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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. Nicotine related brain activity: The influence of smoking history and blood nicotine levels, an exploratory study.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, October 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Oct 29, 2012)

Author(s): Yamamoto, Rinah T; Rohan, Michael L; Goletiani, Nathalie; Olson, David; Peltier, MacKenzie; Renshaw, Perry F; Mello, Nancy K

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: In this study, we sought to explore brain activity in nicotine-dependent men in response to acute intravenous nicotine using pharmacological magnetic resonance imaging (phMRI). METHODS: phMRI was used to evaluate brain activity in response to 1.5mg/70kg intravenous nicotine or saline. The nicotine and saline were administered on different visits. The time courses of individual subjects' nicotine levels were used as regressors to assess neural activity relating to the infusions. The influence of smoking history and physiological measures on the response to nicotine were also investigated. RESULTS: Greater lifetime exposure to cigarette smoking was significantly correlated with higher peak serum nicotine levels. PhMRI analysis of the differential response of nicotine compared to the saline condition showed distinctive activation patterns when analyzed with the (a) nicotine time course, (b) nicotine time course controlling for smoking history (pack years), and (c) pack years controlling for nicotine. CONCLUSIONS: These results suggest that smoking exposure history influences serum nicotine levels and the brain's response to nicotine. Alterations in brain activity may be a result of vascular and neuro-adaptations involved in drug exposure and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

2. New psychoactive substances.

Citation: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, December 2012, vol./is. 39/2(219-220), 0278-5846 (Dec 3, 2012)

Author(s): Davidson, Colin

Correspondence Address: Davidson, Colin: Division of Biomedical Science, St George's University of London, London, United Kingdom, SW17 0RE, cdavidso@sgul.ac.uk

Institution: Davidson, Colin: Division of Biomedical Science, St George's University of London, London

Language: English

Abstract: Drug abuse can have enormous physical, mental and social costs. However, exactly how dangerous drugs such as ecstasy and marijuana are is debatable. Some researchers make the point that many illicit drugs of abuse are safer and are less of a problem to society than licit drugs such as alcohol and nicotine. The drugs of abuse discussed in this special issue are relatively new, and need to be examined to determine their abuse liability and level of toxicity. They should also be examined to determine their pharmacology as some may be of interest as potential therapeutics. For many decades there have been few additions to the spectrum of drugs abused. However, in recent years there has been a huge upsurge in novel psychoactive substances (NPS), also known as "legal highs", "designer drugs", "herbal highs" or "research chemicals". Scientists, clinicians and policy makers need to take heed of NPS for a variety of reasons and it is hoped that this special issue will ignite further interest and cooperation within this field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

[*Pharmacology](#)[*Toxicity](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**3. Review of War.**

Citation: Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, October 2012, vol./is. 51/10(1097-1099), 0890-8567;1527-5418 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Millham, Frederick

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Institution: Millham, Frederick: Newton Wellesley Hospital, Newton, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, War by Sebastian Junger (2011). This book describes the experience of Battle Company's Second Platoon during a deployment of longer than a year in the Korengal Valley. Second Platoon spent most of this time in a small outpost, Restrepo, named for a medic who was killed nearby. As interesting as the history and operating characteristics of the Browning .50 caliber machine gun or the descriptions of what happens to men when they are struck by antitank rounds fired from A-10 attack aircraft, it is Junger's insight into the motivation of the men who fight and their reactions to frequent, high-intensity, close-quarter combat that make this book worth reading. This unexpected observation sends Junger on a search for its root cause. He discovers the dopamine reward system, and postulates that the men of Second Platoon are adrenaline junkies, addicted to one neurotransmitter or another. In the end, Junger concludes that the love of battle these young men express is a manifestation of their bond of trust and mutual reliance. It turns out that for men in this age group, assignment to a combat unit does not significantly increase their odds of dying. Junger occasionally uses Army terms and slang that he doesn't define. Readers unfamiliar with war and its literature may consider this a flaw. His enthusiasm for patrols where he seems to seek out contact may cause some to question if he crosses the line between journalist and combatant. However, if you read only one book about the Afghan War, then War should be that book. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Combat Experience](#)
[*Military Deployment](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)
[*Trust \(Social Behavior\)](#)
[*War](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Epinephrine](#)
[Neurotransmitters](#)

Source: PsycINFO**4. Substance exposure in utero and developmental consequences in adolescence: A systematic review.**

Citation: Child Neuropsychology, November 2012, vol./is. 18/6(521-549), 0929-7049;1744-4136 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Irner, Tina Birk

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Institution: Irner, Tina Birk: Family Center, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Hvidovre University Hospital, Hvidovre

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The impacts of maternal substance use have been observed in both research and clinical experience. Several studies have shown that preschool children are at

heightened risk of developing various cognitive, behavioral, and socioemotional difficulties. Most knowledge has been generated concerning alcohol consumption during pregnancy and the postnatal effects thereof. Less is known about substance use other than alcohol (for instance, opiates, marijuana, and cocaine) during pregnancy and the long-term developmental consequences. Objective: The aims of this review are to identify relevant published data on adolescents who have been exposed in utero to alcohol and/or other substances and to examine developmental consequences across functions and mental health at this point in life. Methods: PubMed, Embase, and PsychInfo were searched for publications during the period of 1980-2011 and titles and abstracts selected according to prespecified broad criteria. Results: Twenty-five studies fulfilled all of the specific requirements and were included in this review. Most research covered prenatal alcohol exposure. Other substances, however, included cocaine, marijuana, opiates, and poly-substances. Results showed that prenatal exposure to alcohol has long-term cognitive, behavioral, social, and emotional developmental consequences depending on amount and timing of exposure in utero. Less evidence exists for long-term consequences of exposure in utero to other substances than alcohol. However, recent brain-imaging studies have provided important evidence of serious effects of other substance exposure on the developing brain and recent follow-up studies have found an association with deficits in language, attention, areas of cognitive performance and delinquent behavior in adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Psychology Press, an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an Informa business; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prenatal Exposure](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Ramelteon dose escalation in a patient with substance misuse.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 32/5(738-739), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Oct 2012)

Author(s): De Sousa, Avinash

Correspondence Address: De Sousa, Avinash, avinashdes999@yahoo.co.uk

Institution: De Sousa, Avinash: Desousa Foundation, Mumbai

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of a 47-year old Indian woman who has abused ramelteon and benzodiazepines together with a history of zolpidem abuse. She came to a private psychiatric clinic with symptoms of depression and borderline personality traits. She was previously treated for depression, anxiety, and insomnia. She also had a history of alcohol and benzodiazepine dependence in her teenage years for which she had received complete treatment, although she did consume alcohol socially. Whenever a drug would be prescribed for insomnia, the patient had the tendency to increase the dosage on her own. She said the effect would wear out at the dose prescribed, and this prompted her to increase the dose. Thus, she had a history of sedative-hypnotic misuse. She did not demonstrate drug-seeking behavior or did not attempt to get a high from the drug, hence, it does not qualify as a case of abuse but rather a misuse of the drug. She also claimed that she had increased the drug as she was not getting sleep with 8 mg of the drug. This case demonstrates the risk for abuse and dependence from ramelteon use in a patient who has previously abused other sedative hypnotics. Although devoid of abuse liability, it should be used with caution, especially in patients with a history of substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dosages](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology*

6. Mephenesin dependence: A case series.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 32/5(736-738), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Djeddar, Samira; Vorspan, Florence; Chataigner, Dominique; Burin, Emmanuel; Gamier, Robert; Lepine, Jean-Pierre

Correspondence Address: Djeddar, Samira, samira.djeddar@lrb.aphp.fr

Institution: Djeddar, Samira: Centre for Evaluation and Information on Pharmacodependence (CEIP) and Addictovigilance, Paris; Vorspan, Florence: Psychiatry Department, Neuropsychopharmacology of Addictions, INSERM U705 CNRS UMR 8206, Paris; Chataigner, Dominique: Poison Centre Paris, Hopital Fernand Widal, Paris; Burin, Emmanuel: Centre for Evaluation and Information on Pharmacodependence (CEIP) and Addictovigilance, Paris; Gamier, Robert: Centre for Evaluation and Information on Pharmacodependence (CEIP) and Addictovigilance, Hopital Fernand Widal, Paris; Lepine, Jean-Pierre: Psychiatry Department Neuropsychopharmacology of Addictions, INSERM U705 CNRS UMR 8206, Paris

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case series of 6 clinical cases of mephenesin abuse or dependence observed between 2002 and 2011. Four women and 2 men aged 35 to 52 years were identified as presenting mephenesin abuse, and 5 of these patients presented Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) criteria of dependence. At the time of consultation, 3 patients were regularly treated with antidepressants, anxiolytics, and specific drugs for alcohol abstinence. Only 1 patient was a polydrug user of an anxiolytic and analgesics. Mephenesin was administered orally by all patients with daily intakes ranging between 9 and 24 g, whereas the maximum recommended dosage is 3 g/d. The duration of consumption ranged between 3 months and 7 years. One patient described heroin-like effects of mephenesin that encouraged continued use, and 3 patients presented withdrawal symptoms on discontinuation of mephenesin. These cases demonstrate, for the first time, an addictive potential of mephenesin with patients presenting DSM-IV criteria of dependence. However, no published studies support this hypothesis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Muscle Relaxing Drugs](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Heroin Addiction](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology*

7. Characteristics of quetiapine misuse among clients of a community-based methadone maintenance program.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 32/5(721-723), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Oct 2012)

Author(s): McLarnon, Megan E; Fulton, Heather G; Maclsaac, Cindy; Barrett, Sean P

Correspondence Address: Barrett, Sean P., sean.barrett@dal.ca

Institution: McLarnon, Megan E.: Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS; Fulton, Heather G.: Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS; MacIsaac, Cindy: Direction 180, Halifax, NS; Barrett, Sean P.: Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a study which examined quetiapine misuse among clients from a low threshold community based methadone maintenance program in Halifax, Canada. Forms of quetiapine misuse assessed included alternate routes of administration, deliberate co-administration with other substances, intentionally exceeding the recommended dosage, and use without a valid prescription. Participants also reported on quetiapine diversion, defined as selling or giving away the medication. Participants had used a mean of 9.0 illicit drugs in their lifetimes. Those with the highest prevalence of use were cannabis, crack cocaine, powdered cocaine, psilocybin, ecstasy, mescaline heroin and amphetamine. Twenty-eight percent of all quetiapine users reported co-administering quetiapine with another substance; most commonly, the other substance was a prescription sedative or anxiolytic. This study provided insight into patterns of quetiapine misuse among clients of a methadone maintenance program. Exposure to quetiapine was extremely common within this sample. Overwhelmingly, participants who had been prescribed quetiapine were given the medication off-label for the treatment of insomnia or anxiety. Despite concerns raised in the literature, the study found intranasal and intravenous use to be rare or nonexistent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Quetiapine](#)
[Clients](#)
[Community Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology*

8. Suspected and confirmed fatalities associated with mephedrone (4-methylmethcathinone, "meow meow") in the United Kingdom.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 32/5(710-714), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Schifano, Fabrizio; Corkery, John; Ghodse, A. Hamid

Correspondence Address: Schifano, Fabrizio: School of Pharmacy, University of Hertfordshire, College Lane Campus, Herts, Hatfield, United Kingdom, ALIO 9AB, F.Schifano@herts.ac.uk

Institution: Schifano, Fabrizio: School of Pharmacy, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield; Corkery, John: School of Pharmacy, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield; Ghodse, A. Hamid: International Centre for Drug Policy, St George's University of London, London

Language: English

Abstract: Background: International media have been reporting about fatalities allegedly related to mephedrone, a popular recreational stimulant, but now a proportion of them have been confirmed. We aimed here at analyzing information relating to the circumstances of mephedrone-related deaths in the United Kingdom. Methods: Descriptive analysis of information was mainly extracted from the UK National Programme on Substance Abuse Deaths database. With an average annual response rate of 95%, UK National Programme on Substance Abuse Deaths receives information from coroners on drug-related deaths among both addicts and nonaddicts in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. Results: So far, 128 alleged mephedrone-associated fatalities have been

reported; mephedrone was identified at postmortem in 90 cases; inquests have been concluded in 69 cases, 62 of which are analyzed here. Typical mephedrone victims were young (mean age, 28.8 years), male, and with a previous history of drug misuse. There was a notable number (18 cases [29%], 11 being from hanging) of deaths involving self-harm. Mephedrone alone was identified at postmortem on 8 occasions (13% of the inquests' sample). Conclusions: Present mortality data may suggest a significant level of caution when ingesting mephedrone. Limitations include an inability to determine the exact extent of risks associated with mephedrone consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Death and Dying](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in [Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology](#)

9. The impact of acamprosate on cue reactivity in alcohol dependent individuals: A functional magnetic resonance imaging study.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 32/5(661-665), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Langosch, Jens M; Spiegelhalder, Kai; Jahnke, Kolja; Feige, Bernd; Regen, Wolfram; Kiemen, Andrea; Hennig, Jurgen; Olbrich, Hans M

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Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol cue-induced brain activation has been studied extensively in alcoholics. However, little is known about the impact of standard treatment protocols on this phenomenon. The current study aimed at investigating the impact of the anticraving substance acamprosate on alcohol cue-related brain activity. Patients underwent a functional magnetic resonance imaging investigation before the beginning of medication with acamprosate or placebo (TO) and 2 weeks later (TI). All patients also received psychiatric inpatient treatment including psychotherapeutic interventions. Twenty-nine patients were included in the TO analysis and 22 patients in the TI analysis. At TO, a cluster in the left and right posterior cingulate cortex, covering parts of the retrosplenial cortex, was significantly associated with alcohol versus neutral cue exposure. At TI, no significant cluster was found for the alcohol-versus-neutral contrast. The analysis of the impact of acamprosate on cue-related activity in the posterior cingulate cortex cluster revealed no significant difference to placebo. These results provide further evidence for the involvement of the posterior cingulate cortex in alcohol cue exposure. However, in comparison with psychiatric inpatient treatment alone, there was no additional effect of acamprosate on cue-related

brain activity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Acamprosate](#)
[Cingulate Cortex](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology*

10. Neonatal complications after maternal concomitant use of SSRI and other central nervous system active drugs during the second or third trimester of pregnancy.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 32/5(608-614), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Kallen, Bengt; Reis, Margareta

Correspondence Address: Kallen, Bengt: Tomblad Institute, Biskopsgatan 7, Lund, Sweden, SE-223 62, Bengt.Kallen@med.lu.se

Institution: Kallen, Bengt: Tomblad Institute, University of Lund, Lund; Reis, Margareta: Department of Medical and Health Sciences, Clinical Pharmacology, Linköping University, Linköping

Language: English

Abstract: Drugs acting on the central nervous system (CNS) and given to a pregnant woman during the latter part of pregnancy may affect neonatal morbidity of the infant. Little is known on the combined effects of different categories of such drugs. The redeeming of prescriptions for CNS-active drugs during the second or third trimester of pregnancy was studied by linkage between a register of prescribed drugs and the Swedish Medical Birth Register for the deliveries during 2006-2008 (n = 15,045 live-born infants). Neonatal morbidity was defined as the presence of neonatal diagnoses of respiratory problems, hypoglycemia, convulsions, or other CNS pathologic abnormalities including interventional hemorrhage, or low 5-minute Apgar score. The risk of such neonatal morbidity after maternal use of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) with or without other CNS-active drugs were evaluated as odds ratios or risk ratios, comparing with unexposed infants or infants only exposed to SSRI drugs. An increased risk for neonatal morbidity was seen for most studied groups of CNS-active drugs when used alone Benzodiazepines seemed to have a stronger effect than other sedatives/hypnotics. The combination of SSRIs with 1 or more other CNS-active drug groups increased the risk for neonatal morbidity. This was seen for all types of sedatives/hypnotics, which may suggest a confounding by indication. Polypharmacy with CNS-active drugs during the later part of the pregnancy seems to increase the occurrence of neonatal morbidity but difference in nature or strength of underlying psychiatric pathology may confound the findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*CNS Affecting Drugs](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Obstetrical Complications](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Mothers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology*

11. Cigarette smoking knowledge and perceptions among students in four Italian medical schools.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, September 2012, vol./is. 14/9(1065-1072), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Grassi, Maria Caterina; Chiamulera, Christian; Baraldo, Massimo; Culasso, Franco; Ferketich, Amy K; Raupach, Tobias; Patrono, Carlo; Nencini, Paolo

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Institution: Grassi, Maria Caterina: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome; Chiamulera, Christian: Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, University of Verona, Verona; Baraldo, Massimo: Department of Experimental and Clinical Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Udine, Udine; Culasso, Franco: Department of Public Health and Infectious Diseases, School of Medicine, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome; Ferketich, Amy K.: Division of Epidemiology, Ohio State University, College of Public Health, Columbus, OH; Raupach, Tobias: Department of Cardiology and Pneumology, University Hospital Gottingen, Gottingen; Patrono, Carlo: Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Catholic University, Rome; Nencini, Paolo: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Tobacco smoking is the leading cause of premature death in the developed world. Advice and assistance by physicians help smokers quit, but little attention has been paid to the topic of tobacco dependence in the curricula of Italian medical schools. Consequently, few physicians follow the clinical practice guidelines for treating dependence. Methods: This study was conducted on 439 students at 4 Italian medical schools in 2010. Students were asked to complete a 60-item questionnaire. Two scores were computed: Score 1 assessed knowledge of the epidemiology of smoking, risks associated with smoking, and benefits of cessation. Score 2 assessed knowledge of tobacco dependence treatment guidelines and the effectiveness of treatments. A score of less than 60% indicated insufficient knowledge. Results: Medical students had limited knowledge of the epidemiology of smoking, attributable morbidity and mortality, and the benefits of cessation. This limited knowledge was reflected by the finding that 70% of students had a total Score 1 less than 60% of available points. Knowledge of clinical guidelines, perceived competence in counseling smokers, and treatment of addiction was also insufficient, as 76% of students achieved a total Score 2 of less than 60%. Conclusions: Our data demonstrate that Italian medical students have limited knowledge about tobacco dependence, how to treat it, and the critical role of the physician in promoting cessation. Taken together with research from other countries, these findings suggest that medical schools do not offer adequate training in tobacco dependence and provide a rationale for modifying the core curriculum to include more information on tobacco dependence treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Curriculum](#)
[*Medical Education](#)
[*Medical Students](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Knowledge Level](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Editor's choice: A federal plan for ending the tobacco epidemic.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, September 2012, vol./is. 14/9(1006-1011), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Koh, Howard

Institution: Koh, Howard: US Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial emphasizes the need to accelerate addiction science and tobacco control research and do so in a transdisciplinary fashion. We need research in basic science, in clinical medicine, in policy, and in public health and to employ the concept of disciplinary diversity in our research, from bench to bedside, and from bedside to community. As one department, DHHS is implementing new research and surveillance activities to address gaps in knowledge about what works in tobacco prevention and control. We especially need to develop new prevention and treatment interventions for high-risk populations-including those with mental health and substance abuse diagnoses, and the poor-and removing barriers to accessing these interventions. DHHS (Department of Health and Human Services) is also expanding science concerning evolving tobacco product changes, industry practices, and public perception of products to better inform and support FDA's (Food and Drug Administration) regulatory actions. DHHS is strengthening efforts to implement proven tobacco control interventions at the state and local level. A reinvigorated DHHS comprehensive communication agenda will promote a culture change around tobacco use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Epidemics](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
 Addiction
 Smoking Cessation
 Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

13. 2012 SRNT annual meeting summary.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, September 2012, vol./is. 14/9(1003-1005), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Piper, Megan; Cohen, Joanna; Cosgrove, Kelly

Correspondence Address: Piper, Megan: Center for Tobacco Research and Intervention, 1930 Monroe Street, Suite 200, Madison, WI, US, 53711-2027, MEP@ctri.wisc.edu

Language: English

Abstract: This article presents an overview of the 18th annual meeting of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco (SRNT) which was held from March 13-16, 2012, in Houston, TX. Almost 800 students, scientists, public health experts, and clinicians spent the 3 days learning and sharing ideas with each other through various formal and informal activities. The discussions in this meeting focuses on nicotine & tobacco research, public health; epidemiology and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Clinicians](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Addiction](#)
Source: PsycINFO

14. Review of How to house the homeless.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, April 2012, vol./is. 63/4(400), 1075-2730 (Apr 1, 2012)
Author(s): Lamb, H. Richard
Institution: Lamb, H. Richard: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Southern California, School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, How to House the Homeless edited by Ingrid Gould Ellen and Brendan O'Flaherty (2010). This book grew out of a 2008 conference of leading researchers, with backgrounds ranging from psychiatry to economics and policy. The book presents two prevailing viewpoints. One view holds that people are homeless because of personal problems, such as mental illness or addictions. Those with this point of view stress the need to address these problems with programs such as case management, supported housing, payeeship, behavioral money management, and supported employment. The other point of view, which takes up the second part of the book, focuses not on treatment and rehabilitation but on housing policy. The book explores a middle ground between the two opposing views by examining how housing markets affect homelessness. As such, it makes a major contribution to understanding homelessness and its many complex issues. The book lacks a section on emergency psychiatric intervention on the streets. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Homeless](#)
[*Housing](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)
[*Supported Employment](#)
Source: PsycINFO

15. Rates of trauma-informed counseling at substance abuse treatment facilities: Reports from over 10,000 programs.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, April 2012, vol./is. 63/4(390-394), 1075-2730 (Apr 1, 2012)
Author(s): Capezza, Nicole M; Najavits, Lisa M
Correspondence Address: Capezza, Nicole M.: University of Massachusetts Medical School, 28 Westbourne Rd., Newton Centre, MA, US, 02459, capezza.nicole@gmail.com
Institution: Capezza, Nicole M.: University of Massachusetts Medical School, Newton Centre, MA; Najavits, Lisa M.: Department of Veterans Affairs, Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MD
Language: English
Abstract: Objective: Trauma-informed treatment increasingly is recognized as an important component of service delivery. This study examined differences in treatment-related characteristics of facilities that offer moderate or high levels of trauma-informed counseling versus those that offer no or low levels of such counseling. Methods: Responses from 13,223 substance abuse treatment facilities surveyed in 2009 by the National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (NSSATS) were used. Results: A majority (66.6%) of facilities reported using trauma counseling sometimes or always or

often. Facilities that provided moderate or high levels of trauma counseling were more likely to provide additional treatment services, such as disease testing and specialized group therapy, as well as child care, employment counseling, and other ancillary services. Conclusions: A majority of facilities reported provision of trauma counseling. Additional training and resources may be needed for programs that reported low rates of trauma counseling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Counseling](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[*Treatment Facilities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Service utilization by hospitalized suicide attempters with schizophrenia or depression in Montreal.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, April 2012, vol./is. 63/4(364-369), 1075-2730 (Apr 1, 2012)

Author(s): Routhier, Danielle; Leduc, Nicole; Lesage, Alain; Benigeri, Mike

Correspondence Address: Routhier, Danielle: Psychosocial Research Division, Douglas Mental Health University Institute, Perry Pavillion (E-3311), 6875 LaSalle Blvd., Montreal, PQ, Canada, H4H 1R3, routhier.danielle@gmail.com

Institution: Routhier, Danielle: Psychosocial Research Division, Douglas Mental Health University Institute, Montreal, PQ; Leduc, Nicole: Department of Health Administration, University of Montreal, Montreal, PQ; Lesage, Alain: Centre De recherche Fernand-Seguin, Hopital L.-H. Lafontaine, University of Montreal, Montreal, PQ; Benigeri, Mike: Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Montreal, Montreal, PQ

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this study was to analyze patterns of mental health-related service utilization before and after hospitalization for attempting suicide. Methods: This retrospective cohort study included all persons 15 years or older with a clinical diagnosis of schizophrenia (N = 195) or depression (N = 330) hospitalized in Montreal, Quebec, from April 2003 to December 2004 for attempting suicide. Data on the publicly managed health and social services system were retrieved from the linked administrative databases of Montreal's Health and Social Services Agency (April 2002 to March 2005). Twelve-month preattempt service utilization profile, health care contacts three months pre- and postattempt, and predictors of postattempt service utilization were analyzed for two diagnostic groups (schizophrenia and depression). Results: Specialized outpatient care and hospital emergency departments were the services most used by both groups before and after attempting suicide. Use of hospital emergency services as a primary care service did not adequately ensure aftercare, whereas prior contact with services and concurrent substance use disorder predicted greater service utilization postattempt among men but not women. Conclusions: The publicly managed health and social services system in Montreal seems to respond rather well to severe suicide attempts, including those by men with a concurrent substance use disorder known to be at high suicide risk. However, better coordination among hospital emergency departments, primary care, specialized mental health services, and addiction services is needed in order to enhance continuity of care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Hospitalization](#)
[Psychiatric Hospital Admission](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Mental health spending by private insurance: Implications for the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, April 2012, vol./is. 63/4(313-318), 1075-2730 (Apr 1, 2012)

Author(s): Mark, Tami L; Vandivort-Warren, Rita; Miller, Kay

Correspondence Address: Mark, Tami L.: Thomson Reuters (Healthcare), 4301 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, DC, US, 20008, tami.mark@thomsonreuters.com

Institution: Mark, Tami L.: Thomson Reuters (Healthcare), Washington, DC; Vandivort-Warren, Rita: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockville, MD; Miller, Kay: Thomson Reuters (Healthcare), Santa Barbara, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The study developed information on behavioral health spending and utilization that can be used to anticipate, evaluate, and interpret changes in health care spending following implementation of the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act (MHPAEA). Methods: Data were from the Thomson Reuters' MarketScan database of insurance claims between 2001 and 2009 from large group health plans sponsored by self-insured employers. Annual rates in growth of total health spending and behavioral health spending and the contribution of behavioral health spending to growth in spending for all diseases were determined. Separate analyses examined behavioral health and total health spending by 135 employers in 2008 and 2009, and simulations were conducted to determine how increases in use of mental health services after implementation of parity would affect overall health care expenditures. Results: Across the nine years examined, behavioral health expenditures contributed .3%, on average, to the total rate of growth in all health expenditures, a contribution that fell to .1%, on average, when prescription drugs were excluded. About 2% of employers experienced an increased contribution by behavioral health spending of more than 1%. More than 90% of enrollees used well below the maximum 30 inpatient days or outpatient visits typical of health insurance plans before parity. Simulations indicated that even large increases in utilization would increase total health care expenditures by less than 1%. Conclusions: The MHPAEA is unlikely to have a large effect on the growth rate of employers' health care expenditures. The data provide baseline information to further evaluate the implementation effect of the MHPAEA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Care Costs](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Health Care Psychology](#)
[*Health Insurance](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Laws](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Blockade of the brain histamine H3 receptor by JNJ-39220675: Preclinical PET studies with [C]GSK189254 in anesthetized baboon.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 223/4(447-455), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Logan, Jean; Carruthers, Nicholas I; Letavic, Michael A; Sands, Steven; Jiang, Xiaohui; Shea, Colleen; Muench, Lisa; Xu, Youwen; Carter, Pauline; King, Payton; Fowler, Joanna S

Correspondence Address: Logan, Jean: Medical Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY, US, 11973, logan@bnl.gov

- Institution:** Logan, Jean: Medical Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY; Carruthers, Nicholas I.: Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceutical Research & Development L.L.C., San Diego, CA; Letavic, Michael A.: Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceutical Research & Development L.L.C., San Diego, CA; Sands, Steven: Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceutical Research & Development L.L.C., San Diego, CA; Jiang, Xiaohui: Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceutical Research & Development L.L.C., San Diego, CA; Shea, Colleen: Medical Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY; Muench, Lisa: National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Bethesda, MD; Xu, Youwen: Medical Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY; Carter, Pauline: Medical Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY; King, Payton: Medical Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY; Fowler, Joanna S.: Medical Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Rationale: The preclinical characterization of a series of aryloxy pyridine amides has identified JNJ-39220675 ((4- cyclobutyl-1,4-diazepan-1-yl)(6-(4-fluorophenoxy)pyridin-3-yl)methanone) as a high-affinity histamine H3 receptor antagonist and a candidate for further drug development particularly in the treatment of alcohol-related behaviors. Objective: This study measured brain histamine H3 receptor blockade by JNJ-39220675 (1 mg/kg) in the female baboon. Methods: Positron emission tomography imaging and [C] GSK189254, a reversible high-affinity radiotracer with specificity for the histamine H3 receptor, was used to measure histamine H3 receptor availability at baseline and after i.v. and oral administration of JNJ-39220675 (1 mg/kg) in the anesthetized baboon. Histamine H3 receptor availability was estimated as the total distribution volume (VT) in brain regions. The sensitivity of [11C]GSK189254 binding to injected mass and carryover effects was determined. Results: JNJ-39220675 produces robust (ca. 90 %) blockade of [11C]GSK189254 binding after i.v. and oral administration. After oral administration of JNJ-39220675 (1 mg/kg), the fractional receptor occupancy was > 0.9 at 90 min with a slight increase from 90 to 240 min. Similar to prior studies in humans, VT was highly sensitive to the mass of GSK189254 with ED50 estimated to be 0.16 g/kg. Conclusions: The robust blockade of binding of [C] GSK189254 by JNJ-39220675 demonstrates that this compound readily penetrates the blood-brain barrier and occupies the histamine H3 receptor after oral administration at low plasma concentrations (~1 ng/cc) supporting further drug development for alcohol addiction and other disorders. This study corroborates prior reports of the high sensitivity of [11C]GSK189254 to injected mass at doses >0.1 g/kg. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com; HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Histamine](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Positron Emission Tomography](#)
[Baboons](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 19. A placebo-controlled study to assess Standardized Field Sobriety Tests performance during alcohol and cannabis intoxication in heavy cannabis users and accuracy of point of collection testing devices for detecting THC in oral fluid.**
- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 223/4(439-446), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2012)
- Author(s):** Bosker, W. M.; Theunissen, E. L.; Conen, S; Kuypers, K. P. C; Jeffery, W. K; Walls, H. C; Kauert, G. F; Toennes, S. W; Moeller, M. R; Ramaekers, J. G
- Correspondence Address:** Bosker, W. M.: Department of Neuropsychology and Psychopharmacology, Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands, Wendy.Bosker@maastrichtuniversity.nl

- Institution:** Bosker, W. M.: Department of Neuropsychology and Psychopharmacology, Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht; Theunissen, E. L.: Department of Neuropsychology and Psychopharmacology, Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht; Conen, S.: Department of Neuropsychology and Psychopharmacology, Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht; Kuypers, K. P. C.: Department of Neuropsychology and Psychopharmacology, Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht; Jeffery, W. K.: Forensic Alcohol and Drug Expert (F.A.D.E.), Burnaby, BC; Walls, H. C.: Department of Pathology, Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, FL; Kauert, G. F.: Institute of Forensic Toxicology, University of Frankfurt, Frankfurt; Toennes, S. W.: Institute of Forensic Toxicology, University of Frankfurt, Frankfurt/Main; Moeller, M. R.: Saarland University Hospital, Homburg; Ramaekers, J. G.: Department of Neuropsychology and Psychopharmacology, Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Rationale: Standardized Field Sobriety Tests (SFST) and oral fluid devices are used to screen for driving impairment and roadside drug detection, respectively. SFST have been validated for alcohol, but their sensitivity to impairment induced by other drugs is relatively unknown. The sensitivity and specificity for 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) of most oral fluid devices have been low. Objective: This study assessed the effects of smoking cannabis with and without alcohol on SFST performance. Presence of THC in oral fluid was examined with two devices (Drager Drug Test 5000 and Securetec Drugwipe 5). Methods: Twenty heavy cannabis users (15 males and 5 females; mean age, 24.3 years) participated in a doubleblind, placebo-controlled study assessing percentage of impaired individuals on the SFST and the sensitivity of two oral fluid devices. Participants received alcohol doses or alcohol placebo in combination with 400 g/kg body weight THC. We aimed to reach peak blood alcohol concentration values of 0.5 and 0.7 mg/mL. Results: Cannabis was significantly related to performance on the one-leg stand ($p = 0.037$). Alcohol in combination with cannabis was significantly related to impairment on horizontal gaze nystagmus ($p = 0.029$). The Drager Drug Test 5000 demonstrated a high sensitivity for THC, whereas the sensitivity of the Securetec Drugwipe 5 was low. Conclusions: SFST were mildly sensitive to impairment from cannabis in heavy users. Lack of sensitivity might be attributed to tolerance and time of testing. SFST were sensitive to both doses of alcohol. The Drager Drug Test 5000 appears to be a promising tool for detecting THC in oral fluid as far as correct THC detection is concerned. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com; HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Intoxication](#)
[*Body Fluids](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Tetrahydrocannabinol](#)
[Sobriety](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 20. Hyperactivity, increased nicotine consumption and impaired performance in the five-choice serial reaction time task in adolescent rats prenatally exposed to nicotine.**
- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 223/4(401-415), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2012)
- Author(s):** Schneider, T; Bizarro, L; Asherson, P. J. E; Stolerman, I. P
- Correspondence Address:** Schneider, T.: Experimental Psychology, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford, United Kingdom, OX1 3UD, tomasz.schneider@psy.ox.ac.uk

Institution: Schneider, T.: Section of Behavioural Pharmacology, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London; Bizarro, L.: Departamento de Psicologia do Desenvolvimento e da Personalidade, Instituto de Psicologia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; Asherson, P. J. E.: MRC Social Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London; Stolerman, I. P.: Section of Behavioural Pharmacology, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Prenatal exposure to nicotine has been linked to accelerated risk for different psychiatric disorders, including conduct disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and drug abuse. We examine a potential link between prenatal nicotine exposure, hyperactivity, anxiety, nicotine consumption, and cognitive performance in rats. Methods: Adolescent offspring of females exposed during pregnancy to 0.06 mg/ml nicotine solution as the only source of water and of a group of pair-fed females, used as a control for anorexic effects of nicotine, were evaluated in a battery of tests, including locomotor activity, the elevated plus maze, two-bottle free-choice nicotine solution consumption, the five-choice serial reaction time test (5-CSRTT) and a delay-discounting test. All tests were conducted between postnatal day (PND) 25 and PND 50. Results: Nicotine-exposed animals expressed hyperactivity, increased number of open arms entries in the elevated plus maze and increased numbers of anticipatory responses in the 5-CSRTT. Decreased aversion for nicotine solution in the free-choice test and decreased numbers of omission errors in the 5-CSRTT were observed both in nicotine-exposed and pair-fed offspring. Neither nicotine exposure nor pair feeding had an effect on impulsive choice in a delay discounting test. Conclusions: Our study confirms deleterious effects of prenatal nicotine exposure on important aspects of behaviour and inhibitory control in adolescent rats and supports epidemiological findings that show increased levels of symptoms of ADHD and related disorders among those whose mothers smoked during their pregnancy. It also suggests a link between food restriction during pregnancy and addiction-related behaviours in offspring. (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: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hyperkinesia](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Reaction Time](#)
[*Animal Cognition](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Sex differences in escalation of methamphetamine self-administration: Cognitive and motivational consequences in rats.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 223/4(371-380), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Reichel, Carmela M; Chan, Clifford H; Ghee, Shannon M; See, Ronald E

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Male rats escalate methamphetamine (meth) intake during long-access meth self-administration, show enhanced reinstatement of meth-seeking, and exhibit meth-induced memory impairments. However, the impact of long-access daily meth self-administration on reinstatement and cognitive dysfunction has not been assessed in females, even though clinical studies on meth addiction have shown differences between men and women. Objectives: This study determined whether male and freely cycling female rats: (1) escalate meth intake in a 6-h daily access period relative to 1-h access; (2) show different sensitivity to meth primed reinstatement after short- and long access conditions; and (3) show deficits in novel object and object in place recognition memory. Methods: Male and female Long-Evans rats self-administered meth in limited (1-h/day) or extended (6-h/day) daily access sessions. After 21 days, meth access was discontinued, and rats entered an abstinence period. On the seventh and 14th days of abstinence, rats were assessed for recognition memory using tests for: (a) novel object recognition memory and (b) object-in-place memory. Rats were tested for reinstatement of meth-seeking following extinction of responding. Results: Female rats self-administered more meth and escalated intake faster than males during extended, but not limited, daily access. Both males and females in the extended, but not limited, access groups showed memory deficits on both tasks. Female rats showed greater reinstatement to meth-seeking with lower doses of meth priming injections than males. Conclusions: Relative to males, females were equally susceptible to meth-induced memory deficits but exhibited higher meth intake and greater relapse to meth-seeking. (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: [*Animal Motivation](#)
[*Animal Sex Differences](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Animal Cognition](#)
[Object Recognition](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Psychological distress and substance use among community-recruited women currently victimized by intimate partners: A latent class analysis and examination of between-class differences.

Citation: Violence Against Women, August 2012, vol./is. 18/8(934-957), 1077-8012;1552-8448 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Golder, Seana; Connell, Christian M; Sullivan, Tami P

Correspondence Address: Golder, Seana: Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US, 40292, seana.golder@louisville.edu

Institution: Golder, Seana: Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY; Connell, Christian M.: Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Sullivan, Tami P.: Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT

Language: English

Abstract: Latent class analysis was used to examine patterns of victimization among a community sample of 212 women experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV). Results identified three classes of women characterized by victimization history (recent IPV, childhood victimization); classes were further differentiated by IPV-related posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms, other indicators of psychological distress, and substance use. Differentiating levels of victimization and their associated patterns of psychosocial functioning can be used to develop intervention strategies targeting the needs of different subgroups of women so that mental health and substance use problems can be reduced or prevented altogether. Implications for treatment and future research are presented here. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Distress](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[Communities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Brief report: Examining the link between autistic traits and compulsive Internet use in a non-clinical sample.

Citation: Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders, October 2012, vol./is. 42/10(2252-2256), 0162-3257;1573-3432 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Finkenauer, Catrin; Pollmann, Monique M. H; Begeer, Sander; Kerkhof, Peter

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Language: English

Abstract: Individuals with autism spectrum disorders or autistic traits may profit from Internet and computer-mediated interactions, but there is concern about their Internet use becoming compulsive. This study investigated the link between autistic traits and Internet use in a 2-wave longitudinal study with a non-clinical community sample (n = 390). As compared to people with less autistic traits, people with more autistic traits did not report a higher frequency of Internet use, but they were more prone to compulsive Internet use. For women, more autistic traits predicted an increase in compulsive Internet use over time. These results suggest that, despite its appeal for people with autistic traits, the Internet carries the risk of compulsive use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Pervasive Developmental Disorders](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Computers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Semantic priming and verbal learning in current opiate users, ex-users and non-user controls.

Citation: Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental, September 2012, vol./is. 27/5(499-506), 0885-6222;1099-1077 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Battistella, Stefania; Constantinou, Natasha; Morgan, Celia J. A; Davis, Paul; O'Ryan, Dominic; Curran, H. Valerie

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Services, Camden & Islington NHS Foundation Trust, London; O'Ryan, Dominic: Substance Misuse Services, Camden & Islington NHS Foundation Trust, London; Curran, H. Valerie: Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, Clinical Health Psychology, University College London, London

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Despite a growing interest in memory functions of chronic drug users, investigation of semantic and episodic memory in opiate users is limited, and findings of studies have been inconsistent. The present study aimed to assess semantic memory and episodic memory for both drug-related and neutral stimuli in current and ex-users of opiates. Methods: Using an independent group design, we assessed semantic priming and verbal learning in 16 current opiate users on a methadone maintenance programme, 16 ex-opiate users in rehabilitation programmes and 16 healthy controls. The groups were matched on verbal IQ, age and employment status. Results: We found that current and ex-users showed intact automatic and controlled semantic priming. Ex-users who had been abstinent for an average of 19 months showed a verbal learning impairment compared with controls. Both current and ex-users were impaired in recalling semantically unrelated words but unimpaired in recalling semantically related words. Conclusion: The findings suggest a relative lack of spontaneous use of mnemonic strategies and imply that highly structured information would help opiate-using clients in treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Semantic Memory](#)
[*Semantic Priming](#)
[*Verbal Learning](#)
[Episodic Memory](#)
[Methadone Maintenance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental*

25. Use of cannabis enhances attentional inhibition.

Citation: Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental, September 2012, vol./is. 27/5(464-469), 0885-6222;1099-1077 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Vivas, Ana B; Estevez, Angeles F; Moreno, Margarita; Panagis, George; Flores, Pilar

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Orienting attention to an irrelevant location hampers the response to subsequent targets presented at that location in relation to novel, not previously attended, locations. This inhibitory effect has been named inhibition of return. We conducted an experiment to study the temporal course of inhibition of return in users of cannabis. Method: Twenty-five cannabis users who self-reported a regular frequency of cannabis use in joints per month, and 26 drug-free controls participated in the study. We employed a typical inhibition of return task with a single cue and manipulated the time interval between the onset of the cue and the target (150, 350, 550, 1500, and 2550 ms). Participants were asked to detect the onset of the target regardless of its location. Results:

The group of cannabis users showed a significantly greater overall inhibition relative to the group of nonusers. Furthermore, inhibition of return appeared earlier (at the 350 ms cue-target interval) in the user group. Conclusions: This is the first study to show that attentional inhibition is enhanced in cannabis users. More research is needed to determine whether greater inhibition represents an advantage or disadvantage for visual search performance of cannabis users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Attention](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Cues](#)
[Self Report](#)
[Visual Search](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from Wiley in *Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental*

26. The pathologies of nihilism in our modernity.

Original Title: As patologias do niilismo em nossa modernidade.
Citation: Tempo Psicanalitico, June 2010, vol./is. 42/1(107-129), 0101-4838 (Jun 2010)
Author(s): Gori, Roland
Language: Portuguese
Abstract: In our culture there is a common denominator between the formal envelopes of symptoms and the psychopathological models that try to apprehend them. This common point is not any other than the denial of the Other to whom the symptom is addressed, and that it includes in a certain way. The place of the Other in the fabrication of symptoms and in their address is still the blind spot for both the new psychopathological diagnoses and the heuristic models which try to account for their intelligibility and treatment. This denial results from the substance of a civilization, and the way in which it expresses its pathologies. Today it is the addict, who better testifies, as a martyr, on this indulgence between a form of civilization and its pathologies, the nihilism of our modernity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Modernization](#)
[*Nihilism](#)
[*Civilization](#)
[Heuristic Modeling](#)
Source: PsycINFO

27. Risk of inpatient stay for mental illness among individuals with substance use disorders.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, September 2012, vol./is. 63/9(938-941), 1075-2730 (Sep 1, 2012)
Author(s): Prince, Jonathan D
Correspondence Address: Prince, Jonathan D.: Silberman School of Social Work, City University of New York, 2180 Third Ave., New York, NY, US, 10035, jprin@hunter.cuny.edu
Institution: Prince, Jonathan D.: Silberman School of Social Work, City University of New York, New York, NY
Language: English
Abstract: Objective: Whereas most studies of inpatient stay for mental illness examine whether substance use is present, this study identified types or combinations of abused substances that most increased hospitalization risk. Methods: Logistic regression of data from the

2007 National Survey of Drug Use and Health (N = 37,654) was used to predict past-year hospitalization of individuals with DSM-IV substance use disorders. Results: Even after the inclusion of control variables, adults with four types of substance abuse or dependence were more likely to be hospitalized than adults without substance abuse or dependence. High-risk disorders included abuse of or dependence on opioid analgesics (odds ratio [OR] = 6.85, $p < .001$), cocaine (OR = 2.65, $p < .05$), alcohol and cocaine (OR = 2.58, $p < .05$), and alcohol and marijuana (OR = 3.10, $p < .01$). Conclusions: Researchers examining inpatient stays may find it beneficial to look at abuse of specific substances or combinations of substances, and efforts to prevent inpatient stays could target people with high-risk substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health](#)
[*Hospitalization](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Amitifadine, a triple monoamine uptake inhibitor, reduces binge drinking and negative affect in an animal model of co-occurring alcoholism and depression symptomatology.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, November 2012, vol./is. 103/1(111-118), 0091-3057 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Warnock, Kaitlin T; Yang, Andrew R. S. T; Yi, Heon S; June, Harry L; Kelly, Timothy; Basile, Anthony S; Skolnick, Phil; June, Harry L Sr.

Correspondence Address: June, Harry L., Sr.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Howard University College of Medicine, 2041 Georgia Ave. NWS uite #5B02, Washington, DC, US, 20060, harry.June@howard.edu

Institution: Warnock, Kaitlin T.: Neuropsychopharmacology Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, DC; Yang, Andrew R. S. T.: Neuropsychopharmacology Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, DC; Yi, Heon S.: Neuropsychopharmacology Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, DC; June, Harry L.: Neuropsychopharmacology Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, DC; Kelly, Timothy: Neuropsychopharmacology Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, DC; Basile, Anthony S.: DOV Pharmaceutical, Inc., Somerset, NJ; Skolnick, Phil: DOV Pharmaceutical, Inc., Somerset, NJ; June, Harry L.: Neuropsychopharmacology Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, DC

Language: English

Abstract: The co-occurrence of alcoholism and depression is highly prevalent and difficult to treat. In an animal model of binge drinking that exhibits abstinence-induced behaviors reminiscent of negative affective states, the triple monoamine uptake inhibitor, amitifadine, produced a selective, dose dependent attenuation of binge drinking. Amitifadine also reversed abstinence-induced increases in the intracranial self-stimulation threshold, a model of anhedonia, and immobility in the forced swim test, reflecting behavioral despair. In view of the safety profile of amitifadine in humans, including low risk for weight gain, lack of sexual side effects, and low potential for abuse, we hypothesize that amitifadine will be effective in treating co-occurring alcoholism and depression. (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: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. 18-Methoxycoronaridine blocks context-induced reinstatement following cocaine self-administration in rats.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, November 2012, vol./is. 103/1(83-94), 0091-3057 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Polston, J. E.; Pritchett, C. E.; Sell, E. M.; Glick, S. D

Correspondence Address: Polston, J. E.: Center for Neuropharmacology and Neuroscience, Albany Medical College, 43 New Scotland Avenue MC-136, Albany, NY, US, 12208, polstoj@mail.amc.edu

Institution: Polston, J. E.: Center for Neuropharmacology and Neuroscience, Albany Medical College, Albany, NY; Pritchett, C. E.: Department of Neural and Behavioral Sciences, Penn State University-College of Medicine, Hershey, PA; Sell, E. M.: Center for Neuropharmacology and Neuroscience, Albany Medical College, Albany, NY; Glick, S. D.: Center for Neuropharmacology and Neuroscience, Albany Medical College, Albany, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Numerous studies utilizing drug self-administration have shown the importance of conditioned cues in maintaining and reinstating addictive behaviors. However, most used simple cues that fail to replicate the complexity of cues present in human craving and addiction. We have recently shown that music can induce behavioral and neurochemical changes in rats following classical conditioning with psychostimulants. However, such effects have yet to be characterized utilizing operant self-administration procedures, particularly with regard to craving and relapse. The goal of the present study was to validate the effectiveness of music as a contextual conditioned stimulus using cocaine in an operant reinstatement model of relapse. Rats were trained to lever press for cocaine with a musical cue, and were subsequently tested during reinstatement sessions to determine how musical conditioning affected drug seeking behavior. Additionally, in vivo microdialysis was used to determine basolateral amygdala involvement during reinstatement. Lastly, tests were conducted to determine whether the putative anti-addictive agent 18-methoxycoronaridine (18-MC) could attenuate cue-induced drug seeking behavior. Our results show that music-conditioned animals exhibited increased drug seeking behaviors when compared to controls during reinstatement test sessions. Furthermore, music-conditioned subjects exhibited increased extracellular dopamine in the basolateral amygdala during reinstatement sessions. Perhaps most importantly, 18-MC blocked musical cue-induced reinstatement. Thus, music can be a powerful contextual conditioned cue in rats, capable of inducing changes in both brain neurochemistry and drug seeking behavior during abstinence. The fact that 18-MC blocked cue-induced reinstatement suggests that 34 nicotinic receptors may be involved in the mechanism of craving, and that 18-MC may help prevent relapse to drug addiction in humans. (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](#)
[*Contextual Associations](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Music](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Neonatal fibroblast growth factor treatment enhances cocaine sensitization.

- Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, November 2012, vol./is. 103/1(6-17), 0091-3057 (Nov 2012)
- Author(s):** Clinton, Sarah M; Turner, Cortney A; Flagel, Shelly B; Simpson, Danielle N; Watson, Stanley J; Akil, Huda
- Correspondence Address:** Clinton, Sarah M.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurobiology, University of Alabama-Birmingham, 1720 7th Avenue South, SC 745, Birmingham, AL, US, 35294, clintons@uab.edu
- Institution:** Clinton, Sarah M.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurobiology, University of Alabama-Birmingham, Birmingham, AL; Turner, Cortney A.: Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Flagel, Shelly B.: Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Simpson, Danielle N.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurobiology, University of Alabama-Birmingham, Birmingham, AL; Watson, Stanley J.: Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Akil, Huda: Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Growth factors are critical in neurodevelopment and neuroplasticity, and recent studies point to their involvement in addiction. We previously reported increased levels of basic fibroblast growth factor (FGF2) in high novelty/drug-seeking rats (bred high responders, bHR) compared to low novelty/drug-seeking rats (bred low responders, bLRs). The present study asked whether an early life manipulation of the FGF system (a single FGF2 injection on postnatal day 2) can impact cocaine sensitization and associated neurobiological markers in adult bHR/bLR animals. Neonatal FGF2- and vehicle-treated bHR/bLR rats were sensitized to cocaine (7 daily injections, 15 mg/kg/day, i.p.) in adulthood. Neonatal FGF2 markedly increased bLRs' typically low psychomotor sensitization to cocaine (day 7 locomotor response to cocaine), but had little effect on bHRs' cocaine sensitization. Gene expression studies examined dopaminergic molecules as well as FGF2 and the FGFR1 receptor in cocaine naive animals, to investigate possible neurobiological alterations induced by neonatal FGF2 exposure that may influence behavioral response to cocaine. bLRs showed decreased tyrosine hydroxylase in the ventral tegmental area (VTA), decreased D1 and increased D2 receptor expression in the nucleus accumbens core, as well as decreased FGF2 in the VTA, substantia nigra, accumbens core, and caudate putamen compared to bHRs. Neonatal FGF2 selectively increased D1 receptor and FGF2 mRNA in the accumbens core of bLRs, which may contribute to their heightened cocaine sensitization. Our results suggest increased FGF2 in the mesodopaminergic circuit (as in baseline bHRs and neonatal FGF2-exposed bLRs vs. baseline bLRs) enhances an individual's susceptibility to cocaine sensitization and may increase vulnerability to drug seeking and addiction. (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:** [*Biological Markers](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Sensitivity](#)
[*Gene Expression](#)
[*Growth Factor](#)
[Neurobiology](#)
[Rats](#)
[Treatment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

31. The pragmatic case study of Ed - A man who struggled with internet addiction.

Citation: Counselling Psychology Review, June 2012, vol./is. 27/2(23-35), 0269-6975 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Shorrock, Matt P

Correspondence Address: Shorrock, Matt P.: Oak Tree Therapy, Training & Research Institute, Oak House, 2 Turton Road, Tottington Village, Bury, Lancashire, United Kingdom, BL8 4AW, matt@oaktreetherapy.co.uk

Institution: Shorrock, Matt P.: Oak Tree Therapy, Training and Research Institute, Lancashire

Language: English

Abstract: Background: This report describes the case of Ed, a mid-30s male, who sought help after struggling over two decades with social anxiety and compulsive behaviours. In recent years Ed had developed an internet pornography addiction, and felt shackled in an unsatisfactory marriage. Content and Focus: An evolving theoretically integrated therapy, spanning a four-year period, was co-created between therapist and client, predominantly using relational Transactional Analysis (Berne, 1961, 1966; Hargarden & Sills, 2002) and the Skilled Helper Model meta-framework (Egan, 2010). The treatment integrated individual and group therapy modalities. Conclusions: The outcomes suggest the utility of a pluralist psychotherapeutic approach combining interventions under a meta-framework. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The British Psychological Society

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Pragmatics](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Transactional Analysis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. Early maternal withdrawal and nonverbal childhood IQ as precursors for substance use disorder in young adulthood: Results of a 20-year prospective study.

Citation: International Journal of Cognitive Therapy, September 2012, vol./is. 5/3(316-329), 1937-1209 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Pechtel, Pia; Woodman, Ashley; Lyons-Ruth, Karlen

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Institution: Pechtel, Pia: McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Belmont, MA; Woodman, Ashley: Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA; Lyons-Ruth, Karlen: Cambridge Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, MA

Language: English

Abstract: The relation between early mother-infant interaction and later socio-emotional development has been well established. The present study addresses the more recent interest in the impact of maternal caregiving on cognitive development and their role in decision-making in young adulthood. Using data from a prospective longitudinal study on attachment, prediction from early mother-infant interactions at age 18 months and from verbal and nonverbal cognitive skill at age 5 were examined as predictors of a substance use disorder (abuse/dependence) in young adulthood (age 20) on the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID). Results reveal that the mother's withdrawal from interaction with the infant at age 18 months, coded using the AMBIANCE coding system (Atypical Maternal Behavior Instrument for Assessment and Classification), was associated with the child's lower nonverbal cognitive scores but not verbal cognitive scores at age 5. In addition, maternal withdrawal at 18 months predicted a clinical diagnosis of substance use disorder (alcohol/cannabis) at age 20. Finally, nonverbal reasoning at age 5 mediated the relationship between early maternal withdrawal and substance use disorder (alcohol/cannabis) in young adulthood. Findings indicate the need for further work examining how early maternal withdrawal affects nonverbal cognitive

development by school entry, and how these nonverbal deficits further contribute to maladaptive coping strategies such as substance use by young adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Association for Cognitive Psychotherapy; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intelligence Quotient](#)
[*Mother Child Relations](#)
Source: PsycINFO

33. In silico models of alcohol dependence and treatment.

Citation: Frontiers in Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 3/, 1664-0640 (Feb 3, 2012)
Author(s): Kovatchev, Boris; Breton, Marc; Johnson, Bankole
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Language: English
Abstract: In this paper we view alcohol dependence and the response to treatment as a recurrent bio-behavioral process developing in time and propose formal models of this process combining behavior and biology in silico. The behavioral components of alcohol dependence and treatment are formally described by a stochastic process of human behavior, which serves as an event generator challenging the metabolic system. The biological component is driven by the biochemistry of alcohol intoxication described by deterministic models of ethanol pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics to enable simulation of drinking addiction in humans. Derived from the known physiology of ethanol and the literature of both ethanol intoxication and ethanol absorption, the different models are distilled into a minimal model (as simple as the complexity of the data allows) that can represent any specific patient. We use these modeling and simulation techniques to explain responses to placebo and ondansetron treatment observed in clinical studies. Specifically, the response to placebo was explained by a reduction of the probability of environmental reinforcement, while the effect of ondansetron was explained by a gradual decline in the degree of ethanol-induced neuromodulation. Further, we use in silico experiments to study critical transitions in blood alcohol levels after specific average number of drinks per day, and propose the existence of two critical thresholds in the human-one at 5 and another at 11 drinks/day-at which the system shifts from stable to critical and to super critical state indicating a state of alcohol addiction. The advantages of such a model-based investigation are that (1) the process of instigation of alcohol dependence and its treatment can be deconstructed into meaningful steps, which allow for individualized treatment tailoring, and (2) physiology and behavior can be quantified in different (animal or human) studies and then the results can be integrated insilico. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Kovatchev, Breton and Johnson; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Behavioral Assessment](#)
[*Biology](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. The translation of substance dependence criteria to food-related behaviors: Different views and interpretations.

Citation: Frontiers in Psychiatry, June 2012, vol./is. 3/, 1664-0640 (Jun 26, 2012)

Author(s): Meule, Adrian; Kubler, Andrea

Correspondence Address: Meule, Adrian, adrian.meule@uni-wuerzburg.de

Institution: Meule, Adrian: Department of Psychology I, University of Wurzburg, Wurzburg; Kubler, Andrea: Department of Psychology I, University of Wurzburg, Wurzburg

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by H. Ziauddeen et al. (see record 2012-07812-019). Ziauddeen et al. recently presented a critical evaluation of this food addiction model of obesity and overeating. Some key conclusions drawn in their article are that a vast majority of obese individuals would not show a convincing behavioral or neurobiological profile that resembles addiction and that the evidence for an overlap with addiction would be inconsistent and weak even when the food addiction model would be refined to obese individuals with binge eating disorder (BED). Ziauddeen et al. acknowledged that some criteria are easily applied to eating behavior, those are a persistent desire or unsuccessful attempts to cut down, larger amounts consumed than intended and continued use despite physical or psychological problems. Ziauddeen et al. argue that the criteria of tolerance and neglecting or abandoning important activities in favor of substance related activities have no convincing equivalents in relation to eating behavior. Ziauddeen et al. correctly point out that food addiction does not apply to all, but is also not restricted to, obese individuals and that there is a need for more precise definitions and future investigations to strengthen or reject the food addiction model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Meule and Kubler; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Neurosciences](#)
[*Obesity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Parent-child communication and marijuana initiation: Evidence using discrete-time survival analysis.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2012, vol./is. 37/12(1342-1348), 0306-4603 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Nonnemaker, James M; Silber-Ashley, Olivia; Farrelly, Matthew C; Dench, Daniel

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Language: English

Abstract: This study supplements existing literature on the relationship between parent-child communication and adolescent drug use by exploring whether parental and/or adolescent recall of specific drug-related conversations differentially impact youth's likelihood of initiating marijuana use. Using discrete-time survival analysis, we estimated the hazard of marijuana initiation using a logit model to obtain an estimate of the relative risk of initiation. Our results suggest that parent-child communication about drug use is either not protective (no effect) or-in the case of youth reports of communication-potentially harmful (leading to increased likelihood of marijuana initiation). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Parent Child Communication](#)
Source: PsycINFO

36. Motivational interviewing for adolescent substance use: A review of the literature.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2012, vol./is. 37/12(1325-1334), 0306-4603 (Dec 2012)
Author(s): Barnett, Elizabeth; Sussman, Steve; Smith, Caitlin; Rohrbach, Louise A; Spruijt-Metz, Donna
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Institution: Barnett, Elizabeth: Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA; Sussman, Steve: Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA; Smith, Caitlin: Department of Psychology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA; Rohrbach, Louise A.: Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA; Spruijt-Metz, Donna: Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA
Language: English
Abstract: Motivational Interviewing (MI) is a widely-used approach for addressing adolescent substance use. Recent meta-analytic findings show small but consistent effect sizes. However, differences in intervention format and intervention design, as well as possible mediators of change, have never been reviewed. This review of the literature summarizes the most up-to-date MI interventions with adolescents, looks at differences between intervention format and design, and discusses possible theory-based mechanisms of change. Of the 39 studies included in this review, 67% reported statistically significant improved substance use outcomes. Chi square results show no significant difference between interventions using feedback or not, or interventions combined with other treatment versus MI alone. The need for systematic investigation in theory-based mechanisms of change is presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychotherapy](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
Source: PsycINFO

37. Family and peer predictors of substance use from early adolescence to early adulthood: An 11-year prospective analysis.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2012, vol./is. 37/12(1314-1324), 0306-4603 (Dec 2012)
Author(s): Van Ryzin, Mark J; Fosco, Gregory M; Dishion, Thomas J
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Institution: Van Ryzin, Mark J.: Child and Family Center, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR; Fosco, Gregory M.: Child and Family Center, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR; Dishion, Thomas J.: Child and Family Center, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR

Language: English

Abstract: The focus of this study was social (i.e., family and peer) influences on substance use from early adolescence to early adulthood. A large, ethnically diverse sample of early adolescents (N = 998) was followed from age 12 to age 23. We tested direct and indirect effects of parental monitoring, family relationship quality, and association with deviant peers on change in substance use across time. Outcomes for tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use were analyzed as separate pathways within the same overall model. The results suggest that a significant shift in the nature of family influence occurred across adolescence and into early adulthood, but deviant peer influence was relatively consistent across this period. Specifically, parental monitoring and deviant peer association were predictive of substance use in early adolescence, but family relationship quality was a significant predictor across the transition to high school and generally continued to predict use into later adolescence, as did association with deviant peers. Deviant peers were the only significant predictor in early adulthood. Our results also suggested that parental monitoring and family relationship quality indirectly predicted later substance use by way of deviant peers, implying that an important aspect of the family context is its influence on choice of friends and peer group composition. Implications for family-based prevention and intervention are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Peers](#)
[*Social Influences](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Antisocial Behavior](#)
[Family Relations](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Monitoring](#)
[Relationship Quality](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Parenting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Do time perspective and sensation-seeking predict quitting activity among smokers? Findings from the International Tobacco Control (ITC) Four Country Survey.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2012, vol./is. 37/12(1307-1313), 0306-4603 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Hall, Peter A; Fong, Geoffrey T; Yong, Hua-Hie; Sansone, Genevieve; Borland, Ron; Siahpush, Mohammad

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Institution: Hall, Peter A.: Faculty of Applied Health Sciences, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON; Fong, Geoffrey T.: Department of Psychology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON; Yong, Hua-Hie: Cancer Council Victoria, Melbourne, VIC; Sansone, Genevieve: Department of Psychology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON; Borland, Ron: Cancer Council Victoria, Melbourne, VIC; Siahpush, Mohammad: University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE

Language: English

Abstract: Personality factors such as time perspective and sensation-seeking have been shown to predict smoking uptake. However, little is known about the influences of these variables on quitting behavior, and no prior studies have examined the association cross-nationally in a large probability sample. In the current study it was hypothesized that future time perspective would enhance-while sensation-seeking would inhibit-quitting activity among

smokers. It was anticipated that the effects would be similar across English speaking countries. Using a prospective cohort design, this cross-national study of adult smokers (N = 8845) examined the associations among time perspective, sensation-seeking and quitting activity using the first three waves of data gathered from the International Tobacco Control Four Country Survey (ITC-4), a random digit dialed telephone survey of adult smokers from the United Kingdom, United States, Canada and Australia. Findings revealed that future time perspective (but not sensation-seeking) was a significant predictor of quitting attempts over the 8-month follow-up after adjusting for socio-demographic variables, factors known to inhibit quitting (e.g., perceived addiction, enjoyment of smoking, and perceived value of smoking), and factors known to enhance quitting (e.g., quit intention strength, perceived benefit of quitting, concerns about health effects of smoking). The latter, particularly intention, were significant mediators of the effect of time perspective on quitting activity. The effects of time perspective on quitting activity were similar across all four English speaking countries sampled. If these associations are causal in nature, it may be the case that interventions and health communications that enhance future-orientation may foster more quit attempts among current smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Future](#)
[*Sensation Seeking](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Time Perspective](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. The 101st Annual American Psychopathological Association Meeting on "Trauma, Psychopathology, and Violence: Causes, Correlates, or Consequences?": Abstracts.

Citation: Comprehensive Psychiatry, November 2011, vol./is. 52/6(E1-E18), 0010-440X (Nov-Dec 2011)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a collection of abstracts that focus on the topics, including latent classes of adolescent posttraumatic stress disorder predict functioning and disorder after 1 year, substance use disorders predict premature mortality among veterans with PTSD, the association between mental illness and intimate partner violence perpetration in a civilian and military community sample and perception of child neglect and psychopathology in a population-based sample of US adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Neglect](#)
[*Death and Dying](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. The effect of adolescent- and parent-induced family transitions in middle adolescence.

Citation: Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, September 2012, vol./is. 66/4(254-259), 0803-9488;1502-4725 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Frojd, Sari; Marttunen, Mauri; Kaltiala-Heino, Riittakerttu

Correspondence Address: Frojd, Sari: School of Health Sciences, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland, FIN-33014, sari.frojd@uta.fi

Institution: Frojd, Sari: School of Health Sciences, University of Tampere, Tampere; Marttunen, Mauri: Department of Child and Adolescent Mental Health, National Institute for Health and Welfare, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Kaltiala-Heino, Riittakerttu: Medical School, University of Tampere, Tampere

Language: English

Abstract: In a longitudinal school-based survey of Finnish adolescents aged 15-16 years at baseline, we examined associations of parent-induced family transitions (parental separation, divorce, remarriage) and adolescent-induced family transitions (moving away from the parental home) with adolescent maladjustment (substance abuse and internalizing symptoms). The findings revealed that externalizing problems were associated with moving away from the parental home, whereas the risk of internalizing problems was associated with a change in the caretaking parent through parental marital transition or being taken into custody. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Emotional Adjustment](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*Social Adjustment](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Divorce](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Life Changes](#)
[Parents](#)
[Remarriage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Brief report: Pregnant by age 15 years and substance use initiation among US adolescent girls.

Citation: Journal of Adolescence, October 2012, vol./is. 35/5(1393-1397), 0140-1971 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Cavazos-Rehg, Patricia A; Krauss, Melissa J; Spitznagel, Edward L; Schootman, Mario; Cottler, Linda B; Bierut, Laura Jean

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Institution: Cavazos-Rehg, Patricia A.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO; Krauss, Melissa J.: Division of Biostatistics, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO; Spitznagel, Edward L.: Department of Mathematics, Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO; Schootman, Mario: Division of Health Behavior Research, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO; Cottler, Linda B.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO; Bierut, Laura Jean: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO

Language: English

Abstract: We examined substance use onset and associations with pregnancy by age 15 years. Participants were girls ages 15 years or younger (weighted n = 8319) from the 1999-2003 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBS). Multivariable logistic regression examined pregnancy as a function of substance use onset (i.e., age 10 years or younger, 11-12, 13-14, and age 15 years) for alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana, controlling for race/ethnicity and metropolitan location. Of girls pregnant by age 15 years (3% of the sample, weighted n = 243), 16% had smoked marijuana by age 10 years and over 20% had smoked cigarettes and initiated alcohol use by age 10 years. In the multivariable analysis, marijuana use by age 14 years and/or cigarette smoking by age 12 years clearly

distinguished girls who became pregnant by age 15 years and is perhaps due to a common underlying risk factor. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Pregnancy](#)
[*Age Differences](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Health Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. "Exploring the intersection of neighborhood racial and economic composition and individual race on substance use among male adolescents": Corrigendum.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, July 2012, vol./is. 11/3(276), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Cronley, Courtney; White, Helene R; Mun, Eun-Young; Lee, Chioun; Finlay, Andrea; Loeber, Rolf

Correspondence Address: Cronley, Courtney: School of Social Work, University of Texas, Arlington, 211 South Cooper Street, Box 19129, Arlington, TX, US, 76019, cronley@uta.edu

Institution: Cronley, Courtney: University of Texas, Arlington, Arlington, TX; White, Helene R.: Center of Alcohol Studies, Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ; Mun, Eun-Young: Center of Alcohol Studies, Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ; Lee, Chioun: Center of Alcohol Studies, Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ; Finlay, Andrea: Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA; Loeber, Rolf: University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Exploring the intersection of neighborhood racial and economic composition and individual race on substance use among male adolescents" by Courtney Cronley, Helene R. White, Eun-Young Mun, Chioun Lee, Andrea Finlay and Rolf Loeber (Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, 2012[Jan], Vol 11[1], 52-74). In the original article, the affiliation for the second, third, and fourth authors appeared incorrectly. The affiliations underneath the names of Helene R. White, Eun-Young Mun, and Chioun Lee should have appeared as Center of Alcohol Studies, Rutgers University, Piscataway, New Jersey. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-05944-004). This article examines how Blacks and Whites living in neighborhoods with divergent racial and income profiles differed in early onset (by age 14 years) and adolescent lifetime prevalence (by age 18 years) of substance use, with longitudinal data from 473 high-risk boys (58% Black). A latent profile analysis identified four neighborhood classes: Black, lower-income; racially mixed, middle-income; White, middle-income; and White, upper-income. Bivariate analyses showed that Blacks living in racially mixed, middle-income neighborhoods reported the lowest rates of tobacco and marijuana use. Whites living in White, upper-income neighborhoods reported higher substance use prevalence, particularly marijuana. Findings suggest that substance use prevention efforts are critical for Whites in upper-income communities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Neighborhoods](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Attitudes](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)
[Blacks](#)

[Income Level](#)
[Whites](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Perceptions of family caring and its impact on peer associations and drug involvement among rural dwelling African American and white adolescents.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, July 2012, vol./is. 11/3(242-261), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Taylor, Matthew J; Merritt, Stephanie M; Brown, CarrieM

Correspondence Address: Taylor, Matthew J.: Department of Psychology, University of Missouri-St. Louis, 325 Stadler Hall, One University Blvd., St. Louis, MO, US, 63121, taylormatt@umsl.edu

Institution: Taylor, Matthew J.: University of Missouri-St. Louis, St. Louis, MO; Merritt, Stephanie M.: University of Missouri-St. Louis, St. Louis, MO; Brown, CarrieM.: Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate the premise that adolescent perceptions of family caring are a precipitating source of substance use deterrence. More specifically, this study examined the role of family caring on communication of substance use harm and sanctions of use and the effect of these on peer substance involvement and individual use outcomes. A sample of rural dwelling African American and White 7th and 8th grade students (N = 1780) was assessed through self-report. It was anticipated that family caring would be positively related to harm communication and sanctions of use, and that these would be negatively related to peer substance involvement and individual use. Results suggest that family caring was positively linked to harm communication and sanctions of use, and that these were both negatively related to peer substance involvement and individual use. Several significant race differences were noted, which suggest differential associations between some variables. Results are discussed in terms of these race differences, as well as in terms of rural residency. (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: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*Peer Relations](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Racial and Ethnic Attitudes](#)
[Whites](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. The influence of linguistic acculturation and parental monitoring on the substance use of Mexican-heritage adolescents in predominantly Mexican enclaves of the Southwest US.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, July 2012, vol./is. 11/3(226-241), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Marsiglia, Flavio F; Nagoshi, Julie L; Parsai, Monica; Castro, Felipe Gonzalez

Correspondence Address: Marsiglia, Flavio F.: Southwest Interdisciplinary Research Center, School of Social Work, Arizona State University, 411 N. Central Ave., Suite 720, Phoenix, AZ, US, 85004-0693, Marsiglia@asu.edu

Institution: Marsiglia, Flavio F.: Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ; Nagoshi, Julie L.: Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ; Parsai, Monica: Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ; Castro, Felipe Gonzalez: Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ

Language: English

Abstract: This study presents the results of an assessment of 377 Mexican heritage 7th grade adolescents attending middle school in Arizona. The students answered questions concerning personal substance use, linguistic acculturation and parental monitoring. Linguistic acculturation in general did not predict substance use, while greater perceived parental monitoring significantly predicted a lesser likelihood to use substances for both boys and girls. There was a significant acculturation by parental monitoring interaction for every use of alcohol for boys, with parent monitoring effects being more pronounced in reducing alcohol use among highly acculturated boys. Results are discussed in terms of how acculturation impacts family processes and the drug use behaviors of Mexican heritage adolescents living in predominantly Mexican enclaves. (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: [*Acculturation](#)
[*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Linguistics](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[Mexican Americans](#)
[Monitoring](#)
[Parents](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Young African American perceptions of substance use in rural eastern Arkansas communities.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, July 2012, vol./is. 11/3(199-213), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Bell-Tolliver, LaVerne; Kramer, Teresa L; Lynch, Christian; Small, Jeon

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Institution: Bell-Tolliver, LaVerne: University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, AR; Kramer, Teresa L.: University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR; Lynch, Christian: Arkansas Children's Hospital, Little Rock, AR; Small, Jeon: Pacific Institute for Research Evaluation, Berkley, CA

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined barriers to substance abuse treatment through focus group interviews of African American youth in three rural, eastern Arkansas counties in the Mississippi Delta region. Participants in the study included adolescents with a current or prior history of substance use, non-substance using adolescents acquainted with other substance users, and adolescents who initiated substance use during adolescence (N = 41). Grand tour and subsequent probe questions elicited multiple themes regarding rural adolescent substance use, treatment decisions, and preferences. Adolescents' perceptions of substance use indicate that treatment or prevention programs will need to address multiple dimensions, ranging from individual to community-wide factors. (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: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Communities](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Rural Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Interindividual differences in intraindividual change in categorical variables.

- Citation:** Psychological Test and Assessment Modeling, 2012, vol./is. 54/2(151-167), 2190-0493;2190-0507 (2012)
- Author(s):** von Eye, Alexander; Mun, Eun-Young
- Correspondence Address:** von Eye, Alexander: Michigan State University, 316 Psychology Building, East Lansing, MI, US, 48824-1116, voneye@msu.edu
- Institution:** von Eye, Alexander: Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI; Mun, Eun-Young: Rutgers, State University of New Jersey, NJ
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** In this article, we proceed from the assumption that constancy and change in development are not necessarily universal. This deviation from the general assumption of universal developmental patterns is embedded in the theory of person-oriented research. In addition, we propose that constancy and change can reflect local associations instead of associations that cover the entire range of admissible scores. Models of Configural Frequency Analysis are proposed to explore and test hypotheses concerning person-specific local associations in repeated observation data. Three models are considered for lagged data. These models differ in the reasons that are assumed as causes for local associations. The first model reflects variable associations of any kind. The second model reflects case-specific variable associations. The third reflects differences between cases. In an example, data from a study on the development of alcoholics are used. The data in this example reflect case-specific associations in the development of drinking behavior over a span of two years. In the discussion, the person- and the variable-oriented elements of longitudinal research are addressed. In addition, assumptions concerning the independence of longitudinal data are made explicit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Frequency Distribution](#)
[*Individual Differences](#)
[*Statistical Analysis](#)
[*Statistical Variables](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drinking Behavior](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

47. The epidemic of distraction.

- Citation:** Gerontology, August 2012, vol./is. 58/5(385-390), 0304-324X;1423-0003 (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** Weksler, Marc E; Weksler, Babette B
- Correspondence Address:** Weksler, Marc E.: Division of Geriatric Medicine, Department of Medicine Weill Cornell Medical Center, 1300 York Avenue, New York, NY, US, 10065, weksler@med.cornell.edu
- Institution:** Weksler, Marc E.: Division of Geriatric Medicine, Department of Medicine, Weill Cornell Medical Center, New York, NY; Weksler, Babette B.: Division of Hematology and Medical Oncology, Department of Medicine, Weill Cornell Medical Center, New York, NY
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Multitasking is a rapidly growing phenomenon affecting all segments of the population but is rarely as successful as its proponents believe. The use of mobile electronic devices contributes importantly to multitasking and cognitive overload. Although personal electronic devices provide many benefits, their adverse effects are frequently overlooked. Personal observation and a review of the scientific literature supports the view that overuse or misuse of personal electronic devices promotes cognitive overload, impairs multitasking and lowers performance at all ages but particularly in the elderly. This

phenomenon appears to be rapidly increasing and threatens to become a tsunami as spreading electronic waves cause an 'epidemic of distraction'. Mobile electronic devices often bring benefits to their users in terms of rapid access to information. However, there is a dark side to the increasing addiction to these devices that challenges the health and well-being of the entire population, targeting, in particular, the aged and infirm. New approaches to information gathering can foster creativity if cognitive over-Introduction load is avoided. (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: [*Activities of Daily Living](#)
[*Aging](#)
[*Distraction](#)
[*Epidemics](#)
[*Multitasking](#)
[Creativity](#)
[Performance](#)
[Short Term Memory](#)
[Stress](#)
[Walking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Propylhexedrine: A vintage drug of abuse, rediscovered.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, July 2012, vol./is. 44/3(277-279), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Jul-Aug 2012)

Author(s): Fernandez, Julia Paige; Francis, Elie M

Correspondence Address: Fernandez, Julia Paige: University of South Florida, Department of Psychiatry and Neurosciences, 3515 E Fletcher Ave, MDC Box 14, Tampa, FL, US, 33613, julia_fernandez@msn.com

Institution: Fernandez, Julia Paige: University of South Florida, Department of Psychiatry and Neurosciences, Tampa, FL; Francis, Elie M.: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Program, Mental Health and Behavioral Health Sciences Service, James A. Haley Veterans' Hospital, Tampa, FL

Language: English

Abstract: In 1949, propylhexedrine replaced amphetamine sulfate as the active ingredient in over the counter Benzedrex due to reports of widespread abuse, psychosis and sudden death. Since its introduction, cases of psychosis, myocardial infarction, pulmonary vascular disease, pulmonary hypertension, and sudden death attributed to propylhexedrine abuse have been well documented, usually in the form of single case reports. Although growing concerns during the 1980's regarding its abuse potential and its use as a precursor in the manufacture of compounds of even higher abuse potential caused propylhexedrine to be reviewed by the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, no formal studies of the dependence potential of propylhexedrine exists to date. The following is a case of propylhexedrine dependence, with some of its history, revisited. (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: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Amphetamine](#)
[*Death and Dying](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Cardiovascular Disorders](#)
[Hypertension](#)
[Psychosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Validation of the co-occurring disorder quadrant model.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, July 2012, vol./is. 44/3(266-273), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Jul-Aug 2012)

Author(s): McDonell, Michael G; Kerbrat, Amanda H; Comtois, Katherine Anne; Russo, Joan; Lowe, Jessica M; Ries, Richard K

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Institution: McDonell, Michael G.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Kerbrat, Amanda H.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Comtois, Katherine Anne: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Russo, Joan: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Lowe, Jessica M.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Ries, Richard K.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA

Language: English

Abstract: The co-occurring disorders quadrant model has been used as a framework for characterizing the heterogeneity in persons with low- and high-severity substance use and psychiatric disorders. This study investigated the validity and stability of the quadrant model in 155 adults who presented to one county hospital with psychiatric, substance use, or medical complaints. Quadrant placement was defined using data that is routinely gathered in clinical care or available in administrative data sets (i.e., substance dependence diagnosis, Global Assessment of Functioning scores). Fifty-four percent (n = 84) of study participants were categorized into quadrant IV (high-severity psychiatric/substance use), followed by quadrant I (low-severity psychiatric/substance use) (n = 32, 21%), quadrant II (high-severity psychiatric & low-severity substance use) (n = 25, 16%), and quadrant III (low-severity psychiatric & high-severity substance use) (n = 14, 9%). Quadrant placement was correlated with psychiatric and/or substance use diagnoses, psychiatric symptom severity, drug/alcohol toxicology and psychiatric and substance use health utilization, supporting the concurrent validity of the model. Initial quadrant placement was correlated with validity measures administered at three-month follow-up supporting predictive validity of the model. Initial and follow-up quadrant placement was significantly correlated suggesting stability of the quadrant model. Data support the validity of the quadrant model for application in clinical and administrative purposes. (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 Utilization](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. "Hooked on" prescription-type opiates prior to using heroin: Results from a survey of syringe exchange clients.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, July 2012, vol./is. 44/3(259-265), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Jul-Aug 2012)

Author(s): Peavy, K. Michelle; Banta-Green, Caleb J; Kingston, Susan; Hanrahan, Michael; Merrill, Joseph O; Coffin, Phillip O

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Language: English

Abstract: The availability and diversion of prescription-type opioids increased dramatically in the first decade of the twenty-first century. One possible consequence of increased prescription opioid use and accessibility is the associated rise in opioid dependence, potentially resulting in heroin addiction. This study aimed to determine how common initial dependence on prescription-type opioids is among heroin injectors; associations with demographic and drug-using characteristics were also examined. Interview data were collected at syringe exchanges in King County, Washington in 2009. Among the respondents who had used heroin in the prior four months, 39% reported being "hooked on" prescription-type opioids first. Regression analysis indicated that younger age, sedative use and no recent crack use were independently associated with self-report of being hooked on prescription-type opioids prior to using heroin. These data quantify the phenomenon of being hooked on prescription-type opioids prior to initiating heroin use. Further research is needed to characterize the epidemiology, etiology and trajectory of prescription-type opioid and heroin use in the context of continuing widespread availability of prescription-type opioids. (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 Dependency](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Injections](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Predictors of stigmatization towards use of various illicit drugs among emerging adults.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, July 2012, vol./is. 44/3(243-251), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Jul-Aug 2012)

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

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Institution: Palamar, Joseph J.: Faculty Research Affiliate, Center for Health, Identity, Behavior & Prevention Studies, Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development, New York University, New York, NY; Kiang, Mathew V.: Center for Health, Identity, Behavior & Prevention Studies, Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development, New York University, New York, NY; Halkitis, Perry N.: Center for Health, Identity, Behavior & Prevention Studies, Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development, New York University, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: The stigma associated with illegal drug use is nearly universal, but each drug is associated with its own specific level of stigma. This study examined level of stigmatization towards users of various illegal drugs and determined what variables explain such attitudes. A sample of emerging adults (age 18 to 25) was surveyed throughout New York City (N = 1021) and lifetime use, level of exposure to users, and level of stigmatization was assessed regarding use of marijuana, powder cocaine, Ecstasy, and nonmedical use of opioids and amphetamine. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were conducted to examine predictors of stigmatization towards each drug. Results suggest that non-illegal drug users reported high levels of stigmatization towards users of all drugs, but lifetime marijuana users reported significantly lower levels of stigmatization towards users of all harder drugs. This may suggest that once an individual enters the realm of illegal drug use, stigmatization towards use of harder drugs decreases, potentially leaving individuals at risk for use of more dangerous substances. Since stigma and social disapproval may be protective factors against illegal drug use, policy experts need to consider the potential flaws associated with classifying marijuana with harder, more dangerous drugs. (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 Usage](#)
[*Protective Factors](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Social Approval](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[Attitudes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Perceptions of sober living houses among addiction counselors and mental health therapists: Knowledge, views and perceived barriers.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, July 2012, vol./is. 44/3(224-236), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Jul-Aug 2012)

Author(s): Polcin, Douglas L; Henderson, Diane McAllister; Korcha, Rachael; Evans, Kristy; Wittman, Fried; Trocki, Karen

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

Institution: Polcin, Douglas L.: Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA; Henderson, Diane McAllister: Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA; Korcha, Rachael: Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA; Evans, Kristy: Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA; Wittman, Fried: Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA; Trocki, Karen: Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Affordable alcohol- and drug-free housing that supports recovery is limited in many areas. Sober living houses (SLHs) offer a unique living environment that supports abstinence and maintenance of a recovery lifestyle. Previous studies show that SLH residents make improvements on alcohol, drug and other problems that are maintained at 18-month follow-up (Polcin et al. 2010). However, for SLHs to maximize their impact they must recognize how they are viewed by community stakeholders and successfully address barriers. This pilot study recruited a convenience sample of two stakeholder groups, certified alcohol and drug counselors (N = 85) and licensed mental health therapists (N = 49), to explore knowledge and views about SLHs using an online survey. Therapists and counselors had similar views about SLHs, although counselors had more direct experience with them and were more knowledgeable. Both groups were highly supportive of increasing the role of SLHs to address addiction problems in their communities. Those who were most supportive had more knowledge about SLHs, agreed

that alcohol and drug problems were caused by a physical disease, and agreed that successful recovery required an abstinent living environment. Both groups identified a variety of barriers, particularly social stigma. Recommendations are made for knowledge dissemination and decreasing barriers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Health Attitudes](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[Counselors](#)
[Housing](#)
[Lifestyle](#)
[Therapists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Hypotheses regarding the mechanisms of ayahuasca in the treatment of addictions.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, July 2012, vol./is. 44/3(200-208), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Jul-Aug 2012)

Author(s): Liester, Mitchell B; Prickett, James I

Correspondence Address: Liester, Mitchell B., PO Box 302, Monument, CO, US, 80132, liester@aol.com

Institution: Liester, Mitchell B.: Private Practice, Monument, CO; Prickett, James I.: PGY-I, Department of Psychiatry, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

Language: English

Abstract: Ayahuasca is a medicinal plant mixture utilized by indigenous peoples throughout the Amazon River basin for healing purposes. The "vine of the soul" or "vine of death," as it is known in South America, contains a combination of monoamine oxidase inhibitors and N,N-dimethyltryptamine (DMT). When ingested together, these medicines produce profound alterations in consciousness. Increasingly, ayahuasca is being utilized to treat addictions. However, the mechanism of action by which ayahuasca treats addictions remains unclear. We offer four hypotheses to explain possible biochemical, physiological, psychological, and transcendent mechanisms by which ayahuasca may exert its anti-addiction effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Consciousness States](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Medicinal Herbs and Plants](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Intrusive memories of trauma in PTSD and addiction.

Citation: The Psychiatrist, August 2012, vol./is. 36/8(284-289), 1758-3209;1758-3217 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Reynolds, Martina; Nayak, Sheena; Kouimtsidis, Christos

Correspondence Address: Kouimtsidis, Christos, drckouimtsidis@hotmail.com

Institution: Reynolds, Martina: School of Social Sciences, Brunel University, London; Nayak, Sheena: School of Social Sciences, Brunel University, London; Kouimtsidis, Christos:

West Herts Community Drug and Alcohol Team, Hertfordshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, HRT

Language: English

Abstract: Aims and method: To study intrusive phenomena relating to traumatic experiences in a community sample seeking treatment for substance use disorder and an in-patient sample from an addiction in-patient detoxification service in London. Perceived effect of drugs and drug use on traumatic intrusion and memory experiences was also analysed. The study was conducted using a semi-structured patient interview comprising a series of questionnaires. Results: The most frequently identified traumatic memories were those of traumatic bereavements. Substance use appears to have had the effect of dampening the memories for those with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and significantly more individuals reported that their memories were less vivid and less distressing before they ceased substance use. Clinical implications: The findings suggest that continued substance use could in part be motivated by its capacity to dampen distressing memories within the PTSD group. This should be addressed within a treatment plan of comorbid PTSD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Detoxification](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[*Intrusive Thoughts](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Memory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Exploring the relationship between experiential avoidance, alcohol use disorders, and alcohol-related problems among first-year college students.

Citation: Journal of American College Health, August 2012, vol./is. 60/6(443-448), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Levin, Michael E; Lillis, Jason; Seeley, John; Hayes, Steven C; Pistorello, Jacqueline; Biglan, Anthony

Correspondence Address: Levin, Michael E.: Department of Psychology, University of Nevada, MS/298, Reno, 1664 N. Virginia Street, Reno, NV, US, 89557-0208, levinm2@gmail.com

Institution: Levin, Michael E.: Department of Psychology, University of Nevada, Reno, NV; Lillis, Jason: Weight Control and Diabetes Research Center, Miriam Hospital/Brown Medical School, RI; Seeley, John: Oregon Research Institute, Eugene, OR; Hayes, Steven C.: Department of Psychology, University of Nevada, Reno, NV; Pistorello, Jacqueline: Department of Psychology, University of Nevada, Reno, NV; Biglan, Anthony: Oregon Research Institute, Eugene, OR

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study explored the relationship of experiential avoidance (eg, the tendency to avoid, suppress, or otherwise control internal experiences even when doing so causes behavioral harm) to alcohol use disorders and alcohol-related problems. Participants: Cross-sectional data were collected from 240 undergraduate college students in their first year in college between December 2009 and April 2010. Methods: Participants completed a diagnostic interview and online self-report survey. Results: Students with a history of alcohol abuse or dependence had significantly higher levels of experiential avoidance relative to students with no alcohol use disorder diagnosis. A hierarchical linear regression analysis found that experiential avoidance significantly predicted alcohol-related problems, even after controlling for gender and psychological distress. Furthermore, experiential avoidance mediated the relationship of psychological distress to alcohol-related problems. Conclusions: These findings suggest that experiential avoidance may play a role in problematic alcohol use among college students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Avoidance](#)
[*College Students](#)
Source: PsycINFO

56. An exploration of quality of life and its predictors in patients with addictive disorders: Gambling, alcohol and drugs.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, August 2012, vol./is. 10/4(551-562), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Aug 2012)
Author(s): Manning, Victoria; Gomez, Brenda; Guo, Song; Low, Yee Deng; Koh, Puay Kee; Wong, Kim Eng
Correspondence Address: Manning, Victoria: National Addictions Management Service, Institute of Mental Health, 10 Buangkok View, Singapore, 539747, Victoria_Manning@imh.com.sg
Institution: Manning, Victoria: National Addictions Management Service, Institute of Mental Health; Gomez, Brenda: National Addictions Management Service, Institute of Mental Health; Guo, Song: National Addictions Management Service, Institute of Mental Health; Low, Yee Deng: National Addictions Management Service, Institute of Mental Health; Koh, Puay Kee: National Addictions Management Service, Institute of Mental Health; Wong, Kim Eng: National Addictions Management Service, Institute of Mental Health
Language: English
Abstract: The study set out to examine Quality of Life (QoL), specifically subjective well being in three different addiction populations (260 alcohol-dependent, 282 drug-dependent, and 132 pathological gambling outpatients) at their first visit to treatment, using the Personal Well being Index (PWI). The mean PWI score for all patients was significantly below (i.e., 15 points) Asian norms. Despite reporting a greater addiction severity, alcohol patients scored significantly higher on the PWI compared with drug patients. Despite having demographic characteristics associated with higher functioning, gambling patients did not have the highest QoL; falling in between the alcohol and drug patients. Being married was the only significant predictor of normal personal wellbeing, whilst having debts, a past/current psychiatric morbidity, and a higher addiction severity significantly predicted an abnormal personal wellbeing. Treatment services should pay close attention and target the specific life domains where poor satisfaction is reported by the different addiction populations. (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: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[Addiction](#)
Source: PsycINFO

57. Excessive eating and compulsive buying behaviours in women: An empirical pilot study examining reward sensitivity, anxiety, impulsivity, self-esteem and social desirability.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, August 2012, vol./is. 10/4(474-489), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Aug 2012)
Author(s): Davenport, Kate; Houston, James E; Griffiths, Mark D

Correspondence Address: Griffiths, Mark D.: Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom, mark.griffiths@ntu.ac.uk

Institution: Davenport, Kate: Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham; Houston, James E.: Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham; Griffiths, Mark D.: Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham

Language: English

Abstract: 'Mall disorders' such as excessive eating and compulsive buying appear to be increasing, particularly among women. A battery of questionnaires was used in an attempt to determine this association between specific personality traits (i.e., reward sensitivity, impulsivity, cognitive and somatic anxiety, self-esteem, and social desirability) and excessive eating and compulsive buying in 134 women. Reward sensitivity and cognitive anxiety were positively related to excessive eating and compulsive buying, as was impulsivity to compulsive buying. Somatic anxiety and social desirability were negatively related to compulsive buying. These preliminary findings indicate that excessive behaviours are not necessarily interrelated. The behaviours examined in this study appear to act as an outlet for anxiety via the behaviours' reinforcing properties (e.g., pleasure, attention, praise, etc.). As a consequence, this may boost self-esteem. The findings also appear to indicate a number of risk factors that could be used as 'warning signs' that the behaviour may develop into an addiction. (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: [*Compulsions](#)
[*Eating Disorders](#)
[*Self Esteem](#)
[*Shopping](#)
[*Social Desirability](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Human medial forebrain bundle (MFB) and anterior thalamic radiation (ATR): Imaging of two major subcortical pathways and the dynamic balance of opposite affects in understanding depression.

Citation: The Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, 2012, vol./is. 24/2(223-236), 0895-0172;1545-7222 (Spr, 2012)

Author(s): Coenen, Volker A; Panksepp, Jaak; Hurwitz, Trevor A; Urbach, Horst; Madler, Burkhard

Correspondence Address: Coenen, Volker A., volker.coenen@ukb.uni-bonn.de

Institution: Coenen, Volker A.: Department of Neurosurgery, Bonn University, Bonn; Panksepp, Jaak: Bailey Endowed Chair for Animal Well-Being Science, Washington State University, Pullman, WA; Hurwitz, Trevor A.: Dept. of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC; Urbach, Horst: Department of Radiology, Bonn University, Bonn; Madler, Burkhard: Department of Neurosurgery, Bonn University, Bonn

Language: English

Abstract: The medial forebrain bundle (MFB), a key structure of reward-seeking circuitry, remains inadequately characterized in humans despite its vast importance for emotional processing and development of addictions and depression. Using Diffusion Tensor Imaging Fiber Tracking (DTI FT) the authors describe potential converging ascending and descending MFB and anterior thalamic radiation (ATR) that may mediate major brain reward-seeking and punishment functions. Authors highlight novel connectivity, such as supero-lateral-branch MFB and ATR convergence, caudally as well as rostrally, in the anterior limb of the internal capsule and medial prefrontal cortex. These anatomical convergences may sustain a dynamic equilibrium between positive and negative affective states in human mood-regulation and its various disorders, especially evident in

addictions and depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychiatric Association; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Forebrain](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Medial Forebrain Bundle](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Thalamus](#)
[Neural Pathways](#)
[Radiation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Predictors for retention in treatment with a UK community-based naltrexone programme for opioid dependence.

Citation: The Psychiatrist, June 2012, vol./is. 36/6(218-224), 1758-3209;1758-3217 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Chaudhry, Zubair A; Sultan, Javaid; Alam, Farrukh

Correspondence Address: Chaudhry, Zubair A., zubair.chaudhry@nhs.net

Institution: Chaudhry, Zubair A.: Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust, London; Sultan, Javaid: Berkshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust, BRK; Alam, Farrukh: Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust, London

Language: English

Abstract: Aims and method: To evaluate the efficacy of naltrexone maintenance therapy in a community-based programme for opioid-dependent patients and to identify predictors for longer-term retention in treatment. A retrospective case-note study was conducted in 142 people dependent on opioids who had undergone detoxification and maintained adherence to naltrexone treatment for a minimum of 4 weeks. Social and clinical demographic factors during treatment were recorded using a standardised naltrexone monitoring scale. Efficacy was measured as retention in treatment, and potential predictors were examined using regression analysis. Results: Although there was overall low retention of patients in treatment, 55.6% of the patients remained in treatment for 4-8 weeks, and 29.6% of the patients remained in treatment for 17 weeks or more. Enhanced long-term retention in treatment was associated with Asian or other minority ethnic status, employment, parental supervision of naltrexone administration, less boredom, short duration of addiction, younger age, low alcohol intake and no cannabis use in univariate analyses. Short duration of opioid dependence syndrome (3 years) and low alcohol intake (510 units/week) were significant independent predictors for longer-term retention in treatment in subsequent multivariate analysis. Clinical implications: Low alcohol intake and shorter duration of addiction were significant independent predictors for longer-term retention in treatment, but retention rates for naltrexone remain low overall. Additional psychosocial support may be needed to address these issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Community Services](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Maintenance Therapy](#)
[*Naltrexone](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Retention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. General implications for workplace policy and issues for future research.

Citation: Alcohol and illicit drug use in the workforce and in the workplace., 2013(205-210) (2013)

Author(s): Frone, Michael R

Institution: Frone, Michael R.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The research reviewed in this book provides detailed information on what is and is not known about the prevalence, causes, and productivity outcomes of employee substance involvement; the use and effectiveness of drug testing and workplace health promotion programs in reducing employee substance involvement and increasing subsequent productivity; and the putative costs to employers of lost productivity due to employee substance involvement. In this final chapter, I first briefly discuss the general implications of the reviewed research for workplace substance use policy. I then discuss several often recurring findings that have general implications for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[*Working Conditions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Workplace interventions II: Workplace health promotion.

Citation: Alcohol and illicit drug use in the workforce and in the workplace., 2013(177-203) (2013)

Author(s): Frone, Michael R

Institution: Frone, Michael R.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Workplace health promotion (WHP) has the broad goal of providing preventive and rehabilitative interventions to address all manner of problems among workers: health (behavioral, mental, physical), personal (social, family, financial, legal, gambling), and workplace (stress, coworkers, manager). Although WHP is broad in scope, the focus of this chapter is on the use and effectiveness of WHP for addressing employee substance involvement and improving productivity affected by substance involvement. In contrast to workforce substance use testing, which is aimed at identifying substance users and either excluding the user from the workplace or eliminating the use through largely punitive methods, WHP represents a more holistic and nonpunitive approach to employee health and productivity. Today, almost all interventions aimed at minimizing employee illness, maximizing employee health and well-being, and sustaining or improving employee productivity fall under the general rubric of WHP. However, a historical and substantive distinction exists between employee assistance programs (EAPs) and workplace wellness programs (WWPs). Therefore, each is discussed separately. In particular, EAPs and WWPs are described briefly, and their effectiveness for addressing employee substance involvement and substance-related performance problems is reviewed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Employee Assistance Programs](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Job Performance](#)
[*Working Conditions](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Employee Productivity](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Personnel](#)
[Well Being](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Workplace interventions I: Drug testing job applicants and employees.

Citation: Alcohol and illicit drug use in the workforce and in the workplace., 2013(143-175) (2013)

Author(s): Frone, Michael R

Institution: Frone, Michael R.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Within the context of employee substance involvement, workplace interventions are aimed at changing environmental, cultural, social, or personal factors in an effort (a) to keep individuals from abusing alcohol or using illicit drugs and from using alcohol or illicit drugs at work and (b) to avert adverse work outcomes and, in some instances, adverse personal outcomes resulting from alcohol and illicit drug involvement. Most workplace interventions attempt to address both of these goals, at least indirectly. For example, interventions aimed at minimizing heavy alcohol or illicit drug use usually assume that such reductions will lead to improved work productivity, even if productivity is not directly targeted or assessed. Toward these ends, workplace interventions take two general approaches: (a) workforce drug testing and (b) workplace health promotion. Although some organizations use both general approaches, with the latter approach often augmenting the former approach, I discuss them in separate chapters because they have different philosophical underpinnings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage Screening](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Job Applicant Screening](#)
[*Personnel](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Job Applicants](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Productivity outcomes: Organizational field research, cost-of-illness studies, and an integrative model.

Citation: Alcohol and illicit drug use in the workforce and in the workplace., 2013(115-142) (2013)

Author(s): Frone, Michael R

Institution: Frone, Michael R.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The productivity outcomes of employee substance involvement and the cost of employee substance involvement to employers have received much attention and speculation in the research and trade literatures. Given employees' typical patterns (e.g., prevalence, frequency, and quantity), contexts (e.g., outside the workplace and work hours or during the workday), and experience (e.g., tolerance) related to the use of psychoactive substances, as well as their personal and workplace characteristics, will their substance use lead to attendance, productivity, or safety problems? It can be anticipated that the answer to this question will not be a simple yes or no. Thus, my first goal in this chapter is to summarize nonexperimental organizational field research on substance use and employee productivity outcomes. The following three categories of outcomes are considered: (a) attendance, (b) task performance and other on-the-job behaviors, and (c) job accidents and injuries. The strengths and weaknesses of organizational field studies are then summarized. The second goal is to look at major cost-of-illness studies to see if they provide any useful information on the potential costs of employee substance

involvement to employers. The final goal is to present a general model of employee substance involvement and workplace productivity that integrates prior research findings, highlights the complexity of these relations, and provides directions for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Employee Productivity](#)
[Accidents](#)
[Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Employee Absenteeism](#)
[Injuries](#)
[Job Performance](#)
[Observation Methods](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Performance outcomes: Psychopharmacology and workplace simulation research.

Citation: Alcohol and illicit drug use in the workforce and in the workplace., 2013(83-113) (2013)

Author(s): Frone, Michael R

Institution: Frone, Michael R.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) My overall goal in this chapter is to summarize research on the relation of major classes of psychoactive substances to basic affective, cognitive, and psychomotor outcomes based on three types of research designs: experimental psychopharmacology, nonexperimental or observational psychopharmacology, and experimental workplace simulations. Although most of this research does not directly address worker productivity, the basic outcomes studied in all three types of research are important for work performance, and the results of this research are often cited to support the notion that various substances can affect productivity in work organizations. Therefore, the findings from this research must be understood, and they provide a baseline from which to understand research on employee productivity that is examined in Chapter 4. For each class of substances, experimental and observational psychopharmacological research are summarized, followed by workplace simulation research where it exists. After the results of psychopharmacological and workplace simulation research are summarized, the main strengths and limitations of this research are highlighted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Experimental Design](#)
[*Perceptual Motor Processes](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Observation Methods](#)
[Psychopharmacology](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Simulation](#)
[Working Conditions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Etiology of employee substance involvement.

Citation: Alcohol and illicit drug use in the workforce and in the workplace., 2013(55-82) (2013)

Author(s): Frone, Michael R

Institution: Frone, Michael R.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Etiology is the study of causes. So in this chapter, the key question of interest is why do employed individuals use psychoactive substances? The answer to this seemingly simple question is complex and has not yet been fully determined. What is certain though is that the complexity of the answer stems from the fact that there is more than one cause of substance involvement, and the causes are not necessarily homogeneous (e.g., they may differ across users of the same substance; they may differ across different substances for the same user; and they may differ for substance use, impairment, abuse, and dependence). Nonetheless, a starting point for thinking about the potential causes of employee substance involvement comes from an equation in which Lewin (1936) proposed that $B = f(PE)$. That is, behavior (B) is a function (f) of the person (P) and his or her environment (E). This equation is deceptively simple because it represents a general heuristic or perspective. With regard to the causes of employee substance involvement, we need to determine (a) which characteristics of the person are important, (b) which characteristics of the person's environment are important, and (c) how these person and environmental characteristics combine to influence substance involvement. Further complicating things is the fact that multiple person and environmental characteristics might be in play simultaneously. These issues are explored in this chapter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Employee Characteristics](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Working Conditions](#)
[Environment](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Personality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Employee substance involvement: Definitions and prevalence.

Citation: Alcohol and illicit drug use in the workforce and in the workplace., 2013(13-54) (2013)

Author(s): Frone, Michael R

Institution: Frone, Michael R.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) What proportion of employees use psychoactive substances? How often do employees use psychoactive substances? Which psychoactive substances are being used by employees? Which employees are using psychoactive substances? When are psychoactive substances being used by employees? What proportion of employees report being impaired by, abuse, or are dependent on psychoactive drugs? Is psychoactive drug use and impairment a problem for all employers? If we want to understand the nature of employee substance use, these are the first questions we need to ask. In other words, we need to begin with an understanding of the scope or landscape of employee substance use. In this chapter, I begin by defining key terms and exploring some important issues that have received little attention in past research. I then take a detailed look at the prevalence of employee substance use and impairment in the United States and the more limited available data on employee substance use and impairment outside the United States. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

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

[*Working Conditions](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Terminology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Alcohol and illicit drug use in the workforce and in the workplace.

Citation: Alcohol and illicit drug use in the workforce and in the workplace., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Frone, Michael R

Institution: Frone, Michael R.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY

Language: English

Abstract: (from the publicity materials) In this book, Michael R. Frone takes a close look at what we know and don't know about workforce and workplace substance involvement. In doing so, he exposes the lack of evidence behind many popular myths that have persisted since the "war on drugs" began in the 1980s, including (1) the myth that workplace alcohol and illicit drug use is highly prevalent; (2) the myth that employee substance use has a strong effect on productivity, leading to high costs for employers; and (3) and the myth that drug testing and employee assistance programs are proven ways for employers to deter substance use. Frone's review covers research conducted over the past 30 years, and he analyzes methodological limitations and the tendency of many science reporters to "go beyond the data" when interpreting results. Given the need for evidence-based management and policy, this book will be a comprehensive resource for researchers and practitioners in management, occupational health, and addiction treatment and prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage Screening](#)
[*Employee Assistance Programs](#)
[*Employee Productivity](#)
[*Working Conditions](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Pathways to care: Narratives of American Indian adolescents entering substance abuse treatment.

Citation: Social Science & Medicine, June 2012, vol./is. 74/12(2037-2045), 0277-9536;1873-5347 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Novins, Douglas K; Spicer, Paul; Fickenscher, Alexandra; Pescosolido, Bernice

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Institution: Novins, Douglas K.: University of Colorado, Aurora, CO; Spicer, Paul: University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK; Fickenscher, Alexandra: Formerly University of Colorado, CO; Pescosolido, Bernice: Indiana University, IN

Language: English

Abstract: Using data from 89 American Indian adolescents and guided by the Network Episode Model, this paper analyses pathways to residential substance abuse treatment and their correlates. These adolescents were recruited at admission to a tribally-operated substance abuse treatment program in the southern United States from October 1998 to May 2001. Results from the qualitative analyses of these adolescent's pathways to care narratives indicated that 35% ultimately agreed with the decision for their entry into treatment; 41%

were Compelled to enter treatment by others, usually by their parents, parole officers, and judges; and 24% did not describe a clear pathway to care. In the multinomial logistic regression model examining correlates of these pathways to care classifications, adolescents who described pathways indicative of agreement also reported greater readiness for treatment than the adolescents who described compelled or no clear pathways to care. Adolescents who described a Compelled pathway were less likely to meet diagnostic criteria for Conduct Disorder and described fewer social network ties. We were unable to find a relationship between pathways classifications and referral source, suggesting these narratives were subjective constructions of pathways to care rather than a factual representation of this process. In the final logistic regression model examining correlates of treatment completion, articulating a pathway to care, whether it was one of agreement or of being compelled into treatment, predicted a greater likelihood of completing treatment. Overall, these narratives and their correlates are highly consistent with the Network-Episode Model's emphasis on the interaction of self, situation, and social network in shaping the treatment seeking process, demonstrating the applicability of this model to understanding the treatment seeking process in this special population and suggests important considerations for understanding the dynamics of service utilization across diverse communities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. 2006. US. Earlier version presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[American Indians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Social network influences on adolescent substance use: Disentangling structural equivalence from cohesion.

Citation: Social Science & Medicine, June 2012, vol./is. 74/12(1952-1960), 0277-9536;1873-5347 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Fujimoto, Kayo; Valente, Thomas W

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Institution: Fujimoto, Kayo: Division of Health Promotion and Behavioral Sciences, School of Public Health, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, TX; Valente, Thomas W.: Institute for Prevention Research, Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California, CA

Language: English

Abstract: This study investigates two contagion mechanisms of peer influence based on direct communication (cohesion) versus comparison through peers who occupy similar network positions (structural equivalence) in the context of adolescents' drinking alcohol and smoking. To date, the two contagion mechanisms have been considered observationally inseparable, but this study attempts to disentangle structural equivalence from cohesion as a contagion mechanism by examining the extent to which the transmission of drinking and smoking behaviors attenuates as a function of social distance (i.e., from immediate friends to indirectly connected peers). Using the U.S. Add Health data consisting of a nationally representative sample of American adolescents (Grades 7-12), this study measured peer risk-taking up to four steps away from the adolescent (friends of friends of friends) using a network exposure model. Peer influence was tested using a logistic regression model of alcohol drinking and cigarette smoking. Results indicate that influence based on structural equivalence tended to be stronger than influence based on cohesion in general, and that the magnitude of the effect decreased up to three steps away from the adolescent (friends of friends of friends). Further analysis indicated that structural equivalence acted as a mechanism of contagion for drinking and cohesion acted

as one for smoking. These results indicate that the two transmission mechanisms with differing network proximities can differentially affect drinking and smoking behaviors in American adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[*Social Networks](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Peers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Is harm reduction profitable? An analytical framework for corporate social responsibility based on an epidemic model of addictive consumption.

Citation: Social Science & Medicine, June 2012, vol./is. 74/12(1856-1863), 0277-9536;1873-5347 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Massin, Sophie

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Institution: Massin, Sophie: Universite Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne, Centre d'Economie de la Sorbonne, Maison des Sciences Economiques, Paris

Language: English

Abstract: This article aims to help resolve the apparent paradox of producers of addictive goods who claim to be socially responsible while marketing a product clearly identified as harmful. It advances that reputation effects are crucial in this issue and that determining whether harm reduction practices are costly or profitable for the producers can help to assess the sincerity of their discourse. An analytical framework based on an epidemic model of addictive consumption that includes a deterrent effect of heavy use on initiation is developed. This framework enables us to establish a clear distinction between a simple responsible discourse and genuine harm reduction practices and, among harm reduction practices, between use reduction practices and micro harm reduction practices. Using simulations based on tobacco sales in France from 1950 to 2008, we explore the impact of three corresponding types of actions: communication on damage, restraining selling practices and development of safer products on total sales and on the social cost. We notably find that restraining selling practices toward light users, that is, preventing light users from escalating to heavy use, can be profitable for the producer, especially at early stages of the epidemic, but that such practices also contribute to increase the social cost. These results suggest that the existence of a deterrent effect of heavy use on the initiation of the consumption of an addictive good can shed new light on important issues, such as the motivations for corporate social responsibility and the definition of responsible actions in the particular case of harm reduction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemics](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Social Responsibility](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Improving smoking cessation approaches at the individual level.

- Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, March 2012, vol./is. 21/2(252-257), 0964-4563 (Mar 2012)
- Author(s):** Aveyard, Paul; Raw, Martin
- Correspondence Address:** Aveyard, Paul: Primary Care Clinical Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom, B15 2TT, p.n.aveyard@bham.ac.uk
- Institution:** Aveyard, Paul: Primary Care Clinical Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham; Raw, Martin: UK Centre for Tobacco Control Studies, Division of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Nottingham, Nottingham
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This article focuses on improving smoking cessation approaches at the individual level. The two main approaches to assist cessation are pharmacotherapy and behavioral support. Pharmacotherapy for smoking cessation aims primarily to reduce the intensity of urges to smoke and/or ameliorate the aversive symptoms. Behavioral support aims to boost or support motivation to resist the urge to smoke and develop people's capacity to implement their plans to avoid smoking. Using tobacco, primarily smoking cigarettes, has been strongly and causally linked with several adverse health consequences. In most countries, the prime causes of excess mortality in smokers are cancers, cardiovascular disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. We have proposed that some people who smoke seek help to manage their addiction or find themselves unable to stop despite an immediate clinical need to do so. This is an argument to provide cessation support as part of routine medical care, but many countries have taken the view that cessation services should be widely promoted as an instrument of public health. The simplest intervention that we can make to increase smoking cessation is for a doctor to advise their patient to stop smoking. There is clear evidence that cessation support enhances the prospects of a quit attempt succeeding, so it is disappointing that relatively few attempts use optimum support. Further interventions are required to ensure that effective interventions are available and are used more often. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco Control](#)

72. Helpful factors in day treatment for alcohol dependent patients-A qualitative narrative interview approach.

- Original Title:** Wirkfaktoren einer tagesklinischen behandlung aus der sicht alkoholabhängiger patienten-Eine qualitative narrative interviewstudie.
- Citation:** Psychotherapie Psychosomatik Medizinische Psychologie, March 2012, vol./is. 62/3-4(102-110), 0937-2032 (Mar 2012)
- Author(s):** Wahl, Sonja; Brockhaus, Bettina; Lucius-Hoene, Gabriele; Rohrig, Jeanette; Berner, Michael
- Correspondence Address:** Wahl, Sonja: Universitätsklinik Freiburg, Abteilung Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Hauptstrasse 5, Freiburg, Germany, 79104, sonja.wahl@uniklinik-freiburg.de
- Institution:** Wahl, Sonja: Abteilung Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsklinik Freiburg, Freiburg; Brockhaus, Bettina: Abteilung Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsklinik Freiburg, Freiburg; Lucius-Hoene, Gabriele: Abteilung Rehabilitationspsychologie und Psychotherapie, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg; Rohrig, Jeanette: Abteilung Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsklinik Freiburg, Freiburg;

Berner, Michael: Abteilung Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsklinik Freiburg, Freiburg

Language: German

Abstract: Background: Day treatment for alcohol dependent patients is still uncommon in Germany. The presented study aims to answer the question how patients experience this kind of treatment and which factors they perceive as important for their treatment success. Methods: 7 interviews with alcohol-dependent patients were conducted. Data were analysed with qualitative methods and the help of a computer-supported coding system. Results: We found several factors that are relevant for patients, especially important are factors concerning the therapeutical relationship as well as factors that are specific for day treatment. Discussion: We can conclude that day treatment is seen as helpful to improve dependency symptoms by the patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Partial Hospitalization](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Techniques for analyzing intensive longitudinal data with missing values.

Citation: Handbook of research methods for studying daily life., 2012(339-356) (2012)

Author(s): Black, Anne C; Harel, Ofer; Matthews, Gregory

Institution: Black, Anne C.: University of Connecticut, Department of Statistics, Storrs, CT; Harel, Ofer: University of Connecticut, Department of Statistics, Storrs, CT; Matthews, Gregory: University of Connecticut, Department of Statistics, Storrs, CT

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Longitudinal studies are unique in their requirement of respondents to provide data repeatedly over time. Such studies may require multiple responses in a day, as may occur with experience sampling (or ecological momentary sampling), or may require participants to respond less frequently over a longer period of time. Particular threats to repeated measures studies, and specifically those involving momentary assessment, are fatigue, forgetfulness, noncompliance, and dropout. The result is unplanned missing data (MD). In this chapter, we discuss the problems and causes of missing data in studies of daily life that involve repeated measures, recommend techniques to prevent or minimize the occurrence of missing data, outline how analysts can determine what assumptions are most appropriate for their data, and review typical and best practices for handling incomplete intensive longitudinal data. We present a motivating example, using a subset of data collected by Conner (2009), in which university students were asked to provide daily diary data about their alcohol use and well-being over a 21-day period. In the example, we impose missing values on two variables and illustrate model parameter estimation with various MD techniques, demonstrating the impact of MD and the utility of informed methods for deriving unbiased and efficient estimates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Data Collection](#)
[*Experiences \(Events\)](#)
[*Longitudinal Studies](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Statistical Validity](#)
[Alcoholic Beverages](#)
[College Students](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

[Well Being](#)
[Best Practices](#)
[Journal Writing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Determination of coverage rate in the statistical report on treatment facilities for substance-use disorders in Germany on the basis of the DBDD register of facilities for substance-use disorders.

Original Title: Bestimmung der erreichungsquote der deutschen suchthilfestatistik auf basis des DBDD-Einrichtungsregisters.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, December 2011, vol./is. 57/6(469-477), 0939-5911 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Suss, Beate; Pfeiffer-Gerschel, Tim

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Institution: Suss, Beate: Deutsche Beobachtungsstelle für Drogen und Drogensucht, München; Pfeiffer-Gerschel, Tim: Deutsche Beobachtungsstelle für Drogen und Drogensucht, München

Language: German

Abstract: Aim: In this article transparent and methodically comprehensible results with regard to the calculation of the coverage rate for the Annual German addiction treatment statistics (DSHS) are illustrated for the first time. The calculation is based on a central register of treatment facilities for substance use disorders which has been maintained by the German Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (DBDD) since 2006. The structure of this register is adjusted to the German Core Data Set (KDS) for the documentation in the field of substance-use disorders which is valid nationwide since the year 2007. All special facilities which can be allocated to one of the 16 facility types defined in the KDS will be recorded and classified with regard to a participation in the statistical report on treatment facilities for substance use disorders in Germany (DSHS). Method: The coverage rate of the Annual German addiction treatment statistics (DSHS) will be calculated for the aggregation year 2010 (data year 2009) on the basis of all participating facilities, on the level of the individual facility types and analogical to the main evaluation of the DSHS in the field of out- and in-patient facilities. Results: The coverage rate of the total data base is 44-51 %. In the field of out-patient treatment 69-75 % and in the field of in-patient treatment 43-48 % of the facilities could be registered. It is obvious that an exceptional high percentage of counselling and treatment centres for substance use disorders participated. Among certain types of facilities a comparable high percentage of facilities with hidden" aggregation (they don't supply own data sets but are included in another data set of the German statistical report) can be found. Conclusions: There is a critical discussion of possible causes for a varying participation and the kind of participation, system-based undervaluation with regard to the participation of certain facility types and data distortions due to an indirect participation in the statistical report on treatment facilities for substance use disorders in Germany. Moreover, there is a still existing need to clarify responsibilities in the field of statistics on treatment facilities for substance use disorders in Germany and its reciprocal cross-linking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

75. Inpatient addiction therapy: An overview of medical rehab data.

Original Title: Die stationäre Suchtkrankenhilfe-Daten aus der medizinischen Rehabilitation im Überblick.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, December 2011, vol./is. 57/6(451-468), 0939-5911 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Missel, Peter; Koch, Andreas

Correspondence Address: Missel, Peter: AHG Kliniken Daun Am Rosenberg, Schulstr. 6, Daun, Germany, DE-54550, pmissel@ahg.de

Institution: Missel, Peter: Fachverband Sucht e.V., Bonn; Koch, Andreas: Bundesverband für Stationäre Suchtkrankenhilfe e.V., Kassel

Language: German

Abstract: Goals: Data from German Addiction Aid statistics [Deutsche Suchthilfestatistik (DSHS)] are gathered every year at inpatient and outpatient addiction facilities, keeping to the German Core Data Set [Deutscher Kerndatensatzes (KDS)] format developed by the German Addiction Aid [Deutsche Suchthilfe (DHS)] together with the main addiction aid associations. This analysis was done exclusively on data from 157 semi-inpatient (all-day outpatient), inpatient rehab and adaptation facilities. Methods: Data from inpatient rehab therapies in 2009 were analysed for the type of facility and patients treated as well as sociodemographic data, diagnoses, comorbidities and course of therapy. Results: The National Addiction Aid statistics indicate a participation ratio for rehab facilities in Germany of 42.5 %, and of 59.5 % for treatment which was covered by the German pension insurance. Routine basic documentation and catamnesis are now standard procedure at participating facilities. The certification ratio, however, still is well below the mandatory certification level to be met by autumn 2012. By far the largest group of patients treated were those with a main diagnosis of alcoholism. These also showed a high ratio of comorbidities. More than half of the patients were unemployed both at the beginning and at the end of therapy Treatment results indicate low drop-out-rates. Patients treated primarily for compulsive gambling and alcoholism showed the lowest rate of recidivism. Conclusions: The results indicate a quality of therapy for patients with comorbidities treated at inpatient rehab facilities in Germany Specific target group concepts for patients with comorbid disorders need to be developed further, and so does medically and professionally oriented rehab therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Hospitalized Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. Monitoring of addiction of alcohol-related disorders.

Original Title: Monitoring der Therapie alkoholbezogener Störungen.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, December 2011, vol./is. 57/6(431-438), 0939-5911 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Steppan, Martin; Pfeiffer-Gerschel, Tim

Correspondence Address: Steppan, Martin: IFT Institut für Therapieforchung, Parzivalstr. 25, München, Germany, DE-80804, steppan@ift.de

Institution: Steppan, Martin: IFT Institut für Therapieforchung, München; Pfeiffer-Gerschel, Tim: IFT Institut für Therapieforchung, München

Language: German

Abstract: Aim: German Addiction Treatment statistics (DSHS) is amongst the most extensive documentation systems worldwide. These data open a broad field for trend observation and monitoring. Using a concise disorder group (alcohol-related disorders) this study aims to describe trends in the addiction system. Causal effects are aimed to be originated within and from outside the system. Method: Berlin Addiction Treatment statistics provided anonymous data from 2004 to 2009 (N = 39.219). Observed sample-variables were age at treatment onset, disorder onset, sex, education, job situation, substance-related comorbidity, housing conditions and partnership status. Outcome-variables were treatment duration and success. According to the level and hypotheses diverse statistical methods were applied (e.g. chi-square, regression, correlation, t-test, variance analysis, U-Test, H-test). Results: A significant reduction of treatment success was found in out-patient treatment units, contrary to a significant amelioration in in-patient centres. Treatment duration decreased in both segments. Conclusions: Most of these trends can be explained by demographic changes in the clients' population. Here a worsened situation is found in out-patient compared to an ameliorated situation in in-patient treatment centres. These analyses suggest that a trend towards more positive treatment evaluations must be presumed in out-patient as well as in in-patient treatment centres (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Monitoring](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Onset \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. Annual German addiction treatment statistics 2009-An overview on most relevant results.

Original Title: Deutsche Suchthilfestatistik 2009 ein uberblick der wichtigsten ergebnisse.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaft und Praxis, December 2011, vol./is. 57/6(421-430), 0939-5911 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Pfeiffer-Gerschel, Tim; Kunzel, Jutta; Steppan, Martin

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Language: German

Abstract: Aim: To report 2009 treatment and patient characteristics from German out- and inpatient substance-abuse treatment facilities. Methods: The analysis is based on aggregated data of N = 1.019 (813 outpatient and 236 inpatient) facilities, that participated in the Annual German addiction treatment statistics (DSHS) 2009 and that documented 316.075 treatments in outpatient and 38.618 treatments in inpatient facilities. To participate in DSHS the facilities have to record their measures according to the KDS (German Core Data Set). Based on the central register of treatment facilities for substance use disorders which has been maintained by the IFT the coverage rate for outpatient treatment is 69 % to 74 % , for inpatient treatment 43 % to 48 %. Results: As in the preceding years patients with alcohol- (outpatient 56 %, inpatient 75 %), opioid- (outpatient 18 %, inpatient 9 %) and cannabis-related disorders (outpatient 14 %, inpatient 5 %) represented the largest treatment groups. There is a considerable higher rate of male patients in treatment. The average treatment duration is longer In outpatient facilities (m = 168 [pathological gambling]-336 [alcohol, opioids] days) as in inpatient facilities (m = 78 [path, gambling]-112 [stimulants] days). Patients in inpatient treatment with alcohol-related disorders or disorders due to pathological gambling achieved a higher rate of planned

treatment completion as patients in outpatient treatment. Concerning users of opioid, cannabis and stimulants there are no comparable serious differences. Among those who completed their treatment as planned, a positive treatment outcome was achieved by more than 80 % (outpatient) respectively 92 % (inpatient). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment Facilities](#)
[Client Characteristics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Relation between craving and anthropometric profile in crack dependents.

Original Title: Associagao entre fissura e perfil antropometrico em dependentes de crack.

Citation: Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria, 2011, vol./is. 60/3(205-209), 0047-2085;1982-0208 (2011)

Author(s): Balbinot, Alexandre Dido; Ledur Alves, Gabriel Soares; do Annaral, Alpheu Ferreira Jr.; Araujo, Renata Brasil

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Institution: Balbinot, Alexandre Dido: Hospital Psiquiatrico Sao Pedro (HPSP), Programa de Residencia Integrada em Saude Mental; Ledur Alves, Gabriel Soares: Hospital Psiquiatrico Sao Pedro (HPSP), Programa de Residencia; do Annaral, Alpheu Ferreira: Hospital Psiquiatrico Sao Pedro (HPSP), Programa de Residencia Integrada em Saude Mental Coletiva; Araujo, Renata Brasil: Pontiffcia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS), Hospital Psiquiatrico Sao Pedro (HPSP), Programa de Dependencia Quimica

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Objective: To verify the variation of the crack addicts during hospitalization and the association with anthropometric profile. Methods: This is a cross-section quantitative survey (n = 30). The profile of substance use; socio-demographic data; the anthropometric variables (weight, height, body mass index, waist-hip ratio circumferences, skin fold thickness and bone diameter) were evaluated; the craving was assessed using the Cocaine Craving Questionnaire Brief The collection of data on initial and final 24 hours of treatment was carried out. Results: There was a significant increase in fat percentage of individuals and significant reduction in craving. There was no evidence of association between anthropometric variables and craving, the beginning and the end of hospitalization. Conclusion: There was a significant reduction in craving and significant change in body composition, however there was no correlation between variables. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crack Cocaine](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Hospitalization](#)
[*Anthropometry](#)
[Profiles \(Measurement\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Study of motivation for treatment in teenagers users of illicit substances.

Original Title: Estudo dos estagios motivacionais no tratamento de adolescentes usuarios de substancias psicoativas ilicitas.

Citation: PSICO, 2010, vol./is. 41/1(40-46), 0103-5371;1980-8623 (2010)

Author(s): da Silva Oliveira, Margareth; Del Rio Szupczynski, Karen; DiClemente, Carlo

Institution: da Silva Oliveira, Margareth: Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; Del Rio Szupczynski, Karen: Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; DiClemente, Carlo: Department of Psychology, University of Maryland Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: The motivation has been increasingly studied in the treatment of adolescent users of psychoactive substances. The objective of this study was to evaluate the motivational stage for change in juvenile delinquents users of illicit substances who committed the infraction and correlate the motivational stage with adherence to treatment. The study was pre-trial and conducted at the Laboratory of Cognitive Intervention (LABICO)-PUCRS. The instruments were: an interview to collect socio-demographic data; URICA (University of Rhode Island Change Assesment); BAI e BDI. The study included 103 teenagers. With regard to readiness for treatment, The study showed that most of the teenagers were at the pre-contemplation. The analysis after completion of treatment showed that only 35 teens completed the program. The data obtained showed that adolescents who scored high scores on the pre-contemplation represented substantially the number of dropouts from the program, demonstrating the validity of the transtheoretical model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. Double diagnosis and forensic psychiatric opinion.

Original Title: Podwojna diagnoza a opiniowanie sadowo-psychiatryczne.

Citation: Psychiatria Polska, September 2009, vol./is. 43/5(601-609), 0033-2674 (Sep-Oct 2009)

Author(s): Kocur, Jozef; Trendak, Wieslawa

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Institution: Kocur, Jozef: Zaklad Rehabilitacji Psychospolecznej, UM w Lodzi, Lodzi; Trendak, Wieslawa: Zaklad Medycyny Ratunkowej i Medycyny Katastrof, UM w Lodzi, Lodzi

Language: Polish

Abstract: Addiction to alcohol or any other psychoactive substance can run parallel with other diseases or mental disorders. One can then observe co-occurrence and mutual interaction of dysfunctions typical of addiction and of other mental disorders that accompany addiction. That is why, clinical pictures of such states (double diagnosis) are usually less unique, have an unusual course and cause diagnostic and therapeutic difficulty. The problem of forensic psychiatric opinion and treatment of people with a double diagnosis is another aspect of these difficulties. It is caused by the fact that forensic psychiatric assessment of the mental state of such people requires taking into consideration a very complex clinical and legal situation triggered by the interference of various ethiopathogenetic and clinical disorders. It leads to the need for complex evaluation and reference to sanity or other signs of functioning within the current law should result, first of all, from the analyses directly pertaining to the influence of the diagnosed disorders on the state of patients with double diagnosis. The forensic psychiatric aspect of disorders

connected with double diagnosis is particularly significant as there is a relatively high risk of behaviours posing a threat to public order in this group of patients.. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Forensic Psychiatry](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. A case of ketamine dependence.

Original Title: Przypadek pacjenta uzależnionego od ketaminy.

Citation: Psychiatria Polska, September 2009, vol./is. 43/5(593-599), 0033-2674 (Sep-Oct 2009)

Author(s): Blachut, Michal; Solowiow, Katarzyna; Janus, Aleksandra; Ruman, Jerzy; Cekus, Agnieszka; Matysiakiewicz, Jerzy; Hese, Robert Teodor

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Language: Polish

Abstract: Ketamine is a rapid-acting anaesthetic agent which has been used for over 40 years. It is an antagonist of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors and agonist of mu and sigma opiate receptors. Ketamine acts through inhibition of sensory parts in the brain and stimulation of the limbic system and optic thalamus. The most common psychiatric disorders observed after the use of ketamine are: psychomotor agitation, hallucinations, status of stupor, consciousness disorders. There are observed cases of non-medical use of ketamine since the sixties of the 20th century. The authors describe the case of a 52 year old man who has been addicted to ketamine for 15 years. The patient was admitted to hospital to observe and treat the withdrawal syndrome as an effect of abrupt discontinuation of a chronically abused substance. On the ground of medical examinations, standard tests, anamnesis and hospital observation, ketamine dependence syndrome of a person with personality disorders was recognized. There was no somatic symptoms of withdrawal syndrome observed. The patient complained of sleep disorders and anxiety. Diazepam, carbamazepine and vitamins was used during treatment. The patient was motivated to stop using ketamine. This case and the described symptoms were compared with others articles. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Ketamine](#)
[*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)
[*Sleep Disorders](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Representations of the "I overestimate" and attitudes towards the disco in a champion of young consumers of substances psychoactive..

Original Title: Rappresentazioni dello sballo e atteggiamenti nei confronti della discoteca in un campione di giovani consumatori di sostanze psico-attive.

Citation: Psicologia Clinica dello Sviluppo, December 2000, vol./is. 4/3(415-440), 1824-078X (Dec 2000)

Author(s): Ravenna, Marcella; Cavazza, Nicoletta

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Institution: Ravenna, Marcella: Universita di Ferrara, Ferrara; Cavazza, Nicoletta: Universita di Bologna, Bologna

Language: Italian

Abstract: Aim of this research is to understand what kind of representation 220 university and high school students have about the experience of sballo (to be revved up) and their attitudes towards discos. Furthermore, we looked into possible similarities and differences in the representations evoked in relation to the sballo experience, and the discos. The sample is made up of subjects varying in sex, age, familiarity with the use of psycho-active substances, importance attributed to the sballo experience, frequency with which they go to discos and sensation seeking orientation. Results show that the attitude towards the sballo is strictly associated with the behavior and this type of experience is conceptualized prevalently in terms of changing states of awareness mainly reached by taking psycho-active substances. The association between the frequency with which the interviewees go to discos and the importance they attribute to the sballo is relatively weak. Finally, the familiarity with substances use does not consistently discriminate the images expressed in relation to the discos. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Follow-up evaluation of a treatment in a drug dependency therapeutic community.

Original Title: Valutazione al follow up di un trattamento presso una comunita terapeutica per tossicodipendenti.

Citation: Ricerca in Psicoterapia, January 2006, vol./is. 9/1(95-111), 1592-8543;2038-0046 (Jan-Jun 2006)

Author(s): Molinari, Enrico; Villa, Valentina; Compare, Angelo

Institution: Molinari, Enrico: Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano; Villa, Valentina: Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano; Compare, Angelo: Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano

Language: Italian

Abstract: Objectives: This study proposes to evaluate the outcomes of a rehabilitation treatment proposed by a therapeutic community for drug addicts in Milan, in order to define the variables connected with the success of the treatment and to identify eventual predictive indexes that encourage the termination of drug abuse. Methods: Participants were 224 male subjects that were asked to answer the Addiction Severity Index. Results: It was possible to contact 140 subjects, out of which 80.5 per cent survived. 54.6 per cent of this sample has discontinued drugs use, while 16.9 per cent of the sample has stopped abusing of drugs during the period after the end of the treatment until the interview. The outcome

is positively associated with the number of days of treatment, the presence of a job after the termination of the treatment, and the presence of a stable relationship. Conclusions: Therapeutic Community results to be a valid tool that helps subjects to take conscience of the psychological problems that have influenced the abuse, to learn coping abilities and to define and to formulate an help's question. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

84. Rehabilitation of addicts: New ways of diagnosis and therapy planning.

Original Title: Soziales Netz und gestufte Versorgung im Bereich der . medizinischen Rehabilitation Abhängigkeitskranker.

Citation: Verhaltenstherapie & Verhaltensmedizin, 2001, vol./is. 22/3(403-415), 1865-9985 (2001)

Author(s): Lubenow, Bert

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Institution: Lubenow, Bert: Bundesversicherungsanstalt für Angestellte, Berlin

Language: German

Abstract: More than in any other field of medical rehabilitation a very different and flexible system of healthcare has been developed for addicts. Somatic, psychological, and social factors are alike taken into consideration. Current innovations try to further individualize therapy, to better align it to requirements of rehabilitation and to combine ambulatory, day-care and hospital treatment. This leads to new ways of diagnosis and therapy planning based on multidimensional classification systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment Planning](#)
[Individual Psychotherapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Naltrexone in the treatment of alcohol dependence.

Original Title: Alkol Bagimlilikinin Tedavisinde Naltrekson.

Citation: Turk Psikiyatri Dergisi, 2000, vol./is. 11/3(220-227), 1300-2163 (2000)

Author(s): Turkcan, Ahmet; Canbek, Ozge

Institution: Turkcan, Ahmet: Bakirkov Ruh ve Sinir Hastaliklan Hastanesi, Psikiyatri Bl., Istanbul; Canbek, Ozge: Bakirkov Ruh ve Sinir Hastaliklan Hastanesi, Psikiyatri Bl., Istanbul

Language: Turkish

Abstract: Biochemical and behavioral studies indicating a relation between alcohol and opioids have resulted in new pharmacological approaches for the treatment of alcohol dependence. Naltrexone is a. nonselective, long-acting opioid antagonist used for heroin dependence. The results of several studies suggest that alcohol consumption is influenced by aberrations in opiate receptor activity, and that naltrexone reduces alcohol intake. According to the "endorphine compensation hypothesis" of Volpicelli, a relative decrease in endorphine activity occurs after stressful events, and alcohol consumption is increased

in, order to compensate for this. When alcohol is consumed after naltrexone ingestion, the pleasant effects of alcohol decrease, alcohol elimination time increases, feelings of disgust occur and the positive reinforcement effect of alcohol also decreases as a result of the effect on opioid receptors. Results from controlled studies have shown that, in alcohol-dependent patients, naltrexone reduces slip and lapse rates, relapse rate after slip and lapse, mean number of drinking days, alcohol consumption, and the desire for alcohol in social drinkers, heavy drinkers and alcoholics. In particular, naltrexone prevents relapses, of the "incentive to drink" after slip drinking. Several factors limit the use of effective pharmacological adjuncts in the treatment of alcohol dependence. An important factor in the efficacy of naltrexone is compliance. In order to predict patient compliance, adverse effects which have an impact on compliance are important. The most common adverse effects reported with the use of naltrexone (at a dosage of 50 mg/day) include nausea and vomiting. Naltrexone does not appear to be hepatotoxic in the dosages recommended for the treatment of alcohol dependence. Thus, naltrexone appears to have significant therapeutic benefits, offering a safe and effective alternative for reducing the incidence of relapse following alcohol detoxification. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Naltrexone](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. Factors associated with heavy alcohol consumption in the U.K. armed forces: Data from a health survey of Gulf, Bosnia, and Era veterans.

Citation: Military Medicine, September 2007, vol./is. 172/9(956-961), 0026-4075 (Sep 2007)

Author(s): Iversen, Amy; Waterdrinker, Astrid; Fear, Nicola; Greenberg, Neil; Barker, Christopher; Hotopf, Matthew; Hull, Lisa; Wessely, Simon

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Little is known about the patterns of alcohol use in the U.K. Armed Forces or the factors associated with heavy drinking. Methods: Analysis of existing data from the King's Military Cohort was conducted of a large, randomly selected cohort of service personnel. The original sample consisted of 8,195 service personnel who served in the U.K. Armed Forces in 1991: a third deployed to the Gulf (1990-1991), a third deployed to Bosnia (1992-1997), and the final third, an "Era" comparison group, in the Armed Forces in 1991 but not deployed. For the purposes of this study, female serving personnel were excluded. The study used a "case-control" study design nested within the above cohort; "heavy drinkers" (those who drank >30 units/week) were compared with "light drinkers" (those who drank < 21 units a week). Results: Heavy drinking was associated with current

military service and being unmarried or separated/divorced. Heavy drinking was more common in younger personnel who had deployed to Bosnia. Those who drank heavily were also more likely to smoke; heavy drinking was associated with poorer subjective physical and mental health. Conclusions: Certain subgroups of the Armed Forces appear to be more at risk and it may be possible to target resources to such individuals to improve detection and allow prompt treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Association of Military Surgeons of U.S.; YEAR: 2007

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Physical Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Military Medicine*