

Search Results

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Search History

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

1. Working alliance and outcome in adolescents and adults in treatment for substance abuse.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2513), 0419-4217 (2012)
- Author(s):** North, Lindsey W
- Institution:** North, Lindsey W.: Sam Houston State U.
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The purpose of the current study is to conduct a meta-analysis of the relationship between working alliance and substance abuse treatment outcomes for adults and adolescents. Several meta-analyses (e.g., Horvath & Symonds, 1991; Martin, Garske, & Davis, 2000; Shirk & Karver, 2003) have confirmed the importance of working alliance in treatment outcomes among adults and adolescents across a variety of problem areas, as well as treatment types. The present study expands upon these findings by focusing specifically on substance abuse treatment. The primary hypothesis is that among adolescents and adults receiving substance abuse treatment, working alliance will be negatively related to substance use. The secondary hypothesis is that a stronger working alliance will be positively related to more time spent in treatment. A related research question is the extent to which working alliance is related to lower levels of comorbid internalizing and externalizing symptoms. Of the 134 articles identified using keywords such as alliance, therapeutic relationship, engagement, retention, substance use/abuse/dependence, and adolescent, 24 published studies were included in the meta-analysis. The first hypothesis was supported by the data and indicated that a stronger working alliance was related to decreases in substance use at post treatment and follow-up assessments. The secondary hypothesis was also supported in that a stronger working alliance was positively related to a longer time spent in treatment. Working alliance was related to lower levels of internalizing problems, but higher levels of externalizing problems. Several moderating variables impacted the relationship between alliance and outcome. The current study highlights the importance of alliance for adolescents and the specific effect of alliance in treatments for substance abuse. KEY WORDS: Alliance. Substance Abuse, Treatment, Adolescent, Adult (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Age Differences](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Internalization](#)
[*Therapeutic Alliance](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Common and specific alcohol risk factors in African Americans and Caucasians.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2514), 0419-4217 (2012)
- Author(s):** Pedersen, Sarah
- Institution:** Pedersen, Sarah: U Missouri - Columbia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Considerable research evidence shows that the alcoholism risk process differs for African Americans and Caucasians (Bachman et al., 1991; Wallace et al., 2003). The current study was designed to test a model examining racial differences in alcohol use. I examined both common factors that function similarly across race and context specific factors that differ in their association with alcohol across race. One hundred and seventy eight participants (mean age = 21.87, SD = 1.23; 57% African descent) completed an alcohol administration study, receiving a moderate dose of alcohol (0.72g/kg alcohol for males, 0.65g/kg for females). Acute alcohol response was measured at 8 time points (i.e., baseline, 15, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, and 150 minutes). Latent variable growth models largely supported acute alcohol response as a common risk factor that functions similarly across racial groups. Regression analyses showed support for a mean difference model where African

Americans had lower levels of risk factors (e.g., disinhibition) and higher levels of protective factors (e.g., religiosity) compared to Caucasians. The implications and limitations of these findings are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Blacks](#)
Source: PsycINFO

3. Clients receiving inpatient substance abuse counseling from recovering therapists and non-recovering therapists: Predictors of successful program completion.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2531), 0419-4217 (2012)
Author(s): Davis, Heather L
Institution: Davis, Heather L.: Capella U.
Language: English
Abstract: The majority of research literature related to predictors of treatment outcomes and program completion has produced conflicted findings and is dated before the year of 2000. The purpose of this study was to examine the personal addiction history of the therapist, years of experience in the field, educational status, and professional licensure/certification as potential predictors of successful treatment completion. The primary research question was, "What therapist characteristics predict successful program completion for clients in an inpatient drug and alcohol treatment facility?" The participants in this research study consisted of 44 inpatient drug and alcohol therapists who provided inpatient treatment to adult (over the age of 18) clients-all of whom were admitted into an inpatient treatment program between the years of 2008 and 2011 and were diagnosed with a substance abuse disorder during this period. The dependent variable was client program completion: a binary variable with two categories of successful and unsuccessful program completion. The independent variables were therapist recovery status, years of experience, educational status, and professional licensure/certification. A brief summary of major findings included (a) therapist recovery status, educational status, and professional licensure/certification were not significant predictors of program completion for clients receiving substance abuse counseling in an inpatient drug and alcohol facility, and (b) therapist years of experience was a significant predictor of program completion for clients receiving substance abuse counseling in an inpatient drug and alcohol facility. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Counseling](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Clients](#)
[Therapists](#)
Source: PsycINFO

4. Structural equation modeling of rural adolescent inhalant abuse across ethnic groups.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2492), 0419-4217 (2012)
Author(s): Wood, James W
Institution: Wood, James W.: Colorado State U.

Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>This project aimed to increase understanding of inhalant abuse among ethnically diverse rural adolescents, an under-researched population when it comes to substance abuse (Pruitt, 2009). The present project used general findings about substance use from previous research reported in the literature, as well as findings specifically addressing inhalants, to test structural equation models of inhalant abuse for three major ethnic groups: African Americans, Mexican Americans and Whites. The sample consisted of survey responses from a total of approximately 17,000 rural adolescents, primarily from the Western and Southeastern United States, and was a subset of data collected under a nation-wide study of substance use by rural youth. The size and diversity of this sample allowed for the testing of Peer Cluster Theory and its ability to predict inhalant abuse across three ethnicities. The study utilized Structural Equation Modeling and included the following constructs: family caring, family sanctions, religious identification, school adjustment, peer drug associations, and inhalant abuse. According to Peer Cluster Theory, the effects of all the above factors on inhalant abuse are mediated through peer drug associations. The first hypothesis of this study was that Peer Cluster Theory would be successful as a predictive model for inhalant abuse, as it has been for other types of drug abuse (Breitmayer et al., 1993; Oetting, Donnermeyer, & Deffenbacher, 1998; Oetting, Donnermeyer, Trimble, & Beauvais, 1998). The second hypothesis, more exploratory in nature, was based on prior qualitative work (Wood et al., under review) and stated that there would be differences in model fit and/or specific regression coefficient paths across ethnic groups. The third hypothesis, based on findings reported in the literature by Mackesy-Amiti and Fendrich (2000), was that African Americans would have a lower regression coefficient for the path from school adjustment to peer drug associations than would Mexican Americans or Whites. Findings indicated that Peer Cluster Theory was validated as a predictive model of inhalant abuse for all three ethnicities. Measurement variance made ethnic comparisons tenuous, but a substantive difference was found in the regression coefficients for the path from family sanctions to peer drug associations comparing ethnicities, with higher values for African Americans than for Whites. The hypothesis that the path from school adjustment to peer drug associations would be weaker for African Americans was not supported. Implications of the findings, limitations of the study, and directions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)</p>
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	<p>*Drug Abuse *Inhalant Abuse *Racial and Ethnic Groups *Rural Environments Structural Equation Modeling</p>
Source:	PsycINFO

5. Genetic and behavioral discrimination of dopamine 1 and 5 receptors in hippocampal dependent memory consolidation.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2015), 0419-4217 (2012)
Author(s):	Sarinana, Joshua Jr.
Institution:	Sarinana, Joshua: Massachusetts Inst Technology
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>Dopamine (DA) containing neurons project throughout the brain. DA has been implicated in mediating brain disorders such as Schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease and drug addiction. The role of DA in working memory and procedural learning is also well established. DA is a ubiquitous neurotransmitter that affects much of the brain, but very little is known how dopamine functions in hippocampal dependent learning. It was only until recently that dopamine-containing neurons were found to project to the hippocampus. Even less understood are the expression patterns of DA receptors within the hippocampus and this is underlined by the inability of distinguishing the dopamine 1</p>

receptor family (D1 and 5 receptors (D1/D5Rs)). Given the interaction of the D1 family with similar G-protein coupled receptors it has been assumed that these two receptors function in an analogous fashion. Additionally, the specific expressional pattern of each receptor lacks clarity due to non-specific binding by molecular probes. Moreover, D1 and D5 pharmacological and global KO studies cannot and have not functionally delineated D1Rs from D5Rs and global KOs of the D1Rs or D5Rs are not specific to the hippocampus, thus compensatory mechanisms likely ameliorate most physiological and behavioral deficits. Still, the aforementioned studies do point to the D1 family in modulating hippocampal synaptic plasticity, learning and memory consolidation. In order to characterize D1Rs distinctly from D5Rs we have generated three strains of conditional mutant mice (D1 KO, D5 KO, D1/5 KO). I present data that shows distinct expression patterns within the hippocampus, the importance of D1Rs and D5Rs in modulating hippocampal plasticity, and hippocampal dependent learning. These data highlight distinct functional roles of D1Rs and D5Rs in hippocampal function. (Copies available exclusively from MIT Libraries, Rm. 14-0551, Cambridge, MA 02139-4307. Ph. 617-253-5668; Fax 617-253-1690.) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Dopamine
 *Genetics
 *Hippocampus
 *Learning
 *Memory Consolidation
 Behavioral Assessment
 Mice
 Short Term Memory
Source: PsycINFO

6. Pornography acceptance and patterns of use among college students, and associations with spirituality and religiosity.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2531), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Degomez, Nicole Carson

Institution: Degomez, Nicole Carson: Northern Arizona U.

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined characteristics of and relationships among pornography acceptance, pornography use, sexual activity, and online sexual compulsivity. Also studied were correlates of these variables with spirituality and religiosity. Participants included 769 undergraduate and graduate students at Northern Arizona University (215 males, 514 females). Participants completed online questionnaires composed of questions on pornography acceptance, frequency of use of pornography, sexual activity, relationship status, and length of time viewing pornography. Online sexual compulsivity was measured by the Internet Sex Screening Test (ISST), using one factor out of six (the online sexual compulsivity factor). Spirituality and Religiousness were measured by the Brief Multidimensional Measure of Religiousness/Spirituality (BMMRS), using seven factors that were recently identified. Results revealed that roughly 56% of women and 64% of men agree that viewing pornography is acceptable, whereas 42% of women and 84% of men view pornography to some degree. Those participants who reported viewing pornography for over six years viewed pornography most frequently. Viewing pornography by both men and women appeared to be influenced by the involvement in a serious or steady relationship. Additionally, when acceptance of pornography was transposed on participants reported usage rates of pornography, 9% of women and 27% of men reported they viewed pornography even though they believed it to be harmful. Furthermore, results revealed associations between high pornography acceptance and high use of pornography, high sexual activity (primarily women), and online sexual compulsivity (pornography acceptance low=online sexual compulsivity high). Regarding

online sexual compulsivity, 9.3% of men reported they were "an Internet sex addict." Finally, associations were found between low acceptance of and use of pornography, and high religiousness and spirituality. Faith, a factor in the BMMRS, obtained the highest correlation with the pornography variables. Additionally, correlations were found between online sexual compulsivity and the BMMRS; i.e., more problematic behavior is associated with high religiousness in men. Furthermore, roughly 60% of participants identified themselves as religious to some degree, 86% identified themselves as spiritual, and 58% reported themselves as both spiritual and religious. Twelve percent of participants identified themselves as not spiritual or religious at all. Implications of the findings are discussed, as well as associated recommendations. Suggestions are offered for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Pornography](#)
[*Religiosity](#)
[*Spirituality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Towards an understanding of human alpha-7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor selectivity: The creation and characterization of a soluble ligand binding domain template.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2193), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Nemezc, Akos

Institution: Nemezc, Akos: U California, San Diego

Language: English

Abstract: Receptors play a vital role in the transduction of cell to cell signaling. They are important proteins with recognition capacity in signal transduction, particularly in neurons. Cholinergic neurons in the central and peripheral nervous systems are defined by storage, release, and stimulation of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine. At the synaptic cleft, the release of acetylcholine from presynaptic neurons triggers activation through channel opening of the nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) in the postsynaptic membrane. Previous research implicates the nAChRs in diseases including schizophrenia, drug addiction (specifically nicotine addiction), Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases. The work presented here uses a comprehensive approach including structural studies, protein engineering, functional studies, and protein characterization to gain insight into the distinguishing characteristics that may contribute to ligand selectivity and structural components that contribute to receptor function. The main aim of this work was to create a soluble template of the ligand binding domain of human 7-nAChRs to understand pharmacological selectivity, while also creating an efficient tool for therapeutic development. In order to validate this study, methods to test the functional activity of nAChRs were developed and in the process a novel calcium FRET sensor based assay was developed as a cost-effective tool for drug screening and functional ligand characterization on nAChRs and other ligand-gated, calcium-permeable, ion channels. To process the information generated by the developed assay, a novel data storage system in the form of a database was created. The creation of a soluble template fully identical to the ligand binding domain of human 7-nAChR was not successful, but the protein generated served to identify structurally a glycosylation site on the receptor as well as proved to be a better binding homologue for 7-nAChRs than any other proteins currently available. Overall, the mutational conversion of a soluble homologue to the human 7-nAChR gave insight into the structural understanding of the extracellular domain of nAChRs. This template provides a better model to create lead compounds as therapeutics for diseases associated with the nAChRs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Acetylcholine](#)
[*Cholinergic Receptors](#)

*Nicotine
 *Cell Signaling
 *Ion Channel
 Ligand

Source: PsycINFO

8. Impact of the Philadelphia recovery model on admissions to inpatient substance abuse treatment.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2156), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Monaco, Julia Belinda

Institution: Monaco, Julia Belinda: Walden U.

Language: English

Abstract: Healthy People 2020 reported that 22 million Americans have substance abuse problems. Managed care programs have been established to reduce the cost of publicly funded treatment programs. Managed care is controversial because clinical guidelines that are applied to people with substance abuse problems may curtail patient access to needed services. Admissions to substance abuse treatment (i.e., persons beginning outpatient or inpatient substance abuse treatment in any publicly funded treatment facility) were obtained from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health data archive for 2004 and 2007. Andersen's behavioral model of health services use is the theoretical framework for this study. The purpose of this study was to examine if a managed change in the approach to substance abuse treatment had any effect on the assignments of people to inpatient care. Multiple logistic regression analysis was used to test the hypothesis that the odds that an individual admitted to treatment would be assigned to inpatient care were lower in 2007, after the implementation of the managed care recovery model, than in 2004 after adjustment for covariates. The findings showed that admissions to inpatient care declined after the recovery model was implemented among men and persons younger than 35 years of age. Implications for positive social change include providing policy makers with information about the impact the recovery model has had on admissions to inpatient substance abuse treatment, expose disparities this vulnerable population encounters, and to improve access to substance abuse treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Hospitalized Patients
 *Mental Health
 *Program Development
 *Public Health
 Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

9. Understanding internet addiction: Depression and social support.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2520), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Torres, Erika

Institution: Torres, Erika: Alliant International U, San Francisco Bay

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined Internet addiction in the context of depression, social support and personal factors (e.g. age, gender and ethnicity). It was hypothesized that depression would predict Internet addiction and that social support (online/offline) buffer the effects that depression may have on becoming addicted to the Internet. Data was collected from 404 participants who were asked to answer a 74-item online survey. Follow-up data was also collected from participants to gather in-depth information. The mean age of

participants was 32 (SD=12). A total of six participants (3 males and 3 females) were included in the qualitative part of the study. Participants in the follow-up survey ranged from 18 to 53 years old. Negative Binomial Regression analysis, Chi-square tests and non-parametric correlations were run. Contrary to the literature, age, religious involvement, alcohol use and drug use were not related to Internet addiction. While the main effects of depression and social support were significant, interaction effects were not significant suggesting that, in this sample, social support does not serve as a moderator between depression and Internet addiction. Social support is an important factor to consider because despite it being a low risk sample the effects of depression and social support were significant. Both quantitative and qualitative data suggest that the Internet is being used as a tool to facilitate offline interactions. Data suggests that money spent online, gender and ethnicity, education level, marital status, occupation and employment status are important contributing factors. People with higher education level and those who are either single or in a committed relationship reported lower addiction scores. Results also indicate that because virtual networking is becoming a new culture, being bicultural (socializing both on and offline) may facilitate well-being. Given the skewness of the data, different data collection methods and expanding this body of research to diverse groups (e.g. males, ethnic diverse groups, and youth, less educated people) are important factors to consider in future research. In practice, we should assess for depression and begin to incorporate assessment and treatment of Internet addiction into clinical practice. We should also explore the relationship between engaging in online social networks and overall health. Connecting with others virtually may facilitate well-being. The relationship people have with the Internet may be an important determining factor in the health-addiction spectrum. More research is needed in this field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Social Support](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. Examining the effects of a training and technical assistance intervention on the functioning of eight community coalitions to prevent substance abuse.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2155), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Keene Woods, Nicole C

Institution: Keene Woods, Nicole C.: U Kansas

Language: English

Abstract: Community coalitions and partnerships are commonly used strategies to prevent substance abuse and address other public health issues. These alliances among multiple organizations aim to prevent substance abuse by changing conditions related to personal and environmental factors. Two general indicators have been identified to assess the effectiveness of community coalitions: internal coalition functioning (e.g., implementation of evidence-based processes) and external environmental changes such as new community programs and policies. This study examines coalition functioning by measuring implementation of coalition processes and environmental changes facilitated by coalitions. Eight substance abuse coalitions from the Midwest participated in the study. The intervention consisted of two primary components: training in community change efforts using the Community Tool Box curriculum and monthly technical assistance related to prioritized coalition processes. The study utilized a multiple baseline design across coalitions (randomly assigned to two cohorts), a pre/post comparison, and a factor analysis to answer four research questions. The results showed coalitions reported fuller implementation of coalition processes at the end of the intervention, but documented changes were unaffected by the intervention in terms of frequency and intensity. Through the addition of qualitative methods, contextual factors were included in the analysis suggesting a number of factors that influenced coalition functioning including time to

engage in change efforts, costs of prevention efforts, staff turnover, and broader external community conditions. This study extends the evidence base by examining how the environment was modified and associated with the implementation of coalition processes. This study helps make a connection between the fields of behavioral science and public health through the systematic assessment of coalition efforts to create conditions for reduced risk for substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Communities](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Training](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. The effectiveness of a substance abuse treatment group for at risk college students.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2537), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Simundson, Melissa D

Institution: Simundson, Melissa D.: Louisiana Tech U.

Language: English

Abstract: There has been limited research in the area of treatment effectiveness for college students who abuse substances (e.g., alcohol, marijuana). There is no published research to date that addresses the effectiveness of college students' substance abuse counseling groups utilizing therapeutic reactance as a covariate. The purpose of this study was to examine the effectiveness of motivational interviewing and cognitive therapy techniques with a university counseling center substance abuse group and the extent to which group members' levels of reactance influence the treatment outcome. There were 35 college students approximately 18-25 years of age in six groups with an average of approximately six members. Outcome scores were measured by the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-3 (SASSI-3) Face-Valid Alcohol (FVA) and Symptoms (SYM) subscales. Therapeutic Reactance Scale (TRS) scores were entered as a covariate. It was hypothesized that the motivational interviewing group would lead to a reduction in substance misuse as evidenced by significant differences between pre- and post-test scores on the FVA and SYM subscales on the SASSI-3. The motivational interviewing group was expected to have a significant reduction in the FVA and SYM scores on the SASSI-3 as compared to the post-test cognitive therapy group FVA and SYM scores, respectively. When controlling for reactance, individuals were expected to have a significant reduction in pre- and post-test SASSI-3 FVA and SYM subscale scores. Results indicated a nonsignificant multivariate effect for the motivational interviewing and cognitive therapy groups. Contrary to expectation, substance abuse scores increased in five of the six intervention groups. Implications for substance abuse intervention and measurement of substance abuse symptoms are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Cognitive Therapy](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Predicting hospital recidivism of individuals with serious co-occurring disorders.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2503), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Hall, Lori K

Institution: Hall, Lori K.: Regent U.

Language: English

Abstract: Hospital recidivism produces substantial human costs in suffering and demoralization. This project examined 102 de-identified records of uninsured, seriously mentally ill individuals with co-occurring substance-use disorders who were committed to the hospital for psychiatric reasons. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (4th ed., text rev.; DSM-IV-TR; American Psychiatric Association, 2000) diagnosis, substance(s) abused, ethnicity, gender, age, marital status, treatment compliance, and living status, will be compared in terms of length of stay and number of hospital stays, to describe and explain the findings. Applied descriptive statistics and bivariate analyses were used to test the hypotheses. The results suggest that as the length of the first stay decreases, the number of subsequent hospital stays increases. Results showed this pattern for the overall population, for patients with a psychotic disorder, and for patients with a marital status of single. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Individual Differences](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[*Uninsured \(Health Insurance\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Protective factors against relapse for practicing nurse anesthetists in recovery from anesthetic opiates.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2124), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Wright, Elizabeth Laura

Institution: Wright, Elizabeth Laura: U Alabama at Birmingham

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Addiction to anesthetic opiates is an occupational hazard for anesthesia providers, which includes nurse anesthetists. Several factors influence this hazard risk, including, genetic make-up, personality traits, and job stress. Also of great concern is the risk of relapse if an anesthesia provider returns to work, which can be as high as 40%. However, there are nurse anesthetists who have successfully returned to the practice of anesthesia while in recovery from addiction to anesthetic opiates. These nurse anesthetists have first-hand experience with the challenges of recovery when faced with continual access to opiates, and their experience can help others in similar situations and provide a deeper understanding about the process of recovery. Article synthesis: The first article published in this dissertation, titled "Imaging the Addicted Brain" (Wright, in press) provides a foundational background about the science of addiction. The second article published, titled "Opiate Abuse among Nurse Anesthetists and Anesthesiologists" (Wright, Stullenbarger, McGuinness, Moneyham, Schumacher, and Zwerling, in press) describes the scope of the problem among anesthesia providers. The third article titled, "Protective Factors against Relapse in Practicing Nurse Anesthetists in Recovery from Anesthetic Opiates" describes the findings from the investigator's dissertation research that examined factors that prevent relapse in nurse anesthetists who have been in recovery from addiction to anesthetic opioids and are successfully practicing in their chosen field. Findings from this qualitative study contribute to the body of knowledge about addiction, recovery, relapse, and relapse prevention, especially when faced with handling the drugs on a daily basis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Nurses](#)
[*Occupational Stress](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)

*Protective Factors
 *Propofol
 Addiction
 Opiates

Source: PsycINFO

14. P300 amplitude reduction, externalizing psychopathology, and adolescent substance use among 14--17 year-old adolescents.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2558), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Perlman, Greg

Institution: Perlman, Greg: U Minnesota

Language: English

Abstract: Objective. Externalizing psychopathology (EXT) is a psychiatric construct implicated in the etiology and comorbidity of various disinhibited and impulsive behaviors. P300 amplitude, an index of neural processing of salient or unexpected stimuli measured with the event-related potential technique, has been shown to be reduced among adolescents at risk for EXT. This dissertation is comprised of a series of studies that aim to advance understanding of the EXT-P300 amplitude reduction (P3AR) association using from a longitudinal and comprehensive study of adolescent monozygotic twins. P3AR was elicited by target stimuli and novelty stimuli, and measured using the conventional peak-in-window (Peak-P3) approach and temporal-spatial principal components analysis (TSPCA) approach. The first study described the measurement characteristics of P3AR, including reliability, gender differences, and 1-year longitudinal change. The second study examined the association between EXT liability, a composite index derived from diagnostic-symptom indicators, and P3AR. The third study examined the influence of manifest substance use on the expression of P3AR. Method. Forty-eight monozygotic twin pairs (ages = 14-16 year-old; 24 female pairs) completed a multi-domain assessment of electrophysiology, substance use history, and psychopathological history and returned to complete the assessment again one year later. Electroencephalogram (EEG) was recorded using a 64-sensor net while participants engaged in a three-stimulus visual oddball paradigm designed to elicit separate kinds of P3AR. Infrequent non-target pictures served as novelty stimuli to elicit the anterior-central P3a amplitude, or Novelty P3 amplitude. Infrequent head-like ovals served as target stimuli to elicit the posterior P3b amplitude, or Target P3 amplitude. Peak-P3 was calculated for three midline electrodes that have been the focus of prior P3-EXT studies (FZ, CZ, and PZ). TSPCA was used to identify and extract prominent and coherent patterns of neuroelectric activity underlying Peak-P3. Results. In study 1, all Peak-P3 phenotypes and the vast majority of TSPCs demonstrated strong intra-individual reliability and cross-twin correlations. In addition, many P300 amplitude phenotypes demonstrated change as a function of age. In study 2, Novelty Peak-P3 recorded at the PZ electrode correlated moderately with EXT liability for males but not females. The same pattern of effect was present for Target Peak-P3 recorded at the FZ electrode but the effect was not statistically significant. TSPCs underlying Novelty Peak-P3 (e.g., Novelty 449ms SC1 and Novelty 449ms SC5) were found to index separate aspects of EXT liability. Novelty 449ms SC1 overlapped much with Target 488ms SC1 as a correlate of EXT liability, consistent with the notion that they represent a certain aspect of P3AR elicited by both novelty stimuli and target stimuli that is associated EXT liability. In study 3, we evidence that suggested that Novelty 449ms SC5 and Target 488ms SC5 might be affected by the consequences of adolescent substance use. In contrast, Novelty 449ms SC1 and Target 488ms SC1 seemed unaffected by adolescent substance use, supporting the alternative hypothesis that these TSPCs correlated with EXT liability due to inherited factors. Conclusions. The psychometric properties of adolescent Peak-P3 recorded at FZ, CZ, and PZ electrodes, and most TSPCs, were strong, which fulfills an important requirement for a clinically useful tool to assess EXT liability. Consistent with prior studies, P3AR may be a correlate of EXT liability for males more so than females. TSPCs may have utility to parse P300 amplitude into phenotypes that correlate with EXT liability (Novelty 449ms SC1 and Target 488ms

SC1), or that index changes in brain function corresponding to adolescent substance use (Novelty 449ms SC5 and Target 488ms SC5). However, bec (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Electroencephalography](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[*P300](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Distortions of love as distortions of the self from a psychosocial perspective.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2507), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Kolodziejczak, Greg C

Institution: Kolodziejczak, Greg C.: Inst for the Psychological Sciences

Language: English

Abstract: In this dissertation I attempt to synthesize psychology, philosophy, and theology on the issue of love. Five psychological approaches are utilized in an effort to shed light on the psychological aspects of love: the frameworks of Alice Miller, Karen Horney, Conrad Baars and Anna Terruwe, Attachment Theory, and Bowen Family Systems Theory. The psychological construct of the self is utilized as the integrative nexus for the efforts at synthesis. Rationale is offered for this integrative effort, including a theological justification for drawing upon psychology in the examination of a "theological virtue." Extensive background discussions are offered on the nature of the person, the nature of the self, and the nature of love. A dyadic structure of the person as substance and relation is advocated, though relationality can be subdivided into receptivity and outward communicativity, thereby yielding a triadic structure of the person. Receptivity (being-from) is seen as ontologically prior to being-in-itself and being-toward-others. A three-layered model of the self is proposed, drawing upon concepts of the false self, the real self, and the spiritual True Self. Spatial and temporal metaphors, including the dynamic self-concept, are incorporated in this model. Different forms of love are distinguished, and the relationships among various forms of love are discussed. Ultimately love is understood to be the gift of self to others. Love as gift of self highlights the prerequisite of self-possession. The five psychological approaches are examined and applied to the issue of love. Each approach is analyzed regarding the manner in which it can explain ways in which love becomes distorted or undermined. The approaches are compared and contrasted, identifying parallels and complementarities in order to help develop a more comprehensive perspective. Integration with theology takes place primarily through the identification of the True Self, as well as through the inclusion of addictive attachment as a psychological phenomenon distinct from repression. Theological insights are applied to each psychological approach in order to deepen and expand them, and psychological insights are applied to theology in order that it may be better understood, appropriated, and applied. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Family Systems Theory](#)
[*Love](#)
[*Perceptual Distortion](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Molecular and functional characterizations of protein-protein interactions in central nervous system.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2107), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Wang, Min

Institution: Wang, Min: U Toronto

Language: English

Abstract: Many pathological processes are associated with excessive neurotransmitter release that leads to the over-stimulation of post-synaptic neurotransmitter receptors. Examples include excessive activation of glutamate receptors in ischemic stroke and hyper-dopaminergic state in schizophrenia and drug addiction. Thus, it would seem that simply antagonizing the involved receptors should be able to correct the pathological condition. In some instances, this strategy has been somewhat effective, such as with the use of dopamine D2 receptor antagonists as antipsychotics in the treatment of positive symptoms of schizophrenia despite severe side effect. However, clinical application of drugs antagonizing glutamate receptor in the treatment of stroke, although attracting intensive research effort, has been restricted by serious side effects caused by suppressing postsynaptic responses that are needed for normal brain function. As a consequence, it is important to develop novel therapeutics aiming at specific targets with minimized side effects. Numerous studies have suggested that the pathophysiology of neuropsychiatric disorders, drug addictions and stroke involves multiple neurotransmitter receptor systems such as the dopamine and glutamate systems. The activation or inhibition of one receptor can have cross-functional effect that will be better understood by investigating the functional and structural relationship between receptor systems. Thus, the present study has focused on characterizing receptor-receptor interactions associated with dopamine receptors and glutamate receptors, and to elucidate the physiological and pathological consequence of altered receptor interactions in schizophrenia, depression and ischemic stroke. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Central Nervous System](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Glutamate Receptors](#)
[*Proteins](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Associations between risk factors for and the severity of geriatric facial trauma.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/4-B(2151), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Cillo, Joseph E Jr.

Institution: Cillo, Joseph E.: Walden U.

Language: English

Abstract: Geriatric facial trauma is a growing concern in public health as severe trauma may produce increased psychological stress, decreased quality of life, negative effects on activities of daily living, and increased economic and social burdens. Risk factors for geriatric facial trauma include age, gender, mechanisms of injury, drug use, and alcohol use. The purpose of this cross-sectional quantitative secondary data analysis was to investigate the association between age, gender, mechanisms of injury, drug use, and alcohol use and the severity of geriatric facial trauma. The Haddon energy release theory of injury formed the theoretical foundation of the study. Pearson correlations, two way independent t test, one way analysis of variance, and multiple linear regression were used to test 8 hypotheses for independent and cumulative associations between the risk factors and the severity of geriatric facial trauma. The results of this study showed that there was a significant association between mechanisms of injury and the severity of geriatric facial trauma. Specifically, assaults were found to be associated with the greatest severity of facial trauma. This association may be due to the intimate nature of interpersonal violence and the scourge of elder abuse with the specific targeting of the face with this mechanism

of injury as opposed to the others. Implications for social change include targeted primary prevention public health protocols that maintain and promote the dignity and quality of life in the geriatric population. Public health officials should be cognizant of the need to educate about prevention of the risk factors associated with the severity of geriatric facial trauma, particularly those that result from assaults such as elder abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Geriatrics](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Distinctive personality traits and neural correlates associated with stimulant drug use versus familial risk of stimulant dependence.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, December 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0006-3223 (Dec 27, 2012)

Author(s): Ersche, Karen D; Jones, P. Simon; Williams, Guy B; Smith, Dana G; Bullmore, Edward T; Robbins, Trevor W

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Stimulant drugs such as cocaine and amphetamine have a high abuse liability, but not everyone who uses them develops dependence. However, the risk for dependence is increased for individuals with a family history of addiction. We hypothesized that individuals without a family history of dependence who have been using cocaine recreationally for several years but have not made the transition to dependence will differ in terms of personality traits and brain structure from individuals who are either dependent on stimulants or at risk for dependence. METHODS: We compared 27 individuals without a familial risk of dependence who had been using cocaine recreationally with 50 adults with stimulant dependence, their nondependent siblings (n = 50), and unrelated healthy volunteers (n = 52) who had neither a personal nor a family history of dependence. All participants underwent a magnetic resonance imaging brain scan and completed a selection of personality measures that have been associated with substance abuse. RESULTS: Increased sensation-seeking traits and abnormal orbitofrontal and parahippocampal volume were shared by individuals who were dependent on stimulant drugs or used cocaine recreationally. By contrast, increased levels of impulsive and compulsive personality traits and limbic-striatal enlargement were shared by stimulant-dependent individuals and their unaffected siblings. CONCLUSIONS: We provide evidence for distinct neurobiological phenotypes that are either associated with familial vulnerability for dependence or with regular stimulant drug use. Our findings further suggest that some individuals with high sensation-seeking traits but no familial vulnerability for dependence are likely to use cocaine but may have relatively low risk for developing dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

19. Personalized Feedback Interventions for College Alcohol Misuse: An Update of Walters & Neighbors (2005).

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, December 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Dec 31, 2012)

Author(s): Miller, Mary Beth; Leffingwell, Thad; Claborn, Kasey; Meier, Ellen; Walters, Scott; Neighbors, Clayton

Abstract: Personalized drinking feedback is an evidence-based and increasingly common way of intervening with high-risk college drinking. This article extends an earlier review by Walters and Neighbors (S. T. Walters & C. Neighbors, 2005, Feedback interventions for college alcohol misuse: What, why, and for whom? *Addictive Behaviors*, 30, 1168-1182) by reviewing the literature of published studies using personalized feedback as an intervention for heavy drinking among college students. This article updates and extends the original review with a more comprehensive and recent set of 41 studies, most of which were not included in the original article. This article also examines within-subject effect sizes for personalized feedback interventions (PFIs) for high-risk alcohol use and examines the content of PFIs more closely to provide insight on the most essential components that will guide the future development of feedback-based interventions. In general, PFIs appear to be reliably effective at reducing harmful alcohol misuse among college students. Some components are almost universally included (i.e., drinking profile and normative comparison), precluding inferences regarding their unique contribution. Significantly larger effect sizes were observed for interventions that included decisional balance, practical costs, and strategies to limit risks. The present research provides an important empirical foundation for determining the relative contribution of individual components and facets in the efficacy of PFIs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

20. Drink, drugs and disruption: Memory manipulation for the treatment of addiction.

Citation: *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, December 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0959-4388 (Dec 21, 2012)

Author(s): Milton, AL

Abstract: Addiction is a complex disorder, and one characterised by the acquisition of maladaptive instrumental (drug-seeking and drug-taking) and pavlovian (cue-drug associations) memories. These memories markedly contribute to the long-term risk of relapse, so reduction of the impact of these memories on behaviour could potentially be an important addition to current therapies for addiction. Memory reconsolidation may provide such a target for disrupting well-consolidated pavlovian cue-drug memories following an extensive drug history. Reconsolidation can be disrupted either by administering amnestic drugs in conjunction with a memory reactivation session, or by updating the memory adaptively through the induction of 'superextinction'. More work is needed before these therapies are ready for translation to the clinic, but if found clinically effective memory manipulation promises a radical new way of treating addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

21. Effect of subthalamic deep brain stimulation on non-motor fluctuations in parkinson's disease.

Citation: *Journal of Neural Transmission*, December 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0300-9564;1435-1463 (Dec 23, 2012)

Author(s): Azulay, Jean-Philippe; Witjas, Tatiana; Eusebio, Alexandre

Abstract: The non-motor consequences of subthalamic stimulation are largely questioned. Cognition, motivation, anxiety, depression and even occurrence of suicides have been considered as a potential consequence of the surgical intervention. Non-motor fluctuations are present in all the patients with motor fluctuations and may sometimes be even more invalidating. Interestingly, subthalamic deep brain stimulation alleviates non-motor fluctuations allowing strikingly successful effects on sensory, dysautonomic and cognitive fluctuations while psychic fluctuations respond less consistently to this

treatment. Nevertheless, severe mood fluctuations, oscillating from Off dysphoria to ON hypomania, are frequently associated with addictive behaviors and improve dramatically after subthalamic stimulation. This may be a further argument to support the indication of surgery for these patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

22. Reliability of the Timeline Followback for Cocaine, Cannabis, and Cigarette Use.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, December 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Dec 31, 2012)

Author(s): Robinson, Sean M; Sobell, Linda Carter; Sobell, Mark B; Leo, Gloria I

Abstract: The Timeline Followback (TLFB), a retrospective calendar-based measure of daily substance use, was initially developed to obtain self-reports of alcohol use. Since its inception it has undergone extensive evaluation across diverse populations and is considered the most psychometrically sound self-report measure of drinking. Although the TLFB has been extended to other behaviors, its psychometric evaluation with other addictive behaviors has not been as extensive as for alcohol use. The present study evaluated the test-retest reliability of the TLFB for cocaine, cannabis, and cigarette use for participants recruited from outpatient alcohol and drug treatment programs and the general community across intervals ranging from 30 to 360 days prior to the interview. The dependent measure for cigarette smokers and cannabis users was daily use of cigarettes and joints, respectively, and for cocaine users it was a "Yes" or "No" regarding cocaine use for each day. The TLFB was administered in different formats for different drug types. Different interviewers conducted the two interviews. The TLFB collected highly reliable information about participants' daily use of cocaine, cannabis, and cigarettes from 30, 90, to 360 days prior to the interview. Findings from this study not only suggest that shorter time intervals (e.g., 90 days) can be used with little loss of accuracy, but also add to the growing literature that the TLFB can be used with confidence to collect psychometrically sound information about substance use (i.e., cocaine, cannabis, cigarettes) other than alcohol in treatment- and nontreatment-seeking populations for intervals from ranging up to 12 months prior to the interview. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

23. Effect of gbr12909 on affective behavior: Distinguishing motivational behavior from antidepressant-like and addiction-like behavior using the runway model of intracranial self-stimulation.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, November 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0166-4328 (Nov 10, 2012)

Author(s): Esumi, Satoru; Sagara, Hidenori; Nakamoto, Akihiko; Kawasaki, Yoichi; Gomita, Yutaka; Sendo, Toshiaki

Abstract: RATIONALE: It was recently demonstrated that the priming stimulation effect (PSE) in the runway model of intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS) can be used as a model system to study the motivational effects of drugs. However, the characteristics of this novel experimental model have not been fully clarified. OBJECTIVE: To elucidate the involvement of dopamine uptake inhibition in motivated behavior and the difference in experimental characteristics between closely related experimental models, we investigated the effects of the dopamine uptake inhibitor GBR12909 in the runway ICSS model, in the forced swimming test (FST), and on conditioned place preference (CPP). In addition, the role of dopamine receptor signaling in the runway model was evaluated using dopamine receptor agonists and antagonists. RESULTS: GBR12909

dose-dependently increased running speed on the runway and decreased immobility time in the FST without affecting the time spent in the drug-associated compartment in CPP tests. The effect of GBR12909 in the runway model was inhibited by pre-treatment with the dopamine receptor antagonists haloperidol and raclopride. The dopamine receptor agonists SKF38393 and quinpirole dose-dependently decreased running speed. CONCLUSIONS: These results demonstrate that GBR12909 displays motivation-enhancing and antidepressant-like effects without place conditioning effects. In addition, the mechanisms of PSE enhancement in the runway ICSS model are different from those underlying closely associated experimental models and are mediated by increases in dopamine signaling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

24. Does psychopathology in childhood predict internet addiction in male adolescents?

Citation: Child Psychiatry and Human Development, December 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0009-398X;1573-3327 (Dec 15, 2012)

Author(s): Cho, Sun-Mi; Sung, Min-Je; Shin, Kyoung-Min; Lim, Ki Young; Shin, Yun-Mi

Abstract: This study investigated childhood psychopathology and Internet addiction in adolescents. Initial assessment data were obtained from 1998 to 1999, and a follow-up assessment was performed in 2006, when the original subjects entered middle school. Personal information for the 524 male subjects was obtained from the original data. The subjects were evaluated with the Korean version of the child behavior checklist, which was administered to the children's parents. Demographic and psychosocial factors were also evaluated. Children were reassessed with the self-reported Korea Internet Addiction Scale. Our results indicated that 3.6 % of the subjects had Internet addiction, and revealed a significant relationship between withdrawal and anxiety/depression and future Internet addiction. The results suggest that withdrawal and anxiety/depression during childhood should be considered in the etiology of problematic Internet use in boys. Accordingly, clinicians should consider anxiety/depression and withdrawal during childhood to prevent Internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

25. Nicotine addiction reduces the large-conductance Ca^{2+} -activated potassium channels expression in the nucleus accumbens.

Citation: NeuroMolecular Medicine, December 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1535-1084;1559-1174 (Dec 16, 2012)

Author(s): Ma, Lan; Wu, Yu-Mei; Guo, Yan-Yan; Yang, Qi; Feng, Bin; Song, Qian; Liu, Shui-Bing; Zhao, Da-qing; Zhao, Ming-Gao

Abstract: Large-conductance Ca^{2+} -activated K^{+} channels (BKCa) are widely expressed in the central nervous system and play important roles in neural activities. Nicotine exposure leads to long-lasting changes in behavioral and neuronal plasticity. However, little is known the roles of BKCa in the development of nicotine addiction. In the present study, a significant reduction in BKCa channel expression was found in nucleus accumbens (NAc) from nicotine addiction mice. Whole-cell patch-clamp recordings from NAc neurons of the addicted animals revealed a pronounced reduction in the fast after-hyperpolarization of action potentials mediated by BKCa channels that led to hyperexcitability of the NAc neurons. Activation of BKCa channels in the NAc reversed drug-seeking behaviors which were detected by conditioned place preference test. Furthermore, knockdown of BKCa channels using short hairpin RNAs significantly increased the drug-seeking behavior.

These findings provide direct evidence that alterations of BKCa channels in the NAc play critical roles in the development of nicotine addiction and that modulation of the BKCa channels may be potential therapeutics for drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

26. Smoking cessation: A combined cognitive behavioural therapy and hypnotherapy self-help treatment protocol.

Citation: Australian Journal of Clinical & Experimental Hypnosis, November 2011, vol./is. 39/2(196-227), 0156-0417 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Hely, Jillian M; Jamieson, Graham A; Dunstan, Debra

Correspondence Address: Jamieson, Graham A., graham_jamieson@hotmail.com

Institution: Hely, Jillian M.: University of New England, Armidale, NSW; Jamieson, Graham A.: University of New England, Armidale, NSW; Dunstan, Debra: University of New England, Armidale, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: Cigarette addiction is a major health issue, with cessation interventions having modest success. Combining interventions may result in improved treatment outcomes. Self-help formats appeal to smokers, but existing protocols have had low success rates. A benchmark comprehensive psychological treatment regime is yet to be established. CBT and hypnosis are possibly efficacious for smoking cessation, alone and in combination. Time-series analysis was used to assess the efficacy of an Australian version of Lynn and Green's combined CBT and hypnotherapeutic treatment protocol in its self-help format in seven smokers over six weeks. Three smokers significantly reduced cigarette intake from baseline, one achieved abstinence. This study provides preliminary evidence supporting the effectiveness of combining CBT and hypnosis in a self-help format for a subset of individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Hypnotherapy](#)
[*Self Help Techniques](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Australian Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis](#)

27. Clinical presentations of substance abuse in bipolar heroin addicts at time of treatment entry.

Citation: Annals of General Psychiatry, September 2012, vol./is. 11/, 1744-859X (Sep 3, 2012)

Author(s): Maremmani, Icro; Maremmani, Angelo Giovanni Icro; Rugani, Fabio; Rovai, Luca; Pacini, Matteo; Bacciardi, Silvia; Deltito, Joseph; Dell'Osso, Liliana; Akiskal, Hagop S

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

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University of Pisa, Pisa; Rovai, Luca: Vincent P. Dole Dual Diagnosis Unit, Santa Chiara University Hospital, Department of Neurosciences, University of Pisa, Pisa; Pacini, Matteo: G. De Lisio Institute of Behavioural Sciences, Pisa; Bacciardi, Silvia: Vincent P. Dole Dual Diagnosis Unit, Santa Chiara University Hospital, Department of Neurosciences, University of Pisa, Pisa; Deltito, Joseph: G. De Lisio Institute of Behavioural Sciences, Pisa; Dell'Osso, Liliana: Vincent P. Dole Dual Diagnosis Unit, Santa Chiara University Hospital, Department of Neurosciences, University of Pisa, Pisa; Akiskal, Hagop S.: International Mood Centre, University of California, La Jolla, CA

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Studies on the 'self-medication hypothesis' have focused on substance abuse as an attempt to alleviate emotional suffering. **Methods:** We have investigated concomitant substances of abuse in 150 bipolar heroin addicts clustered according to their clinical presentation at treatment entry (depressive episode, hypomanic episode, manic episode and mixed episode). Bipolar heroin addicted patients were chosen because they tend to have a concomitant poly-substance abuse and because, as compared with patients suffering for other mental illnesses, they more clearly reveal a variety of identifiable affective states. **Results:** Patients with a depressive episode more frequently used non-prescribed anxiolytic-hypnotics. They were found to use cocaine-amphetamines more frequently during a hypomanic episode, whereas the use of cannabis and cocaine-amphetamines occurred more frequently during a manic episode. The associated use of alcohol, cocaine-amphetamines and cannabinoids was more frequently encountered during a mixed episode. **Limitations:** apart from the difficulty in determining whether the substance use modifies the mood or the mood state determines the substance used, this is a report on a retrospective analysis, rather than a study specifically designed to elucidate the issue; in addition, no information was available on the temperament of our subjects. **Assessments** of the same subject in various clinical presentations would have provided a better level of information. **Conclusions:** Besides one expected result - the prominent use of CNS stimulants during a depressive phase of bipolar patients - this study supports the hypothesis that mood elation is a pleasurable, rewarding experience that, in bipolar patients, can be started or prolonged by means of CNS stimulant drugs. Stimulant use was, therefore, more prevalent during the 'up' rather than the 'down' phase of the illness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

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Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Bipolar Disorder
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Heroin
 *Self Medication
 Drug Therapy
 Major Depression
 Suffering

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Annals of General Psychiatry*
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Annals of General Psychiatry*

28. Effects of mu opioid receptor antagonism on cognition in obese binge-eating individuals.**Citation:**

Psychopharmacology, December 2012, vol./is. 224/4(501-509), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Dec 2012)

Author(s):

Chamberlain, Samuel R; Mogg, Karin; Bradley, Brendan P; Koch, Annelize; Dodds, Chris M; Tao, Wenli X; Maltby, Kay; Sarai, Bhopinder; Napolitano, Antonella; Richards, Duncan B; Bullmore, Edward T; Nathan, Pradeep J

- Correspondence Address:** Nathan, Pradeep J.: Clinical Unit Cambridge, GlaxoSmithKline, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, United Kingdom, CB0 0QQ, pradeep.j.nathan@gsk.com
- Institution:** Chamberlain, Samuel R.: Clinical Unit Cambridge, GlaxoSmithKline, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Mogg, Karin: Department of Psychology, University of Southampton, Southampton; Bradley, Brendan P.: Department of Psychology, University of Southampton, Southampton; Koch, Annelize: Clinical Unit Cambridge, GlaxoSmithKline, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Dodds, Chris M.: Clinical Unit Cambridge, GlaxoSmithKline, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Tao, Wenli X.: Clinical Unit Cambridge, GlaxoSmithKline, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Maltby, Kay: Clinical Unit Cambridge, GlaxoSmithKline, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Sarai, Bhopinder: Clinical Unit Cambridge, GlaxoSmithKline, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Napolitano, Antonella: Clinical Unit Cambridge, GlaxoSmithKline, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Richards, Duncan B.: Clinical Unit Cambridge, GlaxoSmithKline, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Bullmore, Edward T.: Clinical Unit Cambridge, GlaxoSmithKline, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Nathan, Pradeep J.: Clinical Unit Cambridge, GlaxoSmithKline, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Rationale: Translational research implicates the mu opioid neurochemical system in hedonic processing, but its role in dissociable high-level cognitive functions is not well understood. Binge-eating represents a useful model of 'behavioural addiction' for exploring this issue. Objective: The aim of this study was to objectively assess the cognitive effects of a mu opioid receptor antagonist in obese individuals with binge-eating symptoms. Methods: Adults with moderate to severe binge-eating and body mass index ≥ 30 kg/m received 4 weeks of treatment with a mu opioid receptor antagonist (GSK1521498) 2 or 5 mg per day, or placebo, in a double-blind randomised parallel design. Neuropsychological assessment was undertaken at baseline and endpoint to quantify processing bias for food stimuli (visual dot probe with 500- and 2,000-ms stimulus presentations and food Stroop tasks) and other distinct cognitive functions (N-back working memory, sustained attention, and power of attention tasks). Results GSK1521498 5 mg/day significantly reduced attentional bias for food cues on the visual dot probe task versus placebo ($p > 0.042$), with no effects detected on other cognitive tasks (all $p > 0.10$). The effect on attentional bias was limited to the longer stimulus duration condition in the higher dose cohort alone. Conclusions: These findings support a central role for mu opioid receptors in aspects of attentional processing of food cues but militate against the notion of major modulatory influences of mu opioid receptors in working memory and sustained attention. The findings have implications for novel therapeutic directions and suggest that the role of different opioid receptors in cognition merits further research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Binge Eating](#)
[*Cognition](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Narcotic Antagonists](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 29. Effects of acute administration of nicotinic and muscarinic cholinergic agonists and antagonists on performance in different cost-benefit decision making tasks in rats.**
- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, December 2012, vol./is. 224/4(489-499), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Dec 2012)
- Author(s):** Mendez, Ian A; Gilbert, Ryan J; Bizon, Jennifer L; Setlow, Barry

Correspondence Address: Setlow, Barry: Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, P.O. Box 100256, Gainesville, FL, US, 32610-0256, setlow@ufl.edu

Institution: Mendez, Ian A.: Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles, CA; Gilbert, Ryan J.: Department of Neuroscience, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Bizon, Jennifer L.: Department of Neuroscience, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Setlow, Barry: Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Alterations in cost-benefit decision making accompany numerous neuropsychiatric conditions, including schizophrenia, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and addiction. Central cholinergic systems have been linked to the etiology and/or treatment of many of these conditions, but little is known about the role of cholinergic signaling in cost-benefit decision making. Objectives: The goal of these experiments was to determine how cholinergic signaling is involved in cost-benefit decision making, using a behavioral pharmacological approach. Methods: Male Long-Evans rats were trained in either "probability discounting" or "delay discounting" tasks, in which rats made discrete-trial choices between a small food reward and a large food reward associated with either varying probabilities of omission or varying delays to delivery, respectively. The effects of acute administration of different doses of nicotinic and muscarinic acetylcholine receptor agonists and antagonists were assessed in each task. Results: In the probability discounting task, acute nicotine administration (1.0 mg/kg) significantly increased choice of the large risky reward, and control experiments suggested that this was due to robust nicotine-induced impairments in behavioral flexibility. In the delay discounting task, the muscarinic antagonists scopolamine (0.03, 0.1, and 0.3 mg/kg) and atropine (0.3 mg/kg) both significantly increased choice of the small immediate reward. Neither mecamylamine nor oxotremorine produced reliable effects on either of the decision making tasks. Conclusions: These data suggest that cholinergic receptors play multiple roles in decision making contexts which include consideration of reward delay or probability. These roles should be considered when targeting these receptors for therapeutic purposes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cholinergic Receptors](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Narcotic Agonists](#)
[*Narcotic Antagonists](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Schizophrenia and substance abuse comorbidity: Nicotine addiction and the neonatal quinpirole model.

Citation: Developmental Neuroscience, September 2012, vol./is. 34/2-3(140-151), 0378-5866;1421-9859 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Brown, Russell W; Maple, Amanda M; Perna, Marla K; Sheppard, A. Brianna; Cope, Zackary A; Kostrzewa, Richard M

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Institution: Brown, Russell W.: Department of Psychology, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN; Maple, Amanda M.: Department of Psychology, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN; Perna, Marla K.: Department of Psychology, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN; Sheppard, A. Brianna: Department of Psychology, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN; Cope, Zackary A.: Department of Psychology, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN; Kostrzewa, Richard M.: Department of Pharmacology, Quillen College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN

Language: English

Abstract: This review focuses on nicotine comorbidity in schizophrenia, and the insight into this problem provided by rodent models of schizophrenia. A particular focus is on age differences in the response to nicotine, and how this relates to the development of the disease and difficulties in treatment. Schizophrenia is a particularly difficult disease to model in rodents due to the fact that it has a plethora of symptoms ranging from paranoia and delusions of grandeur to anhedonia and negative affect. The basis of these symptoms is believed to be due to neurochemical abnormalities and neuropathology in the brain, which most models have attempted to emulate. A brief review of findings regarding nicotine use and abuse in schizophrenics is presented, with findings using rodent models that have been able to provide insight into the mechanisms of addiction. A common clinical approach to the treatment of nicotine addiction in the schizophrenic population has been that these drugs are used for self-medication purposes, and it is clear that self-medication may actually be directed at several symptoms, including cognitive impairment and anhedonia. Finally, our laboratory has reported across a series of studies that neonatal treatment with the dopamine D2/D3 receptor agonist quinpirole results in long-term increases in dopamine-like receptor sensitivity, consistent with data reporting increases in dopamine D2 receptor function in schizophrenia. Across these studies, we have reported several behavioral, neurochemical, and genetic consistencies with the disease, and present a hypothesis for what we believe to be the basis of psychostimulant addiction in schizophrenia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Models](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Quinpirole](#)
[Cognitive Impairment](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Racial and ethnic health disparities among fifth-graders in three cities.

Citation: The New England Journal of Medicine, August 2012, vol./is. 367/8(735-745), 0028-4793;1533-4406 (Aug 23, 2012)

Author(s): Schuster, Mark A; Elliott, Marc N; Kanouse, David E; Wallander, Jan L; Tortolero, Susan R; Ratner, Jessica A; Klein, David J; Cuccaro, Paula M; Davies, Susan L; Banspach, Stephen W

Correspondence Address: Schuster, Mark A.: Division of General Pediatrics, Boston Children's Hospital, 300 Longwood Ave., Boston, MA, US, 02115, mark.schuster@childrens.harvard.edu

Institution: Schuster, Mark A.: Division of General Pediatrics, Department of Medicine, Boston Children's Hospital, Boston, MA; Elliott, Marc N.: RAND, Santa Monica, CA; Kanouse, David E.: RAND, Santa Monica, CA; Wallander, Jan L.: Psychological Sciences, Center of Excellence on Health Disparities, University of California, Merced, Merced, CA; Tortolero, Susan R.: Center for Health Promotion and Prevention Research, University of Texas, Health Science Center, Houston, TX; Ratner, Jessica A.: Division of General Pediatrics, Department of Medicine, Boston Children's Hospital, Boston, MA; Klein, David J.: Division of General Pediatrics, Department of Medicine, Boston Children's Hospital, Boston, MA; Cuccaro, Paula M.: Center for Health Promotion and Prevention Research, University of Texas, Health Science Center, Houston, TX; Davies, Susan L.: Department of Health Behavior, School of Public Health, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL; Banspach, Stephen W.: National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Adolescent and School Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA

- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: For many health-related behaviors and outcomes, racial and ethnic disparities among adolescents are well documented, but less is known about health-related disparities during preadolescence. Methods: We studied 5119 randomly selected public-school fifth-graders and their parents in three metropolitan areas in the United States. We examined differences among black, Latino, and white children on 16 measures, including witnessing of violence, peer victimization, perpetration of aggression, seat-belt use, bike-helmet use, substance use, discrimination, terrorism worries, vigorous exercise, obesity, and self-rated health status and psychological and physical quality of life. We tested potential mediators of racial and ethnic disparities (i.e., sociodemographic characteristics and the child's school) using partially adjusted models. Results: There were significant differences between black children and white children for all 16 measures and between Latino children and white children for 12 of 16 measures, although adjusted analyses reduced many of these disparities. For example, in unadjusted analysis, the rate of witnessing a threat or injury with a gun was higher among blacks (20%) and Latinos (11%) than among whites (5%), and the number of days per week on which the student performed vigorous exercise was lower among blacks (3.56 days) and Latinos (3.77 days) than among whites (4.33 days) ($P < 0.001$ for all comparisons). After statistical adjustment, these differences were reduced by about half between blacks and whites and were eliminated between Latinos and whites. Household income, household highest education level, and the child's school were the most substantial mediators of racial and ethnic disparities. Conclusions: We found that harmful health behaviors, experiences, and outcomes were more common among black children and Latino children than among white children. Adjustment for socioeconomic status and the child's school substantially reduced most of these differences. Interventions that address potentially detrimental consequences of low socioeconomic status and adverse school environments may help reduce racial and ethnic differences in child health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Massachusetts Medical Society; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Anxiety](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Safety Devices](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[*Health Disparities](#)
[Childhood Development](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Exercise](#)
[Obesity](#)
[Peers](#)
[Quality of Life](#)
[Safety Belts](#)
[Violence](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *New England Journal of Medicine* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)
Available from *ProQuest* in [New England Journal of Medicine, The](#)

32. Treating co-occurring posttraumatic stress disorder and substance use disorders in an outpatient setting in New Zealand.

- Citation:** New Zealand Journal of Psychology, March 2012, vol./is. 41/1(30-37), 1179-7924 (Mar 2012)
- Author(s):** Benton, David M; Deering, Daryle E. A; Adamson, Simon J
- Correspondence Address:** Benton, David M.: Hanmer Clinic Tauranga, PO Box 9164, Greerton, Tauranga, New Zealand, 3112, david@hanmerclinic.co.nz

Institution: Benton, David M.: Hanmer Clinic Tauranga, Greerton; Deering, Daryle E. A.: University of Otago, Dunedin; Adamson, Simon J.: University of Otago, Dunedin

Language: English

Abstract: Victimization, violence, and trauma are often a part of the life history of individuals with substance use disorders (SUDS), with the disorders of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance abuse commonly occurring together. This comorbidity has been found to have a negative impact on the course, treatment outcome, and prognosis of both disorders, and thus the development of treatments specifically tailored to address trauma-related issues during early recovery is clinically important. This study, the first such in a New Zealand setting, was a naturalistic study of a manualised therapy programme-Seeking Safety-for a group of 20 women with co-existing PTSD and SUDS in an outpatient setting. Assessment took place at intake, and the end of treatment, and at six months, with each set of questionnaires being self-completed by the participants. In general, the results demonstrated a small but positive treatment effect which was sustained over the six months with significant improvements occurring in domains measuring active PTSD symptoms, comfortableness with self and others, psychosis, some trauma symptoms, and fluctuating results in substance use. These New Zealand findings are consistent with other research findings, both for treatment of co-occurring PTSD and SUDs in general, and for Seeking Safety in particular. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: New Zealand Psychological Society

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

33. What does attachment have to do with out-of-control sexual behaviour?

Citation: New Zealand Journal of Psychology, March 2012, vol./is. 41/1(19-29), 1179-7924 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Faisandier, Karen M; Taylor, Joanne E; Salisbury, Robyn M

Correspondence Address: Faisandier, Karen M.: School of Psychology, Massey University, Private Bag 11-222, Palmerston North, New Zealand, kas.f@xtra.co.nz

Institution: Faisandier, Karen M.: Massey University, Palmerston North; Taylor, Joanne E.: Massey University, Palmerston North; Salisbury, Robyn M.: Sex Therapy New Zealand

Language: English

Abstract: Out-of-control sexual behaviour (OCSB) involves a continuum of sexual behaviour that results in distress or functional impairment. Several factors have been considered relevant to the etiology of OCSB, including attachment style, or the experience of intimacy-related anxiety and/or avoidance (Bowlby, 1969/1982, 1973, 1980). The present study explored OCSB and adult attachment amongst 621 New Zealanders using an online questionnaire. Using the SAST-R (Carnes, Green, & Carnes, 2010) to form groups, the OCSB group (n = 407) reported lower secure and higher insecure adult attachment than the non-OCSB group (n = 214), and this finding was strongest for women. This supports the notion that OCSB is associated with intimacy-related anxiety or avoidance, but further research is needed to clarify the mechanisms of this relationship in terms of whether attachment problems are a cause, consequence, or complex mixture of both in the development and maintenance of OCSB. Such knowledge would contribute to the development of etiological understandings of OCSB and inform future intervention approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: New Zealand Psychological Society

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Avoidance](#)
[Intimacy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. The classification of substance and behavioural addictions: A preliminary investigation.

Citation: New Zealand Journal of Psychology, March 2012, vol./is. 41/1(7-18), 1179-7924 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): McLachlan, Andre D; Starkey, Nicola J

Correspondence Address: Starkey, Nicola J.: School of Psychology, University of Waikato, Private Bag 3105, Hamilton, New Zealand, nstarkey@waikato.ac.nz

Institution: McLachlan, Andre D.: University of Waikato, Hamilton; Starkey, Nicola J.: University of Waikato, Hamilton

Language: English

Abstract: The term addiction has been used to refer to impaired control over substance use for several centuries however recently there has been a shift toward using this term in the context of non-substance use disorders, such as pathological gambling. A preliminary investigation was conducted in an attempt to clarify the most appropriate classification of 'behavioural addictions'. Participants with alcohol dependence (AD, n = 24), pathological gambling (PG, n = 20) and compulsive buying disorder (CBD, n = 14) completed an Addictive Disorder Questionnaire (ADQ); the Symptom Checklist 90 Revised (SCL-90R); Barratt Impulsivity Scale II; and substance specific adaptations of the Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS). Although the AD group reported more severe addiction symptoms and had higher levels of depression and anxiety, there were broad similarities across the three disorders in relation to cravings, dyscontrol, impulsivity and obsessions. Despite the small sample size and the different recruitment strategies used across the groups, the findings from this preliminary study provide support for broadening addiction diagnostic definitions to include non-substance related disorders which in turn may contribute to the development of more efficacious treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: New Zealand Psychological Society

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Compulsions](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Psychology and addiction special section editorial.

Citation: New Zealand Journal of Psychology, March 2012, vol./is. 41/1(5-6), 1179-7924 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Adamson, Simon J

Institution: Adamson, Simon J.: National Addiction Centre, University of Otago, Otago

Language: English

Abstract: This Special Section of the New Zealand Journal of Psychology provides a focus on addiction. While for most practicing psychologists addiction issues may not be the primary focus of their work, it is relevant to their practice in most cases. Substance use is

widespread in the community with hazardous use of alcohol particularly common. There is a long and rich history of psychologists developing effective treatments in the addiction field. Consider the following list, which is not exhaustive: motivational interviewing, social and behavioral network therapy, the transtheoretical model of change, and relapse prevention as well as a range of therapies with wider applicability that are important in the addiction field, such as cognitive behavioral therapy and rational emotive therapy/rational recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: New Zealand Psychological Society

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Dopamine neurons in the ventral tegmental area fire faster in adolescent rats than in adults.

Citation: Journal of Neurophysiology, September 2012, vol./is. 108/6(1620-1630), 0022-3077;1522-1598 (Sep 15, 2012)

Author(s): McCutcheon, James E; Conrad, Kelly L; Carr, Steven B; Ford, Kerstin A; McGehee, Daniel S; Marinelli, Michela

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Institution: McCutcheon, James E.: Department of Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology, Rosalind Franklin University, North Chicago, IL; Conrad, Kelly L.: Department of Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology, Rosalind Franklin University, North Chicago, IL; Carr, Steven B.: Department of Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology, Rosalind Franklin University, North Chicago, IL; Ford, Kerstin A.: Department of Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology, Rosalind Franklin University, North Chicago, IL; McGehee, Daniel S.: Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; Marinelli, Michela: Department of Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology, Rosalind Franklin University, North Chicago, IL

Language: English

Abstract: Adolescence may be a period of vulnerability to drug addiction. In rats, elevated firing activity of ventral tegmental area (VTA) dopamine neurons predicts enhanced addiction liability. Our aim was to determine if dopamine neurons are more active in adolescents than in adults and to examine mechanisms underlying any age-related difference. VTA dopamine neurons fired faster in adolescents than in adults as measured with in vivo extracellular recordings. Dopamine neuron firing can be divided into nonbursting (single spikes) and bursting activity (clusters of high-frequency spikes). Nonbursting activity was higher in adolescents compared with adults. Frequency of burst events did not differ between ages, but bursts were longer in adolescents than in adults. Elevated dopamine neuron firing in adolescent rats was also observed in cell-attached recordings in ex vivo brain slices. Using whole cell recordings, we found that passive and active membrane properties were similar across ages. Hyperpolarization-activated cation currents and small-conductance calcium-activated potassium channel currents were also comparable across ages. We found no difference in dopamine D2-class autoreceptor function across ages, although the high baseline firing in adolescents resulted in autoreceptor activation being less effective at silencing neurons. Finally, AMPA receptor-mediated spontaneous excitatory postsynaptic currents occurred at lower frequency in adolescents; GABAA receptor-mediated spontaneous inhibitory postsynaptic currents occurred at both lower frequency and smaller amplitude in adolescents. In conclusion, VTA dopamine neurons fire faster in adolescence, potentially because GABA tone increases as rats reach adulthood. This elevation of firing rate during adolescence is consistent with it representing a vulnerable period for developing drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The American Physiological Society; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Dopamine
 *Mesencephalon
 *Neurons
 *Tegmentum
 Electrophysiology
 Rats
Source: PsycINFO

37. Out of the shadows: Understanding sexual addiction (3rd ed.).

Citation: Out of the shadows: Understanding sexual addiction (3rd ed.), 2001 (2001)
Author(s): Carnes, Patrick
Institution: Carnes, Patrick: The Meadows, Wickenburg, AZ
Language: English
Abstract: (from the cover) Sex is at the core of our identities. And when it becomes a compulsion, it can unravel our lives. Out of the Shadows is the premier work on this disorder, written by a pioneer in its treatment. Revised and updated to include the latest research-and to address the exploding phenomenon of cybersex addiction-this third edition identifies the danger signs, explains the dynamics, and describes the consequences of sexual addiction and dependency. With practical wisdom and spiritual clarity, it points the way out of the shadows of sexual compulsion and back into the light and fullness of life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Book; Authored Book
Subject Headings: *Recovery (Disorders)
 *Sexual Addiction
Source: PsycINFO

38. Alcohol: Its history, pharmacology, and treatment.

Citation: Alcohol: Its history, pharmacology, and treatment., 2011 (2011)
Author(s): Rose, Mark Edmund; Cherpitel, Cheryl J
Institution: Cherpitel, Cheryl J.: National Alcohol Research Center
Language: English
Abstract: (from the cover) As a result of high-quality, groundbreaking scientific research in the last decade, we've experienced enormous leaps in our knowledge of alcoholism and its treatment, including advancements in understanding the biological basis of alcoholism and the effectiveness of existing treatments and their outcomes. Written for treatment and behavioral health professionals, students, and serious lay readers, Alcohol Its History, Pharmacology, and Treatment addresses today's issues and complex concepts thoroughly and accessibly. Authors Mark Edmund Rose, M.A., and Cheryl J. Cherpitel, Dr.P.H., bring forth the most up-to-date information on alcoholism and alcohol-related problems. They take an extensive look at the broader societal impact of alcohol, including the history of alcohol use and treatment in the United States, the demographics of alcohol abuse, and the science of alcohol and alcoholism. They then discuss issues in treatment, including withdrawal and its management, Twelve Step groups, and self-help therapy. Included is an in-depth exploration of our dramatically changing approach to the disease concept of alcoholism and how new research is teaching us to use available therapies more effectively. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Book; Authored Book
Subject Headings: *Alcohol Abuse
 *Alcohols

*History
 *Pharmacology
 *Treatment
 Alcoholism

Source: PsycINFO

39. "I've fixed things up": Paternal identity of substance-dependent fathers.

Citation: Family Relations: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Applied Family Studies, December 2012, vol./is. 61/5(893-908), 0197-6664;1741-3729 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Peled, Einat; Gavriel-Fried, Belle; Katz, Noam

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Institution: Peled, Einat: Bob Shapell Scholl of Social Work, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv; Gavriel-Fried, Belle: Bob Shapell Scholl of Social Work, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv; Katz, Noam: Association for Public Health, Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program, Ashdod

Language: English

Abstract: This study deals with how substance-dependent men perceive their paternal identity. Data were based on in-depth semi-structured interviews with 12 Israeli fathers who were enrolled in methadone maintenance treatment. Content analysis revealed that participants had undergone a process of parental identity formation composed of four distinct stages: absence, awakening, taking responsibility, and resolution to re-form oneself as a father. The discussion highlights the developmental nature of this process. Also discussed are the effects of three factors on the formation of paternal identity: the treatment for addiction, the subjects' newfound identity as "clean addicts," and social perceptions and discourses about fatherhood and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Dependency
 *Fathers
 *Identity Formation
 Methadone Maintenance

Source: PsycINFO

40. Effects of fathers' early risk and resilience on paternal engagement with 5-year-olds.

Citation: Family Relations: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Applied Family Studies, December 2012, vol./is. 61/5(878-892), 0197-6664;1741-3729 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Fagan, Jay; Lee, Yookyong

Correspondence Address: Fagan, Jay: School of Social Work, Temple University, Ritter Hall Annex, 5th floor, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19122, jfagan@temple.edu

Institution: Fagan, Jay: School of Social Work, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA; Lee, Yookyong: School of Social Work, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA

Language: English

Abstract: The present study examined whether fathers' additive risk and resilience when the child is an infant and age 5 predicted paternal engagement with children at age 5. Using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing study (N = 4, 898), we found that the results confirmed the hypothesis that early risk has a negative effect and early resilience has a positive effect on engagement 4 years later. Later father risk had a stronger negative effect on nonresidential fathers than on residential fathers. The effect of early father risk on engagement at age 5 was moderated by father engagement during infancy. Implications for policy and practice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Fathers](#)
[*Parental Investment](#)
[*Resilience \(Psychological\)](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. The Chinese version of the addiction severity index (ASI-C): Reliability, validity, and responsiveness in Chinese patients with alcohol dependence.

Citation: Alcohol, December 2012, vol./is. 46/8(777-781), 0741-8329 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Sun, Zhen; Chen, Hanhui; Su, Zhonghua; Zhou, Xuhui; Zhang, Sheng; Hao, Wei; Zhang, Ruiling

Correspondence Address: Zhang, Ruiling: Second Affiliated Hospital, Xinxiang Medical University, Jianshe Road East, Xinxiang, China, 453000, zhangruilingxx@163.com

Institution: Sun, Zhen: Second Affiliated Hospital, Xinxiang Medical University, Xinxiang; Chen, Hanhui: Affiliated Hospital Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai; Su, Zhonghua: Second Affiliated Hospital, Jining Medical College, Jining; Zhou, Xuhui: Hunan Brain Hospital, Changsha; Zhang, Sheng: Wuhan Mental Health Center, Wuhan; Hao, Wei: Second Affiliated Hospital, Xinxiang Medical University, Xinxiang; Zhang, Ruiling: Second Affiliated Hospital, Xinxiang Medical University, Xinxiang

Language: English

Abstract: We evaluated the reliability, validity, and responsiveness of the Chinese version of the 5th edition Addiction Severity Index (ASI-C-5) in Chinese male alcohol-dependent inpatients. Three hundred and fifty-four inpatients with alcohol dependence from five regions of China were interviewed in person by five trained interviewers using the ASI-C-5. Responses were then analyzed for internal consistency reliability, discriminant validity, criterion validity, and responsiveness. Forty subjects were re-interviewed 7 days later to assess test-retest reliability. The ASI-C-5 had good internal consistency, with an overall standardized Cronbach's alpha of 0.79. The Cronbach's alpha values for internal consistency of domain CSs ranged from 0.48 to 0.95, and were above 0.60 for six domains. The 7 day test-retest reliability was acceptable as evidenced by high Pearson correlation coefficients (0.75-92, $p < 0.01$) for 6 of 7 domain CSs. Correlation coefficients between the seven domain CSs ranged from 0.007 to 0.390 ($p < 0.05$ or 0.01 two-sided), indicating strong discriminant validity. The correlation coefficient between the alcohol dependence composite score of ASI-C-5 and the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) was 0.69 ($p < 0.01$), indicating good criterion validity. The frequency of extreme scores was low, except for significant floor effects in the "Drugs" and "Legal Status" domains. Collectively, these findings suggest that the ASI-C-5 exhibited strong reliability, validity, and responsiveness in Chinese male alcohol-dependent inpatients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Foreign Language Translation](#)
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Operant psychostimulant self-administration in a rat model of depression.

- Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, December 2012, vol./is. 103/2(380-385), 0091-3057 (Dec 2012)
- Author(s):** Lin, Sharon J; Epps, S. Alisha; West, Charles H; Boss-Williams, Katherine A; Weiss, Jay M; Weinschenker, David
- Correspondence Address:** Weinschenker, David: Department of Human Genetics, Emory University School of Medicine, Whitehead 301, 615 Michael St., Atlanta, GA, US, 30322, dweinschenker@genetics.emory.edu
- Institution:** Lin, Sharon J.: Department of Human Genetics, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA; Epps, S. Alisha: Department of Human Genetics, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA; West, Charles H.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA; Boss-Williams, Katherine A.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA; Weiss, Jay M.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA; Weinschenker, David: Department of Human Genetics, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Depression and psychostimulant addiction are co-morbid conditions; depression is a significant risk factor for psychostimulant abuse, and the rate of depression in drug addicts is higher than in the general population. Despite the prevalence of this comorbidity, there are few animal models examining psychostimulant abuse behaviors in depression. We have shown previously that while rats selectively bred for depression-like phenotypes (SwLo) have blunted mesolimbic dopamine (DA) signaling and locomotor responses to dopaminergic drugs, they voluntarily administer excessive amounts of psychostimulants compared to normal or depression-resistant (SwHi) rats in oral consumption paradigms. To determine whether this increased drug intake by depression-sensitive rats extends to operant self-administration, we assessed fixed ratio-1, progressive ratio, extinction, and reinstatement responding for cocaine and amphetamine in SwLo and SwHi rats. Contrary to the oral consumption results, we found that the SwHi rats generally responded more for both cocaine and amphetamine than the SwLo rats in several instances, most notably in the progressive ratio and reinstatement tests. Food-primed reinstatement of food seeking was also elevated in SwHi rats. These results provide further insight into the neurobiology of depression and addiction comorbidity and caution that oral and operant psychostimulant self-administration paradigms can yield different, and this case, opposite results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Animal Models](#)
[*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

43. Dopamine and glutamate release in the dorsolateral caudate putamen following withdrawal from cocaine self-administration in rats.

- Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, December 2012, vol./is. 103/2(373-379), 0091-3057 (Dec 2012)
- Author(s):** Gabriele, Amanda; Pacchioni, Alejandra M; See, Ronald E
- Correspondence Address:** See, Ronald E.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, 173 Ashley Avenue, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, seere@musc.edu

Institution: Gabriele, Amanda: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Pacchioni, Alejandra M.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; See, Ronald E.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC

Language: English

Abstract: Evidence suggests that cocaine addiction may involve progressive neuroadaptive changes in the dorsolateral caudate putamen (dlCPu). While cocaine seeking following abstinence from chronic self-administration requires intact dlCPu function, in vivo neurotransmitter release in the dlCPu has not been investigated. The current study measured dlCPu dopamine (DA) and glutamate (GLU) release during drug seeking following limited or extended abstinence, as well as in response to a cocaine priming injection alone. Male, Sprague-Dawley rats self-administered cocaine (0.2 mg/50 l infusion, i.v.) for 10 days (2 h/day). In vivo microdialysis occurred in the self-administration chamber after 1 and 14 days of abstinence (Experiment 1). A separate set of animals that completed self-administration as well as drug naive controls received a cocaine priming injection (20 mg/kg) during concurrent microdialysis (Experiment 2). DA release increased during drug seeking in the self-administration context at both 1 and 14 days post abstinence. In contrast, GLU release only increased after 1 day of abstinence. Furthermore, animals with a cocaine self-administration history showed enhanced DA and GLU release following cocaine challenge as compared to drug naive controls. These results indicate that chronic cocaine self-administration enhances dlCPu DA and GLU under both drug-paired context and drug-primed conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Glutamic Acid](#)
[*Putamen](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)
[Rats](#)
[Drug Seeking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. L-theanine attenuates abstinence signs in morphine-dependent rhesus monkeys and elicits anxiolytic-like activity in mice.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, December 2012, vol./is. 103/2(245-252), 0091-3057 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Wise, Laura E; Premaratne, Ishani D; Gamage, Thomas F; Lichtman, Aron H; Hughes, Larry D; Harris, Louis S; Aceto, Mario D

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Institution: Wise, Laura E.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Premaratne, Ishani D.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Gamage, Thomas F.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Lichtman, Aron H.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Hughes, Larry D.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Harris, Louis S.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Aceto, Mario D.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA

Language: English

Abstract: L-theanine, 2-amino-4-(ethylcarbamoyl) butyric acid, an amino acid found in green tea (*Camellia sinensis*), is sold in the United States as a dietary supplement to reduce stress and improve cognition and mood. The observations that L-theanine has been shown to inhibit caffeine's stimulatory effects and that caffeine produces precipitated withdrawal signs in opioid-addicted monkeys and some opioid withdrawal signs in some normal monkeys, suggest that L-theanine may suppress opioid withdrawal signs. Additionally, L-theanine produces anxiolytic effects in humans indicating that it has anti-anxiety properties. Thus, in these studies we determined whether L-theanine attenuates opioid-withdrawal signs in morphine-dependent rhesus monkeys, a model for spontaneous opioid withdrawal in human opioid addicts. We also evaluated whether L-theanine decreases anxiety-like behavior in mice, using the elevated plus maze and marble burying assays. L-theanine significantly attenuated designated opioid withdrawal signs, including fighting, rigid abdominal muscles, vocalizing on palpation of abdomen, pacing, retching, wet-dog shakes, and masturbation. It had a relatively quick onset of action that persisted for at least 2.5 h. L-theanine also produced anxiolytic-like effects in the elevated plus maze and the marble burying assay in naive mice at doses that did not significantly affect motor behavior. The results of these studies suggest that L-theanine may be useful in the pharmacotherapy of treating opioid withdrawal as well as anxiety-associated behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Medicinal Herbs and Plants](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[Monkeys](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Sulpiride, but not SCH23390, modifies cocaine-induced conditioned place preference and expression of tyrosine hydroxylase and elongation factor 1 in zebrafish.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, December 2012, vol./is. 103/2(157-167), 0091-3057 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Darland, Tristan; Mauch, Justin T; Meier, Ellen M; Hagan, Shannon J; Dowling, John E; Darland, Diane C

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Institution: Darland, Tristan: Department of Biology, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND; Mauch, Justin T.: Department of Biology, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND; Meier, Ellen M.: Department of Psychology, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND; Hagan, Shannon J.: University of North Dakota, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Grand Forks, ND; Dowling, John E.: Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; Darland, Diane C.: Department of Biology, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND

Language: English

Abstract: Finding genetic polymorphisms and mutations linked to addictive behavior can provide important targets for pharmaceutical and therapeutic interventions. Forward genetic approaches in model organisms such as zebrafish provide a potentially powerful avenue for finding new target genes. In order to validate this use of zebrafish, the molecular nature of its reward system must be characterized. We have previously reported the use of cocaine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP) as a reliable method for screening mutagenized fish for defects in the reward pathway. Here we test if CPP in zebrafish involves the dopaminergic system by co-treating fish with cocaine and dopaminergic antagonists. Sulpiride, a potent D2 receptor (DR2) antagonist, blocked cocaine-induced CPP, while the D1 receptor (DR1) antagonist SCH23390 had no effect. Acute cocaine

exposure also induced a rise in the expression of tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), an important enzyme in dopamine synthesis, and a significant decrease in the expression of elongation factor 1 (EF1), a housekeeping gene that regulates protein synthesis. Cocaine selectively increased the ratio of TH/EF1 in the telencephalon, but not in other brain regions. The cocaine-induced change in TH/EF1 was blocked by co-treatment with sulpiride, but not SCH23390, correlating closely with the action of these drugs on the CPP behavioral response. Immunohistochemical analysis revealed that the drop in EF1 was selective for the dorsal nucleus of the ventral telencephalic area (Vd), a region believed to be the teleost equivalent of the striatum. Examination of TH mRNA and EF1 transcripts suggests that regulation of expression is post-transcriptional, but this requires further examination. These results highlight important similarities and differences between zebrafish and more traditional mammalian model organisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Hydroxylases](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Sulpiride](#)
[*Tyrosine](#)
[Fishes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. The impact of alcohol use during pregnancy on maternal responses after birth.

Citation: Archives of Women's Mental Health, December 2012, vol./is. 15/6(433-443), 1434-1816;1435-1102 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Pearson, R. M.; Heron, J.; Melotti, R.; Joinson, C.; Evans, J

Correspondence Address: Pearson, R. M.: School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Oakfield House, Oakfield Grove, Clifton, Bristol, United Kingdom, BS8 2BN, Rebecca.Pearson@bristol.ac.uk

Institution: Pearson, R. M.: School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol; Heron, J.: School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol; Melotti, R.: School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol; Joinson, C.: School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol; Evans, J.: School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol

Language: English

Abstract: The aim of the study was to investigate the influence of alcohol exposure during pregnancy on a mother's responsiveness towards her infant after birth. Using longitudinal data from a subsample of 687 mother-infant dyads from a UK cohort study (Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children), we investigated the influence of alcohol use during mid- and late pregnancy on observed mother-infant interactions after birth. We found that women who drank one or more glasses of alcohol a week during their mid-trimester of pregnancy were 19 % (95 % CI, 1 to 40 %; $p = 0.033$) more likely to show non-responsive behaviour towards their infant 12 months after birth. In contrast, we found that alcohol use during late pregnancy was not associated with later maternal responsiveness. This study adds to the growing evidence for the importance of factors during pregnancy on later maternal responsiveness. Further research is needed to replicate these findings and to examine potential mechanisms linking maternal responsiveness to alcohol use during pregnancy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Mother Child Relations](#)

[*Pregnancy
Birth
Responses](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Personal troubles and public issues on the streets of Las Vegas.

Citation: Symbolic Interaction, November 2012, vol./is. 35/4(510-512), 0195-6086;1533-8665 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Smith, Robin James

Institution: Smith, Robin James: Cardiff University, Cardiff

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Homeless in Las Vegas: Stories from the Street by Kurt Borchard (2011). The book aims to address 'revanchist' policies of governance in the city by giving voice to the narratives and accounts of homeless individuals who find themselves rough sleeping and vulnerably housed there. There is, of course-as with any population-a danger in talking about "the homeless," so complex are the myriad situations, conditions, and vulnerabilities that this term covers. The author's qualitative data work to show the ways in which multiple difficulties- severe financial troubles, addictions, mental illness, histories of time spent in prison or care, relationships breaking down-can lead to one becoming homeless, or emerge thereafter. Tackling the conditions faced by the homeless in the twenty-first century city requires the analysis of these elements as they intersect at the street-level of society; a task to which, as the author goes some way toward demonstrating, ethnography is well suited. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Homeless](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Society](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Challenges in the treatment of drug abuse in a Nigerian female health worker: A case study applying the Wawa technique.

Citation: Journal of Contemporary Psychotherapy, December 2012, vol./is. 42/4(257-264), 0022-0116;1573-3564 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Ebigbo, Peter Onyekwere; Elekwachi, Chimezie Lekwas; Nweze, Chukwunenye Felix

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Language: English

Abstract: Drug abuse is a public health problem that has been manifested in many different ways across the globe. For the mental health team, drug abuse represents a challenge that needs to be tackled very seriously. Studies show that people can become addicted to various substances such as cocaine, cannabis, heroine, and even legal drugs such as tobacco, alcohol, or prescription drugs. The available literature indicates that child and adolescent males are particularly at high risk of addiction, but female African drug abusers are exposed to unique forms of cultural taboo and stigma that restrict access to treatment particularly for those who are unemployed, impoverished or uneducated. Thus, untreated

drug addiction among African women poses special treatment challenges. Some of the challenges of treating health care workers addicted to prescription drugs such as easy access to drugs are described in this case study. The Wawa technique a component of harmony restoration therapy, was applied to motivate the client to relinquish drug abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. A sentinel event model for positive behavior change among incarcerated, substance-using women.

Citation: American Journal of Forensic Psychology, 2012, vol./is. 30/4(5-28), 0733-1290 (2012)

Author(s): Simon, Rachel E; Rosen, Rochelle K; Bock, Beth C; Boudreaux, Edwin D; Stewart, Diana W; Clarke, Jennifer G

Institution: Simon, Rachel E.: Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; Rosen, Rochelle K.: Centers for Behavioral and Preventive Medicine (CBPM), Miriam Hospital, RI; Bock, Beth C.: Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI; Boudreaux, Edwin D.: Emergency Medicine, Psychiatry, and Quantitative Health Sciences, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA; Stewart, Diana W.: Department of Health Disparities Research, University of Texas, M D Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX; Clarke, Jennifer G.: Center for Primary Care and Prevention, Memorial Hospital of Rhode Island, RI

Language: English

Abstract: Over 114,000 women were incarcerated in prisons in 2009, a number representing a 13-fold increase in the past thirty years. Over half of female state prisoners are classified as drug dependent. This qualitative study investigates if and how incarceration influences a woman's perception of her substance use. We sought to develop hypotheses regarding the interaction of women's cognitive and emotional responses to incarceration and their intention to quit substance use. We conducted 15 interviews with incarcerated, substance-using women. Interviews explored women's understanding of the severity of incarceration, the role drug use played in the events that led to incarceration and the perceived impact of incarceration on future drug use. Two attribution theories of behavior change guided the interview analysis. Participants had disparate reactions to incarceration ranging from anger to gratitude because of the opportunity for drug treatment. Most considered drug use to play at least a partial role in their incarceration. Case examples are discussed. Based on results, we developed and describe a preliminary sentinel event model for positive behavior change among incarcerated, substance-using women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Journal of Forensic Psychology; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Change](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Models](#)
[Female Criminals](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. "Reaching and engaging non-gay identified, non-disclosing Black men who have sex with both men and women": Corrigendum.

- Citation:** Culture, Health & Sexuality, November 2012, vol./is. 14/10(1235), 1369-1058;1464-5351 (Nov 2012)
- Author(s):** Benoit, Ellen; Pass, Michael; Randolph, Doris; Murray, Deborah; Downing, Martin J Jr.
- Institution:** Benoit, Ellen: National Development and Research Institutes Inc., NY; Pass, Michael: National Development and Research Institutes Inc., NY; Randolph, Doris: National Development and Research Institutes Inc., NY; Murray, Deborah: National Development and Research Institutes Inc., NY; Downing, Martin J.: National Development and Research Institutes Inc., NY
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reports an error in "Reaching and engaging non-gay identified, non-disclosing Black men who have sex with both men and women" by Ellen Benoit, Michael Pass, Doris Randolph, Deborah Murray and Martin J. Downing Jr. (Culture, Health & Sexuality, 2012[Oct], Vol 14[9], 975-990). In the original article, HIV status figure in Table 1 was incorrect. The correct Table 1 with HIV status figure is present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-27123-001). Non-gay identified (NGI) Black men who have sex with both men and women (MSMW) and who use substances are at risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV to their partners. Homophobic community norms can discourage such men from disclosing their risk behaviour to female partners and others, including service providers. It is important to understand the dynamics of risk in this vulnerable population, but research is challenged by the men's need for secrecy. In this paper we report on successful efforts to recruit 33 non-disclosing, NGI Black MSMW for in-depth interviews concerning substance use, HIV risk and attitudes toward disclosing their risk behaviour. We employed targeted and referral sampling, with initial contacts and/or key informants drawn from several types of settings in New York City, including known gay venues, community organisations, neighbourhood networks and the Internet. Key informant gatekeepers and the ability to establish rapport proved central to success. Perceived stigma is a source of social isolation, but men are willing to discuss their risk behaviour when they trust interviewers to protect their privacy and engage with them in a non-judgemental manner. Findings imply that the most effective prevention approaches for this population may be those that target risk behaviours without focusing on disclosure of sexual identities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Blacks](#)
[*Experimental Subjects](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Sexual Orientation](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)
[AIDS](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Bisexuality](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Experimental Methods](#)
[Human Males](#)
[Prevention](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Stigma](#)
[Sexual Partners](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

51. Sleep quality in heroin addicts under methadone maintenance treatment.

- Citation:** Acta Neuropsychiatrica, December 2012, vol./is. 24/6(356-360), 0924-2708;1601-5215 (Dec 2012)
- Author(s):** Hsu, Wen-Yu; Chiu, Nan-Ying; Liu, Jui-Ting; Wang, Chieh-Hui; Chang, Ting-Gang; Liao, Yi-Cheng; Kuo, Pei-I

- Correspondence Address:** Chiu, Nan-Ying: Department of Psychiatry, Lu-Tung Branch of Changhua Christian Hospital, No. 888 Lu-Tung Road, Changhua County, LuKang, Taiwan, 400850@cch.org.tw
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Sleep disturbance is a common phenomenon among opiate addicts. The side effects of opiate addiction or opiate withdrawal might result in sleep disturbance. However, their problems might be related to sedative medication abuse, alcohol abuse or heroin relapse. Sleep is an important issue in this population. Objective: To evaluate the prevalence of sleep disorders in heroin addicts receiving methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) and analyse the correlation between related factors, such as age at opiate exposure, opiate exposure duration, duration in MMT, methadone current dosage, methadone attendance rate and the severity of sleep disorders. Method: We enrolled 121 heroin addicts who were receiving MMT. We collected data on the duration of insomnia, hypnotic history, Visual Analogue Scale-10 of sleep quality, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), methadone dosage, methadone history and opiate history. Results: The mean of the PSQI was 9.1 +/- 5.4, and 70.2% of patients had PSQI scores >5, indicating they were poor sleepers. We also found the PSQI scores were correlated significantly with the methadone dosage. Conclusions: The sleep disturbance prevalence rate of opiate addicts under MMT was high in Taiwan, as shown in the previous studies, and the severity of sleep disturbance has been underestimated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved; HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons A/S; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Sleep](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Acta Neuropsychiatrica](#)

52. Killing in combat may be independently associated with suicidal ideation.

- Citation:** Depression and Anxiety, November 2012, vol./is. 29/11(918-923), 1091-4269;1520-6394 (Nov 2012)
- Author(s):** Maguen, Shira; Metzler, Thomas J; Bosch, Jeane; Marmar, Charles R; Knight, Sara J; Neylan, Thomas C
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- Institution:** Maguen, Shira: San Francisco VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA; Metzler, Thomas J.: San Francisco VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA; Bosch, Jeane: San Francisco VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA; Marmar, Charles R.: New York University Langone Medical Center, New York, NY; Knight, Sara J.: San Francisco VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA; Neylan, Thomas C.: San Francisco VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA
- Language:** English

Abstract: Background: The United States military has lost more troops to suicide than to combat for the second year in a row and better understanding combat-related risk factors for suicide is critical. We examined the association of killing and suicide among war veterans after accounting for PTSD, depression, and substance use disorders. Methods: We utilized a cross-sectional, retrospective, nationally representative sample of Vietnam veterans from the National Vietnam Veterans Readjustment Study (NVVRS). In order to perform a more in depth analysis, we utilized a subsample of these data, the NVVRS Clinical Interview Sample (CIS), which is representative of 1.3 million veterans who were eligible for the clinical interview by virtue of living in proximity to an interview site, located within 28 standard metropolitan regions throughout the United States. Results: Veterans who had higher killing experiences had twice the odds of suicidal ideation, compared to those with lower or no killing experiences (OR = 1.99, 95% CI = 1.07-3.67), even after adjusting for demographic variables, PTSD, depression, substance use disorders, and adjusted combat exposure. PTSD (OR = 3.42, 95% CI = 1.09-10.73), depression (OR = 11.49, 95% CI = 2.12-62.38), and substance use disorders (OR = 3.98, 95% CI = 1.01-15.60) were each associated with higher odds of suicidal ideation. Endorsement of suicide attempts was most strongly associated with PTSD (OR = 5.52, 95% CI = 1.21-25.29). Conclusions: Killing experiences are not routinely examined when assessing suicide risk. Our findings have important implications for conducting suicide risk assessments in veterans of war. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)
[Combat Experience](#)
[Military Veterans](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Depression and Anxiety](#)

53. Barriers to receiving substance abuse treatment among rural pregnant women in Kentucky.

Citation: Maternal and Child Health Journal, December 2012, vol./is. 16/9(1762-1770), 1092-7875;1573-6628 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Jackson, Afton; Shannon, Lisa

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Institution: Jackson, Afton: Department of Sociology, Social Work, and Criminology, Morehead State University, Morehead, KY; Shannon, Lisa: Department of Sociology, Social Work, and Criminology, Morehead State University, Morehead, KY

Language: English

Abstract: Research presenting outcomes for women who enter substance abuse treatment during pregnancy consistently shows benefits. While treatment has nearly universal benefits, there are many barriers to seeking substance abuse treatment for pregnant women. The purpose of this study is to explore barriers for rural pregnant women seeking substance abuse treatment. There were three eligibility criteria for study participation: (1) aged 18 and older, (2) pregnant, and (3) undergoing short-term inpatient detoxification at the University of Kentucky Chandler Medical Center. Eighty-five rural women (N = 85) were included in the analysis. Substance use history and previous treatment were assessed with measures adapted from the Addiction Severity Index. Treatment barriers were measured with three qualitative questions and were coded into four overarching categories: availability, accessibility, affordability, and acceptability barriers. This sample had an extensive substance use history. Almost all participants had used alcohol (98%), marijuana (98%), illicit opiates (99%), and cigarettes (97%). On average, participants

reported about two barriers to receiving treatment (Mean = 1.8; SD = 1.3), with over 80% of the sample reporting having experienced any barrier to treatment. The majority experienced acceptability (51%) and accessibility (49%) barriers. Twenty-six percent (26%) of the sample reported availability barriers. A smaller percentage of participants reported affordability barriers (13%). Rural pregnant women seeking substance abuse treatment face many obstacles to receiving needed treatment. More studies on barriers to substance abuse treatment among rural pregnant women are needed. Identifying these barriers can help in improving treatment access and services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)
[*Treatment Barriers](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Reply to: Maintaining clinical relevance: Considerations for the future of research into D-cycloserine and cue exposure therapy for addiction.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, December 2012, vol./is. 72/11(e31-e32), 0006-3223 (Dec 1, 2012)

Author(s): Myers, Karyn M; Carlezon, William A Jr.

Correspondence Address: Myers, Karyn M., kmyers@mclean.harvard.edu

Institution: Myers, Karyn M.: Behavioral Genetics Laboratory, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA;
 Carlezon, William A.: Behavioral Genetics Laboratory, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current authors to the comments made by Ravi K. Das and Sunjeev K. Kamboj (see record 2012-29763-015) on the original article (see record 2012-12907-010). We agree that the preponderance of the evidence (including evidence appearing since our review was submitted) suggests that D-cycloserine (DCS)-coupled cue-exposure therapy (CET) may not be a useful clinical approach in addiction, despite its efficacy in anxiety disorders. Das and Kamboj's emphasis on clinical relevance highlights the challenges faced by clinicians and basic scientists when designing translational work. As basic scientists, we are interested in learning whether DCS has an effect, even if the effect is too small to be clinically meaningful, because that information could lead to the development of treatments with larger effects. Hence, we advocated designing clinical studies to maximize the likelihood of detecting an effect. Clinical researchers are more interested in the utility of DCS as a clinical tool and expect that experiments will be designed to evaluate DCS effects in the real world. Both perspectives are valid and, when cohesively implemented, represent the future of our field. Our piece initiates a discussion of how best to move forward at a time of crisis in the development of medications for psychiatric illnesses. In our review we focused on issues related to study design as possible contributors to the apparent disconnect between the preclinical and clinical literatures on DCS in addiction. Das and Kamboj suggest several other possibilities; for example, that differences in the neurobiologic bases of anxiety and addiction could explain why anxiety disorders respond better to DCS-coupled CET. We concur, and we made a related point that DCS-coupled CET may be more or less efficacious with different drugs of abuse to the extent that different neurobiologic mechanisms underlie addiction to different substances. In summary, our perspective as basic scientists is that it is important to determine whether addicts truly do not respond to DCS or whether a DCS effect is there but subtle enough to require design elements aimed at drawing it out. We acknowledge that this question is less important to clinicians, who are concerned primarily with whether DCS is a useful clinical tool. We thank Das and Kamboj for bringing the latter

perspective forward in their commentary, and we are glad our work has stimulated productive discourse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Exposure Therapy](#)
[*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Physiology](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Conditioned Fear](#)
[Cues](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Fear](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Maintaining clinical relevance: Considerations for the future of research into D-cycloserine and cue exposure therapy for addiction.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, December 2012, vol./is. 72/11(e29-e30), 0006-3223 (Dec 1, 2012)

Author(s): Das, Ravi K; Kamboj, Sunjeev K

Correspondence Address: Das, Ravi K., ravi.das@ucl.ac.uk

Institution: Das, Ravi K.: Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, University College London, London; Kamboj, Sunjeev K.: Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, University College London, London

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by K. M. Myers and W. A. Carlezon (see record 2012-12907-010). Cue-drug memories are remarkably persistent, precipitating relapse after years of abstinence. Cue-exposure therapy (CET) attempts to suppress these memories but has had only modest success clinically. The cognitive enhancer D-cycloserine (DCS) might improve CET efficacy through improved contextual generalization and prolonging of therapeutic effects. The recent review by Myers and Carlezon of this approach shows DCS-enhanced extinction (DCS/CET) is often efficacious in preclinical but not clinical studies. They highlight important limitations of extant clinical studies to account for this disparity and forward methods for maximizing the probability of finding a positive DCS/CET effect through constraining experimental variables to increase sensitivity to subtle drug effects. Although we concur with some of their recommendations, we believe interventions for preventing relapse should address the following clinical utility criteria: 1) large, reproducible effects on reducing relapse rates, 2) long-lasting efficacy, 3) contextual invariance, 4) feasible clinical implementation (insensitivity to slight variations in procedure), 5) cost- and time-effectiveness. Myers and Carlezon suggest minimizing type II error in DCS/CET studies with "sufficiently large sample size ... consistent data; CRs [conditioned responses] to drug cues in all participants ... obtained if necessary through exclusion of nonresponders ... robust CR and slow extinction to avoid floor effects." More fundamentally, DCS/CET may lack efficacy due to not targeting prepotent cue-drug memories. CET does not affect these memories but creates new inhibitory traces in a specific, novel, and often cue-impoverished context (the laboratory). We feel more promising treatment approaches come from recent research into memory reconsolidation. Blocking reconsolidation of reactivated cue-drug memories could potentially degrade or abolish cue-drug memories, a more parsimonious and potentially permanent solution than temporary suppression with competing traces, however enhanced by drugs. Although we encourage further research into DCS/CET, we ask that it not lose sight of the ultimate goal of this endeavor in the pursuit of positive experimental effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Exposure Therapy
*Extinction (Learning)
*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate
*Neural Receptors
*Physiology
Animal Models
Anxiety
Conditioned Fear
Cues
Drug Therapy
Drug Withdrawal
Fear

Source: PsycINFO

56. Addiction therapeutics: Obstacles and opportunities.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, December 2012, vol./is. 72/11(890-891), 0006-3223 (Dec 1, 2012)

Author(s): Skolnick, Phil; Volkow, Nora D

Correspondence Address: Skolnick, Phil: Division of Pharmacotherapies and Medical Consequences of Drug Abuse, 6001 Executive Blvd, Suite 4123, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892, phil.skolnick@nih.gov

Institution: Skolnick, Phil: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD; Volkow, Nora D.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by J. J. Mariani et al. (see record 2012-18866-001). The limited private sector investment in traditional drug development efforts for substance use disorders (SUDs) compels most investigators to rely on repurposed molecules and drug combinations as exemplified by the report by Mariani et al. Repurposing is a more cost-effective strategy than a from-scratch approach but nonetheless requires multiple double-blind, placebo-controlled trials to demonstrate efficacy. Off-label prescribing remains an option, but Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval (implementing the study by Mariani et al. would require a change in current labeling for both medications) is important for reimbursement by payors as well as establishing treatment guidelines and is the most effective strategy for delivering a therapeutic to the targeted patient population. In the absence of patent protection, some form of market exclusivity or other economic incentives, it is unlikely that repurposing a generic molecule will result in dramatic changes in prescribing practices. This also pertains for drug combinations, which are often used in treating chronic diseases, and are now being evaluated for the treatment of SUDs. Mariani et al. reported the combination of extended release amphetamine salts and topiramate was twice as effective as placebo (33.3% vs. 16.7%) in achieving any three consecutive weeks of cocaine abstinence during the 12-week trial. Although encouraging, these data fall short of the FDA view of an effective therapy, which is a period of abstinence that lasts through the end of treatment. A combination of phentermine and topiramate (Qsymia) was also approved for the treatment of obesity, which, viewed in the context of the study by Mariani et al., suggests that Qsymia could be used to further explore the hypothesis that an amphetamine-like molecule combined with topiramate can modify cocaine intake. As a combined medication, compliance is likely to be higher and the risk of diversion lower compared with the two medications. Moreover, if a signal is obtained with Qsymia, the sponsor may have an incentive to support the clinical program necessary for FDA approval as well as support its distribution and promotion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Dosages](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Cocaine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. Maternal Opioid Treatment: Human Experimental Research (MOTHER) study: Maternal, fetal and neonatal outcomes from secondary analyses.

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2012, vol./is. 107/Suppl 1(1-4), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Bandstra, Emmalee S

Correspondence Address: Bandstra, Emmalee S., ebandstr@med.miami.edu

Institution: Bandstra, Emmalee S.: Specialized Center of Research on Addiction and Health in Women, Children and Adolescents, Department of Pediatrics, Division of Neonatology, University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL

Language: English

Abstract: This collection of papers, highlighting key issues and additional secondary obstetric, maternal, fetal and neonatal outcomes from the MOTHER study, should be of interest to the scientific and lay communities and professionals from such diverse disciplines as psychiatry, addiction medicine, maternal-fetal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, neonatology, pediatrics, nursing, psychology, mental health, social work and criminal justice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Mothers](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

58. Factors associated with small cigar use among college students.

Citation: *American Journal of Health Behavior*, May 2013, vol./is. 37/3(325-333), 1087-3244;1945-7359 (May 2013)

Author(s): Sterling, Kymberle; Berg, Carla J; Thomas, Akilah N; Glantz, Stanton A; Ahluwalia, Jasjit S

Correspondence Address: Sterling, Kymberle, ksterling@gsu.edu

Institution: Sterling, Kymberle: Institute of Public Health, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA; Berg, Carla J.: Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Emory University School of Public Health, Atlanta, GA; Thomas, Akilah N.: Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Emory University School of Public Health, Atlanta, GA; Glantz, Stanton A.: Department of Medicine, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA; Ahluwalia, Jasjit S.: Department of Medicine, Masonic Cancer Center, University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, MN

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To assess small cigar use among college students in the southeastern United States. Methods: Data from a 2010 online survey were analyzed to examine small cigar smoking and its sociodemographic and psychosocial correlates among 4388 college students, aged 18-30. Results: Small cigar users were more likely to be younger, male, black, and current cigarette, cigar, hookah, or marijuana smokers ($p < .05$). They

reported lower perceived harm of smoking and greater sensation seeking and perceived stress. Menthol cigarette smokers were more likely to smoke small cigars. Conclusions: Small cigar use and the co-occurrence of other tobacco and substance use should be addressed among college students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: PNG Publications

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[College Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in [American Journal of Health Behavior](#)

59. Age-related aspects of addiction.

Citation: Gerontology, October 2012, vol./is. 58/6(540-544), 0304-324X;1423-0003 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Koechl, Birgit; Unger, Annemarie; Fischer, Gabriele

Correspondence Address: Fischer, Gabriele: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Center for Public Health, Medical University of Vienna, Wahringer Gurtel 18-20, Vienna, Austria, AT 1090, gabriele.fischer@meduniwien.ac.at

Institution: Koechl, Birgit: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna; Unger, Annemarie: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna; Fischer, Gabriele: Center for Public Health, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna

Language: English

Abstract: Research has shown that substance use, abuse and addiction are not limited to a specific age group. Problems related to substance addiction are an important cause of morbidity in the population aged 65 years and above, especially the abuse of prescription drugs and legal substances. A lack of evidence-based studies and tailored treatment options for the aging population is evident. Appropriate and effective health care is an important goal to improve the health-related quality of life of elderly people. Research in the increasingly aging population needs to include an age- and gender-sensitive approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Age Differences](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[Morbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Risk indicators associated with injection drug use in the Aboriginal population.

Citation: AIDS Care, November 2012, vol./is. 24/11(1416-1424), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Lemstra, Mark; Rogers, Marla; Thompson, Adam; Moraros, John; Buckingham, Robert

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Institution: Lemstra, Mark: School of Public Health, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK; Rogers, Marla: School of Public Health, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK;

Thompson, Adam: Health and Family Services, Saskatoon Tribal Council, Saskatoon, SK; Moraros, John: School of Public Health, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK; Buckingham, Robert: School of Public Health, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK

Language: English

Abstract: In 2009, the incidence of positive HIV tests in the Saskatoon Health Region, Canada, was 31.3 per 100,000 population when the national average was only 9.3 per 100,000 population. A majority of the positive HIV tests were of Aboriginal cultural status with a majority of those associated with injection drug use (IDU). The main objective of the study was to determine the risk indicators independently associated with higher rates of IDU in the Aboriginal population in comparison to other cultural groups. It appears that there is no another study with a similar analysis. From September 2009 to April 2010, 603 current IDUs were interviewed; which represents 76.6% of the known Saskatoon IDUs. In our study population, 88.1% of the current IDUs were of Aboriginal cultural status despite making up only 9.2% of the general population. Comparing Aboriginal IDUs to non-Aboriginal IDUs, our study found that Aboriginal injection users were more likely to be female and younger, less likely to receive paid income and were more likely to attend a Residential School or had a parent or grandparent attend a Residential School. If exposure to Residential Schools is ignored, Aboriginal IDUs were also more likely to use sex trading as a source of income and witness death or experience permanent separation from a parent during youth. Our study has identified a limited number of risk indicators independently associated with higher rates of IDU in the Aboriginal population. More specifically, Residential Schools are having a significant generational impact on current IDU, which might explain higher HIV incidence rates within the Aboriginal population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Indigenous Populations](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Boarding Schools](#)
[HIV](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Specific psychiatric correlates of acute care utilization among unstably housed HIV-positive adults.

Citation: AIDS Care, December 2012, vol./is. 24/12(1514-1518), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Chartier, Maggie; Carrico, Adam; Weiser, Sheri D; Kushel, Margot B; Riley, Elise D

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Institution: Chartier, Maggie: San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, CA; Carrico, Adam: School of Medicine, Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, University of California, San Francisco, CA; Weiser, Sheri D.: School of Medicine, Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, University of California, San Francisco, CA; Kushel, Margot B.: Division of General Internal Medicine, UCSF/San Francisco General Hospital, San Francisco, CA; Riley, Elise D.: Department of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract: The role of specific psychiatric diagnoses in emergency department use and/or inpatient hospitalizations (acute care) has not been extensively examined among HIV-infected, unstably housed persons. A community-recruited sample of 284 HIV-infected, unstably housed adults completed the Diagnostic Interview Schedule for DSM-IV. One-third of participants screened positive for major depression and stimulant use disorders. Sleeping on the street [adjusted odds ratio (AOR) = 4.21], major depression (AOR = 2.88) and stimulant use disorders (AOR = 4.45) were associated with greater

odds of acute care use. Housing and effective treatment of depression and stimulant use disorders may decrease use of acute care services in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*HIV](#)
[Homeless Mentally Ill](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Methamphetamine use and neuropsychiatric factors are associated with antiretroviral non-adherence.

Citation: AIDS Care, December 2012, vol./is. 24/12(1504-1513), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Moore, David J; Blackstone, Kaitlin; Woods, Steven Paul; Ellis, Ronald J; Atkinson, J. Hampton; Heaton, Robert K; Grant, Igor; HNRC Group; TMARC Group

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Corporate/Institutional Author: HNRC Group; TMARC Group

Institution: Moore, David J.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA; Blackstone, Kaitlin: SDSU/UCSD Joint Doctoral Program in Clinical Psychology, San Diego, CA; Woods, Steven Paul: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA; Ellis, Ronald J.: Department of Neurosciences, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA; Atkinson, J. Hampton: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA; Heaton, Robert K.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA; Grant, Igor: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA

Language: English

Abstract: The present study assesses the impact of methamphetamine (METH) on antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence among HIV+ persons, as well as examines the contribution of neurocognitive impairment and other neuropsychiatric factors [i.e., major depressive disorder (MDD), antisocial personality disorder (ASPD), and attention deficit disorder (ADHD)] for ART non-adherence. We examined HIV+ persons with DSM-IV-diagnosed lifetime history of METH abuse/dependence (HIV+ /METH+ ; n=67) as compared to HIV+ participants with no history of METH abuse/dependence (HIV+ /METH- ; n=50). Ancillary analyses compared these groups with a small group of HIV+ /METH+ persons with current METH abuse/dependence (HIV+ /CU METH+ ; n=8). Non-adherence was defined as self-report of any skipped ART dose in the last four days. Neurocognitive functioning was assessed with a comprehensive battery, covering seven neuropsychological domains. Lifetime METH diagnosis was associated with higher rates of detectable levels of plasma and CSF HIV RNA. When combining groups (i.e., METH+ and METH- participants), univariate analyses indicated co-occurring ADHD, ASPD, and MDD predicted ART non-adherence (p 's < 0.10; not lifetime METH status or neurocognitive impairment). A significant multivariable model including these variables indicated that only MDD uniquely predicted ART non-adherence after controlling for the other variables (p <0.05). Ancillary analyses indicated that current METH users (use within 30 days) were significantly less adherent (50% prevalence of non-adherence) than lifetime METH+ users and HIV+ /METH- participants and that neurocognitive impairment was associated with non-adherence (p 's < 0.05). METH use disorders are associated with worse HIV disease outcomes and ART medication non-adherence. Interventions often target substance use behaviors alone to enhance antiretroviral treatment outcomes; however, in addition to targeting substance use behaviors, interventions to improve ART adherence may also need to address coexisting

neuropsychiatric factors and cognitive impairment to improve ART medication taking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Medical Patients](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Methamphetamine](#)
[Neurocognition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Utilization, measurement, and funding of recovery supports and services.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, September 2012, vol./is. 44/4(325-333), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Sep-Oct 2012)

Author(s): Cousins, Sarah J; Antonini, Valerie P; Rawson, Richard A

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Institution: Cousins, Sarah J.: UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Los Angeles, CA; Antonini, Valerie P.: UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Los Angeles, CA; Rawson, Richard A.: Department of Psychiatry, Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA

Language: English

Abstract: An environmental survey was conducted regarding substance abuse recovery supports and services (RSS) delivered across California, where these services are offered, and by whom. Inquiries were made regarding RSS measurement efforts, funding mechanisms, and technical assistance needs. A survey was disseminated to all 57 administrators of county alcohol and other drug or behavioral departments. Results indicate that 62% (23 of 37) of responding counties offer RSS. Overall, certified addiction counselors (CACs) were the staff most utilized to provide RSS, followed by peers, clinicians, and volunteers. Among recovery-community organizations (RCOs), peers, volunteers, and CACs were the most utilized staff. Sober living homes were the most prevalent type of RCO, followed by recovery centers, faith-based/recovery ministries, and recovery schools. Forty-five percent of counties reported funding RSS; 37.8% collect data. RSS may provide valuable support services for individuals recovering from alcohol/drug use; however, the field must further define RSS and develop measurement strategies to justify RSS funding. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Integrating substance use disorder services with primary care: The experience in California.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, September 2012, vol./is. 44/4(299-306), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Sep-Oct 2012)

Author(s): Padwa, Howard; Urada, Darren; Antonini, Valerie P; Ober, Allison; Crevecoeur-MacPhail, Desiree A; Rawson, Richard A

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Institution: Padwa, Howard: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA; Urada, Darren: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA; Antonini, Valerie P.: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA; Ober, Allison: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA; Crevecoeur-MacPhail, Desiree A.: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA; Rawson, Richard A.: Department of Psychiatry, Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Integrating substance use disorder (SUD) services with primary care (PC) can improve access to SUD services for the 20.9 million Americans who need SUD treatment but do not receive it, and help prevent the onset of SUDs among the 68 million Americans who use psychoactive substances in a risky manner. We lay out the reasons for integrating SUD and PC services and then explore the models used and the experiences of providers as they have begun SUD/PC integration in California. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Perceptions of mental health and substance use disorder services integration among the workforce in primary care settings.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, September 2012, vol./is. 44/4(292-298), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Sep-Oct 2012)

Author(s): Urada, Darren; Schaper, Elizabeth; Alvarez, Lily; Reilly, Christopher; Dawar, Mona; Field, Robyn; Antonini, Valerie; Oeser, Brandy; Crevecoeur-MacPhail, Desiree; Rawson, Richard A

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Language: English

Abstract: It is important to understand the perceptions of staff members who will be implementing the expected integration of mental health and substance use services into primary care. Surveys were administered to mental health/substance use disorder (MH/SUD) staff, support staff (SS), and primary care providers (PCPs) from three organizations (seven sites) that were participating in an initiative to promote the integration of MH/SUD

services into primary care in Kern County, California. Results suggest that integration and MH/SUD services are highly valued among all staff types, and that staff are uniformly interested in further MH/SUD training. However, there were significant differences in staff perceptions. MH/SUD staff and services were valued by PCPs more than MH/SUD staff perceived being valued by PCPs, and MH/SUD staff were less likely to agree that communication with PCPs was good. Information seemed to flow better from MH/SUD staff to PCPs than in the other direction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Editors' introduction: The evidence for integrated care-Substance use disorders, mental health and primary care: California Substance Abuse Research Consortium (SARC) meetings, 2011.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, September 2012, vol./is. 44/4(281-284), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Sep-Oct 2012)

Author(s): Rutkowski, Beth A; Rawson, Richard A; Freese, Thomas E

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Institution: Rutkowski, Beth A.: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles, CA; Rawson, Richard A.: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA; Freese, Thomas E.: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles, CA

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial discusses the articles which were presented at 2011 Substance Abuse Research Consortium meeting. The California Substance Abuse Research Consortium (SARC) has, for nearly 30 years, documented (1) California's developing and evolving substance abuse trends; (2) critical research efforts within the state conducted to raise awareness of and increase knowledge about local and regional substance abuse problems; and (3) relevant policy decisions and initiatives. The 2011 SARC meeting series commenced on September 14, 2011, in Burbank, California. The meeting focused entirely on the evidence supporting the integration of substance use disorder, mental health, and primary health care. Articles in this special issue that are based on presentations delivered at the September 2011 SARC meetings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Medically assisted treatment for opiate addiction-Suboxone method as prevention of social exclusion of youth-Tuzla model.

Citation: Psychiatria Danubina, 2012, vol./is. 24/Suppl 3(398-404), 0353-5053 (2012)

Author(s): Hasanovic, Mevludin; Pajevic, Izet; Kuldija, Abdurahman; Delic, Amra

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Language: English

Abstract: Aim: To present medically assisted treatment for opiate addiction with substitution medicament Suboxone and prevention of social exclusion of young opiate addicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina. General Overview: Until recently there was no solution for long-term and comprehensive treatment of young persons who suffer from opiate addiction. This is not an illness that impairs only psychological and physical health of addicts with possible fatal aftermaths, but serious societal problem due to its consequences such as delinquency, crimes and violence that lead young people to social exclusion. There are no capacities within the existing health facilities for long-term stationary treatment, which is necessary for drug addiction. In addition, far less adequate solution is placement of young addicts into penal and correctional institutions, which are stigmatizing and contribute to their exclusion from normal social life. Hence, the latest medically assisted method of substitution treatment with a combination of buprenorphine and naloxone (Suboxone) is introduced. This medicament, with its characteristics, offers possibility for outpatient treatment, and prompt and effective results of detoxification and weaning of opiates is to be achieved. Opiate addicts that undergo this treatment benefit from "clear mind" and capability for occupational and social activities, which significantly improves the quality of their family and social relations. With Suboxone substitution method, the institutional (inpatient) treatment is to be avoided and social exclusion of young addicts treated with Suboxone prevented. Conclusion: Medically assisted treatment for opiate addiction with Suboxone is conducted in outpatient setting with the involvement of close relatives who are not addicted. It brings back "clear mind" to previous addicts, does not stigmatize but contribute to re-socialization and prevention of social exclusion of young opiate addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Medicinska naklada-Zagreb, Croatia

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Family Relations](#)
[Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Treatment of addicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina-Constraints and opportunities.

Citation: Psychiatria Danubina, 2012, vol./is. 24/Suppl 3(392-397), 0353-5053 (2012)

Author(s): Mehic-Basara, Nermana; Ceric, Ismet

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Language: English

Abstract: Chronology of important historical events in Bosnia and Herzegovina during past two centuries indirectly influenced the incidence and prevalence of different psychoactive substances use and thus the organization of services for the treatment of persons who

develop addiction symptoms. The organization of health system in the last war, 1992-1995, suffered enormous damage and the reform process which inevitably followed, included the area of mental health care services and the establishment of network of centers for mental health in the community (CMHC). The centers are functioning within the primary health care almost in whole country, with specialized centers for the prevention and treatment of addicts and the therapeutic communities, which today represents the basic organizational units to help people who have drug related issues. In this paper we will present the possibility of treatment of drug addicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina, from consulting services, psycho-education and early detection of disease, detoxification and substitution programs with Methadone and Suboxone, as well as programs of rehabilitation and resocialization. Although a very complicated political and administrative structure of the country, insufficient financial support, pronounced stigmatization of addicts, insufficient staffing and number of treatment centers are objective obstacles for progress in treatment of addicts, we believe that, with existing resources, these constraints can be converted into new opportunities in terms of improvement of treatment options in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Medicinska naklada-Zagreb, Croatia

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[Psychoeducation](#)
[Rehabilitation](#)
[Socialization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Coping among students: Development and validation of an exploratory measure.

Citation: Psychology, August 2012, vol./is. 3/8(562-568), 2152-7180;2152-7199 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Boujut, Emilie; Bruchon-Schweitzer, Marilou; Dombrowski, Stephan

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Language: English

Abstract: Students are a very specific population as regards their manner to cope with stress. A coping questionnaire for students was developed and administered to 1100 French students at the beginning of the term (T1). Principal Component Analysis of responses, followed by varimax rotations, yielded three factors accounting for 50.5% of the total variance. Factors were identified as seeking social support, avoidance/ emotion-focused coping and festive-addictive coping. Associations were observed between scores on these factors and a general coping scale (WCC-R), personal variables measured at the same time (T1), neuroticism, self-esteem, substance use, and four stress factors, as well as variables measured at the end of the term (T2), somatic symptoms, depressive symptoms, eating disorders, and life satisfaction. It would be very interesting to develop the students' personal competencies, so that they learn how to adopt functional strategies of coping rather than the harmful kind. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: SciRes; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Questionnaires](#)
[*Stress](#)
[*Test Construction](#)

*Test Validity
College Students
Psychometrics

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Psychology*

70. The silent "G": A case study in the production of "drugs" and "drug problems."

Citation: Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2012, vol./is. 39/3(565-590), 0091-4509 (Fal, 2012)

Author(s): Moore, Karenza; Measham, Fiona

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Institution: Moore, Karenza: Dept. of Applied Social Science, Lancaster University, Lancaster; Measham, Fiona: Dept. of Applied Social Science, Lancaster University, Lancaster

Language: English

Abstract: This article focuses on "G" in the United Kingdom (UK), G being the collective term for gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) and gamma-butyrolactone (GBL). Drawing on empirical data and taking a critical drug studies perspective, we use G as a case study in how drug cultures move through phases whereby a diffuse and contested network of emergent practices, agencies, and processes become progressively ordered into a more stable and conventional set of problems and actors, here G and the "G problem." The production of former "legal high" G as a particular kind of drug in this network has shaped its relative neglect within UK research, policy, and practice as compared to mephedrone, another former legal high. Our case study supports the longstanding observation that researchers, policy makers and practitioners contribute to the performative and material constitution of "drugs" and "drug problems," upon which we reflect in our conclusion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Contemporary Drug Problems Conference. Oct, 2011. Prato. Italy. Portions of this research were presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications. Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Drug Laws
*Policy Making
*Gamma Hydroxybutyrate

Source: PsycINFO

71. "Problematic intoxications": Conceptualizing "abuse" of illicit drugs in postwar social treatment legislation in Finland.

Citation: Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2012, vol./is. 39/3(537-564), 0091-4509 (Fal, 2012)

Author(s): Stenius, Kerstin

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Institution: Stenius, Kerstin: SoRAD, Stockholm University, Stockholm

Language: English

Abstract: This article analyzes conceptualizations of "drug abuse" in the Finnish postwar parliamentary committees and debates that, in 1961, resulted in the first law for treatment of both alcohol and drug abuse problems. How was the abuse of narcotic drugs viewed as a new problem that merited new solutions? How was abuse of drugs regarded as similar to abuse of alcohol? And how were the conceptual problems solved in this process? The

analysis is influenced by theories of conceptual history and focuses on committee reports, parliamentary debates, and postwar research. While abuse of narcotic drugs was a much smaller problem, it was conceived of as more dramatic and, through intoxication, linked to similar social problems as alcohol abuse. The focus on intoxication as a common denominator is shown in the later conceptual development in the substance abuse field in Finland: "paihdehuolto" = care of intoxicant users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: conference Beyond the buzzword: Problematizing drugs. Oct, 2011. Prato. Portions of this research were presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications. Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Concept Formation](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Policy](#)
[Legislative Processes](#)
[Treatment](#)
[War](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Problematizing "drugs": A cultural assessment of recreational pharmaceutical use among young adults in the United States.

Citation: Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2012, vol./is. 39/3(493-535), 0091-4509 (Fal, 2012)

Author(s): Quintero, Gilbert

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Institution: Quintero, Gilbert: Department of Anthropology, University of Montana, Missoula, MT

Language: English

Abstract: Recent trends in the recreational use of pharmaceuticals among young adults in the United States highlight a number of issues regarding the problematization of drugs. Two constructions of recreational pharmaceutical use are analyzed. On the one hand, categorical frameworks based upon epidemiological data are created by institutions and media and depict recreational pharmaceutical use as illicit in unqualified, absolute terms. This is done through discourses that equate nonmedical pharmaceutical use with culturally established forms of illicit drug use. On the other hand, users' multi-dimensional constructions of recreational pharmaceutical use emphasize social context, personal experience, and individual risk perceptions. The problematization of recreational pharmaceutical use points to intergenerational conflicts, as well as to struggles over definitions of "drug abuse" and "hard drugs," and highlights the impact of pharmaceuticalization on recreational drug use among young people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications. Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

73. Swedish drug treatment and the political use of conceptual innovation 1882-1982.

Citation: Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2012, vol./is. 39/3(429-460), 0091-4509 (Fal, 2012)

Author(s): Edman, Johan

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Institution: Edman, Johan: SORAD, Stockholm University, Stockholm

Language: English

Abstract: This article investigates the concepts applied to drug use and drug users in Sweden during the years 1882-1982. As a theoretical point of departure, concepts are treated as political tools and conceptual descriptions as political work. From an analysis of 43 public reports, three distinct periods stand out. In the first period, 1882-1962, there was no specific political need for conceptual clarity. During the second period, 1964-1969, the political need for certain (medicalized) concepts is more evident. Drug users were understood as sick and as potential objects for compulsory treatment. In the third period, during the mid-1970s and early 1980s, the process was reversed: specific concepts of sick drug users gave way to creating the political means for bringing alcohol and other drug users under joint treatment legislation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Contemporary Drug Problems Conference. 2011. Prato. Italy. Portions of this research were presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications. Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Concepts](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Innovation](#)
[History](#)
[Political Issues](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Carnal pleasures and grotesque bodies: Regulating the body during a "big night out" of alcohol and party drug use.

Citation: Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2012, vol./is. 39/3(397-428), 0091-4509 (Fal, 2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: This article explores the role that discourses of health promotion play in the regulation of the human body during sessions of alcohol and "party drug" use. Drawing on 14 months of ethnographic fieldwork, I show how a group of young "mainstream" recreational drug users attempted to manage the tension between their identification with governing images propagated by public health and their desire for pleasure by regulating their alcohol and drug use in certain ways so as to avoid appearing outwardly disorderly while still pursuing pleasure in spaces they deemed appropriate for transgression. Constructing controlled or moderate drug use as the only acceptable form of pleasure fails to appreciate the dynamic and strategic ways that young drug users attempt to maximize pleasure and minimize risk. Public health messages should avoid representing young alcohol and party drug users as irrational and disordered and should incorporate pleasure into future messages. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications. Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Pleasure](#)
[*Self Regulation](#)
 Discourse Analysis
 Human Body

Source: PsycINFO

75. Editorial: Diagnosing drug problems and the DSM.

Citation: Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2012, vol./is. 39/3(353-370), 0091-4509 (Fal, 2012)

Author(s): Keane, Helen

Language: English

Abstract: The articles in this special issue of Contemporary Drug Problems reflect the many problematizing frameworks that have been applied to the consumption of mood-altering drugs at different times and in different locations. In contemporary public debate, drug consumption is variously addressed as a medical issue, a public health issue, a social issue, a law and order issue, and a moral issue. The resulting field of negative images and associations not only constitutes drug users as certain kinds of people, but is drawn upon to promote particular responses and to silence other possibilities. This editorial discusses a key site for the representation and reproduction of habitual and harmful drug use as a medical problem: the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), published by the American Psychiatric Association. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications. Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
 Public Health
 Social Issues

Source: PsycINFO

76. Editor's introduction.

Citation: Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2012, vol./is. 39/3(349-352), 0091-4509 (Fal, 2012)

Author(s): Moore, David

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Institution: Moore, David: National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, WAU

Language: English

Abstract: This article provides an introduction to the special issue of Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly on the problematization of drugs. In October, 2011, Contemporary Drug Problems held its inaugural conference-entitled Beyond the Buzzword: Problematising "Drugs"-in Prato, Italy. The conference focused on the ways in which the consumption of alcohol and other drugs is consistently framed as a problem. In this problematizing process, related phenomena are also framed as problems, including the people who consume drugs, the putative effects of the drugs, the risks associated with their use and the drugs themselves. Papers included in this special issue, which were originally presented at the aforementioned conference, are discussed briefly. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Conference Information: Beyond the Buzzword: Problematising "Drugs". 1st. Oct, 2011. Prato. Italy. The articles published in this special issue were originally presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications. Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

77. Transcranial direct current stimulation and behavioral models of smoking addiction.

Citation: Frontiers in Psychiatry, August 2012, vol./is. 3/, 1664-0640 (Aug 31, 2012)

Author(s): Fraser, Paige E; Rosen, Allyson C

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Language: English

Abstract: While few studies have applied transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) to smoking addiction, existing work suggests that the intervention holds promise for altering the complex system by which environmental cues interact with cravings to drive behavior. Imaging and repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation studies suggest that increased dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) activation and integrity may be associated with increased resistance to smoking cues. Anodal tDCS of the DLPFC, believed to boost activation, reduces cravings in response to these cues. The finding that noninvasive stimulation modifies cue induced cravings has profound implications for understanding the processes underlying addiction and relapse. tDCS can also be applied to probe mechanisms underlying and supporting nicotine addiction, as was done in a pharmacologic study that applied nicotine, tDCS, and TMS paired associative stimulation to find that stopping nicotine after chronic use induces a reduction in plasticity, causing difficulty in breaking free from association between cues and cravings. This mini-review will place studies that apply tDCS to smokers in the context of research involving the neural substrates of nicotine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Fraser and Rosen; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Neurology](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation](#)
[Behavior](#)
[Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Risky sexual behaviour, traumatic life events and substance use in a sample of students: Relationships with temperament and character dimension of personality.

Original Title: Sexualite a risques chez des etudiants: Etude exploratoire des comportements associes et des caracteristiques individuelles.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, October 2012, vol./is. 170/8(573-578), 0003-4487 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Tapia, Geraldine; Cazenave, Nicolas; Chougny, Cyrielle; Adnan, Hamed; Michel, Gregory

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Language: French

Abstract: The link between sexual risk-taking and substance use, on one hand, and the link between sexual risk-taking and life events, on the other hand, is well established in the literature. Novelty seeking has been identified as a risk factor in these relationships. However, a few studies have examined simultaneously the link between sexual-related risk behavior, personality attributes, substance use and life events. The current study assessed the relationship between personality attributes (personality disorder and novelty seeking), substance use and life events in sexual risk-taking in a sample of college students. Results showed that substance use, antisocial and impulsive behaviours and novelty seeking contribute to the self-reported sexual risk-taking. Implications of these data and the existing literature on personality, substance use, life events and sexual risk-taking are discussed with regards to the direction of future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Tous droits reserves.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Emotional Trauma](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Penally ordered care: A survey of psychiatrists' practices in department of Gironde.

Original Title: Soins penalement ordonnes: Etude des pratiques des psychiatres de la Gironde.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, October 2012, vol./is. 170/8(569-572), 0003-4487 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Couhet, Geoffroy; De Rocquigny, Helene; Verdoux, Helene

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Language: French

Abstract: We realized a descriptive survey of psychiatrists practicing in the Gironde department regarding the practice of penally ordered care, except sex offenders. The results obtained on a sample of 51 patients show that penally ordered care are mainly represented by compulsory treatment, ordered for violent patients with drug abuse, for which psychiatric care is not always indicated. Our study also highlights the lack of trained psychiatrists in the legal field, and the necessity to reinforce the use of criminal expertise and the

communication between treatment providers and judicial authorities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Tous droits reserves.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Patient Violence](#)
[*Psychiatric Patients](#)
[Experience Level](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. Experience of smokers and recent quitters with smokefree regulations and quitting.

Citation: American Journal of Preventive Medicine, November 2012, vol./is. 43/5, Suppl 3(S163-S170), 0749-3797 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Betzner, Anne E; Boyle, Raymond G; Luxenberg, Michael G; Schillo, Barbara A; Keller, Paula A; Rainey, Julie; Capesius, Traci; Saul, Jessie E

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Bans on smoking in public areas have increased as knowledge of secondhand smoke dangers has grown. Restrictions on smoking in public areas may lead to less smoking and increased quitting. Purpose: This study examines the experiences of smokers and recent quitters with local smokefree regulations to better understand the possible mechanisms by which smokefree regulations affect individual tobacco users' patterns of tobacco consumption and quitting. Methods: Fifteen in-depth interviews and thirteen focus groups were conducted with tobacco users and recent quitters formerly enrolled in cessation programs provided by ClearWay MinnesotaSM. Data were collected 3 months after smokefree legislation was adopted in the Minneapolis/St. Paul metropolitan area in 2006, and were stratified by tobacco use status and strength of regulation. Essential themes were extracted using NVivo 8 software in 2011. Results: Study participants reported that smokefree legislation forced them to confront their addiction. They experienced apprehension, frustration, and panic anticipating smoking restrictions. This motivated some to attempt to quit, whereas others felt punished by and angry at government intrusion. Both current and former tobacco users felt smokefree regulations contributed to stigmatizing smokers. They also reported smokefree legislation reduced the temptation to smoke. The physical absence of cigarette smoke in bars and restaurants appeared to support quit attempts. The inconvenience of smoking outside was reported to have a similar effect. Conclusions: Essential mechanisms by which bans influenced patterns of tobacco use and quitting include confronting addiction, temptation, inconvenience, and social norms. These findings highlight the success of tobacco control advocates in denormalizing tobacco use, and suggest that some tobacco users may be internalizing negative messages about tobacco. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Journal of Preventive Medicine; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Smoking Cessation](#)

[*Tobacco Smoking](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**81. Cocaine-induced adaptations in metabotropic inhibitory signaling in the mesocorticolimbic system.****Citation:** Reviews in the Neurosciences, August 2012, vol./is. 23/4(325-351), 0334-1763 (Aug 2012)**Author(s):** Hearing, Matthew C; Zink, Anastasia N; Wickman, Kevin**Correspondence Address:** Wickman, Kevin: Department of Pharmacology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55455, wickm002@umn.edu**Institution:** Hearing, Matthew C.: Department of Pharmacology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN; Zink, Anastasia N.: Department of Neuroscience, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN; Wickman, Kevin: Department of Pharmacology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN**Language:** English**Abstract:** The addictive properties of psychostimulants such as cocaine are rooted in their ability to activate the mesocorticolimbic dopamine (DA) system. This system consists primarily of dopaminergic projections arising from the ventral tegmental area (VTA) and projecting to the limbic and cortical brain regions, such as the nucleus accumbens (NAc) and prefrontal cortex (PFC). While the basic anatomy and functional relevance of the mesocorticolimbic DA system is relatively well-established, a key challenge remaining in addiction research is to understand where and how molecular adaptations and corresponding changes in function of this system facilitate a pathological desire to seek and take drugs. Several lines of evidence indicate that inhibitory signaling, particularly signaling mediated by the Gi/o class of heterotrimeric GTP-binding proteins (G proteins), plays a key role in the acute and persistent effects of drugs of abuse. Moreover, recent evidence argues that these signaling pathways are targets of drug-induced adaptations. In this review we discuss inhibitory signaling pathways involving DA and the inhibitory neurotransmitter GABA in two brain regions-the VTA and PFC-that are central to the effects of acute and repeated cocaine exposure and represent sites of adaptations linked to addiction-related behaviors including sensitization, craving, and relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:** [*Brain](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Corticosteroids](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Cell Signaling](#)
[Adaptation](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**82. "Levinas and hermeneutics on ethics and the Other": Corrigendum.****Citation:** Theory & Psychology, October 2012, vol./is. 22/5(713), 0959-3543;1461-7447 (Oct 2012)**Author(s):** Harrist, Steve; Richardson, Frank C**Institution:** Harrist, Steve: Oklahoma State University, School of Applied Health and Educational Psychology, Stillwater, OK; Richardson, Frank C.: University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX**Language:** English**Abstract:** Reports an error in "Levinas and hermeneutics on ethics and the Other" by Steve Harrist and Frank C. Richardson (Theory & Psychology, 2012[Jun], Vol 22[3], 342-358). In the original article, authors misquoted a word in a passage by Gantt (1996, p. 135). The word "conventional" should have been "covenential" as in "covenential relationship", which means Gantt was conveying a richer point than we indicated. The authors regret this error

and apologize for any resulting misunderstanding. The correct quote from Gantt is: "...whereas captivity to others is not experienced as captivity at all, but as a covenantal relationship that leads to liberation from hedonistic self addiction." (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-14885-006). A number of prominent theoretical psychologists employ the ideas of the philosopher Emmanuel Levinas to address what they take to be a harmful scientism and serious ethical blind spots in modern psychology. We argue that while Levinas's approach no doubt incorporates a powerful and invaluable turn to ethics, it seems cryptic, limited, and one-sided in some important respects. We illustrate some of the ways these limitations show up in theoretical psychology critiques and suggest that philosophical hermeneutics and the ideas of Mikhail Bakhtin present a fuller and more balanced picture of human agency without diluting the crucial insights conveyed by Levinas's insistence on "ethics as first philosophy." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Ethics](#)
[*Hermeneutics](#)
[*Philosophies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Theory and Psychology*

83. Similarities and differences between pathological gambling and substance dependence: A clarification.

Original Title: Similitudes et differences entre le jeu pathologique et la dependance aux substances: Qu'en est-il?

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, October 2012, vol./is. 38/5(433-439), 0013-7006 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Bosc, E; Fatseas, M; Alexandre, J.-M; Auriacombe, M

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Language: French

Abstract: Similarities and differences between pathological gambling and substance dependence: a clarification. A critical analysis of a French review of the international literature on gambling. Introduction: The integration of pathological gambling in the spectrum of addictive disorders modeled by substance dependence is currently discussed. Objective: To perform a systematic review of the similarities and differences between pathological gambling and substance dependence, and to classify and analyze them, based on the data collected by a previously published French systematic analysis of the international literature on pathological gambling. Method: We established a checklist of each comparison of pathological gambling with substance dependence within the report. Then, every entry was classified as similarity or difference, analyzed and discussed. Results: Similarities retrieved were epidemiological characteristics (gender, age, sociodemographic characteristics of subjects), diagnostic criteria from DSM-IV (five criteria in common), frequent co-occurrence of pathological gambling and substance dependence, neurobiological and genetic characteristics, cases of spontaneous recovery, and similarities of therapeutic care. Differences retrieved were a more elevated prevalence of mood disorders and suicide among pathological gamblers, intrinsic risk factors related to gambling activity (delay between bid and result, gambling device, big win), cognitive distortion of pathological gamblers (notably chasing), specificities of cognitive behavioral therapies focused on these cognitive distortions, and specificities of social care of pathological gamblers. Discussion: Pathological gambling shared many similarities with substance dependence, but also some differences. However, our critical analysis of these elements, reported to be specific to pathological gambling, showed significant

commonalities with substance dependence. Also, the existence of key symptoms of substance dependence such as craving and loss of control in pathological gambling was not discussed in the review, although other data suggest a common ground. These could be key elements to group together pathological gambling and substance dependence within the addictive disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Neurobiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. Emotion regulation among psychostimulant drug users at techno parties.

Original Title: Regulation emotionnelle chez des consommateurs de psychostimulants en milieu festif techno.

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, October 2012, vol./is. 38/5(390-396), 0013-7006 (Oct 2012)

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Language: French

Abstract: Aim: Deficits in the communication and identifying of feelings are usually observed in substance abuse. Research in several countries has reported sensation seeking and alexithymia implication in addiction. According to a cognitive-developmental model of emotional experience proposed, alexithymia is a deficit in the cognitive processing of emotion that can be seen as an impairment in the ability to consciously experience feeling in the context of autonomic activation indicate of emotional arousal. The primary objective of this study was to identify certain personality dimensions linked with emotions' regulation, i.e. Zuckerman's sensation seeking, alexithymia, and emotional awareness in ecstasy and cocaine users at techno parties. Methods: Subjects were divided in two groups: 37 male ecstasy or cocaine abusers, and 37 male non-drug users. We hypothesized that ecstasy and cocaine users would exhibit high levels of sensation seeking (high level of sensation seeking,), and emotional dysregulation (high level of alexithymia and depression, low level of emotional awareness). The methodology comprised a questionnaire developed for the study, designed to record sociodemographic data and evaluate psychoactive substance use, the MIINI (mini international psychiatric interview), the Zuckerman 40-item Sensation Seeking Scale (SSS-IV), the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20), the Levels of Emotional Awareness Scale (LEAS), and the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-13). Subjects were recruited during rave-parties. Results: The results showed significantly higher sensation seeking scores for ecstasy and cocaine users for the score total and the disinhibition and experience seeking subdimensions. Ecstasy and cocaine abusers exhibited higher TAS-20 and BDI-13 scores and lower levels of emotional awareness than non-drug users. No correlation between the TAS-20 and depression symptomatology emerged. No significant correlations were found between LEAS and TAS-20. Conclusion: These results provide new elements concerning the profile of drug users at techno parties and illustrate the changing practices of ecstasy use. The LEAS and the TAS-20 were not intercorrelated; it seems plausible that they reflect two sides of the emotional states selfreport. These results reinforce the suggestion

of combining the use of self-reports with non self-report methods. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Emotional Regulation](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[Cocaine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Online communication attitudes as predictors of problematic Internet use and well-being outcomes.

Citation: Southern Communication Journal, November 2012, vol./is. 77/5(403-419), 1041-794X;1930-3203 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Mazer, Joseph P; Ledbetter, Andrew M

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Institution: Mazer, Joseph P.: Department of Communication Studies, Clemson University, Clemson, SC; Ledbetter, Andrew M.: Department of Communication Studies, Texas Christian University, Ft Worth, TX

Language: English

Abstract: This investigation involved testing a theoretical model whereby online communication attitudes (including self-disclosure, social connection, apprehension, convenience, and miscommunication) predict problematic Internet use and, in turn, poor well-being outcomes. The results generally supported the model with self-disclosure and social connection being predictive of compulsive Internet use and excessive Internet use. Apprehension emerged as a significant predictor of compulsive Internet use, whereas convenience and miscommunication were predictive of excessive Internet use. Compulsive, but not excessive, Internet use was predictive of poor well-being outcomes. The data also suggest that compulsive Internet use mediates the relationship between online communication attitude and well-being. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Southern States Communication Association; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Communication](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)
[Self Disclosure](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of group versus individual motivational enhancement for substance use.

Citation: International Journal of Group Psychotherapy, October 2012, vol./is. 62/4(655-660), 0020-7284 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Johnson, Jennifer E

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Institution: Johnson, Jennifer E.: Brown Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Providence, RI

Language: English

Abstract: This article reviews two recent studies that compared outcomes of group and individual motivational enhancement interventions for substance use, one of which also assesses cost-effectiveness. The first study randomly assigned 264 alcohol and drug abusers seeking outpatient substance use treatment to either group or individual Guided Self-Change. The second study randomized 256 moderate-to-heavy alcohol-using methadone maintained adults from five community clinics to individual motivational interviewing (MI), group MI, or to nurse-led hepatitis health promotion groups. In summary, neither study found significant differences in treatment outcomes when comparing group and individual motivational enhancement interventions for substance use. Two issues should be taken into consideration when interpreting results like these. The first is that the size of differences between treatments that can be detected in a study is inversely related to the number of people in each treatment condition. The second issue to take into consideration when interpreting studies finding no differences between conditions is that there is no way to prove that people in the studied treatments did better than they would have with no treatment at all. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Using incentives to reduce substance use and other health risk behaviors among people with serious mental illness.

Citation: Preventive Medicine: An International Journal Devoted to Practice and Theory, November 2012, vol./is. 55/Suppl(S54-S60), 0091-7435 (Nov 1, 2012)

Author(s): Tidey, Jennifer W

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Institution: Tidey, Jennifer W.: Center for Alcohol & Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Serious mental illness (SMI) is associated with high rates of tobacco and other drug dependence, poor treatment compliance, obesity and low levels of physical activity, which have severe medical and psychosocial consequences. Interventions that effectively reduce these health risk behaviors among people with SMI are urgently needed. Methods: Published reports from studies evaluating incentive-based treatments for promoting tobacco and other drug abstinence, treatment attendance, medication use and increased physical activity are reviewed. Results: Results of this review indicate the efficacy of incentive-based treatments for reducing tobacco and other drug use among people with SMI. Few studies have examined whether incentive-based treatments improve treatment attendance, medication use and physical activity levels in people with SMI; however, initial evidence is positive and indicates that further research in these areas is warranted. Conclusion: Given the medical and psychosocial costs of tobacco and other drug use, treatment noncompliance and physical inactivity, and the efficacy of incentive-based treatments for improving these behaviors, such interventions should be further developed and integrated into behavioral health treatment programs for people with SMI. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Contingency Management](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Incentives](#)

[*Mental Disorders](#)

[*Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Maintenance of reinforcement to address the chronic nature of drug addiction.

Citation: Preventive Medicine: An International Journal Devoted to Practice and Theory, November 2012, vol./is. 55/Suppl(S46-S53), 0091-7435 (Nov 1, 2012)

Author(s): Silverman, Kenneth; DeFulio, Anthony; Sigurdsson, Sigurdur O

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Drug addiction can be a chronic problem. Abstinence reinforcement can initiate drug abstinence, but as with other treatments many patients relapse after the intervention ends. Abstinence reinforcement can be maintained to promote long-term drug abstinence, but practical means of implementing longterm abstinence reinforcement are needed. Methods: We reviewed 8 clinical trials conducted in Baltimore, MD from 1996 through 2010 that evaluated the therapeutic workplace as a vehicle for maintaining reinforcement for the treatment of drug addiction. The therapeutic workplace uses employment-based reinforcement in which employees must provide objective evidence of drug abstinence or medication adherence to work and earn wages. Results: Employment-based reinforcement can initiate (3 of 4 studies) and maintain (2 studies) cocaine abstinence in methadone patients, although relapse can occur even after long-term exposure to abstinence reinforcement (1 study). Employment-based reinforcement can also promote abstinence from alcohol in homeless alcohol dependent adults (1 study), and maintain adherence to extended-release naltrexone in opioid dependent adults (2 studies). Conclusion: Treatments should seek to promote life-long effects in patients. Therapeutic reinforcement may need to be maintained indefinitely to prevent relapse. Workplaces could be effective vehicles for the maintenance of therapeutic reinforcement contingencies for drug abstinence and adherence to addiction medications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Employment Status](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Reinforcement](#)
[Chronicity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Contingency Management](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. The neurobiology of reward and cognitive control systems and their role in incentivizing health behavior.

Citation: Preventive Medicine: An International Journal Devoted to Practice and Theory, November 2012, vol./is. 55/Suppl(S17-S23), 0091-7435 (Nov 1, 2012)

Author(s): Garavan, Hugh; Weierstall, Karen

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Institution: Garavan, Hugh: Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT; Weierstall, Karen: Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This article reviews the neurobiology of cognitive control and reward processes and addresses their role in the treatment of addiction. We propose that the neurobiological mechanisms involved in treatment may differ from those involved in the etiology of addiction and consequently are worthy of increased investigation. Method: We review the literature on reward and control processes and evidence of differences in these systems in drug addicted individuals. We also review the relatively small literature on neurobiological predictors of abstinence. Results: We conclude that prefrontal control systems may be central to a successful recovery from addiction. The frontal lobes have been shown to regulate striatal reward-related processes, to be among the regions that predict treatment outcome, and to show elevated functioning in those who have succeeded in maintaining abstinence. Conclusion: The evidence of the involvement of the frontal lobes in recovery is consistent with the hypothesis that recovery is a distinct process that is more than the undoing of those processes involved in becoming addicted and a return to the pre-addiction state of the individual. The extent to which these frontal systems are engaged by treatment interventions may contribute to their efficacy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

90. Diagnosing Dr. House: Codependency, agency, and third wave contradiction.

Citation: Western Journal of Communication, October 2012, vol./is. 76/5(520-535), 1057-0314;1745-1027 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Amaro, Lauren M

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Language: English

Abstract: This essay is a critical feminist analysis that addresses a popular culture representation of agency, codependency, and addiction. This perspective illuminates how the television series, House M.D., uses supporting characters to construct codependency as third wave feminist contradiction that produces various levels of agency. Systematic oppression of codependent characters occurs through representations of exaggerated femininity or masculinity as weakness, unprofessional behavior in the workplace, and reliance on the behavior of the addict. The implications of the objectification of the supporting characters that have been granted contradictory agency suggests a metacontradiction for the series itself. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Western States Communication Association; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Codependency](#)
[*Feminism](#)

*Agency
Popular Culture

Source: PsycINFO

91. Substance use behaviors of secondary school students in post-conflict Liberia: A pilot study.

Citation: International Journal of Culture and Mental Health, November 2012, vol./is. 5/3(190-201), 1754-2863;1754-2871 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Harris, Benjamin L.; Levey, Elizabeth J; Borba, Christina P. C; Gray, Deborah A; Carney, Julia R; Henderson, David C

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Language: English

Abstract: In this study we sought to determine the prevalence of substance use among students in Monrovia, Liberia, in order to better characterize the extent of the problem and guide future research. We conducted a cross-sectional survey to examine the substance use behaviors of students in 16 secondary schools in greater and central Monrovia, Liberia. The sampling frame included all co-educational secondary schools in central and greater Monrovia. A total of 802 students completed the questionnaire. The mean age was 19 +/- 3 years. Alcohol was the most commonly used substance, with 51% (399) of respondents reporting using it. Additionally, 9% of all students reported marijuana consumption. Older respondents were more likely to have ever used marijuana. Men were more likely than women to ever consume marijuana and smoke cigarettes. There were no significant differences in gender or age for other drug use. Research has shown that younger people who consume alcohol are more likely to engage in high-risk behavior, such as unprotected sex, early sex or sex with multiple partners, than others their age. Given that the majority of our respondents reported first consuming alcohol before 18 years of age, drug prevention campaigns need to target younger adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*High School Students
*Marijuana Usage
*Tobacco Smoking
Conflict

Source: PsycINFO

92. Canadian middle manager experience with mobile email technologies: A phenomenological exploration of frequent BlackBerry users.

Citation: Information, Communication & Society, October 2012, vol./is. 15/8(1217-1235), 1369-118X;1468-4462 (Oct 2012)

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Institution: Funtasz, Jeff: National Field Sales at Bell Mobility, Toronto, ON

Language: English

Abstract: Mobile technologies such as BlackBerry have revolutionized communication structures in organizations and society. This phenomenological study explores the characteristics and perceived effects of frequent BlackBerry usage as perceived by approximately 20 middle managers from Toronto and Vancouver, Canada. Using Moustakas' modified van Kaam Methodology, seven themes emerged. These are (1) BlackBerry's perceived effect on employee effectiveness; (2) BlackBerry's perceived impact on personal life; (3) the perceived impact of BlackBerry technology on communication quality; (4) feelings that occur when BlackBerry technology malfunctions; (5) perceived effect of convergence on employees and organizations; (6) perception and experiences of addictiveness of frequent BlackBerry use; and (7) recommendations for using the technology to maximize the organizational effectiveness. The emerging themes of the study were discussed to provide future direction for organizational managers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Communication](#)
[*Information Technology](#)
[*Middle Level Managers](#)
[*Computer Mediated Communication](#)
[*Cellular Phones](#)

Source: PsycINFO

93. Dextromethorphan abuse leading to assault, suicide, or homicide.

Citation: Journal of Forensic Sciences, September 2012, vol./is. 57/5(1388-1394), 0022-1198;1556-4029 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Logan, Barry K; Yeakel, Jillian K; Goldfogel, Gary; Frost, Michael P; Sandstrom, Greg; Wickham, Dennis J

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Language: English

Abstract: Dextromethorphan is a commonly encountered antitussive medication which has found additional therapeutic use in the treatment of pseudobulbar disorder and as an adjunct to opiate use in pain management. Dextromethorphan at high doses has phencyclidine-like effects on the NMDA receptor system; recreational use of high doses has been found to cause mania and hallucinations. The toxicology and pharmacology of the drug in abuse are reviewed, and the historical literature of adverse psychiatric outcomes is assessed. Five new cases of dextromethorphan intoxication that resulted in assault, suicide, and homicide are reported, together with the corresponding toxicology results. Blood concentrations ranged from 300 to 19,000 g/L. These results are compared with typical concentrations reported in therapeutic use and impaired driving cases. Based on these findings, dextromethorphan should be considered as a potential causative agent in subjects presenting with mania, psychosis, or hallucinations, and abusers are at risk for violent and self-destructive acts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Forensic Sciences; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homicide](#)
[*Nonprescription Drugs](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[Nervous System Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Forensic Sciences*

94. Alcohol dependence and criminal behavior: Preliminary results of an association study of environmental and genetic factors in an Italian male population.

Citation: Journal of Forensic Sciences, September 2012, vol./is. 57/5(1343-1348), 0022-1198;1556-4029 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Terranova, Claudio; Tucci, Marianna; Sartore, Daniela; Cavarzeran, Fabiano; Barzon, Luisa; Palu, Giorgio; Ferrara, Santo D

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Language: English

Abstract: The aim of this study is to propose an innovative approach evaluating the connection between alcohol use disorders and criminal behavior. The research, structured as a case-control study, was based on the analysis of environmental (social variables) and genetic factors (single nucleotide polymorphisms of glutamic acid decarboxylase) in a population (N = 173) of Italian alcohol-dependent men. Group 1 (N = 47, convicted subjects) was compared with Group 2 (N = 126, no previous criminal conduct). Grade repetition, work problems, and drug problems were statistically associated with criminal behavior. Having daily family meals together and having children were inversely related to convictions. The genotype distribution of the two groups was similar. The association between environmental factors and antisocial behavior confirms previous findings in the literature. The lack of genetic association does not exclude the role of the gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) system in determining antisocial behavior; further studies with larger samples are needed, together with investigation of other components of the GABA pathway. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Forensic Sciences; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[Environmental Effects](#)
[Polymorphism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Forensic Sciences*

95. Appearance- and performance-enhancing drug use.

Citation: The Oxford handbook of sport and performance psychology., 2012(545-561) (2012)

Author(s): Hildebrandt, Thomas B; Varangis, Eleanna; Lai, Justine K

Institution: Hildebrandt, Thomas B.: Appearance and Performance Enhancing Drug Use Program, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY; Varangis, Eleanna: Appearance and Performance Enhancing Drug Use Program, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY; Lai, Justine K.: Appearance and Performance Enhancing Drug Use Program, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Appearance and performance enhancing drugs (APEDs) include a wide range of substances borrowed from a wide range of medical disciplines and associated fields and have a long history in sport and competition. The defining features of APED use are discussed and include polypharmacy, body image disturbance, and disturbances in diet and exercise. Appearance and performance enhancing drugs are unique among substances of abuse in their biological action, as well as in the basic motivations for their use. Although there are a wide range of potentially serious physical and psychiatric side effects, APEDs continue to be used by millions of men and women and to a greater degree by those engaged in sport and fitness activities. It is still unclear how individuals become illicit APED users, but it is possible that legal APEDs act as a gateway substance for illicit APED use. There are few empirically supported prevention programs for APED use and a complete absence of empirically supported interventions for those using APEDs. The engagement of APED users in treatment is complicated by the ethical-legal obstacles and mistrust between the APED-using and health services communities. Future research will need to overcome these barriers to provide effective and useful interventions for those APED users in the sport or performance fields. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Sports](#)
[*Performance Enhancing Drugs](#)
[Competition](#)
[Physical Fitness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

96. Addiction and the search for the sacred: Religion, spirituality, and the origins and treatment of substance use disorders.

Citation: APA handbook of psychology, religion, and spirituality (Vol 2): An applied psychology of religion and spirituality., 2013(297-317) (2013)

Author(s): Johnson, Thomas J

Institution: Johnson, Thomas J.: Department of Psychology, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter begins with brief overviews of contemporary scientific understandings of substance use and addiction and religious views and practices regarding psychoactive substances. These are followed by a summary of findings from empirical research on religion and spirituality (R/S) and substance use. Finally, I offer an overview of treatment and mutual-help programs involving R/S, findings about the efficacy and mechanisms of action of such programs, and suggestions as to how practitioners might integrate R/S into the assessment and treatment of addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Religion](#)
[*Spirituality](#)
[Religious Beliefs](#)
[Religious Practices](#)
[Support Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

97. Effects of comorbid substance use and personality disorders on risk for violence in schizophrenia.

Original Title: Vliv komorbidního užívání návykových látek a poruch osobnosti na riziko agresivního chování u schizofrenie.

Citation: Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, December 2011, vol./is. 107/6(335-342), 1212-0383 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Volavka, Jan; Mohr, Pavel

Correspondence Address: Mohr, Pavel: Psychiatrické Centrum Praha, Ustavni 91, Praha, Czech Republic, 181 03, 8, mohr@pcp.lf3.cuni.cz

Institution: Volavka, Jan: New York University, School of Medicine, New York, NY; Mohr, Pavel: Psychiatrické Centrum Praha, Praha

Language: Czech

Abstract: Schizophrenia is associated with elevated risk for aggressive behavior. Risk of violent crime attributable to schizophrenia is less than 10%. Nevertheless, aggressive behavior by schizophrenia patients is dangerous, it increases the burden of disease for caregivers, leads to hospitalizations and incarcerations, and enhances the stigma of mental illness. The fact that comorbid substance use disorders substantially elevate the risk of violence has been known for decades. Recent epidemiological studies even suggest that such comorbidity sufficiently explains violent behavior by schizophrenia patients. However, evidence reviewed here indicates that rather than a single cause, multiple pathways lead to aggressive behavior in schizophrenia. Positive psychotic symptoms, confusion, impulsiveness, and comorbid personality disorder were demonstrated to motivate individual assaults. History of conduct disorder in childhood is associated with aggressive behavior in adult schizophrenia patients. Antisocial personality disorder or psychopathy are important comorbid conditions in the pathogenesis of aggressive behavior in schizophrenia. This is particularly true in schizophrenia patients who show persistent criminal behavior and circulate between hospitals, prisons, and communities. Clozapine remains the most effective treatment of aggressive behavior in schizophrenia. However, in cases of persistent aggression it needs to be supplemented by psychosocial approaches. Treatment of substance use comorbidity must be an integral part of therapy. Novel long-term treatments of persistent aggression are based on cognitive skills and behavioral reward structure as well as anger management. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

98. Seasonality of birth as biological factor in criminal activity.

- Original Title:** Sezonálna narodenia ako biologický faktor kriminálnej aktivity.
- Citation:** Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, December 2011, vol./is. 107/6(324-326), 1212-0383 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Andre, Ivan; Novotny, Vladimir; Kesicky, Dusan
- Correspondence Address:** Novotny, Vladimir: Psychiatricka Klinika LF UK a UNB, Mickiewiczova 13, Bratislava, Slovak Republic, 813 69, vladimir.novotny@sm.unb.sk
- Institution:** Andre, Ivan: Psychiatricka Klinika LF UK a UNB, Bratislava; Novotny, Vladimir: Psychiatricka Klinika LF UK a UNB, Bratislava; Kesicky, Dusan: Psychiatricka Klinika LF UK a UNB, Bratislava
- Language:** Czech
- Abstract:** Seasonality of birth has variable distribution at patients with schizophrenia, as well as some other diseases. In the background are hidden biological factors (e.g. maternal and fetal infection, hypovitaminosis, malnutrition). Ascertained that even people with personality disorders are not born equally throughout the year. The results are still contradictory. Rather, it shows, that some personality traits (e.g. finding a new one) may be related to seasonality of birth. These personality traits are often in people with the later development of addiction, which in turn pose a risk for subsequent criminal behavior. We obtained the seasonality of birth in 599 subjects with criminal behavior. We found that in a subset of subjects with violent crime is significantly ($p = 0.01$) more frequent birth in winter. Results are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Biology](#)
[*Birth](#)
[*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Seasonal Variations](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 99. Breaking up is hard to do: Romantic dissolution, offending, and substance use during the transition to adulthood.**
- Citation:** Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal, August 2012, vol./is. 50/3(605-636), 0011-1384;1745-9125 (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** Larson, Matthew; Sweeten, Gary
- Correspondence Address:** Larson, Matthew: School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University, 411 N. Central Avenue, MC 4420, Phoenix, AZ, US, 85004, mattjl@asu.edu
- Institution:** Larson, Matthew: School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ; Sweeten, Gary: School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Recent studies have directed attention to the nature of romantic involvement and its implications for offending over the life course. However, this body of research has overlooked a defining aspect of nonmarital romantic relationships: Most come to an end. By drawing on insights from general strain theory, the age-graded theory of informal social control, and research on delinquent peer exposure, we explore the impact of romantic dissolution on offending and substance use during late adolescence and emerging adulthood. Using data from the 1997 cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, we arrive at three general conclusions: 1) Experiencing a breakup is directly related to a range of antisocial outcomes; 2) the effect of a breakup is dependent on post-breakup relationship transitions; and 3) a breakup is associated with increases in offending and substance use among males and in substance use among females. We conclude with a discussion of the implications of our findings for the future of research on romantic involvement and crime over the life course. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Society of Criminology; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adult Development](#)
[*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Relationship Termination](#)
[*Romance](#)
Source: PsycINFO

100. From danger to risk: Categorising and valuing recreational heroin and cocaine use.

Citation: Health, Risk & Society, August 2012, vol./is. 14/5(427-443), 1369-8575;1469-8331 (Aug 2012)
Author(s): Caiata-Zufferey, Maria
Correspondence Address: Caiata-Zufferey, Maria, M.CaiataZufferey@unige.ch
Institution: Caiata-Zufferey, Maria: Department of Sociology, University of Geneva, Geneva
Language: English
Abstract: This article examines how former drug addicts who now feel that they can safely use heroin and cocaine recreationally distinguish between problematic and non-problematic drug-taking. This is a crucial question in current Western societies. After having been linked for most of the twentieth century to deviance and illness, the concept of drug use has recently undergone a process of extension and dilution. The threshold between 'dangerous' and 'safe' has become nebulous and susceptible to categorical revision. In consequence, there is some scope for individuals to define what is problematic or recreational. In this sense, illicit drug use has ceased to be a social scourge, and instead has become a personal risk. To explore the process of categorising recreational heroin/cocaine use, in-depth interviews were conducted in Switzerland with nine former drug addicts, now self-defined recreational users, using a grounded theory approach. Results showed that participants make sense of recreational drug-taking by stressing its positive meaning and pointing out its disciplined modalities of use. This process of making sense is a narrative, social and contingent construction in that it is supported by a discourse, built up in interactions with the social system, and is time- and space-dependent. Because of these features, we called this process of making sense 'legitimation'. The results are discussed in relation to the conjoint socio-cognitive work of homogenisation/differentiation and valorisation that are central to risk categorisation, and this process is considered in relation to the legitimisation of otherwise socially stigmatised behaviours. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Heroin](#)
Source: PsycINFO

101. The 'value' of smoking: An editorial.

Citation: Health, Risk & Society, August 2012, vol./is. 14/5(409-414), 1369-8575;1469-8331 (Aug 2012)
Author(s): Slovic, Paul
Correspondence Address: Slovic, Paul, pslovic@uoregon.edu
Institution: Slovic, Paul: Decision Research, Eugene, OR

Language: English

Abstract: Research indicates that many adolescents do not adequately understand and appreciate the risks that smoking entails. Beginning smokers give little conscious thought to risk. They are lured into the behaviour by the prospects of fun, excitement and adventure. Most begin to think of risk only after they have started to smoke regularly, become addicted, and gained what to them is new information and appreciation of smoking's health risks. They then wish they had never begun to smoke. Cigarette advertising and promotion are designed to play a key role in this process by exposing young people to massive amounts of positive imagery associated with smoking. Research in psychology and cognitive neuroscience as well as marketing studies done for and by the tobacco industry demonstrates how powerful such imagery can be in suppressing perception of risk and manipulating behaviour. The message here is that affective feelings are intrinsic to 'value'. These feelings are easily manipulated and exploited. Although statistical and other health-science messages are important in combatting this predatory behaviour, we cannot depend on them alone. We have to learn to play 'the affect game', building images and feelings that promote healthful behaviour and block destructive risk-taking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Advertising](#)
[*Risk Perception](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

102. Alcohol-related aggression and antisocial behaviour in sportspeople/athletes.

Citation: Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, July 2012, vol./is. 15/4(292-297), 1440-2440 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): O'Brien, Kerry S; Kolt, Gregory S; Martens, Matthew P; Ruffman, Ted; Miller, Peter G; Lynott, Dermot

Correspondence Address: O'Brien, Kerry S., kerrykez@gmail.com

Institution: O'Brien, Kerry S.: School of Political and Social Inquiry, Monash University, VIC; Kolt, Gregory S.: School of Science and Health, University of Western Sydney, NSW; Martens, Matthew P.: Department of Educational, School, and Counseling Psychology, University of Missouri, MO; Ruffman, Ted: Psychology Dept, University of Otago, Dunedin; Miller, Peter G.: School of Psychology, Deakin University, VIC; Lynott, Dermot: Manchester Business School, University of Manchester, Manchester

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: There is no empirical research on alcohol-related aggression and antisocial behaviour in non-US collegiate athletes. The present study addressed this gap by examining these behaviours in Australian university sportspeople. Design: Cross-sectional. Methods: University sportspeople and non-sportspeople completed questionnaires on alcohol consumption, aggressive and antisocial behaviours (e.g., abused, hit or assaulted someone, made unwanted sexual advance, damaged property) when intoxicated. Participants also reported whether they had been the victim of similar aggressive or antisocial behaviours. Demographic data and known confounders were collected. Results: Hierarchical logistic regression models accounting for confounders and alcohol consumption scores found that university sportspeople were significantly more likely than non-sportspeople to have displayed aggressive behaviour (i.e., insulted or assaulted someone; OR 1.65, 95% CI: 1.19, 2.28, $p = .003$), and damaged property (OR 1.98, 95% CI: 1.38, 2.84, $p < .0005$) in the past year when intoxicated. Sportspeople were no more likely to have received aggression, had property damaged due to others intoxication (OR 1.21, 95% CI: .90, 1.62, $p = .20$; and OR 1.10, 95% CI: .79, 1.53, $p = .57$, respectively), or to have made unwanted sexual advances (OR 1.10, 95% CI: .65, 1.83, $p = .74$). Sportspeople were less likely to have reported being sexually assaulted

when intoxicated (OR .44, 95% CI: .23, .83, $p < .01$). Conclusions: Consistent with work from the US alcohol-related aggressive and antisocial behaviours were greater in male Australian university sportspeople/athletes than in their female and non-sporting counterparts. There is a need for research explicating the interaction between alcohol, contextual and cultural aspects of sport, and sport participants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd. on behalf of Sports Medicine Australia; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aggressive Behavior](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Antisocial Behavior](#)
[Athletes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport*

103. Addictive, impulsive and other counter-normative consumption.

Citation: Handbook of developments in consumer behaviour., 2012(323-360) (2012)

Author(s): Ross, Don

Institution: Ross, Don: University of Cape Town, Cape Town

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Popular discussion of consumption behaviour is rich with normative associations around patterns taken to be reckless and/or pathological. A partial list of such putative pathologies includes addictive consumption, extremely risky consumption, immoral consumption, hoarding, and compulsive/obsessive consumption. In this chapter, I will organize these normative ideas according to the conceptual framework of standard (meaning neoclassical and Austrian) economics. (For an accessible, historically structured, survey see Backhouse 2002.) This framework differs in various respects from alternatives that might be favoured by psychologists, psychiatrists or philosophers. I choose the economic conceptualization here not because I insist that it is necessarily best for all purposes, but because it has the advantage of forcing us to discipline accounts of consumption that is taken to be normatively deviant by reference to the logic of consumption in general. That is, one begins from a broad but precise idea of consumption, and then addresses special features of some consumption patterns that are normatively controversial and often discouraged by public policy. Contrary to widespread caricatures (e.g., Ormerod 1997, Keen 2002) the logical framework of standard economics is extremely flexible and empirically open, and so allows psychological, neuroscientific and philosophical themes to be visited without restriction. The chapter is structured as follows. In the second section I present and explain the technical idea of 'consumption' as used in economics. The point of this is to allow us to talk precisely about counter-normative consumption as a particular kind of consumption in general. And the point of that, in turn, is to allow us to compare what is unusual about counter-normative consumption as consumption with what might be counter-normative about it in everyday moral or prudential terms. This is essential lest an attempt to address the topic turns into either an exercise in pure philosophy, or a dressing of conventional prejudices in academic language. Following this rather abstract discussion, beginning in the third section the focus is on specific examples. We start with drug addiction. which of all forms of counter-normative consumption is at once the most costly in terms of social welfare, the most profitable for suppliers, and the most universally acknowledged as something that public policy should actively discourage. The fourth section builds on this platform to show how addiction applies to behavioural patterns that don't involve exogenous substances. Only one such pattern, pathological gambling, is currently recognized by psychiatrists as a clear case of addiction in the strict sense, so the discussion here concentrates on that case. But then we explain how future evidence is expected to lead to the careful extension of the model of addictive consumption to other behavioural phenomena, while avoiding the question-begging association of addiction with every kind of consumption that casual popular moral judgment intuitively regards as excessive.

Finally, in the concluding section, we discuss the logic by which policies to regulate counter-normative consumption can be economically evaluated in ways that do not depend on arbitrary ethical assumptions-including arbitrary assumptions of the economist. It is sometimes thought that avoidance of such assumptions necessarily leads to a laissez-faire attitude to counter-normative consumption. The chapter ends by explaining why such a conclusion is hasty, which in turn explains why sound regulatory policy on counter-normative consumption should be evidence-based. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Consumer Behavior](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Economics](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

104. Ensemble perception: Summarizing the scene and broadening the limits of visual processing.

Citation: From perception to consciousness: Searching with Anne Treisman., 2012(339-349) (2012)

Author(s): Haberman, Jason; Whitney, David

Institution: Haberman, Jason: Harvard University, Department of Psychology, Cambridge, MA; Whitney, David: University of California at Berkeley, Department of Psychology, Berkeley, CA

Language: English

Abstract: (create) Comments on the original article by S. C. Chong and A. Treisman (see record 2012-13172-030) suggesting that humans derive a summary representation for the size of a set of arbitrary objects. Some researchers argue that perceiving the average size is a parallel process (Ariely, 2001; Chong & Treisman 2003), similar to distinguishing two textures. This raises several interesting questions, including: Are there low-level feature detectors designed to operate on object size in a manner akin to motion or orientation? If not, how does average-size perception, if it is indeed parallel, bypass traditional limitations of serial attention? Are there other examples of ensemble coding that extend beyond low-level stimuli (i.e., motion, orientation, size)? Although open questions remain (some of which are addressed later), it is clear that ensemble coding is connected to several areas of vision science, and this, in part, explains the growing interest in summary statistical perception. In addition to providing a window on "gist," ensemble perception has implications for the way we understand visual search, texture, depth, scene perception, memory, object recognition, and spatial vision. Because of its far-reaching and potentially controversial implications, research on ensemble perception is rapidly expanding. The remainder of this chapter surveys the history of this subfield, discusses ongoing debates, highlights in greater detail some of the more influential work, and speculates about where future work should be directed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Visual Perception](#)
[Cognitive Processes](#)
[Human Information Storage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. Drinking frequency as a brief screen for adolescent alcohol problems.

Citation: Pediatrics, February 2012, vol./is. 129/2(205-212), 0031-4005;1098-4275 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Chung, Tammy; Smith, Gregory T; Donovan, John E; Windle, Michael; Faden, Vivian B; Chen, Chiung M; Martin, Christopher S

- Correspondence Address:** Chung, Tammy: University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, PAARC, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213, chungta@upmc.edu
- Institution:** Chung, Tammy: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA; Smith, Gregory T.: Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY; Donovan, John E.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA; Windle, Michael: Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA; Faden, Vivian B.: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Bethesda, MD; Chen, Chiung M.: CSR Incorporated, Arlington, VA; Martin, Christopher S.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: Routine alcohol screening of adolescents in pediatric settings is recommended, and could be facilitated by a very brief empirically validated alcohol screen based on alcohol consumption. This study used national sample data to test the screening performance of 3 alcohol consumption items (ie, frequency of use in the past year, quantity per occasion, frequency of heavy episodic drinking) in identifying youth with alcohol-related problems. Methods: Data were from youth aged 12 to 18 participating in the annual National Survey on Drug Use and Health from 2000 to 2007. The screening performance of 3 alcohol consumption items was tested, by age and gender, against 2 outcomes: any Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Fourth Edition alcohol use disorder symptom ("moderate"-risk outcome), and a diagnosis of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Fourth Edition alcohol dependence ("high"-risk outcome). Results: Prevalence of the 2 outcomes increased with age: any alcohol use disorder symptom ranged from 1.4% to 29.2%; alcohol dependence ranged from 0.2% to 5.3%. Frequency of drinking had higher sensitivity and specificity in identifying both outcomes, compared with quantity per occasion and heavy episodic drinking frequency. For both outcomes, results indicate the utility of similar cut points for drinking frequency for males and females at each age. Age-specific frequency cut points, however, are recommended for both moderate- and high-risk outcomes to maximize screening performance. Conclusions: Drinking frequency provides an empirically supported brief screen to efficiently identify youth with alcohol-related problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Academy of Pediatrics; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Screening](#)
[Pediatrics](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *American Academy of Pediatrics* in [Pediatrics](#)
Available from *Pediatrics* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

106. Medically induced opioid addiction reaching alarming levels.

- Citation:** Canadian Medical Association Journal, February 2012, vol./is. 184/3(285-286), 0820-3946;1488-2329 (Feb 21, 2012)
- Author(s):** Webster, Paul Christopher
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This article focuses on the alarming levels of medically induced opioid addiction. Prescription opioid addiction appears to have been dangerously underestimated in the past. A recent study conducted in the United States found that 21.7% of the patients met the standard criteria for moderate opioid-use disorder, while 13.2% met the criteria for severe opioid use disorder. Canadians are among the highest users of prescription opioid in the world. Health Canada could consider making changes to product monographs and even withdraw approval for formulations that routinely lead to doctors prescribing very

high doses. The overall usage of prescription opioids has more than doubled over the past decade. An educational video produced by Physicians for Responsible Opioid Prescribing includes information from a drug manufacturer asserting that the rate of addiction amongst pain patients who are treated by doctors is much less than 1%. There has been doubling in the number of patients seeking treatment for prescription opioid abuse since 2005 and the tripling in the number of patients now undergoing methadone treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Canadian Medical Association or its licensors; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Drug Dosages](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Canadian Medical Association. Journal](#)
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [CMAJ : Canadian Medical Association Journal](#)

107. Group narrative therapy in alcohol rehabilitation. Building together new life stories.

Original Title: Therapie narrative de groupe en alcoologie: Construire ensemble de nouvelles histoires de vie.

Citation: Alcoologie et Addictologie, December 2011, vol./is. 33/4(345-349), 1620-4522 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Soullignac, M. Rodolphe; Calzada, Gerard; Meid, Mme Sylvie; Khazaal, Yasser; Khan, Riaz

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Institution: Soullignac, M. Rodolphe: Service d'Addictologie, Departement de Psychiatrie, Hopitaux universitaires de Geneve, Geneve; Calzada, Gerard: Service d'Addictologie, Departement de Psychiatrie, Hopitaux universitaires de Geneve, Geneve; Meid, Mme Sylvie: Service d'Addictologie, Departement de Psychiatrie, Hopitaux universitaires de Geneve, Geneve; Khazaal, Yasser: Service d'Addictologie, Departement de Psychiatrie, Hopitaux universitaires de Geneve, Geneve; Khan, Riaz: Service d'Addictologie, Departement de Psychiatrie, Hopitaux universitaires de Geneve, Geneve

Language: French

Abstract: This article presents an original experience of utilising group narrative approach in the division of addiction medicine of University Hospitals of Geneva. Our preliminary clinical observations lead us to think that narrative therapy approaches for patients constitute an excellent means of reappropriation of their own life history. This allows for emphasis to be placed on the patient and his own intentions rather than the substance and its consequences and as corollary to reignite hope in the therapeutic process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Narrative Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

108. Medical practices of withdrawal of alcohol-dependent patients. Influence of the 1999 consensus conference.

Original Title: Les pratiques medicales de sevrage du patient alcoolo-dependant. Influence de la conference de consensus de 1999.

Citation: Alcoolologie et Addictologie, December 2011, vol./is. 33/4(333-344), 1620-4522 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Despres, Caroline; Demagny, Mme Lise; Bungener, Mme Martine

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Language: French

Abstract: Objectives: in the context of the heterogeneity of prescription and modalities of withdrawal of alcohol-dependent patients, the Societe Francaise d'Alcoolologie organized a consensus conference in 1999 in order to promote clinical practice guidelines, especially first-line outpatient withdrawal, drug recommendations, and psychosocial support. In the absence of an integrated device for evaluation of the impact of the conference, the purpose of this article was to try to detect, five years after publication of these guidelines, a favourable evolution of clinical practice in the field of withdrawal both in general practice and in specialized structures. Method: this study was based on comparative statistical analysis of data derived from the medical charts of patients undergoing outpatient (326) or inpatient withdrawal (153) in 1999 and 2005. Results: an increased commitment of general practitioners was observed between 1999 and 2005. The absolute number of weaned patients doubled (49/97) and their proportion compared to patients declared to be alcohol-dependent increased from 42% to 47%. A trend towards harmonization of withdrawal practices was also observed with, for example, a non-significant increase of prescription of benzodiazepines (BZD, 56.3% in 1999, 64.9% in 2005). Similarly, psychosocial support was set up for 2.5% of patients versus 13%. A very high level of compliance with guidelines was observed for withdrawal conducted in specialized units. The rate of prescription of BZD alone or in combination with other drugs increased from 64.8% in 1999 to 97.5% in 2005, and the mean duration of treatment decreased from 13.2 to eight days. Discussion: apart from the methodological limitations, the discussion emphasizes the different types of patients seen by general practitioners and specialized units, as well as the specificity and complementarity of their respective practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

109. Freud and cocaine. Toxicological prehistory of psychoanalysis.

Original Title: Freud avec la cocaine. Prehistoire toxicologique de la psychanalyse.

Citation: Alcoolologie et Addictologie, December 2011, vol./is. 33/4(315-324), 1620-4522 (Dec 2011)

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Language: French

Abstract: This article reviews "the cocaine episode" reported in Sigmund Freud's early biography (1884-1887) and the implications of this well known episode based on a detailed critical

analysis. What is the relationship between Freud, initiator of toxicological analyses, and the founder of psychoanalysis? Freud reported his "investigator-based" experience of the therapeutic effects of the toxic substance extracted from coca plants. Freud was almost the first to discover cocaine, but was beaten at the post by his friend and colleague, Karl Koller, and this missed opportunity triggered an essential, intimate relationship with cocaine, as reflected by Freud's radiant description of this substance. The dynamic and euphoric effects of cocaine provided a "manic" adjuvant at a time when Freud was faced with the enigma of the unconscious and initiated the transfer relationship with Ernst von Fleischl-Marxow, a victim of this drug whose risks of addiction were minimized by Freud. Beyond that, this experience led to the totemic and fetishist function that allowed Freud to constitute the very object of his desire, revealing the unconscious significance of this episode. Symptomatic examination of Freud's writings and the history of this episode therefore reveals its true epistemological and clinical implications in terms of the praxis and knowledge of the unconscious. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Cocaine
 *Freud (Sigmund)
 *Psychoanalysis
 *Toxicity
Source: PsycINFO

110. Dr House and Mr Addict. The key to success.

Original Title: Dr Home et Mister Toxicomane. La clef d'un succes.
Citation: Alcoologie et Addictologie, December 2011, vol./is. 33/4(309-313), 1620-4522 (Dec 2011)
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Language: French
Abstract: Since 2007, French television viewers have been following a TV series character (Dr. House), who is both a doctor and a drug addict. This highly successful series raises the question of the implications related to representation of a drug addicted doctor, especially in relation to an adolescent public. Method: questionnaires were distributed to year four and five students and were analysed to determine their modalities of consumption of this TV series. Interviews were then conducted with some of these students to analyse their reactions to a number of fictional TV programmes preferred by adolescents, including House. Results: despite a clear representation of drug use and addiction of the main character, adolescents appear to occult this characteristic and focus their attention on the other personality traits of the hero. When they are reminded about this doctor's drug addiction, they consider it to be one of the aspects of the hero's nonconformism, which therefore contributes to the marked success of this series with a young public. Conclusion: this survey raises questions concerning the potential risk of minimization of clearly represented addiction in view of the prolonged nature of exposure to the risk of targeted adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Adolescent Attitudes
 *Drug Addiction
 *Physicians
 *Television
Source: PsycINFO

111. Diagnosis and dependence. The character of Dr House as the addict doctor.

Original Title: Diagnostic et dependance. La figure du medecin addict dans Dr House.

Citation: Alcoologie et Addictologie, December 2011, vol./is. 33/4(303-308), 1620-4522 (Dec 2011)

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Language: French

Abstract: A semiological study of the character of Dr. House as a drug-dependent doctor reveals how this series makes addiction a major aspect of the narrative and uses the character as a support for an ethical debate on good clinical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Impaired Professionals](#)
[*Physicians](#)
[*Professional Ethics](#)
[*Television](#)
[Clinical Practice](#)
[Narratives](#)

Source: PsycINFO

112. Scalpel "addicts". Cosmetic surgery and dependence in Nip/Tuck.

Original Title: Les "accros' du bistouri. Chirurgie esthetique et dependance dans Nip/Tuck.

Citation: Alcoologie et Addictologie, December 2011, vol./is. 33/4(297-302), 1620-4522 (Dec 2011)

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Language: French

Abstract: Analysis of several cases of addicted surgeons demonstrates the way in which, in the Nip/Tuck TV series, dependence is perceived as a contemporary and pathological expression of social relations. Many characters, both doctors and patients, are presented as "addicts" to a whole range of substances (alcohol, drugs, medications, botox, etc.). In this great theatre of obsessions, sexual dependence appears to be the most original form of addiction used by this moral tale to determine the social role of cosmetic surgery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Impaired Professionals](#)
[*Plastic Surgery](#)
[*Television](#)
[Surgeons](#)

Source: PsycINFO

113. An addict despite himself? The alcoholic physician or the impossible representation.

Original Title: Addict malgre lui? Le medecin alcoolique ou la representation impossible.

Citation: Alcoologie et Addictologie, December 2011, vol./is. 33/4(289-295), 1620-4522 (Dec 2011)

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Language: French

Abstract: Cinematographic fiction cannot be analysed as a reliable representation of social reality on the silver screen. It demonstrates the power of image modelling and inevitably raises the question of the social status of the character represented, in this case a whole profession. The biased and partial images of an addicted physician exclusively concern an alcoholic physician. Furthermore, the professional qualities of the characters of several films describing an addictive disorder, part-time alcoholics who are never patients and never treated-generally general practitioners in the various films studied-are never questioned. Apart from the role of actors, whose presence no doubt attenuates the discourse concerning addiction and limits the scope of addiction itself, and beyond the problem of the genre which suggests a possible downfall in terms of professional skills in tales and jokes, this article analyses the social model protected by these fictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Films](#)
[*Physicians](#)
[Professional Ethics](#)
[Social Support](#)

Source: PsycINFO

114. Different types of substance use behaviors in the Hungarian adult population.

Original Title: A kulonbozo zerhasznalo magatartasok kapcsolodasa a magyarorszagi felnott nepesseg koreben.

Citation: Psychiatria Hungarica, 2011, vol./is. 26/4(258-266), 0237-7896 (2011)

Author(s): Borbala, Paksi; Petra, Arnold; Bernadette, Kun; Zsolt, Demetrovics

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Language: Hungarian

Abstract: Background, aims: There are several examples in international literature dealing with the connection between different types of substance use behaviors. Studies mostly report the strengthening effect of one type of substance use on other types as well among Hungarian high school students. In our study the relationship between different substance use behaviors are analyzed on adult population. Method: The analysis was carried out within the framework of the Hungarian Population Survey on Addiction Problems (OLAAP) on a sample of 2710 persons from the Hungarian population between 18 and 64 years of age. Results: Lifetime prevalence of abstinence regarding all substance use behaviors in the 18-64 years population is 7.5%. 848% of all subjects have drunk alcohol ever, 55.6% have smoked, 13.1% have consumed prescription drugs and 9.3% have used illicit drugs at least once while lifetime prevalence of abusive prescription drug use is 6.1 %. One fourth (24.8%) of the surveyed persons have not used any of the studied substances in the last month. Socio-demographic pattern of different substance use behaviors is rather heterogenic, however descriptive analyses on the relationship between different actual (last month) substance use behaviors in line with the cluster analysis carried out on

prevalence data of different substance use behaviors indicate the relatedness of substance use behaviors. Conclusion: Our results support the phenomenon called multiple drug use in literature that was observed on a Hungarian high school student sample as well. At the same time however, based on the substance use data regarding adult population, a slightly different cluster structure was identified. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

115. Problem and pathological gambling in Hungary: The Hungarian version of the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS-HU).

Original Title: Problemas es patologias szerencsejatek Magyarorszagon: A South Oaks Szerencsejatek Kerdoiv magyar verziojanak (SOGS-HU) hazai alkalmazasa.

Citation: *Psychiatria Hungarica*, 2011, vol./is. 26/4(230-240), 0237-7896 (2011)

Author(s): Agoston, Gyollai; Robert, Urban; Bernadette, Kun; Borbala, Paksi; Petra, Arnold; Hedvig, Balazs; Gyongyi, Kokonyei; Attila, Olah; Zsolt, Demetrovics

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Language: Hungarian

Abstract: Background and aim: Gambling is a form of entertainment with a history of thousand years that has a significant potential for development and has become a widely spread global industry recently. Excessive gambling can take the form of problem, or even pathological gambling The South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) is the most common measure used for the assessment of problem and pathological gambling The aim of our study was the development and psychometric analysis of the Hungarian version of the instrument, and its verification on a representative population sample. Method: The administration of the instrument was conducted within the frame of the National Household Survey on Addiction Problems, where 2710 persons were interviewed from Hungarian population between 18 and 64 years. Results: The psychometric properties of SOGS-HU are adequate 65.3% of the respondents had ever gambled. The most popular games are lottery and other number draw games. According to the data obtained by SOGS 1.9% of the sample was considered to be problem gambler, and 1.4% of the sample was considered to be pathological gambler In both groups the proportion of man was higher, while additional risk factors were lower income, lower expected level of education and legal I illegal substance use. Conclusion: Based on these results Hungary can be found in the middle-rank of Europe regarding the prevalence of problem and pathological gambling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
Risk Factors
Screening Tests

Source: PsycINFO