in relation to regulatory requirements. Occupational health services must be able to provide all workers with the possibility of clinical assessment of psychoactive substance use and, when necessary, provide brief intervention on all of these substances, including psychotropic medications. When necessary, therapeutic management may be proposed. In the context of a protocol, detection of cases of psychoactive substance abuse can be delegated by a physician to a previously trained occupational health nurse. The aptitude decision taken by the occupational health physician following detection of psychoactive substance abuse must always be proportional to the risk induced by this consumption in

the work place for the employee or fellow workers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Individual Differences](#)
[Working Conditions](#)
[Occupational Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. IV-Clinical detection. 1-Circumstances, strategy, methods of evaluation and clinical detection tools of psychoactive substance abuse.

Original Title: IV-Reperage clinique. 1-Circonstances, strategie, moyens d'evaluation et outils du reperage clinique de la consommation de SPA.

Citation: Alcoologie et Addictologie, September 2013, vol./is. 35/3(273-285), 1620-4522 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Martini, Herve

Correspondence Address: Martini, Herve: Praticien Hospitalier Addictologue, CHU de Nancy, Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy, France

Institution: Praticien hospitalier addictologue, CHU de Nancy, Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy, France

Language: French

Abstract: Clinical detection must integrate the characteristics specific to each psychoactive substance and the diversity of the modalities of consumption associated with these substances, resulting in a clinical polymorphism, especially in the context of multiple substance abuse. Similarly, the severity of substance abuse also varies considerably according to the substance or substances used. Clinical detection of psychoactive substance abuse must be part of a brief intervention approach. Identification of psychoactive substance abuse is based on four elements: the consumption reported by the subject; questionnaires; early signs and warning signs; laboratory parameters (before treatment). Reported consumption is an essential step to identify the psychoactive substances used, and to characterize substance use behaviours and modalities and susceptibility factors. Assessment is based on the use of validated and widely used questionnaires concerning both legal and illicit substances. Their main value of these questionnaires is to identify and evaluate psychoactive substance abuse. Clinical signs are less obvious and more difficult to specifically attribute to psychoactive substance abuse when detection is performed at an early stage. Rather than by just a single symptom, the clinician should be alerted by the combination of several symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
[Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Work addiction. A case report.

Original Title: L'addiction au travail. A propos d'un cas.

Citation: Alcoologie et Addictologie, September 2013, vol./is. 35/3(255-260), 1620-4522 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Rezvani, Alexandre; Maitre, Antoine; Grall-Bronnec, Marie

Correspondence Address: Rezvani, Alexandre: Service de Psychiatrie 3, Centre Hospitalier, 59, rue Michel Ange, Saint-Nazaire, France, F-44600, alex.rezvani@gmail.com

Institution: Service de Psychiatrie 3, Centre Hospitalier, Saint-Nazaire, France; Unite Espace-Service de Psychiatrie, CHU de Nantes, Nantes, France; Service d'Addictologie, Institut federatif des Addictions Comportementales, CHU de Nantes, Nantes, France

Language: French

Abstract: Work addiction is a relatively recent concept and remains poorly defined. It is based on multiple theoretical models and no consensus has been reached at the present time. It is also associated with a positive image, as work is highly valued in western societies. In the light of a clinical case report, and based on the trivariate model of addiction proposed by Olivenstein, the authors highlight the role of several risk factors in emergence of this disorder: individual factors (search for recognition by work, control of anxiety, personality profile), factors related to work organization (rhythms, influence of new methods of management), and finally factors related to the sociocultural context (role of information and communication technologies, the cult of performance and urgency). Various lines of therapeutic management are proposed, comprising modalities of care common to the treatment of other addictions as well as more specific aspects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Personality](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Workaholism](#)
[Communication Systems](#)
[Therapeutic Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. Sense of self-efficacy to remain abstinent from alcohol. Construction of a French-speaking questionnaire.

Original Title: Sentiment d'auto-efficacite a rester abstinent d'alcool. Construction d'un questionnaire francophone.

Citation: Alcoolologie et Addictologie, September 2013, vol./is. 35/3(247-253), 1620-4522 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Waliart, Mariette; Hautekeete, Marc; Baiardo, Laurent Urso

Correspondence Address: Waliart, Mariette: Service d'Addictologie, Hopital de la Fraternite, Centre Hospitalier de Roubaix, 20, Avenue Julien Lagache, Roubaix, France, F-59100, Wallart_mariette@yahoo.fr

Institution: Service d'Addictologie, Hopital de la Fraternite, Centre Hospitalier de Roubaix, Roubaix, France; Laboratoire PSITEC, EA 4072, Universite de Lille 3, Villeneuve-d'Ascq, France; Service d'Addictologie, Hopital de la Fraternite, Centre Hospitalier de Roubaix, Roubaix, France

Language: French

Abstract: Objective: the objective of this preliminary study is the construction of a short, reliable and practical questionnaire to assess the feeling of self-efficacy to remain abstinent in an alcohol-dependent population and the search for a possible subsequent scientific validation evaluating the metrological characteristics of the questionnaire on the first data. Method: the construction of the questionnaire (QAE-Alcool) was achieved by combining and weighting the high-risk situations of use (LOCD) with the axes of self-efficacy theory enunciated by Albert Bandura, a pioneer in the sense of personal effectiveness and the origin of the theory of social learning. We obtained a 20 items questionnaire. To investigate the measurement characteristics of our tool, 33 participants with alcohol dependence have filled in the questionnaire using the test-retest procedure and the rating scale of general self-efficacy of Sherer et al. (GSES). Results: the collected data indicate that the questionnaire QAE-Alcool is sensitive (Ferguson's = 0.971), stable (QAE-Alcool correlation in test-retest = 0.935), consistent (global Cronbach's = 0.871, specific Cronbach's = 0.652; 0.678; 0.648) and does measure a sense of self-efficacy (correlation between QAE-Alcool and GSES = 0.54). Discussion: the measured metrological qualities

of the questionnaire QAE-Alcool suggest to perform a more detailed study of this questionnaire for its scientific validation on a larger collective. The utility is of course in the adaptation of psychotherapeutic care offered to alcohol-dependent persons in terms of the highlighted self-efficacy weaknesses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Self Efficacy](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[Questionnaires](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Quantitative analysis of the general population's perception of the harmful effects and benefits associated with addictive substances. Specificities of Paris and the Ile-de-France region.

Original Title: Dommages et benefices associes aux substances addictives. Analyse quantitative de leur perception en population generale. Specificites parisiennes et franciliennes.

Citation: Alcoolologie et Addictologie, September 2013, vol./is. 35/3(233-245), 1620-4522 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Luquiens, Amandine; Reynaud, Michel; Aubin, Henri-Jean; Talon, Mme Celine; Bourgain, Mme Catherine

Correspondence Address: Reynaud, Michel: Departement de Psychiatrie et d'Addictologie, Hopital Paul Brousse, 12-14, Avenue Paul Vaillant Couturier, Villejuif, France, F-94804, Cedex, michel.reynaud@pbr.aphp.fr

Institution: UMR 669-INSERM, Universite Paris Sud et Hopital Paul Brousse, Villejuif, France; Departement de Psychiatrie et d'Addictologie, Hopital Paul Brousse, Villejuif, France; UMR 669-INSERM, Universite Paris Sud et Hopital Paul Brousse, Villejuif, France; IPSOS Sante, Paris, France; UMR 988-INSERM, UMR 8211-CNRS et EHESS, Universite Paris Descartes, Villejuif, France

Language: French

Abstract: Objectives: this study was designed to quantify the perception of the harmful effects and benefits associated with six common addictive substances or behaviours (alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, cocaine, heroin and gambling) in the general population of Paris and the Ilede- France region, to compare these perceptions with those of the French population as a whole and those of addiction specialists, and to evaluate the effect of substance use on these perceptions. Methodology: an on-line self-administered questionnaire was submitted to 1,643 individuals, including 1,016 individuals representative of the national population, 600 individuals representative of ile-de- France and 308 individuals representative of Paris (some individuals belonged to all three samples). In addition to usual consumptions, this questionnaire, previously completed by addiction specialists, comprised quantitative evaluation of 12 criteria concerning the harmful effects and benefits for the user and for society. Results and discussion: perceptions of harmful effects were very similar between Ile-de-France, Parisian and national populations for all substances and were higher that those reported by addiction specialists for all substances except for alcohol. Alcohol, the substance considered to be the most harmful by addiction specialists, was classified behind heroin and cocaine and in equal position with cannabis by all three populations. In contrast, the benefits of addictive substances were considered to be lower by populations of Paris and the Ile-de-France region than by addiction specialists. Evaluation of harmful effects and benefits by users were similar to those of addiction specialists for all substances. Substance use was the variable with the greatest impact on perceptions and accounts for several specificities of the perception of Paris and Ile-de-France populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)

*Cocaine
 *Drug Abuse
 *Gambling
 *Individual Differences
 Addiction
 Heroin

Source: PsycINFO

27. Impact of maternal alcoholism on female adolescent socio-emotional development.

Original Title: Impact de l'alcoolisme maternel sur le developpement socio-emotionnel de l'adolescente.

Citation: Alcoologie et Addictologie, September 2013, vol./is. 35/3(225-232), 1620-4522 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Toussaint, Mme Jennifer; Gaugue, Mme Justine; De Noose, Mme Lisa

Correspondence Address: Toussaint, Mme Jennifer: Service de Psychologie Clinique de l'Enfant et de l'Adolescent, Faculte de Psychologie et des Sciences de l'Education, Universite de Mons, 18, Place du Pare, Mons, Belgium, B-7000, jennifer.toussaint@umons.ac.be

Institution: Service de Psychologie Clinique de l'Enfant et de l'Adolescent, Faculte de Psychologie et des Sciences de l'Education, Universite de Mons, Mons, Belgium; Universite de Mons, Mons, Belgium

Language: French

Abstract: This article focuses on the development of attachment and coping strategies implemented by a teenager facing maternal alcoholism. Method: the research is based on a quantitative and qualitative study of data collected from 38 girls aged between 12 and 18 years. They participated in a semi-structured interview and completed two questionnaires, one assessing attachment style, the other coping strategies. Results: the results show that two groups of teenagers seem to emerge, both in terms of coping strategies that type of commitment, depending on the duration of maternal alcoholism. Conclusion: adolescents exposed to maternal alcoholism for more than eight years have ambivalent attachment style and use of coping strategies oriented emotions, while adolescents living with mothers consuming less than eight years have preoccupied attachment style but do not use a coping strategy preferentially. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Adolescent Development
 *Coping Behavior
 *Emotional Development
 Alcoholism
 Human Females
 Stress

Source: PsycINFO

28. Neuropsychological profile of alcohol-dependent patients. Identification in an addiction medicine department and value for management of these patients.

Original Title: Profil neuropsychologique des patients alcoolo-dependants. Identification dans un service d'addictologie et interet pour leur prise en charge.

Citation: Alcoologie et Addictologie, September 2013, vol./is. 35/3(215-223), 1620-4522 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Vabret, Franois; Boudehent, Mme Celine; Blais Lepelleux, Anne-Cecile; Lannuzel, Mme Coralie; Eustache, Francis; Pitel, Anne-Lise; Beaunieux, Helene

Correspondence Address: Vabret, Franois: Service d'Addictologie. Centre Hospitalier et Regional Universitaire, Avenue Georges Clemenceau, Caen, France, F-14033, Cedex, vabret-f@chu-caen.fr

Institution: Service d'Addictologie, Centre Hospitalier et Regional Universitaire, Caen, France; Service d'Addictologie, Centre hospitalier et regional universitaire, Caen, France; Service

d'Addictologie, Centre Hospitalier et Regional Universitaire, Caen, France; UMR S 1077, Unite INSERM-EPHE, Universite de Caen Basse-Normandie, Caen, France; UMR S 1077, Unite INSERM-EPHE, Universite de Caen Basse-Normandie, Caen, France; UMR S 1077, Unite INSERM-EPHE, Universite de Caen Basse-Normandie, Caen, France; UMR S 1077, Unite INSERM-EPHE, Universite de Caen Basse-Normandie, Caen, France

Language:

French

Abstract:

Background and methodology: this retrospective study was based on 146 alcohol-dependent patients admitted to an addiction medicine department, all submitted to standardized neuropsychological assessment (episodic memory, working memory, executive functions, visuoconstruction skills) and an addiction medicine assessment (consumption, dependence). The presence of comorbidities (psychiatric, neurological, hepatic and nutritional) was also recorded. Results: 78% patients presented impairment of at least one cognitive domain. Cognitive disorders classically considered to limit the benefit of conventional management of alcohol dependence were observed in 50% of patients. The clinical features and comorbidities most commonly associated with cognitive disorders were low socioeconomic level, presence of cirrhosis and psychiatric illness. Discussion: a practical classification of these disorders according to their nature and severity, in parallel with ICD-10 (WHO, 2008), is proposed in the discussion. Such a classification would allow coding of hospital stays for clinical purposes to ensure more rational referral of patients in addiction medicine networks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Addiction
 *Alcoholism
 *Disease Management
 *Medical Sciences
 Neuropsychological Assessment

Source:

PsycINFO

29. Evaluate the pair bond: Relationships, emotions and defects in a group of anonymous addicts.**Original Title:**

Valutare il legame di coppia: Relazioni, affetti e difetti in un gruppo di co-dipendenti anonimi.

Citation:

Ecologia della Mente, June 2013, vol./is. 36/1(100-114), 0394-1310 (Jun 2013)

Author(s):

Benincasa, Melania; Iacone, Stefano

Institution:

Alpha Hospital, Woking, United Kingdom; Istituto di Psicologia e Medicina Sistemica (IMePS), Italy

Language:

Italian

Abstract:

In the clinical setting for some years it comes to relationship dependency or co-dependency to illustrate the stories of those patients, mostly women, who follow their peers into the abyss of addiction to alcohol or other drugs, painfully experiencing the size of couple and threatening physical and mental health. Stories are made of psychological and physical violence every day chasing, justifying the discomfort of the partners. In recent times it has become necessary to extend the term "pathological dependence" that, beyond the "classical" and stigmatized dependencies abuse of psychoactive substances, are embracing new "trivial" and dangerous addiction. This paper presents a clinical research carried out on a sample of patients belonging to Codependent Anonymous (CoDa): the purpose of the research was to investigate the size of the pair bond of these patients through a path psychodiagnostic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcoholism
 *Attachment Behavior
 *Dependency (Personality)

*Drug Addiction
 *Psychodiagnosis
 Drug Dependency
 Interpersonal Influences
 Peer Relations
 Relationship Quality

Source: PsycINFO

30. Using genetically informed, randomized prevention trials to test etiological hypotheses about child and adolescent drug use and psychopathology.

Citation: American Journal of Public Health, October 2013, vol./is. 103/Suppl 1(S19-S24), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Brody, Gene H; Beach, Steven R. H; Hill, Karl G; Howe, George W; Prado, Guillermo; Fullerton, Stephanie M

Correspondence Address: Brody, Gene H.: University of Georgia, Center for Family Research, 1095 College Station Road, Athens, GA, US, 30605-4527, gbrody@uga.edu

Institution: Center for Family Research, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Center for Family Research, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Department of Psychology, George Washington University, Washington, DC, US; Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami, Miami, FL, US; Department of Bioethics and Humanities, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: In this essay, we describe a new era of public health research in which prevention science principles are combined with genomic science to produce gene x intervention (G x I) research. We note the roles of behavioral and molecular genetics in risk and protective mechanisms for drug use and psychopathology among children and adolescents, and the results of first-generation genetically informed prevention trials are reviewed. We also consider the need for second-generation research that focuses on G x I effects on mediators or intermediate processes. This research can be used to further understanding of etiological processes, to identify individual differences in children's and adolescents' responses to risk, and to increase the precision of prevention programs. We note the caveats about using genetic data to select intervention participants (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse Prevention
 *Drug Usage
 *Genes
 *Genome
 *Psychopathology
 Clinical Trials
 Metaphor
 Pediatrics

Source: PsycINFO

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

31. Educational inequalities in the co-occurrence of mental health and substance use problems, and its adult socio-economic consequences: A longitudinal study of young adults in a community sample.

Citation: Public Health, August 2013, vol./is. 127/8(745-753), 0033-3506 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Lee, J. O; Herrenkohl, T. I; Kosterman, R; Small, C. M; Hawkins, J. D

Correspondence Address: Lee, J. O.: Social Development Research Group, University of Washington, School of Social Work, 9725 3rd Ave. NE, Suite 401, Seattle, WA, US, 98115, jel5@uw.edu

Institution: Social Development Research Group, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Social Development Research Group, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Social Development Research Group, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Social Development Research Group, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Social Development Research Group, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Social Development Research Group, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To examine the relationship between the co-occurrence of mental health and substance use problems and socio-economic status (SES). Study design: A prospective longitudinal study of 808 males and females followed to age 30. Methods: Survey data were used to derive latent classes (profiles) of mental health (depression, anxiety) and substance use (alcohol, nicotine, and marijuana [cannabis]) problems at age 27. Analyses examined the associations of these profiles with earlier educational attainment (high school diploma) and indicators of SES at age 30. Results: Latent Class Analysis produced four profiles: a low disorder symptoms group, a licit substance use disorder symptoms group (alcohol and nicotine), a mental health disorder symptoms group, and a comorbid group. Earning a high school diploma by age 21 decreased the odds of belonging to the comorbid group or the licit substance use disorder symptoms group when compared to the low disorder symptoms group. These disorder profiles also were found to adversely impact subsequent adult SES. The adverse impact was more evident in income maintenance and wealth accumulation by age 30 than market or non-market labour force participation. Conclusions: Earning a high school diploma lessens the risk of co-occurring mental health and substance use problems which contribute to economic instability in young adulthood. Findings underscore the importance of public health programmes to reduce the incidence of mental health and substance use problems and their associated high costs to individuals and to society. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Royal Society for Public Health; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)
[Equal Education](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

32. Smokers' increased risk for disability pension: Social confounding or health-mediated effects? Gender-specific analyses of the Hordaland Health Study cohort.

Citation: Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, September 2013, vol./is. 67/9(758-764), 0143-005X (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Haukenes, Inger; Riise, Trond; Haug, Kjell; Farbu, Erlend; Maeland, John Gunnar

Correspondence Address: Haukenes, Inger: Public Health and Primary Health Care, University of Bergen, Kalfarveien 31, Bergen, Norway, N-5018, Inger.Haukenes@isf.uib.no

Institution: Public Health and Primary Health Care, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway; Public Health and Primary Health Care, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway; Public Health and Primary Health Care, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway; Public Health and Primary Health Care, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway; Public Health and Primary Health Care, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Studies indicate that cigarette smokers have an increased risk for disability pension, presumably mediated by adverse health effects. However, smoking is also related to socioeconomic status. The current study examined the association between smoking and subsequent disability pension, and whether the association is explained by social confounding and/or health-related mediation. Methods: A subsample of 7934 men and 8488 women, aged 40-46, from the Hordaland Health Study Nonway (1997-1999), provided baseline information on smoking status, self-reported health measures and - socioeconomic status. Outcome was register-based disability pension from 12 months after baseline to end of 2004. Gender stratified Cox regression analyses were used adjusted for socioeconomic status, physical activity, self-reported health and musculoskeletal pain sites. Results: A total of 1-55 (2%) men and 333 (3.9%) women were granted disability pension during follow-up. The unadjusted disability risk associated with heavy smoking versus non-smoking was 1.88 (95% CI 1.23 to 2.89) among men and 3.06 (95% CI 2.23 to 4.20) among women. In multivariate analyses, adjusting for socioeconomic status, HRs were 1.33 (95% CI 0.84 to 2.11) among men and 2.22 (95% CI 1.58 to 3.13) among women. Final adjustment for physical activity self-reported health and musculoskeletal pain further reduced the effect of heavy smoking in women (HR = 1.53, 95% CI 1.09 to 2.16). Conclusions: Socioeconomic status confounded the smoking-related risk for disability pension; for female heavy smokers, however, a significant increased risk persisted after adjustment. Women may be particularly vulnerable to heavy smoking and to its sociomedical consequences, such as disability pension. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Welfare Services \(Government\)](#)
[Disabilities](#)
[Mediation](#)
[Socioeconomic Status](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*

33. Risk management in tianeptine abuse in Turkey: A national experience.

Citation: Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni / Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology, June 2013, vol./is. 23/2(149-154), 1017-7833;1302-9657 (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Durmus, Nedim; Ozbilen, Gamze; Kasap, Yelda; Koyuncu, Oguzhan; Yildirim, Osman; Artiran, Guven; Kerman, Saim; Aydinkarahaliloglu, Demet

Correspondence Address: Durmus, Nedim: Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency, Ankara, Turkey, 06520, drnedimdurmus@gmail.com

Institution: Turkish Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Pharmaceuticals and Pharmacy, Ankara, Turkey; Turkish Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Pharmaceuticals and Pharmacy, Ankara, Turkey; Turkish Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Pharmaceuticals and Pharmacy, Ankara, Turkey; Turkish Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Pharmaceuticals and Pharmacy, Ankara, Turkey; Abant Izzet Baysal University, Department of Psychiatry, Bolu, Turkey; Turkish Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Pharmaceuticals and Pharmacy, Ankara, Turkey; Turkish Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Pharmaceuticals and Pharmacy, Ankara, Turkey; Turkish Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Pharmaceuticals and Pharmacy, Ankara, Turkey

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Tianeptine is used in the treatment of major depressive episodes and has structural similarities with tricyclic antidepressants although it has different pharmacological properties and has abuse potential among patients with a history of

dependence or abuse of any drug or alcohol. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the safety problems and risk management measures for tianeptine in Turkey in relation to its abuse potential. Methods: Adverse event reports noting tianeptine abuse and the risk management measures for use of this agent have been evaluated through retrospective examination of the databases of the Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency, the Intercontinental Medical Statistics (IMS), the Uppsala Monitoring Centre (Vigiflow) and the Turkish Pharmaceuticals Track and Trace System. Results: After three individual fatal cases were reported in 2011 and 2012 associated with tianeptine abuse and increased tianeptine abuse reports were received by the risk management department, tianeptine has been included in the controlled substances list in Turkey since October 2012. Conclusion: Although tianeptine has several advantages compared with tricyclic antidepressants, it should be carefully observed for abuse potential especially in patients with the history of dependence or abuse of any drug or alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Risk Management](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Safety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

34. Multilevel analysis of the determinants of smoking and second-hand smoke exposure in a tobacco-cultivating rural area of southwest China.

Citation: Tobacco Control: An International Journal, September 2013, vol./is. 22/Suppl 2(16-20), 0964-4563 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Cai, Le; Wu, Xinan; Goyal, Abhinav; Han, Yuntao; Cui, Wenlong; He, Jianhui; Xiao, Xia; Zhao, Keying; Jiao, Feng; Song, Ying

Correspondence Address: Cai, Le: School of Public Health, Kunming Medical University, 1168 Yu Hua Street Chun Rong Road, Cheng Gong New City, Kunming, China, 650500, caile002@hotmail.com

Institution: School of Public Health, Kunming Medical University, Kunming, China; School of Public Health, Kunming Medical University, Kunming, China; Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; School of Public Health, Kunming Medical University, Kunming, China; School of Public Health, Kunming Medical University, Kunming, China; School of Public Health, Kunming Medical University, Kunming, China; School of Public Health, Kunming Medical University, Kunming, China; School of Public Health, Kunming Medical University, Kunming, China; School of Public Health, Kunming Medical University, Kunming, China; School of Public Health, Kunming Medical University, Kunming, China; School of Public Health, Kunming Medical University, Kunming, China

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To examine contextual and individual demographical predictors of smoking and exposure to second-hand smoke (SHS) in a tobacco-cultivating rural area of southwest China. Methods: cross-sectional survey of 4070 consenting individuals aged 18 years or more was conducted in 2010. Information on demographical characteristics, tobacco smoking status and SHS exposure were obtained by a standard questionnaire. Multilevel logistic regression was used to model the variation in prevalence of smoking and SHS exposure. Results: In the study population, the prevalence rates of smoking and exposure to SHS were 63.5% and 74.7% for men, and 0.6% and 71.2% for women, respectively. Men were more likely to use tobacco than women: OR 8.27, 95% CI (4.83 to 10.97). Age was inversely associated with the probability of tobacco use (OR 0.98, 95% CI 0.97 to 0.99), and exposure to SHS (OR 0.97, 95% CI 0.96 to 0.99). Individual educational level was inversely associated with smoking, but showed no association with

exposure to SHS. Adults who did not grow tobacco were less likely to consume tobacco (OR 0.75, 95% CI 0.57 to 0.99) and to be exposed to SHS (OR 0.76, 95% CI 0.58 to 0.99). Living in a high-income community was associated with a low rate of current smoking (OR 0.66, 95% CI 0.57 to 0.77) and SHS exposure (OR 0.58, 95% CI 0.52 to 0.65). Conclusions: Future interventions to reduce smoking and exposure to SHS in China should focus more on tobacco farmers, less-educated individuals and on poor rural communities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Passive Smoking](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Exposure](#)
[Rural Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

35. Availability, accessibility and promotion of smokeless tobacco in a low-income area of Mumbai.

Citation: Tobacco Control: An International Journal, September 2013, vol./is. 22/5(324-330), 0964-4563 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Schensul, Jean J; Nair, Saritha; Bilgi, Sameena; Cromley, Ellen; Kadam, Vaishali; Mello, Sunitha D; Donta, Balaiah

Correspondence Address: Schensul, Jean J.: Institute for Community Research, 2 Hartford Square West, Ste. 100, Hartford, CT, US, 06106, jean.schensul@icrweb.org

Institution: Institute for Community Research, Hartford, CT, US; National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health, Mumbai, India; National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health, Mumbai, India; National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health, Mumbai, India; National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health, Mumbai, India; National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health, Mumbai, India

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To examine the role of accessibility, product availability, promotions and social norms promotion, factors contributing to the use of smokeless tobacco (ST) products in a typical low-income community of Mumbai community using Geographic Information System (GIS), observational and interview methodologies and to assess implementation of Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) legislation. Rationale: In India, the third largest producer of tobacco in the world, smokeless tobacco products are used by men, women and children. New forms of highly addictive packaged smokeless tobacco products such as gutkha are inexpensive and rates of use are higher in low-income urban communities. These products are known to increase rates of oral cancer and to affect reproductive health and fetal development. Methods: The study used a mixed methods approach combining ethnographic and GIS mapping, observation and key informant interviews. Accessibility was defined as density, clustering and distance of residents and schools to tobacco outlets. Observation and interview data with shop owners and community residents produced an archive of products, information on shop histories and income and normative statements. Results: Spatial analysis showed high density of outlets with variations across subcommunities. All residents can reach tobacco outlets within 30-100 feet of their homes. Normative statements from 55 respondents indicate acceptance of men's, women's and children's use, and selling smokeless tobacco is reported to be an important form of income generation for some households. Multilevel tobacco control and prevention strategies including tobacco education, community norms change, licensing and surveillance and alternative income generation strategies are needed to reduce accessibility and availability of smokeless tobacco use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Smokeless Tobacco](#)

*Social Norms
 *Tobacco Smoking
 Advertising
 Health Promotion
 Lower Income Level
 Reproductive Health

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Tobacco control*

36. "I was terrified, but the therapist didn't notice"-A qualitative study of drop-out patients in group therapy.

Original Title: "Jag var vettskramd, men terapeuter märkte inget"-En kvalitativ studie av dubbeldiagnospatienters avhopp från gruppterapi.

Citation: Matrix: Nordisk Tidsskrift för Psykoterapi, June 2013, vol./is. 30/2(76-96), 0109-646X (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Rosenlund, Eva

Correspondence Address: Rosenlund, Eva, eva.rosenlund@sll.se

Institution: Beroendecentrum Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: Danish

Abstract: Focus of this qualitative study is people with so called dual diagnosis. The purpose is to deepen the knowledge about these persons' "life worlds" through interviews with patients who have dropped out from their group-psychotherapeutic treatment. Five persons give their narratives about their experiences in the groups that led to the choice to leave. The patients participated in therapy groups given by an open care unit. In recorded interviews the patients give their narratives about why they attended psychotherapy, what happened in the group from their perspective and the cause of their dropout. The interviews were transformed into text and analysed with a phenomenological, hermeneutic method. The method gives an insight in the patients' "life worlds" which in many aspects are deeply frightening and painful. The dropping out became from their perspectives very understandable. The article also discusses difficulties psychotherapists often encounter in the contact with these patients. The concept borderline and addiction are also applied to recent theories. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Group Psychotherapy
 *Psychotherapeutic Outcomes
 *Treatment Dropouts
 Dual Diagnosis

Source: PsycINFO

37. Vitamin D deficiency in young people with substance use disorders.

Citation: Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, July 2013, vol./is. 49/7(601), 1034-4810;1440-1754 (Jul 2013)

Author(s): Bonomo, Yvonne; Panaccio, Danielle; Anjara, Pamela; Selleck, Lucy; Arnel, Heidi; Sloane, Jennifer

Institution: Department of Medicine, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Addiction Health, Western Health, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: This letter discusses the deficiency of vitamin D in young people with substance use disorders. The Youth Drug Treatment Service in Melbourne performed a clinical audit of

vitamin D in 77 youth and found that 81% youth were deficient and more females were deficient than males. The most common association of vitamin D deficiency in pediatric and adolescent populations is rickets. There are also associations with several chronic illnesses including common cancers, autoimmune, infectious and cardiovascular diseases. There are several reasons why vitamin D deficiency may occur in substance-using youth. Sunlight is the most important source, but these youth are more active at night. Deficiency is also associated with obesity albeit mechanisms are unclear and may include decreased activity, impaired release of vitamin from skin, poor diet, storage in adipose and increased oxidative processes. Adolescents benefit from education about diet, exercise and appropriate sun exposure. Low vitamin D is a public health concern across the life-span. Comprehensive, preventative health care is important in this population to reduce significant chronic health problems in adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Nutritional Deficiencies](#)
[*Vitamins](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from Wiley in *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health*

38. Consensus on the definition of people with severe mental illness (EPA) and their number in the Netherlands.

Original Title: Consensus over de definitie van mensen met een ernstige psychische aandoening (EPA) en hun aantal in Nederland.
Citation: Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2013, vol./is. 55/6(427-438), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2013)
Author(s): Delespaul, P. H
Correspondence Address: Delespaul, P. H.: Vakgroep Psychiatrie en Psychologie, Universiteit Maastricht, Postbus 616 (vijv), Maastricht, Netherlands, 6200 MD, ph.delespaul@maastrichtuniversity.nl
Institution: Klinisch Psycholoog, Universiteit Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands
Language: Dutch
Abstract: Background: Insurance companies and mental health service planners need to have information about the prevalence of severe mental illness (SMI) and about the numbers of persons affected. They require these data in order to be able to develop, implement and evaluate innovative mental health care for such patients. This information lets them draw up their budgets and define their priorities. Aim: To reach a consensus regarding the number of patients with SMI in the Netherlands. Method: A consensus was reached regarding the definition of SMI, and the prevalence of SMI was determined on the basis of epidemiological literature and policy papers relating to mental health care in the Netherlands. When figures from the literature were inaccurate or unavailable, estimates were checked by a group of experts. Results: The definition of SMI was adjusted and amended in relation to psychiatric comorbidity. An analysis of the care-loads of all the mental health care providers yielded an estimate of 160,000 SMI patients aged 18-65, including those receiving addiction care and forensic care (1.6% of the adult population). When children and adolescents (< 18 years) and the elderly (> 65 years) were included, the total number of patients came to 216,000 (1.3%). The prevalence among the population was estimated to be 281,000 (1.7%). Conclusion: The Consensus group is of the opinion that the consensus document estimates of the number of SMI patients in the Netherlands are as accurate as they can possibly be. Of course, the document contains assumptions and extrapolations which will require further research. The figures will be confirmed or adjusted in the future as soon as new evidence becomes available. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Epidemiology](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Mental Health Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. The nicotine receptor as a target for improvement of the cognitive symptoms of schizophrenia.

Original Title: De nicotinereceptor als doelwit voor verbetering van de cognitieve symptomen bij schizofrenie.

Citation: Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2013, vol./is. 55/6(415-425), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2013)

Author(s): Quisenaearts, C; Morrens, M; Sabbe, B

Correspondence Address: Quisenaearts, C.: Universiteit van Antwerpen, CDE Gebouw R lokaal 3.21, Universiteitsplein 1, Wilrijk, Belgie, Belgium, 2610, charelq@hotmail.com

Institution: Universiteit van Antwerpen, Belgie, Belgium; Universiteit van Antwerpen, Belgie, Belgium

Language: Dutch

Abstract: Background: Nicotine receptor agonists are drugs that may be useful for the treatment of cognitive symptoms in schizophrenia. Aim: By studying the relevant literature we want to investigate to what extent nicotine enhances cognition in patients with schizophrenia and to find out which domains are affected. We also attempt to identify the obstacles that might impede the use, in the future, of nicotine receptor agonists. In addition, we aim to present the most likely neurobiological working mechanism of nicotine. Method: We searched the literature using PubMed and the search terms 'schizophrenia', ('nicotine' or 'smoking'), 'cognition' and 'P50'. Results: Attention and visuo-spatial memory seems to respond favourably to once-only stimulation by nicotine. These results are supported both by the improvement that nicotine brought about in the signal-to-noise ratio in a P50 sensory grating paradigm and by the neurobiological findings. However, the effect of chronic nicotinic stimulation is less clear. Conclusion: There is some evidence that nicotine does have a mild but acute cognition-enhancing effect in patients with schizophrenia. However, nicotine is not suitable for clinical use, because it can have side effects and lead to addiction and desensitisation of the nicotine receptor. Nevertheless, nicotine receptor agonists do have the potential to enhance and stimulate cognition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cholinergic Receptors](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Stirring up effervescence: An ethnographic study of youth at a nightlife resort.

Citation: Leisure Studies, June 2013, vol./is. 32/3(233-248), 0261-4367;1466-4496 (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Tutenges, Sebastien

Correspondence Address: Tutenges, Sebastien, stu@crf.au.dk

Institution: Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University, Kobenhavn, Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: There is growing evidence that young tourists at nightlife resorts have a propensity for risk-taking. Based on ethnographic fieldwork at an international nightlife resort in Bulgaria, this article examines how guides help tourists lower their inhibitions and reach states of collective effervescence. Focus is on young guides and tourists from Denmark. The article argues that the guides use four basic techniques to stir up effervescence: body

techniques, speech and sound effects, crowd effects and alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Recreation Areas](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[*Tourism](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Crowding](#)
[Noise Effects](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Exploring motivations to stop injecting in English prisons: Qualitative research with former male prisoners.

Citation: International Journal of Prisoner Health, 2013, vol./is. 9/2(68-81), 1744-9200;1744-9219 (2013)

Author(s): Tompkins, Charlotte N. E

Correspondence Address: Tompkins, Charlotte N. E., c.tompkins@leeds.ac.uk

Institution: Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust, Leeds, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: This paper aims to explore the cessation of injecting amongst male drug users when in prison in England and uncovers what influenced this behaviour and why. Design/methodology/approach: Qualitative interviews were conducted with 30 male drug users on release from prison to explore what happened to their injecting drug use in prison. The research was conducted from a pragmatic harm reduction approach using grounded theory. Findings: Not injecting in prison was identified as a pertinent finding and nine overarching themes accounted for this decline. The themes often overlapped with one another, highlighting how the decision not to inject when last in prison was multi-factorial. Running throughout the themes were participants' concerns regarding the health and social risks attributed to injecting in prison, alongside an appreciation of some of the rehabilitative measures and opportunities offered to injecting drug users when in prison. Originality/value: This qualitative research offers an updated perspective on illicit drug injecting in prison in England from the view of drug users since health and prison policy changes in prescribing and practice. It contributes to evidence suggesting that prisons can be used as a time of reprieve and recovery from injecting drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

42. Did somebody say community? Young people's critiques of conventional community narratives in the context of a local drug scene.

Citation: Human Organization, 2013, vol./is. 72/2(98-110), 0018-7259;1938-3525 (Sum, 2013)

Author(s): Fast, Danya; Shoveller, Jean; Small, Will; Kerr, Thomas

Institution: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS (BC Cf), BC, Canada; School of Population and Public Health, University of British Columbia (UBC), Vancouver, BC, Canada; BC CfE, BC, Canada; Department of Medicine, UBC, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: The language of community is ubiquitous in academic, public health, and policy discourse about drug using populations. Yet, it has been argued that in some settings, the parameters of "the drug user community" are far from self-evident. We undertook this ethnographic investigation to explore experiences and understandings of a "drug user community" (sometimes referred to more specifically as a "street youth community") among young people entrenched in Vancouver's inner city drug scene. Our findings revealed that in this context, conventional notions of community—that is, a social network characterized by commonality, mutual responsibility, solidarity, and/or stability—resonated with some youth. However, most questioned the value of membership within this community, in which what they had in common with other youth were ongoing experiences of poverty, marginalization, and social exclusion. Many felt membership in the drug user community precluded their ability to be responsible and productive citizens within the wider community of "mainstream society." Experiences of resource deprivation and everyday violence on the streets led many participants to emphasize the limited possibilities for community among their peers. We argue that it is important to critically examine heretofore essentializing assumptions about the nature of inner city drug user or street youth communities in order to better understand young people's needs and desires in these settings (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Society for Applied Anthropology; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Communities](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Social Isolation](#)
[Health Care Policy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Human Organization](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

43. The therapy process with polyvalent dependent patients in psychotherapy stationary: Transgenerational transmission of trauma in the mother-daughter succession of generations.

Original Title: Der Therapieprozess bei polyvalent abhängigen PatientInnen in stationärer Psychotherapie Transgenerationale Weitergabe von Traumatisierung in der Mutter-Tochter-Generationsfolge.

Citation: Analytische Kinder- und Jugendlichenpsychotherapie, 2013, vol./is. 44/158(205-221), 0945-6740 (2013)

Author(s): Leikert, Sebastian; Bruseke, Peter; Graudenz, Jurgen

Correspondence Address: Leikert, Sebastian, Lindenstrasse 8, Saarbrücken, Germany, 66128

Institution: Fachklinik Busmannshof, Bochum, Germany; Fachklinik Busmannshof, Bochum, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: Multiply addicted women often present with a history of sexual abuse which is being repeated in current relationships, frequently accompanied by violence and assaults. Closer investigation reveals an early drama in the child-mother relationship: Covert hatred, functionalization of the child and indifference on part of the mother, often in combination with delegation of care to the child's maternal grandmother add up to a traumatic

entanglement. An addictive search for alive-ness gives rise not only to drug abuse, but often to early motherhood followed by an inability to care for and nurture the child. This constellation often underlies the transmission of the trauma to the next generation. A psychoanalytically informed technique should focus on this basic conflict instead of giving priority to secondary issues like conflicts with obedience or trouble in current romantic relationships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[*Sexual Abuse](#)
[*Transgenerational Patterns](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[Mother Child Relations](#)
[Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. HIV information and behavioral skills moderate the effects of relationship type and substance use on HIV risk behaviors among African American youth.

Citation: AIDS Patient Care and STDs, June 2013, vol./is. 27/6(342-351), 1087-2914 (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Mustanski, Brian; Byck, Gayle R; Newcomb, Michael E; Henry, David; Bolland, John; Dick, Danielle

Correspondence Address: Mustanski, Brian: Department of Medical Social Sciences, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, 625 N Michigan Ave, Suite 2700, Chicago, IL, US, 60611, brian@northwestern.edu

Institution: Department of Medical Social Sciences, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Medical Social Sciences, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Medical Social Sciences, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, US; Institute for Health Research and Policy, School of Public Health, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; College of Human Environmental Sciences, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, US; Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Department of Psychiatry, Richmond, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The HIV/AIDS epidemic is disproportionately impacting young African Americans. Efforts to understand and address risk factors for unprotected sex in this population are critical in improving prevention efforts. Situational risk factors, such as relationship type and substance use before sex, are in need of further study. This study explored how established cognitive predictors of risky sexual behavior moderated the association between situational factors and unprotected sex among low-income, African American adolescents. The largest main effect on the number of unprotected sex acts was classifying the relationship as serious (event rate ratio = 10.18); other significant main effects were alcohol use before sex, participant age, behavioral skills, and level of motivation. HIV information moderated the effect of partner age difference, motivation moderated the effects of partner age difference and drug use before sex, and behavioral skills moderated the effects of alcohol and drug use before sex. This novel, partnership-level approach provides insight into the complex interactions of situational and cognitive factors in sexual risk taking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Blacks](#)
[*Health Knowledge](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

[Drug Usage](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Influence of alcohol and illicit drug use on sexual behavior.

Citation: Handbook of child and adolescent sexuality: Developmental and forensic psychology., 2013(253-274) (2013)

Author(s): Windle, Michael; Sales, Jessica M; Windle, Rebecca C

Correspondence Address: Windle, Michael: Emory University, Department of Behavioral Science and Health Education, 1518 Clifton Road NE, Room 564, Atlanta, GA, US, 30322, mwindle@emory.edu

Institution: Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Adolescence is a phase in the Lifespan characterized by numerous changes in biological, psychological, and social levels of organization, as well as the initiation and expression of behaviors related to substance use and sexual behavior. The intersection among age normative and non-normative events, developmental changes in biopsychosocial systems and substance use and sexual behavior is critical both to understanding adolescent development and to devising prevention programs and social policies that serve to promote positive health and deter immediate and long-term adverse outcomes. National survey data have clearly indicated that adolescents engage in high rates of both substance use and sexual behavior, and that the combination of these behaviors lead to deleterious short and long-term health outcomes. As such, the focus of this chapter is on the intersection of these discrete behaviors among teens, and on recent prevention and treatment efforts aimed at ameliorating their adverse health effects. In pursuing this objective, the chapter is divided into five components. First, descriptive epidemiologic findings are provided on national studies of the intersection between substance use and sexual behaviors during adolescence. Second, the interrelationships among substance use, violence, and sexual behaviors are presented, with specific reference to childhood physical and sexual abuse and subsequent substance use and sexual behavior, and substance use and dating violence/sexual assault. Third, some common theories and proposed mechanisms that account for the interrelations between substance use and sexual behavior are provided. These are not intended to be exhaustive, but rather representative of ways of viewing these relationships and possible explanatory mechanisms. Fourth, selective findings from prevention and intervention studies are presented to provide insight into the ways that substance use is being incorporated into prevention or intervention trials, and how it may be impacting outcomes. Fifth, conclusions and future directions are provided to further illuminate extant knowledge and new pathways to be pursued in future research to foster more impactful interventions and promote healthy adolescent behaviors and outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[Sexual Abuse](#)
[Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Limited adherence to antiretroviral regimens in an Italian cohort: A long-term follow-up.

Citation: JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, March 2013, vol./is. 62/3(e103), 1525-4135;1077-9450 (Mar 1, 2013)

Author(s): Vento, Sandro; Lanzafame, Massimiliano; Lattuada, Emanuela; Cainelli, Francesca

Institution: Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana; Infectious Diseases Unit, "G.B. Rossi" University Hospital, Verona, Italy; Infectious Diseases Unit, "G.B. Rossi" University Hospital, Verona, Italy; Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an original report by Vento, Lanzafame, Lattuada and Cainelli (2007) regarding selective drug taking during combination antiretroviral therapy. This letter describes a follow-up report that demonstrates limited adherence to antiretroviral regimens in an Italian cohort composed of former drug addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antiviral Drugs](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in [JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes](#)

47. The informal use of antiretrovirals for preexposure prophylaxis of HIV infection among gay men in Australia.

Citation: JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, March 2013, vol./is. 62/3(334-338), 1525-4135;1077-9450 (Mar 1, 2013)

Author(s): Zablotska, Iryna B; Prestage, Garrett; de Wit, John; Grulich, Andrew E; Mao, Limin; Holt, Martin

Correspondence Address: Zablotska, Iryna B.: Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, izablotska@kirby.unsw.edu.au

Institution: Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Centre in HIV Social Research, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Centre in HIV Social Research, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Centre in HIV Social Research, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: We aimed to describe the current use of antiretro-virals (ARVs) before unprotected anal intercourse (UAI) among Australian gay men, which may represent informal HIV preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP). Methods: Using data from Australian Gay Community Periodic Surveys conducted in 2011, we assessed the preventive use of ARVs before UAI and its association with sociodemographic characteristics, sexual practices, and drug use in the preceding 6 months. Associations were assessed using multivariate logistic regression analysis. Results: Of 3677 sexually active non-HIV-positive men, 2.5% reported taking ARVs before UAI. The likelihood of ARV use before UAI was significantly higher if any of the following behaviors were also reported: > 1 sex partner; UAI with casual partners, irrespective of reporting UAI with regular partners [adjusted odds ratio (AOR) = 2.36; 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.24 to 4.48] or not (AOR = 2.71; 95% CI: 1.44 to 5.07); injecting drugs at least monthly (AOR = 2.56; 95% CI: 1.03 to 6.36); using "party" drugs, occasionally (AOR = 2.23; 95% CI: 1.33 to 3.73) or regularly (AOR = 5.34; 95% CI: 2.99 to 9.56); and group sex while using party drugs, occasionally (AOR = 2.42; 95% CI: 1.29 to 4.53) or regularly (AOR = 5.31; 95% CI: 2.62 to 10.76).

Among non-HIV-positive men in regular relationships with HIV-positive partners or partners of unknown HIV status, 1.7% and 4.7%, respectively, reported preventive ARV use before UAI. Conclusions: Our findings illustrate sporadic use of ARVs before UAI among gay men in Australia, which was associated with high-risk casual sex and party drug use. These initial data contribute to a much needed understanding of the informal use of ARVs for HIV prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Antiviral Drugs](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Preventive Medicine](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes*

48. Addictions counseling.

Citation: Introduction to the counselling profession (6th ed.), 2013(339-368) (2013)
Author(s): Osborn, Cynthia J; Iarussi, Melanie M
Institution: Counseling and Human Development Services (CHDS), Kent State University, OH, US; Auburn University, AL, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Although addictions counseling is regarded as a specialization, addiction itself is a prevalent and pervasive concern, one that no counselor can avoid, regardless of practice setting. Indeed, West stated that addiction "is one of the most important concepts in behavioural and clinical science. Because addiction to alcohol and other drugs is the most common and most researched form of addiction, this chapter focuses on addiction to these substances. And although addiction is difficult to define and is not a term that appears in the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders we use addiction in this chapter because it is (a) a generic term that encompasses a continuum of experiences, behaviors, and consequences of a range of substances used; (b) recognizable to professionals and laypersons alike; and (c) consistent with terminology used in the Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs 2009 Standards, specifically the name of the newest program area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Counseling](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
Source: PsycINFO

49. Introduction to the counselling profession (6th ed.).

Citation: Introduction to the counselling profession (6th ed.), 2013 (2013)
Author(s): Capuzzi, David [Ed]; Gross, Douglas R [Ed]
Institution: Portland State University, Portland, OR, US; Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the cover) Introduction to the Counseling Profession is a comprehensive overview of the history and foundational concepts of counseling, offering the most current and

relevant breadth of coverage available. Students will gain insight into the myriad issues that surround not only the process of counseling and its many populations but also the personal dynamics that have an impact on this process. The contributed-author format provides state-of-the-art information from experts in their respective fields while maintaining a consistent structure and message. This edition has been brought in line with the 2009 Council for the Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs (CACREP) standards and includes chapters on each of the CACREP specializations. Topics rarely treated in other introductory texts are addressed, such as research and writing in counseling, technology and counseling, and self-care and growth. This edition includes new pedagogical features such as sidebars and more case studies to expand on key topics, as well as new chapters on: Cross-Cultural Counseling, Self-Care and Self-Growth, Individual Counseling, Diagnosis and Treatment Planning, Addictions Counseling, Student Affairs and College Counseling. A collection of supplemental resources are available online to benefit both instructors and students. Instructors will find PowerPoint slides and test banks to aid in conducting their courses, and students can access chapter summaries, exercises, and other tools to questions for thought and reflection to supplement their review of the material in the text. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Counseling](#)
[*Counselor Education](#)
[Clinical Methods Training](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Managing ADHD in adolescence and young adulthood: Emerging comorbidities and tailored treatment.

Citation: ADHD in adults: A practical guide to evaluation and management., 2013(155-168) (2013)

Author(s): Escamilla, Inmaculada

Correspondence Address: Escamilla, Inmaculada: Department of Psychiatry and Medical Psychology, University of Navarra Clinic (Madrid Campus), Calle General Lopez Pozas, 10, Madrid, Spain, 28036, iescamilla@unav.es

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Medical Psychology, University of Navarra Clinic (Madrid Campus), Madrid, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The prevalence of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in adolescence ranges from 4 to 6%. In this age range, the disorder may manifest in difficulty fulfilling academic, personal and social responsibilities. Adolescents with ADHD often struggle to maintain routines, organize their time, be effective interpersonally, inhibit stimulus-seeking behaviors, and control their emotional reactions. Around 75% of adolescents with ADHD have at least one comorbid disorder. The most frequent are Conduct Disorder (15-30%), Substance Abuse Disorder (30-70% depending on the drug), and Mood or Anxiety Disorders (20-40%). The presence and severity of these disorders leads to under-diagnosis of ADHD, and management of ADHD may prevent or reduce morbidity associated with comorbid conditions. Collection of data by interview is sufficient to identify a diagnosis of ADHD across the lifespan. Neuropsychological evaluation may be critical to confirm learning disabilities and need for possible learning accommodation in this age group. Academic supports and accommodations may be helpful both in straightforward ADHD and in the presence of other learning disabilities. Severe outcomes associated with ADHD can occur in this age range, including illegal behavior, risky sexual activities or motor accidents. Psychopharmacology improves ADHD in adolescents and is clinically observed to reduce many but not all of these poor outcomes. It is useful to look for risk factors of worse prognosis and to anticipate persistence into adult life to design a specific support and treatment plan. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)

*Comorbidity
*Disease Management
*Drug Therapy
*Risk Factors
Accommodation (Disabilities)
Adolescent Development
Affective Disorders
Anxiety Disorders
Conduct Disorder
Drug Abuse
Learning Disabilities
Neuropsychological Assessment
Treatment

Source:

PsycINFO