

Search Results

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Search History

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

1. Psychometric properties of the Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT) with substance abusers in outpatient and residential treatment.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, January 2012, vol./is. 37/1(36-41), 0306-4603 (Jan 2012)
- Author(s):** Voluse, Andrew C; Gioia, Christopher J; Sobell, Linda Carter; Dum, Mariam; Sobell, Mark B; Simco, Edward R
- Correspondence Address:** Voluse, Andrew C.: Nova Southeastern University, Center for Psychological Studies, 3301 College Ave., Lauderdale, FL, US, 33314, voluse@nova.edu
- Institution:** Voluse, Andrew C.: Nova Southeastern University, Center for Psychological Studies, Lauderdale, FL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The psychometric properties of the Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT), an 11-item self-report questionnaire developed to screen individuals for drug problems, are evaluated. The measure, developed in Sweden and evaluated there with individuals with severe drug problems, has not been evaluated with less severe substance abusers or with clinical populations in the United States. Participants included 35 drug abusers in an outpatient substance abuse treatment program, 79 drug abusers in a residential substance abuse treatment program, and 39 alcohol abusers from both treatment settings who did not report a drug abuse problem. The DUDIT was found to be a psychometrically sound drug abuse screening measure with high convergent validity ($r = .85$) when compared with the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST-10), and to have a Cronbach's alpha of .94. In addition, a single component accounted for 64.91% of total variance, and the DUDIT had sensitivity and specificity scores of .90 and .85, respectively, when using the optimal cut-off score of 8. Additionally, the DUDIT showed good discriminant validity as it significantly differentiated drug from alcohol abusers. These findings support the DUDIT as a reliable and valid drug abuse screening instrument that measures a unidimensional construct. Further research is warranted with additional clinical populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** Annual Meeting of the Association for Behavioral and Cognitive Therapies. 42th. Nov, 2008. Orlando. FL, US. Portions of this manuscript were presented at the aforementioned conference.
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Questionnaires](#)
[*Screening Tests](#)
[Outpatient Treatment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. "Must be the ganja": Using rap music in music therapy for substance use disorders.

- Citation:** Therapeutic uses of rap and hip-hop., 2012(321-336) (2012)
- Author(s):** Baker, Felicity A; Dingle, Genevieve A; Gleadhill, Libby M
- Institution:** Baker, Felicity A.: School of Music, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter discusses music therapy using rap music for the treatment of substance abuse. Over the last decade, music and music therapy approaches have been increasingly reported in the literature as playing a valuable role in the rehabilitation of people with substance use disorder (SUD). Music therapy is especially suitable to substance abuse treatment because of its ability to motivate and engage clients with SUD, counteract isolation, elicit surfacing of emotions and positive mood changes, decrease stress and anxiety, and decrease impulsivity. The types of music activities that have been

used in treatment for substance abuse include guided relaxation, lyric analysis, songwriting, singing, instrument playing such as drumming, and improvisation on a particular theme. Treder-Wolff suggests that music therapy provides opportunities for clients to access feelings that are both integral to the addiction and pose obstacles to recovery. Dougherty stated that one of the primary goals of the music therapy program, which possibly lies intrinsic within the act of music making/listening, is to teach the client how to cope with emotions without resorting to substance use. Recent studies that we conducted found that music combined with cognitive behavioral therapy was effective in exploring clients' emotions and feelings around their SUD, and in facilitating the discussion of topics addressed in their programs. The clients tended to learn to tolerate their uncomfortable feelings without the need to use substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Music](#)
[*Music Therapy](#)
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. A comparative test of the social structure and social learning model of substance use among South Korean adolescents.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2011, vol./is. 72/4-A(1443), 0419-4209 (2011)

Author(s): Kim, Eunyong

Institution: Kim, Eunyong: U Florida, US

Language: English

Abstract: This purpose of this study is to test Akers's general Social Structure and Social Learning model (SSSL) model of crime and deviance on substance use behaviors among adolescents. This study attempts to gauge the validity and cross-cultural generalizability of the SSSL model by utilizing a sample of 1,021 high school students drawn from a non-American cultural setting, South Korea. The data for this dissertation consist of self-reported individual-level survey data including measures of all of the main explanatory variables found in social learning, social bonding and self-control theories. The analysis therefore includes a comparison of the effects of the social learning variables in the SSSL with the effects of social bonding and self-control variables in expanded models. Also this study measures all four social structural components of the SSSL model with measures drawn from census data in Busan (formerly Pusan) in South Korea. To examine this multi-level data, several Hierarchical Linear Models (HLM) and Hierarchical Generalized Models (HGLM) are used. The chief hypothesis to be tested is that the effects of the structural variables on adolescent substance use are mediated by social learning variables and more so than they will be mediated by bonding/self-control variables. The findings from the analyses provide supportive evidence for the SSSL model. Social learning variables substantially mediate the impact of social structural components on adolescents' substance use (alcohol, depressants, and tobacco). On the other hand, social bonding and self-control variables do not mediate the relationship between social structural influence and individual substance use behaviors as much as social learning variables do. Rather, social bonding and self-control variables appear to be moderated by the social structural variables. The social learning variables have significant and greater mediation effects compared with the effects of social bonding and self-control variables. Overall, this study found support for the validity and generalizability of the SSSL model to a non-Western society. The contributions, limitations, and implications of the study for future research are presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)

*Models
 *Social Learning
 *Social Structure
 Adolescent Development
 Crime

Source: PsycINFO

4. Development of mechanical hypersensitivity in rats during heroin and ethanol dependence: Alleviation by crf1 receptor antagonism.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, November 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Nov 23, 2011)

Author(s): Edwards, Scott; Vendruscolo, Leandro F; Schlosburg, Joel E; Misra, Kaushik K; Wee, Sunmee; Park, Paula E; Schulteis, Gery; Koob, George F

Abstract: Animal models of drug dependence have described both reductions in brain reward processes and potentiation of stress-like (or anti-reward) mechanisms, including a recruitment of corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) signaling. Accordingly, chronic exposure to opiates often leads to the development of mechanical hypersensitivity. We measured paw withdrawal thresholds (PWTs) in male Wistar rats allowed limited (short access group: ShA) or extended (long access group: LgA) access to heroin or cocaine self-administration, or in rats made dependent on ethanol via ethanol vapor exposure (ethanol-dependent group). In heroin self-administering animals, after transition to LgA conditions, thresholds were reduced to around 50% of levels observed at baseline, and were also significantly lower than thresholds measured in animals remaining on the ShA schedule. In contrast, thresholds in animals self-administering cocaine under either ShA (1h) or LgA (6h) conditions were unaltered. Similar to heroin LgA rats, ethanol-dependent rats also developed mechanical hypersensitivity after eight weeks of ethanol vapor exposure compared to non-dependent animals. Systemic administration of the CRF1R antagonist MPZP significantly alleviated the hypersensitivity observed in rats dependent on heroin or ethanol. The emergence of mechanical hypersensitivity with heroin and ethanol dependence may thus represent one critical drug-associated negative emotional state driving dependence on these substances. These results also suggest a recruitment of CRF-regulated nociceptive pathways associated with escalation of intake and dependence. A greater understanding of relationships between chronic drug exposure and pain-related states may provide insight into mechanisms underlying the transition to drug addiction, as well as reveal new treatment opportunities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

5. Methamphetamine-induced changes in the object recognition memory circuit.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, November 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Nov 18, 2011)

Author(s): Reichel, Carmela M; Ramsey, Lauren A; Schwendt, Marek; McGinty, Jacqueline F; See, Ronald E

Abstract: Chronic methamphetamine (meth) can lead to persisting cognitive deficits in human addicts and animal models of meth addiction. Here, we examined the impact of either contingent or non-contingent meth on memory performance using an object-in-place (OIP) task, which measures the ability to detect an object relative to its location and surrounding objects. Further, we quantified monoamine transporter levels and markers of neurotoxicity within the OIP circuitry and striatum. Male Long-Evans rats received an acute meth binge (4x4mg/kg i.p., 2h intervals) or self-administered meth (0.02 mg/infusion, i.v.; 7 days for 1h/day, followed by 14 days for 6h/day). Rats were tested for OIP recognition memory following one week of withdrawal. Subsequently, transporters for serotonin (SERT) and norepinephrine (NET) were quantified using Western blot in

tissue obtained from the hippocampus, perirhinal cortex, and prefrontal cortex. In addition, striatal dopamine transporters, tyrosine hydroxylase, and glial fibrillary acidic protein were measured to assess potential neurotoxicity. Control (saline-treated) rats spent more time interacting with the objects in the changed locations. In contrast, contingent or non-contingent meth resulted in disrupted OIP performance as seen by similar amounts of time spent with all objects, regardless of location. While only acute meth binge produced signs of neurotoxicity, both meth regimens decreased SERT in the perirhinal cortex and hippocampus. Only meth self-administration resulted in a selective decrease in NET. Meth-induced changes in SERT function in the OIP circuitry may underlie memory deficits independently of overt neurotoxic effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

6. Trait mindfulness predicts attentional and autonomic regulation of alcohol cue-reactivity.

Citation: Journal of Psychophysiology, 2011, vol./is. 25/4(180-189), 0269-8803 (2011)

Author(s): Garland, Eric L

Correspondence Address: Garland, Eric L.: College of Social Work, Trinity Institute for the Addictions, Florida State University, University Center, Building C, Tallahassee, FL, US, 32306-2570, egarland@fsu.edu

Institution: Garland, Eric L.: College of Social Work, Trinity Institute for the Addictions, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: The trait of mindfulness varies among meditation-naïve individuals and is associated with attentional and autonomic regulation, two neurocognitive functions that become impaired in addiction. It was hypothesized that alcohol dependent inpatients with comparatively high levels of trait mindfulness would exhibit significant autonomic recovery from stress-primed alcohol cues mediated by greater attentional disengagement from such cues. Fifty-eight alcohol dependent inpatients participated in affect-modulated psychophysiological cue-reactivity protocol and a spatial cueing task designed to assess alcohol attentional bias (AB). Associations between trait mindfulness, alcohol AB, and an index of autonomic activity, high-frequency heart rate variability (HFHRV), were examined via multivariate path analysis. Higher trait mindfulness was significantly associated with less difficulty resisting the urge to drink and greater HFHRV recovery from stress-primed alcohol cues. After statistically controlling for the correlation of mindfulness and perceived difficulty resisting drinking urges, the association between mindfulness and HFHRV recovery was partially mediated by attentional disengagement from alcohol cues (model $R^2 = .30$). Alcohol dependent inpatients higher in mindfulness are better able to disengage attention from alcohol cues, which in turn predicts the degree of HFHRV recovery from such cues. Trait mindfulness may index cognitive control over appetitive responses reflected in superior attentional and autonomic regulation of stress-primed alcohol cue-reactivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federation of European Psychophysiology Societies; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Attention](#)
[*Stress](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Autonomic Nervous System](#)
[Heart Rate](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. The Attachment and Clinical Issues Questionnaire (ACIQ): Scale development.

- Citation:** The Journal of Genetic Psychology: Research and Theory on Human Development, October 2011, vol./is. 172/4(329-352), 0022-1325;1940-0896 (Oct 2011)
- Author(s):** Lindberg, Marc A; Thomas, Stuart W
- Correspondence Address:** Lindberg, Marc A.: Marshall University, Department of Psychology, One Marshall Drive, Huntington, WV, US, 25755, lindberg@marshall.edu
- Institution:** Lindberg, Marc A.: Marshall University, Department of Psychology, Huntington, WV, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** In line with dynamic systems and dialectical theories of development, it was theorized that a psychopathology such as an addiction could have several causes (equifinality) and that more specific diagnoses and treatments of the most salient clinical issues for individuals coming from different developmental paths could increase the success rates of most therapies. Further, the issues from a developmental dynamic systems perspective should include not only individual clinical issues, but also relational, familial, peer, and organizational functioning. The Attachment and Clinical Issues Questionnaire (ACIQ) was developed as a research and clinical instrument relevant to these concerns. The 29 scales were based on naturalistic observations of patients in treatment and 12-step groups, attachment theory, and the clinical literature dealing with the addictions. The attachment scales were taken from classic attachment theory but, in line with more recent formulations, included relations to mother, father, and partner. Study 1 found the ACIQ to have good coefficient alphas (.79), and factor analyses revealed that the eight factors loaded on different attachment figures and sets of clinical issues rather than attachment styles per se. Study 2 found test-retest reliability to be, on average, .79. The results were in line with the developmental hypothesis that partner and father attachments are different than attachments to mother, and that family and peer relations as well as clinical issues need to be considered separately. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor and Francis Group, LLC
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Questionnaires](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

8. 'Heads held high': An exploratory study of legal highs in pre-legislation Ireland.

- Citation:** Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, July 2011, vol./is. 10/3(256-272), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jul 2011)
- Author(s):** Van Hout, Marie Claire; Brennan, Rebekah
- Correspondence Address:** Van Hout, Marie Claire: Department of Health, Sport and Exercise Science, School of Health Sciences, Waterford Institute of Technology, Waterford, Ireland, mcvh@eircom.net
- Institution:** Van Hout, Marie Claire: School of Health Sciences, Waterford Institute of Technology, Waterford, Ireland
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The research aimed to present a unique 'snapshot' of legal psychoactive drug use prior to legislative control in Ireland, in relation to the types of products used; sourcing; consumptive practices and particular social settings for use; gauging of dosage; licit and illicit drug transitions, individualisation of drug decision-making and experiences; and future intentions regarding drug switching post legislation. Semi-structured in depth

interviews (n = 32) were conducted with adults aged 18-33 years who had used legal highs in the 6 months prior to fieldwork. The findings indicate some support for 'differentiated' displacement consumptive patterns between illegal and legal drugs, with user pathways grounded in 'legal high' availability; perceived user effect, safety, legality, quality and price. Mephedrone emerged as most popular drug of choice. Internet sales, stockpiling and diversion of previously 'legal highs' onto the illegal street drug market remain of concern, against a background of emerging new designer drugs in Ireland. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor and Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Legal Processes](#)
[*Legislative Processes](#)
Source: PsycINFO

9. Racial disparities in substance abuse treatment and the ecological fallacy.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, July 2011, vol./is. 10/3(226-245), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jul 2011)
Author(s): Melnick, Gerald; Duncan, Alexandra; Thompson, Azure; Wexler, Harry K; Chaple, Michael; Cleland, Charles M
Correspondence Address: Melnick, Gerald: Center for the Integration of Research & Practice (CIRP), National Development & Research Institutes, Inc. (NDRI), 71 W 23 Street, 8th Floor, New York, NY, US, 10010, melnick@ndri.org
Institution: Melnick, Gerald: National Development & Research Institutes, Inc. (NDRI), New York, NY, US
Language: English
Abstract: This study examined engagement in treatment in substance abuse treatment programs that treated primarily either African American or White clients. Findings showed higher levels of engagement in White programs; however, engagement of African Americans in White programs was similar to that of Whites and was greater than Whites in African American programs. No significant differences emerged when a mixed model analysis considered additional variables of staff consensus (regarding treatment elements), treatment climate, acceptance of Medicaid clients, the proportion mandated to treatment, and the quality of the physical space. Although African American programs may show poorer levels of engagement than White programs, attribution of engagement in treatment to client level race/ethnicity should be made with caution. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor and Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Ecological Factors](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[*Health Disparities](#)
Source: PsycINFO

10. Cultural accommodation of substance abuse treatment for Latino adolescents.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, July 2011, vol./is. 10/3(202-225), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jul 2011)
Author(s): Burrow-Sanchez, Jason J; Martinez, Charles R Jr.; Hops, Hyman; Wrona, Megan
Correspondence Address: Burrow-Sanchez, Jason J.: University of Utah, 1705 E Campus Center Drive, Room 327, Salt Lake City, UT, US, 84112, sanchez_j@ed.utah.edu

Institution: Burrow-Sanchez, Jason J.: University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Collaboration with community stakeholders is an often suggested step when integrating cultural variables into psychological treatments for members of ethnic minority groups. However, there is a dearth of literature describing how to accomplish this process within the context of substance abuse treatment studies. This article describes a qualitative study conducted through a series of focus groups with stakeholders in the Latino community. Data from focus groups were used by the researchers to guide the integration of cultural variables into an empirically supported substance abuse treatment for Latino adolescents currently being evaluated for efficacy. A model for culturally accommodating empirically supported treatments for ethnic minority participants is also described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Accommodation \(Disabilities\)](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Minority Groups](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Latinos/Latinas](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Predicting American Indian adolescent substance use trajectories following inpatient treatment.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, July 2011, vol./is. 10/3(181-201), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Boyd-Ball, Alison J; Dishion, Thomas J; Myers, Michael W; Light, John

Correspondence Address: Boyd-Ball, Alison J.: Child and Family Center, University of Oregon, 195 West 12th Avenue, Eugene, OR, US, 97401-3408, aball@uoregon.edu

Institution: Boyd-Ball, Alison J.: Child and Family Center, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined the effects of psychopathological, peer, family, and cultural predictors of American Indian adolescents' drug use following inpatient treatment. Data regarding lifetime, 90 days prior to treatment, and 1-year posttreatment substance use were collected using interviews, questionnaires, and observations of 57 American Indian adolescents and their families. Trajectories of days-used measures were subjected to semiparametric trajectory analysis. Trajectories were then compared on baseline measures by using both univariate and multivariate logit regression techniques. The study sought to identify prerelease predictors of membership in post-inpatient treatment substance use trajectory groups. Findings provide insight into the unique and shared risk and protective factors relevant to American Indian adolescents' substance use outcomes. In particular, this study suggests that a combination of family management and American Indian traditional cultural practices in families serves as a potential target for interventions to reduce substance use in adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[American Indians](#)
[Hospitalized Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Neighborhood disorder and incarceration history among urban substance users.

- Citation:** Journal of Correctional Health Care, October 2011, vol./is. 17/4(309-318), 1078-3458;1940-5200 (Oct 2011)
- Author(s):** Whitaker, Damiya; Graham, Camelia; Furr-Holden, C. Debra; Milam, Adam; Latimer, William
- Correspondence Address:** Whitaker, Damiya: Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department of Mental Health, DIVE Studies Laboratory, 111 Market Place, Suite 850, Baltimore, MD, US, 21202, dwhitake@jhsph.edu
- Institution:** Whitaker, Damiya: Department of Mental Health, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This research examines the relationship between neighborhood physical and social disorder and incarceration history among urban drug users. A cohort of 358 African American and White urban drug users completed a clinical interview and psychological assessment that emphasized cognitive and social-behavioral HIV risk factors. The Neighborhood Inventory for Environmental Typology was used to assess indicators of physical and social disorder. After controlling for age, gender, education, and having a place to live, multivariable analyses revealed that living in a neighborhood with moderate or high levels of disorder (odds ratio [OR] = 1.63; 95% confidence interval [CI] = [1.02, 2.59]) and drinking alcohol every day or nearly every day for 3 months or more (OR = 2.03; 95% CI [1.24, 3.31]) were associated with incarceration history. Findings suggest that select characteristics of disadvantaged communities may be important determinants of incarceration vulnerability among urban substance users. Residential improvements hold promise to enhance interventions aimed to reduce incarceration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Disorders](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Neighborhoods](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Urban Environments](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

13. Stoned geniuses.

- Citation:** PsycCRITIQUES, 2011, vol./is. 56/49(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2011)
- Author(s):** Elms, Alan C
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, An Anatomy of Addiction: Sigmund Freud, William Halsted, and the Miracle Drug Cocaine by Howard Markel (see record 2011-16836-000). This book gives an informative history of cocaine's development prior to its applications by Halsted and Freud. Howard Markel, an MD, PhD, and medical historian, has a fluent narrative style, and his account is illustrated by many period photographs. His example of Halsted as a cocaine addict would surely satisfy just about any technical criteria. His example of Freud is rather more arguable; indeed, at several points in the book, he is careful to describe Freud as chronically abusing cocaine rather than becoming addicted to it. Among the book's potential audiences, psychologists are on the whole more likely to be interested in what Markel has to say about Freud than about Halsted. The chapters on William Halsted will be much less familiar to most psychological readers. He does not attempt to offer a

list of specific diagnostic criteria that would apply to either Halsted or Freud--so we are left with his biographies of the two men to suggest a range of possible influences that might lead to addiction or abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Electronic Collection

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Freud \(Sigmund\)](#)
[*History of Psychology](#)
[*Physicians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Contrasting social climates of small peer-run versus a larger staff-run substance abuse recovery setting.

Citation: American Journal of Community Psychology, December 2011, vol./is. 48/3-4(365-372), 0091-0562;1573-2770 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Harvey, Ronald; Jason, Leonard A

Correspondence Address: Harvey, Ronald: Center for Community Research, DePaul University, 990 W. Fullerton Ave., Suite 3100, Chicago, IL, US, 60614, rharvey3@depaul.edu

Institution: Harvey, Ronald: Center for Community Research, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study compared the social climate of peer-run homes for recovering substance abusers called Oxford House (OH) to that of a staffed residential therapeutic community (TC). Residents of OHs (N = 70) and the TC (N = 62) completed the Community Oriented Programs Environment Scales. OHs structurally differ on two primary dimensions from TCs in that they tend to be smaller and are self-run rather than professionally run. Findings indicated significantly higher Involvement, Support, Practical Orientation, Spontaneity, Autonomy, Order and Organization, and Program Clarity scores among the OH compared to TC residents. Additional analyses found the OH condition was higher Support, Personal Problem Orientation, and Order and Organization scores among women compared to men residents. These results suggested that these smaller OH self-run environments created a more involving and supportive social milieu than a larger staff-run TC. These findings are interpreted within Moos' (2007) four theoretical ingredients (i.e., social control, social learning, behavioral economics, and stress and coping), which help account for effective substance abuse treatment environments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for Community Research and Action; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Peers](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Social Environments](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

15. Proposing a tentative cut point for the Compulsive Sexual Behavior Inventory.

Citation: Archives of Sexual Behavior, December 2011, vol./is. 40/6(1301-1308), 0004-0002;1573-2800 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Storholm, Erik David; Fisher, Dennis G; Napper, Lucy E; Reynolds, Grace L; Halkitis, Perry N

Correspondence Address: Halkitis, Perry N.: Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development, Center for Health, Identity, Behavior & Prevention Studies, New York University, 82 Washington Square East, Pless 555, New York, NY, US, 10003, pnh1@nyu.edu

Institution: Storholm, Erik David: Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development, Center for Health, Identity, Behavior & Prevention Studies, New York University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Bivariate analyses were utilized in order to identify the relations between scores on the Compulsive Sexual Behavior Inventory (CSBI) and self-report of risky sexual behavior and drug abuse among 482 racially and ethnically diverse men and women. CSBI scores were associated with both risky sexual behavior and drug abuse among a diverse non-clinical sample, thereby providing evidence of criterion-related validity. The variables that demonstrated a high association with the CSBI were subsequently entered into a multiple regression model. Four variables (number of sexual partners in the last 30 days, self-report of trading drugs for sex, having paid for sex, and perceived chance of acquiring HIV) were retained as variables with good model fit. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analyses were conducted in order to determine the optimal tentative cut point for the CSBI. The four variables retained in the multiple regression model were utilized as exploratory gold standards in order to construct ROC curves. The ROC curves were then compared to one another in order to determine the point that maximized both sensitivity and specificity in the identification of compulsive sexual behavior with the CSBI scale. The current findings suggest that a tentative cut point of 40 may prove clinically useful in discriminating between persons who exhibit compulsive sexual behavior and those who do not. Because of the association between compulsive sexual behavior and HIV, STIs, and drug abuse, it is paramount that a psychometrically sound measure of compulsive sexual behavior is made available to all healthcare professionals working in disease prevention and other areas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Inventories](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

16. A psychosocial study of male-to-female transgendered and male hustler sex workers in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Citation: Archives of Sexual Behavior, December 2011, vol./is. 40/6(1223-1231), 0004-0002;1573-2800 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Cortez, Fernanda Cestaro Prado; Boer, Douglas Pieter; Baltieri, Danilo Antonio

Correspondence Address: Baltieri, Danilo Antonio: Department of Psychiatry, ABC Medical School, Santo Andre, Brazil, dbaltieri@uol.com.br

Institution: Cortez, Fernanda Cestaro Prado: Department of Psychiatry, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined sociodemographic variables, personality characteristics, and alcohol and drug misuse among male sex workers in the city of Santo Andre, Sao Paulo, Brazil. A total of 45 male-to-female transgender sex workers and 41 male hustlers were evaluated in face-to-face interviews at their place of work from 2008 to 2010. A "snowball" sampling procedure was used to access this hard-to-reach population. Male-to-female transgender sex workers reported fewer conventional job opportunities, fewer school problems, and higher harm avoidance and depression levels than male hustlers. Also,

transgender sex workers reported earning more money through sex work and more frequently living in hostels with peers than their counterparts. As biological male sex workers are a heterogeneous population, attempts to classify them into distinctive groups should be further carried out as a way to better understand and identify their behavior, design effective health interventions, and consequently minimize the likelihood of unintended adverse outcomes. Our study showed that gender performance can be an important variable to be considered by researchers and policy makers when working with sex workers and developing HIV/AIDS prevention and public health programs, given that transgender and male sex workers not only display distinctive behavior and physical appearance but also reveal differences on specific psychological measures, such as personality traits and depression levels. We recommend that counselors working with this population strike a balance between facilitating self-disclosure and establishing more evidence-based directive interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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: [*Personality Traits](#)
[*Prostitution](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Transsexualism](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

17. Review of Divergent social worlds: Neighborhood crime and the racial-spatial divide.

Citation: American Journal of Sociology, September 2011, vol./is. 117/2(693-696), 0002-9602 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Matsueda, Ross L

Institution: Matsueda, Ross L.: University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Divergent Social Worlds: Neighborhood Crime and the Racial-Spatial Divide* by Ruth D. Peterson and Lauren J. Krivo (2010). In this book, the authors sketch an integrated theory of race, space, and crime, and using the theory to guide their empirical analyses of new data on neighborhoods within major cities of the United States. The importance of their work cannot be overstated: racial differences in criminal violence and illicit drug use--along with discrimination in the criminal justice system--have created alarming racial disparities in mass incarceration, as documented by leading sociologists. The authors argue that a key structural mechanism by which racial hierarchies have been reproduced in America is residential segregation. They examine whether the racialized structures are empirically related to crime rates across neighborhoods and cities. This book is necessary reading for students of race-ethnicity, crime and violence, and urban processes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crime](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Neighborhoods](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Criminal Justice](#)
[Race and Ethnic Discrimination](#)
[Social Integration](#)
[Theories](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. A biopsychosocial view of sex addiction.

Citation: Sexual and Relationship Therapy, August 2011, vol./is. 26/3(217-228), 1468-1994;1468-1749 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Hall, Paula

Correspondence Address: Hall, Paula, paula_hall@btinternet.com

Institution: Hall, Paula: Private Practice, Leamington Spa, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: In this article I explore both the name and the meaning of 'sex addiction' and offer a biopsychosocial view through which we might understand the complexity of cases presented before clinicians. Through published research and clinical experience, this paper looks at the biological, psychological and social influences of sex addiction in a hope that a broader understanding will increase dialogue between professionals of differing viewpoints and help develop multi-disciplinary approaches to treatment. The therapeutic dilemmas presented by this controversial and often maligned condition are also considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: College of Sexual and Relationship Therapists; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Biopsychosocial Approach](#)
[*Meaning](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. The impact of conduct disorder and stimulant medication on later substance use in an ethnically diverse sample of individuals with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in childhood.

Citation: Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychopharmacology, August 2011, vol./is. 21/4(331-339), 1044-5463;1557-8992 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Harty, Seth C; Ivanov, Iliyan; Newcorn, Jeffrey H; Halperin, Jeffrey M

Correspondence Address: Halperin, Jeffrey M.: Department of Psychology, Queens College, CUNY, 65-30 Kissena Blvd., Flushing, NY, US, 11367, jeffrey.halperin@qc.cuny.edu

Institution: Harty, Seth C.: Neuropsychology Doctoral Program, Clinical Psychology, CUNY Graduate Center, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To examine late adolescent substance use outcomes in relation to childhood conduct disorder (CD) and psychostimulant treatment in urban youth found to have attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in childhood. Methods: Ninety-seven adolescents, evaluated during childhood, were seen for follow-up on average 9.30 (SD = 1.65) years later along with a well-matched never-ADHD control group. Stimulant treatment history was coded: Never (n = 28), up to 1 year (n = 19), 1 to 5 years (n = 28), and greater than 5 years (n = 22). Substance use at outcome was coded dimensionally for severity (frequency x intensity) and categorically for substance use disorders (SUDs). Results: Individuals with ADHD + CD in childhood had significantly higher rates of SUD and substance use severity than those with childhood ADHD and controls. The ADHD and control groups did not differ significantly. Among those with childhood ADHD, there were no significant differences in SUD status or substance use severity as a function of medication history. Conclusions: Within an ethnically diverse urban sample, the increased rate of substance use associated with ADHD was fully accounted for by the presence of CD. These results extend previous findings indicating little impact of psychostimulant treatment on later substance use to an ethnically diverse urban sample and to individuals

who received treatment for up to 12 years. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Conduct Disorder](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Adult Development](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

20. Training employment acquisition skills for adolescents with a substance abuse history.

Citation: Behavioral Interventions, November 2011, vol./is. 26/4(282-308), 1072-0847;1099-078X (Nov 2011)
Author(s): Taylor, Sarah Ann; Mudford, Oliver C; Phillips, Katrina J
Correspondence Address: Taylor, Sarah Ann: Applied Behaviour Analysis Programme, Psychology Department, University of Auckland, Tamaki Campus, Auckland, New Zealand, PB 92019, sarahleadley1@gmail.com
Institution: Taylor, Sarah Ann: University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand
Language: English
Abstract: Obtaining paid employment is beneficial for youth during and following treatment for substance abuse. A training program for acquiring employment was implemented at a residential drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility for nine residents who were near to completing the program. Data are presented from three residents with the most complete data sets. Skills training was provided for completing biographic information on job application forms, job searching by telephone and in person, and job interviews. The training process included behavioral procedures of providing instructions, modeling, role-play, and feedback. Improvements were demonstrated across all behaviors and participants after the training and generalized to real community materials and settings. All participants who remained in treatment also gained real work experience opportunities or regular paid employment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Job Search](#)
[*Training](#)
Source: PsycINFO

21. Factor structure validation of the Alcohol Dependence Scale in a heavy drinking college sample.

Citation: Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment, December 2011, vol./is. 33/4(523-530), 0882-2689;1573-3505 (Dec 2011)
Author(s): Murphy, Cara M; MacKillop, James
Correspondence Address: Murphy, Cara M.: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US, 30602-3013, murphyc@uga.edu
Institution: Murphy, Cara M.: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US
Language: English

Abstract: The prevalence of alcohol use disorders in college students necessitates that adequate measures exist to assess students for abuse and dependence. The Alcohol Dependence Scale (ADS) is a continuous measure of the severity of alcohol involvement found to have a unidimensional factor structure in clinical samples. The latent factor structure of the ADS in college drinkers has not been examined and this study sought to replicate unidimensionality. Heavy college drinkers (N = 343) completed the ADS. Performance was examined using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and exploratory factor analysis (EFA). The CFA did not support a single factor solution. Follow-up EFA revealed a two factor structure. The first, termed "Acute Excessive Drinking" consisted of relatively commonly endorsed items relating to loss of behavioral control, blackouts, and obsessive/compulsive drinking. The second, termed "Severe Withdrawal Symptoms," consisted of relatively infrequently endorsed items relating to withdrawal symptoms. The ADS does not appear to have the same factor structure in college and clinical samples, making it inadvisable as a linear measure of alcohol problems within a college population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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](#)
[*Drinking Behavior](#)
[*Factor Structure](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[College Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

22. College students' internet deviant behaviors and personality characteristics and coping styles.

Citation: Chinese Journal of Clinical Psychology, August 2011, vol./is. 19/4(492-493), 1005-3611 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Fu-sheng, Luo; Shan-ming, Zhang; Dan, Shen; Kuang, Luo

Correspondence Address: Fu-sheng, Luo: Central South University of Forestry and Technology, Changsha, China, 410004

Institution: Fu-sheng, Luo: Central South University of Forestry and Technology, Changsha, China

Language: Chinese

Abstract: Objective: To explore the relationship between the college students' internet deviant behavior and their personality and coping styles. Methods: 600 college students were randomly selected and conducted a series of questionnaires. Results: Significant gender differences were found in the internet deviant behavior, there was positive correlation between the internet addiction and internet deviant behavior. Four factors played a clear role in prediction of the internet deviant behavior as follow: EPQ-N, EPQ-L, avoidance coping style and life events. Conclusion: The college students' network deviant behaviors were related to life events, coping styles and personality characteristics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Behavior](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. A research on the characteristics of internet information cognitive processing of pathological internet adolescent users.

Citation: Chinese Journal of Clinical Psychology, August 2011, vol./is. 19/4(489-491), 1005-3611 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Wen-li, Wu; Xi-fu, Zheng

Correspondence Address: Wen-li, Wu: School of Ideological and Political Sciences, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, China, 510641

Institution: Wen-li, Wu: School of Ideological and Political Sciences, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, China

Language: Chinese

Abstract: Objective: To explore the cognitive processing characteristics of internet related pictures of adolescent internet addicts. Methods: In this study a dot detection task was adopted to inspect the attention bias between internet addicts and ordinary adolescents. Results: The internet addicts had maintained attention and more obvious attention bias to the internet pictures than the others, demonstrating an approach-avoidance attention mode when the internet pictures were displayed for 500ms. Conclusion: The internet addicts have more obvious attention bias to the internet pictures than ordinary adolescents, demonstrating an approach-avoidance attention mode. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[Internet Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Personality disorders and substance misuse.

Citation: Mental health in intellectual disabilities: A reader (4th ed.), 2011(43-55) (2011)

Author(s): Flynn, Andrew; Taggart, Laurence

Correspondence Address: Flynn, Andrew: Oxleas NHS Foundation Trust, Bexley Learning Disability Team, Stuart House, 45-47 Halfway Street, Sidcup, Kent, United Kingdom

Institution: Flynn, Andrew: Oxleas NHS Foundation Trust, Bexley Learning Disability Team, Kent, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Mainstream mental health services have developed expertise in supporting people with personality disorders and/or substance misuse difficulties over many years. These are relatively new concepts in services for people with intellectual disabilities and this is reflected in the lack of research and practice guidance. However, this chapter attempts to draw on the available evidence and offer some insight into these complex and challenging areas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Mental Retardation](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)
[Cognitive Impairment](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Developmental Disabilities](#)
[Experimentation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. Frequent visits to a French psychiatric emergency service: Diagnostic variability in psychotic disorders.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, August 2011, vol./is. 62/8(966-970), 1075-2730 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Boyer, Laurent; Dassa, Daniel; Belzeaux, Raoul; Henry, Jean-Marc; Samuelian, Jean-Claude; Baumstarck-Barrau, Karine; Lancon, Christophe

Correspondence Address: Boyer, Laurent: Department of Public Health, La Timone University Hospital, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Marseille, Marseille, France, 13 385, laurent.boyer@ap-hm.fr

Institution: Boyer, Laurent: Department of Public Health, La Timone University Hospital, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Marseille, Marseille, France

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study examined characteristics of frequent visitors to a psychiatric emergency service in a French public teaching hospital over six years. Diagnostic variability of psychotic disorders was documented. Methods: A retrospective review of the service's administrative and medical databases identified 1,285 patients with more than one visit during the period who were given at least one diagnosis of a psychotic disorder. A total of 317 patients with six or more visits (frequent visitors) were compared with 968 patients with between two and five visits (occasional visitors). Results: Frequent visitors were significantly more likely to be single and homeless and to have diagnostic variability, substance use disorders, and personality disorders. A total of 177 patients experienced diagnostic variability, which was found mainly in three diagnostic categories: schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, and bipolar disorder with psychotic features. Conclusions: Future studies should further examine the link between increased use of emergency services and diagnostic variability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Emergency Services](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)
[*Schizoaffective Disorder](#)
[*Teaching](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Psychiatric Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

26. Leo Schnug: Alcoholic dementia as an unexpected source of inspiration for an artist.

Citation: European Neurology, October 2011, vol./is. 66/4(190-194), 0014-3022;1421-9913 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Sellal, Francois

Correspondence Address: Sellal, Francois: Departement de Neurologie, Hopitaux Civils de Colmar, Colmar, France, FR 68024, Cedex, francois.sellal@ch-colmar.fr

Institution: Sellal, Francois: Neurology Department, Hopitaux Civils, Colmar, France

Language: English

Abstract: Artistic creativity can be defined as the ability to challenge established academic representations or tastes, and to produce both innovative and esthetic works. Here, we investigate the influence of alcoholic dementia on creativity by describing the case of the famous painter Leo Schnug. It is clear that Schnug's motor and psychic disorders had a dramatic influence on his late artistic output. His hallucinations, panic attacks and delusions had an influence on both the themes and the personal, expressionistic and easily recognizable style of his work. It is unlikely that he would have attained these had he been in good health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Creativity](#)
[*Dementia](#)
[Artists](#)
[Cognition](#)
[Hallucinations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

27. Transitions between jail and community-based treatment for individuals with co-occurring disorders.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, June 2011, vol./is. 62/6(679-681), 1075-2730 (Jun 2011)

Author(s): Kubiak, Sheryl Pimlott; Zeoli, April M; Essenmacher, Lynette; Hanna, Julie

Correspondence Address: Kubiak, Sheryl Pimlott: Department of Social Work, Michigan State University, Baker Hall, East Lansing, MI, US, 48824, spk@msu.edu

Institution: Kubiak, Sheryl Pimlott: Department of Social Work, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study assessed transitions to community mental health services among individuals with co-occurring disorders upon release from jail. Methods: Data from jail and public mental health systems in Wayne County, Michigan, were merged to identify 677 individuals diagnosed as having a serious mental illness and substance use disorder who had been jailed a total of 1,774 times over 48 months starting in 2003. Results: Only 33% of incarcerations (N = 573) were followed by community-based treatment; 44% (N = 803) were followed by treatment during a subsequent incarceration, and 23% (N = 398) by no treatment. Generalized estimating equations found that individuals with schizophrenia and substance dependence were the most likely to obtain community treatment. Conclusion: By integrating discharge planning, community mental health providers and jails may ensure a continuum of care that facilitates treatment engagement, limits repeated incarcerations, and improves well-being. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Community Mental Health Services](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Prisons](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

28. Review of Housing first: The pathways model to end homelessness for people with mental illness and addiction.

Citation: Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal, 2011, vol./is. 35/2(156-157), 1095-158X;1559-3126 (Fal, 2011)

Author(s): Levitt, Aaron

Institution: Levitt, Aaron: Center for Urban Community Services (CUCS), NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book *Housing First: The Pathways Model to End Homelessness for People with Mental Illness and Addiction* by Sam Tsemberis (2010). The book makes a compelling case for the broad use of unscreened, scattered-site supported housing to address homelessness among people with serious mental illness. The book's only significant weakness is its lack of clarity regarding the evidence supporting ACT-based versus ICM-based pathways housing first (PHF) programs. The book should be required reading for anyone in the field who is inexplicably not already considering the pathways housing first model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Trustees of Boston University; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Housing](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Review of Homelessness, housing, and mental illness.

Citation: Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal, 2011, vol./is. 35/2(155-159), 1095-158X;1559-3126 (Fal, 2011)

Author(s): Lincoln, Alisa K

Institution: Lincoln, Alisa K.: Health Sciences and Sociology, Northeastern University, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book *Homelessness, Housing, and Mental Illness* by Russell K. Schutt and Stephen Goldfinger (2011). The book provides in-depth examination of the complexity of the lives of people with mental illness, substance abuse and housing instability, as well as the complexity of the social problem of people without stable and safe housing. The book strongly demonstrates the need for a greater understanding of factors that promote meaningful community integration for people with serious mental illness. The book will be a valuable addition to the discussion for students and practitioners in sociology, psychiatric rehabilitation, social work, psychiatry and public policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Trustees of Boston University; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Homeless](#)
[*Housing](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Rehabilitation](#)
[Social Issues](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Veterans residing in self governed recovery homes for substance abuse: Sociodemographic and psychiatric characteristics.

Citation: Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal, 2011, vol./is. 35/2(141-144), 1095-158X;1559-3126 (Fal, 2011)

Author(s): Millar, James R; Aase, Darrin M; Jason, Leonard A; Ferrari, Joseph R

Correspondence Address: Aase, Darrin M.: Center for Community Research, DePaul University, 990 W. Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, IL, US, 60614, daase@depaul.edu

Institution: Millar, James R.: DePaul University, Center for Community Research, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Veterans commonly experience both psychiatric and substance abuse problems following their reintegration into the community postwar. The present study describes a sample of veterans residing in self-governed recovery homes. Methods: A subsample of 24 veterans within a large national study were examined using demographic data and psychiatric and substance abuse measures. Participants were evaluated at baseline and at a one-year follow-up. Results: Abstinence rates for the veteran subsample were high. Additionally, results suggested that participants experienced a reduction in anxiety and depression over time. Conclusions and Implications for Practice: The psychiatric and substance use improvements of this veteran subsample provide incentive for further research of this at-risk population as residents of self-governed recovery homes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Trustees of Boston University; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. The possible risks of self-injury web sites: A content analysis.

Citation: Archives of Suicide Research, October 2011, vol./is. 15/4(390-396), 1381-1118;1543-6136 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Lewis, Stephen P; Baker, Thomas G

Correspondence Address: Lewis, Stephen P.: Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, 87 Trent Lane, Guelph, Canada, N1G 2W1, stephen.lewis@uoguelph.ca

Institution: Lewis, Stephen P.: University of Guelph, Guelph, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: The goal of this study was to examine the content of non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) Web sites, often shared via e-communities. Using a content analysis, 71 Web sites were investigated. Web sites depict NSSI as: an effective coping mechanism (91.55%), addictive and difficult to stop (87.23%), and not always painful (23.94%). Almost all Web sites had melancholic tones (83.10%); several contained graphic photography (29.58%). Most NSSI messages (61.97%) were ambivalent (NSSI-accepting and deterring). Finally, several Web sites (11.27%) provided testimony that NSSI-content is triggering. Findings mirror recent work and NSSI material on these Web sites may normalize and reinforce NSSI. Professionals may need to assess the online activity of individuals who self-injure. Despite its risks, the Internet may serve as a vehicle to reach those who self-injure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Academy for Suicide Research; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Risk Factors](#)
[*Self Injurious Behavior](#)
[*Websites](#)
[Communities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. Impulse control disorders in Parkinson's disease: Seeking a roadmap toward a better understanding.

Citation: Brain Structure & Function, November 2011, vol./is. 216/4(289-299), 1863-2653;1863-2661 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Cilia, Roberto; Eimeren, Thilo

Correspondence Address: Eimeren, Thilo: Neurozentrum, Universitätsklinik Schleswig- Holstein, Campus Kiel, Arnold-Heller-Str. 3, Haus 41, Kiel, Germany, 24105, tvaneimeren@gmail.com

Institution: Cilia, Roberto: Parkinson Institute, Istituti Clinici di Perfezionamento, Milan, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: The development of an impulse control disorder (ICD) is now recognized as a potential nonmotor adverse effect of dopamine replacement therapy in Parkinson's disease (PD). Here, recent epidemiological, neurophysiological and genetic advances are summarized to outline potential mechanisms involved. It is safe to say that dopaminergic drugs, particularly dopamine agonists, are able to induce ICDs only in a minority of patients, while the majority are somehow protected from this adverse effect. While it seems clear that men with early-onset PD are more vulnerable, other predisposing factors, such as various current or pre-PD personality traits, are a matter of debate. In terms of neurophysiological advances, one may find striking analogies to the addiction literature suggesting a causal chain beginning with certain predisposing conditions of striatal dopamine synapses, an "unnatural" increase of dopamine stimulation and a characteristic pattern of resulting functional changes in remote networks of appetitive drive and impulse control. Future prospects include potential add-on medications and the possible identification of genetic predispositions at a genome-wide scale. Functional imaging of pharmacogenetic interactions (imaging pharmacogenomics) may be an important tool on that road. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Epidemiology](#)
[*Impulse Control Disorders](#)
[*Parkinson's Disease](#)
[*Pathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Salivary cortisol levels in Parkinson's disease and its correlation to risk behaviour.

Citation: Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry, October 2011, vol./is. 82/10(1107-1111), 0022-3050 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Djamshidian, Atbin; O'Sullivan, Sean S; Papadopoulos, Andrew; Bassett, Paul; Shaw, Karen; Averbeck, Bruno B; Lees, Andrew

Correspondence Address: Lees, Andrew: Reta Lila Weston Institute of Neurological Studies, UCL, Institute of Neurology, 1 Wakefield Street, London, United Kingdom, WC1N 1PJ, ales@ion.ucl.ac.uk

Institution: Djamshidian, Atbin: Reta Lila Weston Institute of Neurological Studies, University College London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To investigate salivary cortisol samples in patients with Parkinson's disease (PD) with and without impulsive compulsive behaviours (ICB) during a risk task. Methods: Salivary cortisol levels were measured in 13 PD patients without ICB (PD-ICB) and in 15 PD patients with ICB (PD+ICB) before, after medication and throughout the day, and were compared with results with 14 healthy controls. All participants also performed a gambling task to assess risk taking behaviour. Results: Significantly higher diurnal cortisol levels were found in the PD-ICB group compared with healthy controls but no differences were seen between the PD+ICB and the control group. Increased cortisol levels were significantly correlated with increased risk taking in PD+ICB patients but no interaction was found in the PD-ICB group. Conclusions: The findings are in keeping with previous studies which have linked low cortisol levels with antisocial behaviour. The higher cortisol levels during the risk task in the PD+ICB group are

consistent with reports in pathological gamblers during gambling and addicts during drug abuse. The results support the hypothesis that cortisol plays an important role in risk taking in ICBs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Hydrocortisone](#)
[*Parkinson's Disease](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Patients](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

34. Inhibition of neuronal nitric oxide synthase prevents alterations in medial prefrontal cortex excitability induced by repeated cocaine administration.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, November 2011, vol./is. 218/2(323-330), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Nov 2011)
Author(s): Nasif, Fernando J; Hu, Xiu-Ti; Ramirez, Oscar A; Perez, Mariela F
Correspondence Address: Perez, Mariela F.: Departamento de Farmacologia, Facultad de Ciencias Quimicas, UNC, IFEC, CONICET, Cordoba, Argentina, 5000, mfperez@fcq.unc.edu.ar
Institution: Nasif, Fernando J.: Departamento de Farmacologia, Facultad de Ciencias Quimicas, UNC, IFEC, CONICET, Cordoba, Argentina
Language: English
Abstract: Rationale: The medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), a forebrain region that regulates cognitive function and reward-motivated behaviors, has been implicated in the neuropathological mechanisms of drug addiction and withdrawal. In cocaine-abstinent human addicts, neuronal activity of the mPFC is increased in response to cocaine re-exposure or drug-associated cues. Additionally, repeated cocaine exposure alters the membrane properties and ion channel function of mPFC pyramidal neurons in drug-withdrawn rats, leading to an increased firing in response to excitatory stimuli. Nitric oxide (NO), a diffusible neuro-modulator of neuronal excitability, may play a role in initiating and maintaining behavioral effects of psychostimulants. However, the role of NO in the mechanisms by which cocaine affects membrane excitability is not well clarified. Objectives: In this study, we attempted to determine whether inhibition of neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS) altered the changes induced by repeated cocaine exposure and withdrawal. Methods: Visualized whole-cell current clamp recordings in brain slices containing the mPFC of rats administered (once per day for 5 days) with either vehicle (10% Cremophor EL in saline 0.9%), cocaine (15 mg/kg, i.p.), or cocaine and the nNOS inhibitor 7-NI (50 mg/kg, i.p.) were employed. Results: We found that nNOS inhibition prevented cocaine sensitization and the increased membrane excitability of pyramidal cells, evidenced by an increased number of evoked spikes and reductions in inward rectification observed after short-term withdrawal from cocaine. Conclusions: These findings suggest that NO plays an important role in chronic cocaine-induced deregulation of the mPFC activity that may contribute to the development of behavioral sensitization and cocaine withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Nitric Oxide](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Rats](#)

[Sensitization](#)
[Ion Channel](#)

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

35. The SEEKING mind: Primal neuro-affective substrates for appetitive incentive states and their pathological dynamics in addictions and depression.

Citation: Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, October 2011, vol./is. 35/9(1805-1820), 0149-7634 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Alcaro, Antonio; Panksepp, Jaak

Correspondence Address: Alcaro, Antonio: Santa Lucia Foundation, European Centre for Brain Research (CERC), Via del Fosso di Fiorano 65, Rome, Italy, 00143, antonioalcaro@yahoo.it

Institution: Alcaro, Antonio: Santa Lucia Foundation, European Centre for Brain Research (CERC), Rome, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Appetitive motivation and incentive states are essential functions sustained by a common emotional brain process, the SEEKING disposition, which drives explorative and approach behaviors, sustains goal-directed activity, promotes anticipatory cognitions, and evokes feelings of positive excitement which control reward-learning. All such functions are orchestrated by the same "archetypical" neural processes, activated in ancient subcortical areas and transported to the forebrain by the mesolimbic dopamine (ML-DA) system. In mammals, the neurophysiology of the SEEKING urge is expressed by DA-promoted high-frequency oscillations, in the form of transient and synchronized gamma waves (>30Hz) emerging in limbic forebrain and diffusing throughout basal ganglia-thalamocortical (BG-T-C) circuits. These patterns may be considered basic "SEEKING neurodynamic impulses" which represent the primary-process exploratory disposition getting integrated with information relative to the external and the internal environment. Abnormal manifestation of SEEKING and its neural substrates are evident in clinical depression and addiction. Specifically, depression is characterized by reduced recruitment of SEEKING, while addictions reflect re-organizations of the SEEKING disposition around ultra-specific appetitive memories and compulsive activities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Pathology](#)
[Appetite](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Snow Control--An RCT protocol for a web-based self-help therapy to reduce cocaine consumption in problematic cocaine users.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, September 2011, vol./is. 11/, 1471-244X (Sep 25, 2011)

Author(s): Schaub, Michael; Sullivan, Robin; Stark, Lars

Correspondence Address: Schaub, Michael, michael.schaub@isgf.uzh.ch

Institution: Schaub, Michael: Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction, Zurich, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Cocaine use has increased in most European countries, including Switzerland, and many states worldwide. The international literature has described treatment models that target the general population. In addition to supplying informative measures at the level of primary and secondary prevention, the literature also offers

web-based self-help tools for problematic substance users, which is in line with tertiary prevention. Such programs, however, have been primarily tested on individuals with problematic alcohol and cannabis consumption, but not on cocaine-dependent individuals. **Methods/Design:** This paper presents the protocol of a randomised clinical trial to test the effectiveness of a web-based self-help therapy to reduce cocaine use in problematic cocaine users. The primary outcome is severity of cocaine dependence. Secondary outcome measures include cocaine craving, consumption of cocaine and other substances of abuse in the past month, and changes in depression characteristics. The therapy group will receive a 6-week self-help therapy to reduce cocaine consumption based on methods of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy, principles of Motivational Interviewing and self-control practices. The control group will be presented weekly psycho-educative information with a quiz. The predictive validity of participant characteristics on treatment retention and outcome will be explored. **Discussion:** To the best of our knowledge, this will be the first randomised clinical trial to test the effectiveness of online self-help therapy to reduce or abstain from cocaine use. It will also investigate predictors of outcome and retention. This trial is registered at Current Controlled Trials and is traceable as NTR-ISRCTN93702927. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Schaub et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Online Therapy](#)
[*Self Help Techniques](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

37. Beyond THC: The new generation of cannabinoid designer drugs.

Citation: Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, September 2011, vol./is. 5/, 1662-5153 (Sep 21, 2011)

Author(s): Fattore, Liana; Fratta, Walter

Correspondence Address: Fattore, Liana: Institute of Neuroscience-Cagliari, Department of Neuroscience, National Research Council of Italy, Cittadella Universitaria di Monserrato, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy, 09042, lfattore@in.cnr.it

Institution: Fattore, Liana: Institute of Neuroscience-Cagliari National Research Council of Italy, Department of Neuroscience, Cittadella Universitaria di Monserrato, Cagliari, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Synthetic cannabinoids are functionally similar to delta9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the psychoactive principle of cannabis, and bind to the same cannabinoid receptors in the brain and peripheral organs. From 2008, synthetic cannabinoids were detected in herbal smoking mixtures sold on websites and in "head shops" under the brand name of Spice Gold, Yucatan Fire, Aroma, and others. Although these products (also known as "Spice drugs" or "legal highs") do not contain tobacco or cannabis, when smoked they produce effects similar to THC. Intoxication, withdrawal, psychosis, and death have been recently reported after consumption, posing difficult social, political, and health challenges. More than 140 different Spice products have been identified to date. The ability to induce strong cannabis-like psychoactive effects, along with the fact that they are readily available on the Internet, still legal in many countries, marketed as natural safe substances, and undetectable by conventional drug screening tests, has rendered these drugs very popular and particularly appealing to young and drug-naïve individuals seeking new experiences. An escalating number of compounds with cannabinoid receptor activity are currently being found as ingredients of Spice, of which almost nothing is known in terms of pharmacology, toxicology, and safety. Since legislation started to

control the synthetic cannabinoids identified in these herbal mixtures, many new analogs have appeared on the market. New cannabimimetic compounds are likely to be synthesized in the near future to replace banned synthetic cannabinoids, leading to a "dog chasing its tail" situation. Spice smokers are exposed to drugs that are extremely variable in composition and potency, and are at risk of serious, if not lethal, outcomes. Social and health professionals should maintain a high degree of alertness for Spice use and its possible psychiatric effects in vulnerable people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an open-access article subject to a non- exclusive license between the authors and Frontiers Media SA, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in other forums, provided the original authors and source are credited and other Frontiers conditions are complied with.; HOLDER: Fattore and Fratta; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Tetrahydrocannabinol](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

38. Possible effectiveness of intervention using a self-teaching workbook in adolescent drug abusers detained in a juvenile classification home.

Citation: Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, October 2011, vol./is. 65/6(576-583), 1323-1316;1440-1819 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Matsumoto, Toshihiko; Chiba, Yasuhiko; Imamura, Fumi; Kobayashi, Ohji; Wada, Kiyoshi

Correspondence Address: Matsumoto, Toshihiko: National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, 4-1-1 Ogawa-Higashi, Kodaira, Tokyo, Japan, 187-8553, tmatsu@ncnp.go.jp

Institution: Matsumoto, Toshihiko: National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, Tokyo, Japan

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The purpose of the present study was to examine whether the possible effectiveness of the juvenile version of the Serigaya Methamphetamine Relapse Prevention Program (SMARPP-Jr.) self-teaching workbook we developed for relapse prevention of drug abuse depends on the severity of the subject's drug-related problems. Methods: Subjects were 85 adolescent drug abusers who were detained in a juvenile classification home. We compared changes between the subjects' scores on rating scales administered both before and after interventions with the self-teaching workbook, and we examined associations between the effectiveness of the intervention and the severity of the subjects' drug-related problems. Results: Regardless of the severity of their drug-related problems, the subjects' rating scale scores were significantly different after the intervention, which suggests that use of the workbook increased their awareness of the problems caused by drug dependence and their motivation to obtain treatment. However, use of the workbook did not significantly change their confidence in their capacity to resist drug craving. Conclusion: Although the self-teaching workbook is a convenient intervention tool that can increase subject awareness and motivation for treatment, it is likely that continuous community-based support systems are required to prevent relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences--Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Methamphetamine
 *Relapse Prevention
 Individualized Instruction
 Teaching

Source: PsycINFO

39. Examining the protective effects of brand equity in the keepin' it REAL substance use prevention curriculum.

Citation: Health Communication, October 2011, vol./is. 26/7(605-614), 1041-0236;1532-7027 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Lee, Jeong Kyu; Hecht, Michael L

Correspondence Address: Lee, Jeong Kyu: Department of Research Programs, ClearWay Minnesota, Two Appletree Square, Suite 400, 8011 34th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55425, jklee@clearwaymn.org

Institution: Lee, Jeong Kyu: Department of Research Programs, ClearWay Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: While branding appears to be an effective health prevention strategy, it is less clear how successful brands have protective effects. To better understand the role of branding in health prevention and promotion, it is necessary to examine how the persuasive mechanisms of branding function in health campaigns (e.g., modeling socially desirable behaviors). Using cross-sectional data (n = 709), the current study uncovered the mechanisms explaining branding's effects on adolescent substance use in a school-based substance use intervention, the keepin' it REAL (kiR) curriculum. Consistent with our predictions, a confirmatory factor analysis suggested that kiR brand equity had a higher order, multidimensional factor structure. In addition, a path analysis revealed that brand equity affected adolescent substance use directly and through the predicted social cognitive processes, including refusal efficacy and resistance skills. Thus, it is concluded that kiR brand equity serves as a protective factor for adolescent substance use. Practical implications, research limitations, and future directions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Brand Names
 *Curriculum
 *Drug Abuse Prevention
 *Drug Usage
 *School Based Intervention
 Equity (Payment)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Substance use among African American adolescents in the Midwest.

Citation: Journal of Prevention & Intervention in the Community, October 2011, vol./is. 39/4(289-298), 1085-2352;1540-7330 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Lewis, Rhonda K; Lee, Felecia A; Kirk, Chris M; Redmond, Michelle

Correspondence Address: Lewis, Rhonda K.: Department of Psychology, Wichita State University, 1845 N. Fairmount, Box 34, Wichita, KS, US, 67260, rhonda.lewis@wichita.edu

Institution: Lewis, Rhonda K.: Department of Psychology, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS, US

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to examine the attitudes and substance use behaviors of African American adolescents living in the Midwest. A baseline survey was administered to 463 African American teens between the ages of 11-19. The article examines the relationship between attitudes toward drugs and drug-using behavior in this African

American sample. Drug use will be compared to national drug use norms established by the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey. Overall participants had fairly negative attitudes toward drugs. Sixty percent of the sample reported that they were committed to a drug-free life, 74% had made a decision to stay away from marijuana, 79% reported making a decision not to smoke cigarettes, and 71% reported they would not get drunk in the next year. Females were more likely to stay away from marijuana than males. In this current study there is cause for alarm; participants reported higher percentages of ever smoking cigarettes and marijuana than the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey. This study shows there is a need to provide substance abuse prevention programs for African American adolescents. Limitations and future directions are also discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[Blacks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Review of Addiction and art.

Citation: British Journal of Psychiatry, September 2011, vol./is. 199/3(258), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Smith, Iain

Correspondence Address: Smith, Iain: Gartnavel Royal Hospital, Kershaw Unit, 1055 Great Western Road, Glasgow, United Kingdom, G12 0XH, iain.smith@ggc.scot.nhs.uk

Institution: Smith, Iain: Gartnavel Royal Hospital, Kershaw Unit, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Addiction and Art* edited by Patricia B. Santora, Margaret L. Dowell and Jack E. Henningfield (see record 2010-09397-000). This book aims to show that the drug use has a multifaceted relationship with the worlds of art and literature. Much of the art work is celebratory and indicative of the initial lure of mind-altering substances. The 61 stark images included in this book were selected by an expert panel from a much larger pool of work, to give insight into the desperation wrought by addictive disorders and to increase public understanding of these disorders. A further purpose of the book was to give hope for recovery, as many of the artists are themselves recovering from addiction. Some of these images appear to be a warning to the sober self as to where a return to drug use might lead. This book is very much influenced by the prevailing disease-model ideology of addictions in the USA, based on an emphasis on neurobiology at the expense of psychological and social understandings of addiction. Ultimately, this is a worthwhile book, not only for the many striking images it presents, but also for showing how an involvement with art might for some prove therapeutic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Art](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

42. Review of Clinical addiction psychiatry.

Citation: British Journal of Psychiatry, September 2011, vol./is. 199/3(257-258), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Rice, Peter

Correspondence Address: Rice, Peter: Tayside Alcohol Problems Service, Sunnyside Royal Hospital, Montrose, United Kingdom, DD10 9JP, peter.rice@nhs.net

Institution: Rice, Peter: Tayside Alcohol Problems Service, Sunnyside Royal Hospital, Montrose, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Clinical Addiction Psychiatry edited by David Brizer and Ricardo Castaneda (2010). The book is aimed at addiction counselors, with a hope that it will be of interest to patients, families and physicians. Unexpectedly for a multi-author book, most of the chapters have a consistent tone and style, best described as clinical lore leavened with the occasional reference to supportive peer-reviewed evidence. Overall the book is too parochial and thus could not be recommend. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

43. Affective disorders, anxiety disorders and the risk of alcohol dependence and misuse.

Citation: British Journal of Psychiatry, September 2011, vol./is. 199/3(219-224), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Liang, Wenbin; Chikritzhs, Tanya

Correspondence Address: Liang, Wenbin: National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, GPO Box U1987, Perth, WAU, Australia, 6845, w.liang@curtin.edu.au

Institution: Liang, Wenbin: National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: It is unclear whether common affective disorders and anxiety disorders increase the risk of alcohol dependence and alcohol misuse. Aims: To investigate whether affective disorders and anxiety disorders increase the risk of alcohol dependence and alcohol misuse. Method: This study is a retrospective cohort study based on data collected from the 2007 Australia Mental Health and Well-Being survey. Both Poisson and logistic regression models were used for multivariate analysis. Results: Participants with affective disorders (relative risk (RR) = 5.46, 95% CI 4.08-7.31 for alcohol dependence within 5 years of onset; RR = 2.77, 95% CI 1.93-3.99 after first 5 years) and anxiety disorders (RR = 3.33, 95% CI 2.37-4.68 for alcohol dependence within first 5 years of onset; RR = 3.56, 95% CI 2.72-4.64 after first 5 years) were at higher risk of alcohol misuse and alcohol dependence. Conclusions: Common affective disorders and anxiety disorders may increase the risk of alcohol dependence and alcohol misuse among the Australian population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Affective Disorders](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

44. Alcohol-related brain damage: A 21st-century management conundrum.

Citation: British Journal of Psychiatry, September 2011, vol./is. 199/3(176-177), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Wilson, Kenneth

Correspondence Address: Wilson, Kenneth: St Catherine's Hospital, Derby Road, Wirral, Birkenhead, United Kingdom, CH42 0LQ, k.c.m.wilson@liverpool.ac.uk

Institution: Wilson, Kenneth: St Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol-related brain damage has a growing impact on service provision. Despite the benefit of therapeutic interventions and a relatively good prognosis in the context of service provision, few services exist. Both national and local initiatives are required in order to provide psychosocial rehabilitation for this marginalised group of patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Brain Damage](#)
[*Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

45. Examining depression, anxiety, and foster care placement as predictors of substance use and sexual activity in adolescents.

Citation: Journal of Social Service Research, October 2011, vol./is. 37/5(539-554), 0148-8376;1540-7314 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Stevens, Sarah B; Brice, Chad S; Ale, Chelsea M; Morris, Tracy L

Correspondence Address: Stevens, Sarah B.: University of South Carolina at Aiken, Department of Psychology, 471 University Parkway, Aiken, SC, US, 29801, SarahS@usca.edu

Institution: Stevens, Sarah B.: University of South Carolina at Aiken, Department of Psychology, Aiken, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study investigated the impact of anxiety and depression on sexual activity and substance use behaviors in a sample of 56 community- (traditional living arrangements) and foster care-dwelling adolescents aged 12 to 17 years. It was hypothesized that higher levels of anxiety and depression would be related to higher rates of risky sexual activity and substance use. Regression analyses were used to examine impact of the internalizing predictors on the risky behaviors. Results of the sample were presented with group membership emerging as a robust predictor of both sexual activity and substance use. Results suggest that adolescents within out-of-home care are at increased risk for engaging in these behaviors when compared with community-dwelling peers, and they may benefit from specific interventions aimed at decreasing participation. Future research may focus on assessing the effectiveness of interventions for these youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Foster Care](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. "Don't leave me hanging": Homeless mothers' perceptions of service providers.

Citation: Journal of Social Service Research, October 2011, vol./is. 37/5(457-468), 0148-8376;1540-7314 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Sznajder-Murray, Brittany; Slesnick, Natasha

Correspondence Address: Slesnick, Natasha: Ohio State University, Department of Human Development and Family Science, 1787 Neil Ave., 135 Campbell Hall, Columbus, OH, US, 43210, nslesnick@ehe.osu.edu

Institution: Sznajder-Murray, Brittany: Ohio State University, Department of Human Development and Family Science, Columbus, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Few interventions have been developed for substance-abusing homeless mothers. Among those interventions, high dropout rates (up to 85%) are consistently reported. Understanding homeless mothers' experiences with service providers may be an important first step to understanding ways to increase treatment engagement. Therefore, the current study used qualitative methods to gain a better understanding of homeless mothers' perceptions of service providers. A total of 28 mothers who were currently residing at a homeless shelter in a Midwestern city participated in three focus groups. Overall, mothers held negative perceptions of service providers related to understanding, support, and fear. Based upon this study's findings, recommendations are offered to improve service delivery and guide future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Mothers](#)
[*Parental Attitudes](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Quality of Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Sharing control: User involvement in general practice based methadone maintenance.

Citation: Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, September 2011, vol./is. 28/3(129-133), 0790-9667 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): O'Reilly, Fiona; O'Connell, David; O'Carroll, Austin; Whitford, David L; Long, Jean

Correspondence Address: O'Reilly, Fiona, Fiona.A.OReilly@nuim.ie

Institution: O'Connell, David: North City Dublin GP Training Scheme, Dublin, Ireland

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: This study assessed patients' views of a methadone programme in a Dublin general practice including the degree to which the patients were 'involved in decisions about their treatment'. Method: All patients receiving methadone were asked to participate. A face to face questionnaire, with open and closed questions, was administered. Interviews lasted approximately 30 minutes. Quantitative data were analysed using descriptive statistics and qualitative data were analysed using a thematic approach. Results: Forty one (87%) of the 47 patients attending the general practice methadone service were interviewed. Of the 39 patients who had used heroin on admission, 69% had stopped and 31% reduced heroin use since starting methadone treatment. A total of 71% reported that the doctor either always involved (59%) or

sometimes involved (12%) them in decisions about their treatment. Involvement was interpreted as 'being listened to' or 'having a say' in deciding methadone dose. Surprisingly those who reported that they were not involved in treatment decisions were more likely to have stopped heroin use (10/11). A significant majority of patients (81%) expressed the desire to stop taking methadone. Conclusion: Most patients receiving methadone in general practice were listened to and had a say in deciding their methadone dose but did not have an opportunity to engage in more structured or contractual forms of involvement in treatment such as written care plans. In line with a patient centred approach, treatment providers should set their sights beyond the safe delivery of methadone, to provide a service which is centred on patient goals, expectations and choice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Characteristics](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Involvement](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Does family intervention for adolescent substance use impact parental wellbeing? A longitudinal evaluation.

Citation: ANZJFT Australian and New Zealand Journal of Family Therapy, September 2011, vol./is. 32/3(249-263), 0814-723X (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Yuen, Eva; Toumbourou, John W

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Institution: Yuen, Eva: Deakin University, Burwood, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Adolescent substance abuse is a common problem and family interventions are emerging as a strategy to prevent it and assist family coping. The effectiveness of a prevention-focussed family intervention was evaluated for its secondary impacts on improving parental mental health and family functioning. Twenty-four secondary schools in Melbourne Victoria were randomly assigned to either a control condition or an intervention titled Resilient Families. The two intervention levels analysed were: (1) a parenting booklet only and; (2) combining the booklet with face-to-face parent education sessions. Parent surveys at baseline were followed up one year and four years later. Repeated-measures analysis (n = 560) found parents attending parent education demonstrated reductions in mental health symptoms, however this had negative effects on family cohesion and no impact on family conflict. These findings were interpreted in terms of parent education assisting parent mental health by promoting assertive parenting styles that may increase adolescent-parent tension by encouraging firmer parental boundaries and strategies to reduce adolescent substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychology](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Intervention](#)
[*Parent Training](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[Family Conflict](#)
[Parenting Style](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Fulminant encephalopathy with basal ganglia hyperintensities in HIV-infected drug users: To the editor.

Citation: Neurology, August 2011, vol./is. 77/9(923), 0028-3878;1526-632X (Aug 30, 2011)

Author(s): Finelli, Pasquale F

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by S. D. Newsome et al. (see record 2011-08745-008). We read the article by Newsome et al. with interest. Bilateral basal ganglia lesions have been described in immunocompromised patients in association with mycoplasma pneumonia and sepsis. It would be interesting to know if mycoplasma serology/PCR was done on any of the patients in this study. Despite a negative tissue polymerase chain reaction (PCR), we did not perform a mycoplasma serology in our case. Furthermore, we recently saw a 26-year-old woman who presented with somnolence and confusion with bilateral basal ganglia lesions on magnetic resonance fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (MR-FLAIR) consistent with striatal encephalitis with an elevated serum immunoglobulin G-mycoplasma titer. She had a history of spleen removal after trauma. As in the patients described by Newsome et al., MR-FLAIR change was the dominant MR feature in the patients cited above. Mycoplasma pneumonia should be considered in the differential diagnosis of bilateral basal ganglia lesions of all immunocompetent and immunocompromised patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: AAN Enterprises, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Basal Ganglia](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Encephalopathies](#)
[*Brain Lesions \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

50. Ibogaine-associated psychosis in schizophrenia: A case report.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, October 2011, vol./is. 31/5(659), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Houenou, Josselin; Homri, Wided; Leboyer, Marion; Drancourt, Noemie

Correspondence Address: Houenou, Josselin: University Paris-East, Department of Psychiatry, Henri Mondor-Albert Chenevier Hospitals, INSERM U955, Team 15, Creteil, France

Institution: Houenou, Josselin: University Paris-East, Department of Psychiatry, Henri Mondor-Albert Chenevier Hospitals, INSERM U955, Creteil, France

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case study of a 26-year-old man of mixed origin (sub-Saharan Africa and West Indies), was admitted to our inpatient ward in 2006 for pathological wandering, rambling monologues, and carelessness. He presented persecutory and mystic delusions, with visual and acoustico-verbal hallucinations, along with major psychomotor agitation. Since the age of 22 years, the patient presented a progressive degradation of social, vocational, and familial interactions. He also experienced intermittent hallucinations and persecutory delusions. These may be acknowledged as attenuated psychotic symptoms. Ibogaine is currently being considered for testing in clinical trials of opioid addiction treatment, but its adverse effects include long-QT syndrome. Our case report ibogaine associated psychosis in a patient with schizophrenia thus seems timely. Ibogaine is an alkaloid that interacts with multiple binding sites; it inhibits the reuptake of serotonin and stimulates nicotinic cerebellum receptors. Individuals presenting psychosis after engaging in mystic quests involving sub-Saharan African shamanic rituals should be asked about ibogaine consumption and/or screened for ibogaine use with tests recently developed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

51. Importance of gabapentin dose in treatment of opioid withdrawal.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, October 2011, vol./is. 31/5(293-596), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Salehi, Mehrdad; Kheirabadi, Gholam Reza; Maracy, Mohammad Reza; Ranjkesh, Mansour

Correspondence Address: Kheirabadi, Gholam Reza: Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran, 8145831451, kheirabadi@bsrc.mui.ac.ir

Institution: Salehi, Mehrdad: Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: The aim of the study was to evaluate the efficacy of gabapentin (1600 mg/d) as an adjunctive to methadone-assisted detoxification in the treatment of opioid withdrawal symptoms. Design: This was a 3-week open-label study (as second phase) following a double-blind, placebo-controlled study with 900 mg/d of gabapentin (as first phase of this study). Setting: The study was conducted at a specialized outpatient clinic for the treatment of patients with addictive disorders. Participants: The study subjects were composed of 27 patients addicted to opiate who met the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision criteria for opioid dependency, randomly selected among outpatients referred to our clinic. Intervention: Subjects received adjunctive treatment with gabapentin (1600 mg/d) in addition to methadone-assisted detoxification for 3 weeks. Measurements: Subjective Opiate Withdrawal Scale (SOWS) with a total score of 0 to 64 was administered at 6 time points during the study. Findings: The total SOWS score was significantly decreased after the intervention. Compared to our previous trial, an almost significant difference was observed in total SOWS scores between groups treated with gabapentin 1600 and 900 mg/d at the end of the intervention period ($P = 0.06$). Gabapentin with a dose of 1600 mg/d was significantly superior to a dose of 900 mg/d in decreasing severity of coldness, diarrhea, dysphoria, yawning, and muscle tension. Conclusions: Add-on gabapentin with a dose of 1600 mg/d is effective in reducing some of the withdrawal symptoms in patients addicted to opiate undergoing methadone-assisted detoxification. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Detoxification](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Methadone](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

52. Treatment of major depressive disorder and dysthymic disorder with antidepressants in patients with comorbid opiate use disorders enrolled in methadone maintenance therapy: A meta-analysis.

- Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, October 2011, vol./is. 31/5(582-586), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Oct 2011)
- Author(s):** Pedrelli, Paola; Iovieno, Nadia; Vitali, Mario; Tedeschini, Enrico; Bentley, Kate H; Papakostas, George I
- Correspondence Address:** Pedrelli, Paola: Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, 1 Bowdoin Square, Boston, MA, US, 02114, ppedrelli@partners.org
- Institution:** Pedrelli, Paola: Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Depression and opiate-use disorders (abuse, dependence) often co-occur, each condition complicating the course and outcome of the other. It has been recommended that clinicians prescribe antidepressant therapy for mood symptoms in patients with active substance use disorders, but whether antidepressants are effective in this specific population is not entirely clear. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine the efficacy of antidepressants in patients with unipolar major depressive disorder (MDD) and/or dysthymic disorder (DD) with comorbid opiate-use disorders currently in methadone maintenance treatment (MMT). Medline/PubMed publication databases were searched for randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials of antidepressants used as monotherapy for the treatment of MDD/DD in patients with comorbid opiate-use disorders currently in MMT. The search was limited to articles published between January 1, 1980, and June 30, 2010 (inclusive). Four manuscripts were found eligible for inclusion in our analysis (n = 317 patients). We found no statistically significant difference in response rates between antidepressant and placebo therapy in trials of MDD/DD patients with comorbid opiate-use disorders currently in MMT (risk ratio for response, 1.182; 95% CI: 0.822-1.700; P = 0.366). These results show no difference in the depressive outcome of patients with comorbid opiate-use disorders on MMT whether they are on medication or placebo. Future studies examining the effectiveness of antidepressants while controlling for several variables such as psychosocial treatment and assessing the specific classes of antidepressants are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Dysthymic Disorder](#)
[Opiates](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Ovid](#)

53. "Psychiatric and substance use disorders among methadone maintenance patients with chronic hepatitis C infection: Effects on eligibility for hepatitis C treatment": Erratum.

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, September 2011, vol./is. 20/5(493), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2011)
- Author(s):** Batki, Steven L; Canfield, Kelly M; Ploutz-Snyder, Robert
- Institution:** Batki, Steven L.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reports an error in "Psychiatric and substance use disorders among methadone maintenance patients with chronic hepatitis C infection: Effects on eligibility for hepatitis

C treatment" by Steven L. Batki, Kelly M. Canfield and Robert Ploutz-Snyder (The American Journal on Addictions, 2011[Jul-Aug], Vol 20[4], 312-318). In the original article, a typographical error occurred in the second-to-last sentence of the abstract. The line should read: "Most MMT patients were eligible for HCV treatment despite current SUD and non-SUD diagnoses". (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2011-12902-002). We set out to describe the prevalence and severity of psychiatric and substance use disorders (SUDs) in methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) patients with chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection and to measure the impact on HCV-treatment eligibility. Psychiatric disorders, SUDs, and HCV-treatment eligibility were assessed in 111 MMT patients prior to a controlled trial of HCV treatment. Lifetime and current diagnosis rates, respectively, were: any non-SUD Axis I disorder: 82% and 57%, any mood disorder: 67% and 35%, any anxiety disorder: 63% and 22%, any psychotic disorder: 11% and 9%. Antisocial personality disorder was present in 40%. A total of 56% met criteria for current SUDs. A total of 66% received psychiatric medications prior to HCV treatment; over half were receiving antidepressants. Despite psychiatric and substance use comorbidity, only 15% of patients were ineligible for HCV treatment: 10% due to failure to complete the evaluation, and 5% due to psychiatric severity. Substance use did not lead to ineligibility in any participant. Multiple logistic regression showed the Beck Depression Inventory contributed significantly to predicting HCV treatment eligibility. Most MMT patients were ineligible for HCV treatment despite current SUD and non-SUD diagnoses. Depression severity may be a more significant predictor of HCV treatment eligibility than is substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Infectious Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Review of Integrated Group Therapy for Bipolar Disorder and Substance Abuse.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2011, vol./is. 20/5(491-492), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2011)

Author(s): Hays, Lon R

Institution: Hays, Lon R.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Kentucky Medical Center, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Integrated Group Therapy for Bipolar Disorder and Substance Abuse by Roger D. Weiss and Hilary Smith Connery (see record 2011-15068-000). This book serves as an excellent treatment manual for anyone in the substance abuse treatment field who works with bipolar disorder and substance use disorders. This particular treatment could easily be implemented in the outpatient setting whether it be in an outpatient clinic, intensive outpatient program, or partial hospitalization program. For that matter, it could also easily be utilized in an inpatient or residential treatment program. This book is extremely well-written, easily understood, and serves as an excellent "how to" guide for anyone wishing to work with co-morbidity in the form of bipolar disorder and substance use disorders. This book is written in such a clear, concise manner, and makes such inherent "good treatment sense" that it serves as an excellent motivator for those in the field to utilize integrated group therapy (IGT) as a treatment approach for bipolar disorder and substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bipolar Disorder](#)

*Drug Abuse
*Group Psychotherapy
Comorbidity

Source: PsycINFO

55. Evaluation of ethyl glucuronide immunoassay urinalysis in five alcohol-dependent outpatients.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2011, vol./is. 20/5(482-484), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2011)

Author(s): McDonell, Michael G; Srebnik, Debra; Angelo, Frank; Sugar, Andrea M; Howell, Donelle; Rainey, Christina; Roll, John; Short, Robert; Ries, Richard

Correspondence Address: McDonell, Michael G., Box 359911 HMC, 325 9th Ave., Seattle, WA, US, 98104, mikemcd@uw.edu

Institution: McDonell, Michael G.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington School of Medicine, Harborview Medical Center, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The article reports a study that aimed to determine if ethyl glucuronide (EtG) would detect higher rates of self-reported alcohol use than breath-tests across a 4-day assessment period in five alcohol-dependent outpatients and if agreement between EtG-I and self report alcohol use would be comparable to agreement between urinalysis and self-report of drug use. Four participants out of five were prescribed psychotropic medications. EtG-I was superior to breath-tests when used to detect self-reported drinking. EtG-I detected self-reported alcohol use in the 2 days prior to testing and when moderate to high level of alcohol was consumed. Data did not support previous concerns about the oversensitivity of EtG. Rates of agreement between EtG-I and self-reported alcohol use were consistent with rates of agreement between immunoassays and self-reported use of illicit drugs. 1 Results provide initial evidence for EtG-I as an objective measure of alcohol use with clinical and research applications. Future research should investigate the accuracy of EtG-I in larger outpatient samples who are moderate to heavy drinkers using quantitative analyses as a validity outcome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Biological Markers
*Outpatients
*Urinalysis

Source: PsycINFO

56. A case report of Concerta misuse in a patient with comorbid substance use disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2011, vol./is. 20/5(478-479), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2011)

Author(s): Rizkallah, Elie; Legault, Louis; Pampoulova, Tania; Levesque, Sylvie; Belanger, Michele; Stavro, Katherine; Chiasson, Jean-Pierre; Potvin, Stephane

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Institution: Rizkallah, Elie: Departement de Psychiatrie, Universite de Montreal, Faculte de Medecine, Montreal, PQ, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of a 23-year-old Caucasian female with polysubstance abuse, who was admitted to an inpatient detoxification facility in order to undergo rehabilitation and psychiatric stabilization. She successfully completed a postdetoxification therapy program

and remained abstinent from all psychoactive substances (PAS) including alcohol for 2 months. Psychiatric evaluation and the generation of a multiaxial diagnosis was conducted by a psychiatrist specialized in mood disorders and comorbidity. This assessment confirmed an attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) diagnosis. After PAS and alcohol intoxication were ruled out via urine screening, the patient was evaluated by the doctor in service. The patient finally admitted to ingesting six times the prescribed dose of Concerta in order to get high. She also divulged that with a dose of Concerta, where she experienced cravings and positive stimulant effects. The patient admitted to prior misuse of this medication on one occasion. It has been reported in the literature that only once a dosage osmotic-controlled extended-release methylphenidate is met, will there be a statistically significant difference on measures of positive and subjective stimulant effects. However, our patient reported such feelings at the 18-mg dose, suggesting that positive stimulant effects can be felt at much lower doses than previously thought. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Methylphenidate](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. Consultation to the medically ill: A survey of addiction psychiatry fellowship programs.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2011, vol./is. 20/5(476-477), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2011)

Author(s): Suzuki, Joji; Chang, Grace

Correspondence Address: Suzuki, Joji: Department of Psychiatry, Brigham and Women's Hospital, 75 Francis St., Boston, MA, US, 02115, jsuzuki2@partners.org

Institution: Suzuki, Joji: Department of Psychiatry, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The article reports a study regarding survey of addiction psychiatry fellowship programs. The survey was developed by the authors using a web-based survey tool and was made available from 2009 to 2010. All 42 Addiction Psychiatry fellowship programs were identified through the ACGME website and invited to participate in the anonymous survey. The responses were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Eighteen of the 42 programs (43%) responded. Fellows spent on average 196 hours on the consultation liaison (C/L) rotation. A board-certified addiction psychiatrist or an American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM)-certified psychiatrist was identified as the rotation supervisor in 44% of the programs. Fellows had opportunities to supervise psychiatry residents, third-year medical students (50.0%), and fourth-year medical students (22.2%) during the C/L rotation. Fellows rotated on a general psychiatry C/L service and a specialty addiction psychiatry C/L service in 61% and 39% of the programs, respectively. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Physical Disorders](#)
[*Professional Consultation](#)
[*Professional Supervision](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Predictors of smoking severity in patients with schizophrenia and alcohol use disorders.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2011, vol./is. 20/5(462-467), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2011)

Author(s): Meszaros, Zsuzsa Szombathyne; Dimmock, Jacqueline A; Ploutz-Snyder, Robert J; Abdul-Malak, Ynesse; Leontieva, Luba; Canfield, Kelly; Batki, Steven L

Correspondence Address: Meszaros, Zsuzsa Szombathyne: Department of Psychiatry, SUNY Upstate Medical University, 750 East Adams Street, Syracuse, NY, US, 13210, meszaroz@upstate.edu

Institution: Meszaros, Zsuzsa Szombathyne: Department of Psychiatry, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: The goal of the present study was to identify predictors of smoking severity in patients with schizophrenia and co-occurring alcohol use disorders (AUD). Our hypothesis was that negative symptoms of schizophrenia, severity of depression, male gender, drinking severity, and recreational drug use were associated with increased smoking. Clinical data, including demographic variables, alcohol and substance use severity, psychiatric medications, severity of depression, positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia were analyzed in a cohort of 90 patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder and AUD. Eighty-eight percent of participants were smokers, they smoked an average of 15 cigarettes/day. Zero-inflated negative binomial (ZINB) regression analyses demonstrated that alcohol use severity, gender, and severity of negative symptoms were not predictive of the number of cigarettes smoked. Smoking severity was positively related to Caucasian race, psychosis severity (Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale [PANSS] general score), and medications (conventional antipsychotics). Subjects who used recreational drugs smoked less. In summary, severe, treatment resistant schizophrenia, and conventional antipsychotic treatment is associated with heavy smoking in patients with schizophrenia and AUD regardless of gender or alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. A comparison of independent depression and substance-induced depression in cannabis-, cocaine-, and opioid-dependent treatment seekers.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2011, vol./is. 20/5(441-446), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2011)

Author(s): Dakwar, Elias; Nunes, Edward V; Bisaga, Adam; Carpenter, Kenneth C; Mariani, John P; Sullivan, Maria A; Raby, Wilfrid N; Levin, Frances R

Correspondence Address: Dakwar, Elias: Division on Substance Abuse, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University Medical Center, 1051 Riverside Drive, Unit 66, New York, NY, US, 10032, dakware@pi.cpmc.columbia.edu

Institution: Dakwar, Elias: Division on Substance Abuse, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Depressive symptoms often coexist with substance use disorders (SUDs). The DSM-IV has identified two distinct categories for depression coexisting with SUDs--independent

depression and substance-induced depression. While this distinction has important therapeutic and prognostic implications, it remains difficult to make in clinical practice; the differentiation is often guided by chronological and symptom severity criteria that patients may be unable to precisely provide. Furthermore, it is unclear whether the various substances commonly abused--cannabis, cocaine, and opioids--are equally associated with the two types of depression. Predictors, associations, and other markers may be helpful in guiding the diagnostic process. We, therefore, examined the differences between cannabis-, cocaine-, and opioid-dependent individuals contending with independent depression and those contending with substance-induced depression in regard to several variables, hypothesizing that independent depression is more commonly found in females, and that it is associated with higher symptom severity and psychiatric comorbidity. Cocaine-, cannabis-, and/or opioid-dependent, treatment-seeking individuals underwent a structured clinical interview for DSM-IV-TR disorders after providing consent at our clinical research site; those with coexisting primary depression or substance-induced depression diagnoses were provided with further questionnaires and were entered into this analysis (n = 242). Pair-wise comparisons were conducted between the groups classified as independent versus substance-induced depression with 2-by-2 tables and chi-square tests for dichotomous independent variables, and t-tests for continuous variables. Binomial logistic regression was performed in order to ascertain which of the variables were significant predictors. Women were more likely than men to have independent depression (p < .005). Cannabis dependence was highly associated with independent depression (p < .001), while cocaine dependence was highly associated with substance-induced depression (p < .05). Independent depression was associated with higher Hamilton depression scale scores (16 vs. 10, p < .005), and was more highly associated with the comorbid diagnosis of posttraumatic stress disorder (p < .05). Cannabis dependence (p < .001) and female gender (p < .05) were highly significant predictors of major depression specifically. Gender, cannabis dependence, psychiatric severity, and psychiatric comorbidity have variable, statistically significant associations with independent and substance-induced depression, and may be helpful in guiding the diagnostic process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Persistent insomnia, abstinence, and moderate drinking in alcohol-dependent individuals.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2011, vol./is. 20/5(435-440), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2011)

Author(s): Brower, Kirk J; Krentzman, Amy; Robinson, Elizabeth A. R

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Institution: Brower, Kirk J.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Insomnia is common, persistent, and increases the risk for relapse in alcohol-dependent (AD) patients. Abstinence has long been considered the best strategy for allowing sleep to normalize, although how many and which patients respond to abstinence is unknown. The aims of this study were to investigate the prevalence and correlates of both baseline and persistent insomnia in AD patients. The course of sleep problems in response to abstinence, moderate drinking, or relapse following treatment was also examined. A naturalistic longitudinal outcomes study interviewed 267 patients (69% male; mean age of

44 years) with DSM-IV alcohol dependence at baseline and 6 months later (84% follow-up rate). The Sleep Problems Questionnaire, Time-Line Follow-Back Interview, and Brief Symptom Inventory measured insomnia, drinking, and psychiatric symptoms, respectively. Simple correlations, logistic regression, and repeated measures analysis of variance were used to analyze the data. At baseline, 47% of patients were classified with insomnia, which was independently predicted by female gender and psychiatric severity. Both abstinence and moderate drinking outcomes significantly predicted a reduction of insomnia symptoms after controlling for gender and psychiatric severity. Among patients with baseline insomnia, however, insomnia persisted in over 60% of cases, which was predicted by baseline insomnia severity. Moreover, insomnia persisted in one-quarter of patients despite abstinence. Treatment aimed at preventing relapse to heavy drinking provides good first-line therapy for insomnia in AD patients, but some may require insomnia-specific evaluation and treatment in addition to substance-focused treatment and psychiatric care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Insomnia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Correlates of alcohol abuse/dependence in early-onset alcohol-using women.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2011, vol./is. 20/5(429-434), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2011)

Author(s): Jenkins, Mitchell B; Agrawal, Arpana; Lynskey, Michael T; Nelson, Elliot C; Madden, Pamela A. F; Bucholz, Kathleen K; Heath, Andrew C

Correspondence Address: Agrawal, Arpana: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, 660 S. Euclid, CB 8134, St. Louis, MO, US, 63110, arpana@wustl.edu

Institution: Jenkins, Mitchell B.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Early-onset alcohol use is associated with increased vulnerability to subsequent alcohol abuse and dependence. However, not all early-onset alcohol users develop alcohol use disorders (AUDs). Using a sample of young women from the United States, we identify correlates that contribute to a greater likelihood of AUDs in early-onset alcohol users. Using interview and questionnaire data on participants of the Missouri Adolescent Female Twin Study (MOAFTS), we examine whether measures from domains including sociodemographic, pubertal development, religiosity, educational achievement, adverse life events, internalizing disorders, externalizing disorders, and family history and discipline were associated with development of AUDs in 1,158 women who had their first drink of alcohol prior to age 16. Early-onset drinkers were 3.6 times more likely to meet criteria for AUDs than later onset drinkers. While univariate analyses revealed that a host of correlates were associated with likelihood of AUDs in early-onset drinkers, multivariate analyses suggested that, even after accounting for a particularly early age of onset of drinking, those with a history of physical abuse, cotwin alcohol problems, conduct disorder, regular smoking, older peers, and peer substance use were considerably more likely to meet criteria for AUDs than early-onset drinkers without a lifetime history of these correlates. The progression from first drink to AUDs is complex, and while early age at first drink is a potent risk factor, other aspects of psychopathology, family history, conduct problems, and peer affiliations can exacerbate or alleviate the risk of AUDs in these young female drinkers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[Academic Achievement](#)
[Child Discipline](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Externalization](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Internalization](#)
[Puberty](#)
[Religiosity](#)
[Family History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Association of substance use and VA service-connected disability benefits with risk of homelessness among veterans.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2011, vol./is. 20/5(412-419), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2011)

Author(s): Edens, Ellen L; Kaspro, Wes; Tsai, Jack; Rosenheck, Robert A

Correspondence Address: Edens, Ellen L.: VA CT Healthcare System, MIRECC, 950 Campbell Ave., Bldg. 35 (Lower), West Haven, CT, US, 06516, ellen.edens@va.gov

Institution: Edens, Ellen L.: VA New England Mental Illness Research, Education, and Clinical Center, West Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Recent public attention on homelessness has shifted beyond emergency services and supportive housing to primary prevention. This study compares a national sample of homeless and nonhomeless Veterans Affairs (VA) mental health services users to determine risk and protective factors for homelessness. Using VA administrative data, veterans were identified as homeless (ie, used VA homeless services or received a diagnostic code for "lack of housing") or nonhomeless and compared using logistic regression. Additional analyses were conducted for two low-risk subgroups: veterans who served in current Middle East wars (Operation Enduring Freedom [OEF]/Operation Iraqi Freedom [OIF]) and veterans with $\geq 50\%$ service-connected disability. Among all VA mental health users, OEF/OIF (odds ratio [OR] = 0.4) and $\geq 50\%$ service-connected (OR = .3) veterans were less likely to be homeless. In the overall and subgroup analyses, illicit drug use (OR = 3.3-4.7) was by far the strongest predictor of homelessness, followed by pathological gambling (PG) (OR = 2.0-2.4), alcohol use disorder (OR = 1.8-2.0), and having a personality disorder (OR = 1.6-2.2). In both low-risk groups, severe mental illness (schizophrenia or bipolar disorder), along with substance use disorders, PG, and personality disorders, increased homelessness risk. Substance use, PG, and personality disorders confer the greatest modifiable risk of homelessness among veterans using VA services, while service-connected disability conferred reduced risk. Clinical prevention efforts could focus on these factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Disabilities](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

[Drug Usage](#)
[Protective Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Personality disorders in gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender chemically dependent patients.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2011, vol./is. 20/5(405-411), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2011)

Author(s): Grant, Jon E; Flynn, Meredith; Odlaug, Brian L; Schreiber, Liana R. N

Correspondence Address: Grant, Jon E.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota School of Medicine, 2450 Riverside Avenue, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55454, grant045@umn.edu

Institution: Grant, Jon E.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study sought to examine personality disorders and their related clinical variables in a sample of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) individuals with substance use disorders. Study participants were 145 GLBT patients who were admitted to a residential dual diagnosis chemical dependency treatment program. A total of 136 (93.8%) had at least one personality disorder. The most common personality disorders were borderline (n = 93; 64.1%), obsessive-compulsive (n = 82; 56.6%), and avoidant (n = 71; 49.0%) personality disorders. Preliminary data suggest that there is a high prevalence of personality disorders in the GLBT population undergoing chemical dependency treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bisexuality](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)
[Lesbianism](#)
[Transgender](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. The polysemy of incorporation fantasies, or the story of a young anorexic-bulimic girl who wanted to resemble her dead mother.

Original Title: Polysemie du fantasme d'incorporation, ou l'histoire d'une jeune fille anorexique-boulimique qui voulait ressembler a sa mete morte.

Citation: La Psychiatrie de l'Enfant, 2011, vol./is. 54/1(87-128), 0079-726X;2102-5320 (2011)

Author(s): de Parseval, Charlotte

Correspondence Address: de Parseval, Charlotte: Institut Mutualiste Montsouris, Departement de Psychiatrie de l'Adolescent et du Jeune Adulte, 42, boulevard Jourdan, Paris, France, 75014, charlottedeparseval@noos.fr

Institution: de Parseval, Charlotte: Institut Mutualiste Montsouris, Departement de Psychiatrie de l'Adolescent et du Jeune Adulte, Paris, France

Language: French

Abstract: The author proposes a psychodynamic analysis of a clinical case study of a 16-year-old anorexic-bulimic girl, hospitalized in the psychiatric ward for adolescents and young adults. The clinical material presented here was gathered over a period of several months in the framework of individual and family interviews, group therapy sessions and left-pointing-double-angle quotation markaccompanied rest periodsright-pointing-double-angle . This analysis is based on a main hypothesis: that the anorexic-bulimic syndrome constitutes the acting-out of an incorporation fantasy which

can be interpreted both on the oedipal and on the narcissistic-melancholic levels. At the heart of the problem configuration underlying this case study is the question of the articulation between the act itself and fantasy in eating disorders and, beyond that, in all addictive acting-out. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anorexia Nervosa](#)
[*Bulimia](#)
[*Fantasy](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Psychodynamics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Informal control and illicit drug trade.

Citation: Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal, August 2011, vol./is. 49/3(729-765), 0011-1384;1745-9125 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Jacques, Scott; Wright, Richard

Correspondence Address: Jacques, Scott: School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati, 600 Dyer Hall, Clifton Avenue, P.O. Box 210389, Cincinnati, OH, US, 45221-0389, scott.jacques@uc.edu

Institution: Jacques, Scott: School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Antidrug legislation and enforcement are meant to reduce the trade in illegal drugs by increasing their price. Yet the unintended consequence is an increase in informal control--including retaliation, negotiation, avoidance, and toleration--among drug users and dealers. Little existing theory or research has explored the connections between informal control and drug trading. This article uses the rational choice and opportunity perspectives to explore the question: How and why does the frequency and seriousness of popular justice--as a whole or for each form--affect the price and rate of drug sales? The proposed theory is grounded on and illustrated with qualitative data obtained from drug dealers. This article concludes by discussing the scholarly and policy implications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Society of Criminology; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Illegal Drug Distribution](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Measuring the harm of illicit drug use on friends and family.

Citation: NAT Nordisk alkohol & narkotikatidskrift, 2011, vol./is. 28/2(105-121), 1455-0725;1458-6126 (2011)

Author(s): Melberg, Hans Olav; Hakkarainen, Pekka; Houborg, Esben; Jaaskelainen, Marke; Skretting, Astrid; Ramstedt, Mats; Rosenqvist, Pia

Institution: Melberg, Hans Olav: SIRUS, Oslo, Norway

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This paper explores different approaches to quantify the human costs related to drug use. Data And Methods: The data come from a representative survey of 3092 respondents above the age of 18 in four Nordic capitals: Copenhagen, Helsinki, Oslo and Stockholm. Results: The results show that in most Nordic capitals more than half of the respondents at some time have known and worried about the drug use of somebody they

know personally. Moreover, while the average reported harm was about 2 on a scale from 0 to 10, a significant minority (10%) of those knowing drug users indicated that the harm was above 5. Conclusions: Many persons have at some time personally known somebody who uses drugs. This causes significant human harm and should be included in the estimate of the social cost of illegal drugs. These results are relevant in the debate on the size of the drug problem as well as for targeting groups that experience the highest costs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Family](#)
[Friendship](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Problematising survey measures of harms and risks of illicit drug use.

Citation: NAT Nordisk alkohol & narkotikatidskrift, 2011, vol./is. 28/2(103-104), 1455-0725;1458-6126 (2011)

Author(s): Stenius, Kerstin

Language: English

Abstract: In a recent issue of this journal (4/2010), the benefits and problems of measuring the social costs of alcohol to society were discussed from several viewpoints. While most authors agreed on the increasing political demand for monetary estimations of the societal costs of substance use, they also brought to the fore the risks of inflated and/or meaningless quantifications. Both researchers and politicians would be happy to identify a simple set of survey questions that could be summarised into reliable and valid (quantitative) total measures of harms/societal costs and risk perceptions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. The influence of substance use, social sexual environment, psychosocial factors, and partner characteristics on high-risk sexual behavior among young black and Latino men who have sex with men living with HIV: A qualitative study.

Citation: AIDS Patient Care and STDs, February 2011, vol./is. 25/2(113-121), 1087-2914 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): VanDevanter, Nancy; Duncan, Alexandra; Burrell-Piggott, Tiphani; Bleakley, Amy; Birnbaum, Jeffrey; Siegel, Karolynn; Lekas, Helen-Marie; Schrimshaw, Eric; Cohall, Alwyn; Ramjohn, Destiny

Institution: VanDevanter, Nancy: New York University College of Nursing, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Understanding the sexual risk behaviors of youths living with HIV/AIDS is critical to secondary prevention of HIV. As part of a larger qualitative study of youths living with HIV, in-depth interviews were conducted with 27 African American and Latino, HIV-infected young men who have sex with men, aged 16-24 years, living in New York City. The study explored the role of substance use, the social-sexual-environmental, and psychological contexts in which sexual risk behaviors occurred. Since learning of their HIV infection, the majority of participants had reduced their risky sexual behaviors; however, a subset (26%) of participants continued to have unprotected sex, in most cases

with multiple partners. Substance use, the social environmental context of the sexual encounter, the psychological impact of HIV on sexual behavior, and partner characteristics were associated with high-risk sexual behaviors in this group. Among high-risk participants, factors associated with risky sexual behaviors clustered, with 57% reporting two or more factors. More intensive interventions are needed for this subset of youths living with HIV, including assessment and treatment for substance use and mental health issues, strategies for stress reduction, and partner interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Sexual Partners](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[HIV](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

69. Buffering effects of general and medication-specific social support on the association between substance use and HIV medication adherence.

Citation: AIDS Patient Care and STDs, March 2011, vol./is. 25/3(181-189), 1087-2914 (Mar 2011)

Author(s): Lehavot, Keren; Huh, David; Walters, Karina L; King, Kevin M; Andrasik, Michele P; Simoni, Jane M

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Institution: Lehavot, Keren: Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The success of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) among persons living with HIV is largely dependent on strict medication adherence. Recent research suggests that alcohol and other drug use (AOD) may be an important barrier to HAART adherence. In this study, we examined the impact of AOD on HAART adherence as well as the moderating effects of general and medication-specific social support. The data were collected as part of a longitudinal randomized control trial with 224 HIV-positive patients at an HIV primary care clinic in the northwestern United States. Findings indicated that AOD use was negatively associated with HAART adherence and that medication-specific (but not general) social support moderated the AOD-adherence association at 3 (but not at 6 or 9) months. Results indicate the importance of medication-specific social support to treat comorbid AOD use and HIV; implications for future research and intervention programs for HIV positive AOD users are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

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

70. Preliminary study of the genetic message expression of serotonin transporter in peripheral blood mononuclear cells in patients with alcohol dependence with and without comorbid major depression.

Original Title:	Estudio preliminar de la expresion del mensaje genetico del transportador de serotonino en celulos mononucleos de sangre periferica en pacientes con dependencia al alcohol con y sin depresion mayor comorbida.
Citation:	Salud Mental, March 2011, vol./is. 34/2(139-147), 0185-3325 (Mar-Apr 2011)
Author(s):	Becerril-Villanueva, Enrique; Moreno-Aguilar, Julia; Mendieta-Cabrera, Danelia; Gonzalez-Cruz, Denia; Natera-Rey, Guillermina; Pavon-Romero, Lenin; Hernandez-Gutierrez, Maria Eugenia
Correspondence Address:	Hernandez-Gutierrez, Maria Eugenia: Laboratorio de Psicoimmunologia, Direccion de Investigaciones en Neurociencias, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, Calzada Mexico-Xochimilco 101, San Lorenzo Huipucico, Tlalpan, Mexico, 14370, droso200@imp.edu.mx
Institution:	Becerril-Villanueva, Enrique: Laboratorio de Psicoimmunologia de la Direccion de Investigaciones en Neurociencias, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, INPRF, Mexico
Language:	Spanish
Abstract:	The aim of this study was to assess 5-HTT expression levels in the PBMCs from alcohol-dependent patients and patients with comorbid alcohol-dependence and major depression disorder. Twenty patients who met the criteria of alcohol dependence, according to the Spanish version of the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI), were accepted. Healthy volunteers (n= 12) were selected concurrently from the general population of Mexico City with the start of patient enrollment. A psychiatrist evaluated the mental health of these patients using MINI. Clinical and laboratory trials demonstrated normal standard reference values. Our PCR method allowed us to determine that 5-HTT expression is lower in the two groups of patients compared with healthy volunteers. These results are consistent with studies that have reported that 5-HTT expression declines in lymphocytes from major depression disorder patients compared with healthy volunteers. Our work is the first preliminary study that characterizes 5-HTT expression in the Mexican population, comparing alcohol dependence patients and patients with comorbid alcohol-dependence and major depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Alcoholism *Comorbidity *Major Depression *Neurotransmitter Transporters Blood Cells Genetics
Source:	PsycINFO

71. Drug use trends in Mexico City: 2009 survey of students.

Original Title:	Tendencias del uso de drogas en la Ciudad de Mexico: Encuesto de estudiantes del 2009.
Citation:	Salud Mental, March 2011, vol./is. 34/2(81-94), 0185-3325 (Mar-Apr 2011)
Author(s):	Velazquez, Jorge A. Villatoro; Flores, Filiberto Gaytan; Lopez, Midiam Moreno; de Lourdes Gutierrez Lopez, Maria; Robles, Natania Oliva; Cirett, Michelle Breton; Lopez Brambila, Miguel Angel; Gamino, Marycarmen Bustos; Medina-Mora Icaza, Ma. Elena; Ordonez, Carlos Blanco
Correspondence Address:	Velazquez, Jorge A. Villatoro: Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de lo Fuente Muniz, Calzada Mexico-Xochimilco 101, San Lorenzo Huipucico, Tlalpan, Mexico, Tlalpan, 14370, ameth@imp.edu.mx

Institution: Velazquez, Jorge A. Villatoro: Psicosociales. Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muriiz, Tlalpan, Mexico

Language: Spanish

Abstract: To ensure the comparability with similar studies carried out in Mexico in school population, the methodology used in this study maintains the basic aspects of the previous measurements that have been made in students from 7th to 12th grade from Mexico City and other states. The sampling frame was developed based on the official records of the 2008-2009 school year. Regarding tobacco use, it decreased from 48.3% to 44.3% compared to the study made in 2006, and men were the ones who had the highest percentage (45.9%) compared with women (42.6%). The prevalence of alcohol abuse decreased from 25.2% to 23.4% compared to the previous survey. The study shows a significant increase in drug consumption: during the last three years it has raised from 17.8% to 21.5%. The study results show a widespread use of drugs in the population, with major increases specially between women. Adding the presence of other problematic behaviors related to drug use, leads us to make a reflection on the general mental health problems experienced by the population and together they give a guideline for working immediately on various preventive actions. Therefore, the importance of translating these elements into action lies in the possibility of having healthier generations and a society with better expectations, approaches and opportunities for growing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*High School Students](#)
[*Junior High School Students](#)
[Trends](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Consumption patterns, risk behaviour and service needs in Germany's open drug scenes.

Original Title: Konsummuster, Risikoverhalten und Hilfebedarfe von KonsumentInnen in den offenen Drogenszenen Deutschlands.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, April 2011, vol./is. 57/2(141-149), 0939-5911 (Apr 2011)

Author(s): Thane, Katja; Wickert, Christian; Verthein, Uwe

Correspondence Address: Thane, Katja: Zentrum für Interdisziplinäre Suchtforschung (ZIS), c/o Klinik für Psychiatrie des UKE, Martinistr. 52, Hamburg, Germany, DE-20246

Institution: Thane, Katja: Zentrum für Interdisziplinäre Suchtforschung (ZIS), Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: Aims: To compare consumption patterns, risk behaviour and service use and needs in Germany's open drug scenes. Method: A standardized questionnaire was performed among users in the open drug scene in 13 German cities with consumption rooms. Results: 791 questionnaires were included. Multiple substance use is most prevalent, with heroin being the most common substance (24 hours prevalence: 68.3%) and altogether diverse consumption patterns. Risk behaviour like multiple use of a syringe (45.5%), sharing of syringe and/or injecting equipment (13.8%) and sharing the crack pipe (60.2%) during the last 30 days is practiced to some extent. The help services are attended frequently (72.6% at least a few times weekly), especially low-threshold facilities, consumption rooms, and needle exchange. Counselling services are assessed as important by approx. two thirds of the sample. Conclusions: Low-threshold facilities do reach the users of the open drug scene well. Safer use messages are still important regarding risk behaviour. Especially for those with almost no use and those in substitution treatment possibilities

for sojourn and activities seem necessary. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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](#)
[*Intravenous Injections](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Global and country specific adult per capita consumption of alcohol, 2008.

Original Title: Weltweiter und l ander-spezifischer Pro-Kopf-Alkoholkonsum Erwachsener im Jahr 2008.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift f ur Wissenschaft und Praxis, April 2011, vol./is. 57/2(99-117), 0939-5911 (Apr 2011)

Author(s): Shield, Kevin D; Rehm, Maximillien; Patra, Jaydeep; Sornpaisarn, Bundit; Rehm, Jurgen

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Institution: Shield, Kevin D.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: German

Abstract: Aims: Alcohol is a substantial risk factor for mortality and the burden of disease globally. In accordance with the World Health Organization's (WHO) global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol, we estimated recorded, unrecorded, tourist, and total adult per capita consumption by country and WHO sub-region for 2008, and characterized the association between per capita consumption of alcohol and gross domestic product (GDP-PPP) per capita. Methods: Using data from the Global Information System on Alcohol and Health database (World Health Organization, 2010a) and the 2005 Global Burden of Disease study (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, 2010) on adult per capita consumption of alcohol, we estimated recorded adult per capita consumption for 2008 through time series analyses for 189 countries within WHO sub-regions, and then from these estimates calculated recorded adult per capita consumption estimates for each of the WHO sub-regions. Estimates for populations were obtained for 2008 from the United Nations Populations Division. 2008 GDP-PPP data by country (N = 178) were obtained from the International Monetary Fund. Results: Adult per capita consumption of alcohol in 2008 is estimated to have been 6.04 litres (95 % CI : 4.43 to 7.65). This can be broken down into 4.39 l (95 % CI: 3.72 to 4.86) of recorded per capita consumption of alcohol, 1.75 l (95% CI: 0.25 to 3.25) of unrecorded per capita consumption of alcohol, and 0.00 l (95 % CI: 0.00 to 0.129) per capita consumption of alcohol consumed by tourists. Adult per capita consumption was highest for the European regions and lowest for the Eastern Mediterranean region. Total adult per capita consumption of alcohol showed an increase as GDP-PPP increased until approximately 15,000 international dollars of GDP-PPP per capita. Recorded consumption showed a general increase with GDP-PPP. Unrecorded consumption showed a U-shaped association with GDP-PPP per capita, with countries with the lowest and highest GDP-PPPs per capita having the lowest unrecorded adult per capita consumption of alcohol. Conclusions: In accordance with the WHO's global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol, we present estimates of the recorded, unrecorded, tourist, and total adult per capita alcohol consumption for 189 countries and the 14 WHO sub-regions. Accurate and up-to-date estimates of alcohol consumption are imperative for monitoring and developing effective strategies to control the large and increasing global alcohol-attributable burden of disease and injury. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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: [*Alcoholism](#)

*Alcohols
*Risk Factors
Epidemics

Source: PsycINFO

74. Sexuality and addictions: Narrations for links and meanings.

Citation: Sexologies: European Journal of Sexology and Sexual Health/ Revue europeenne de sexologie et de sante sexuelle, April 2011, vol./is. 20/2(100-101), 1158-1360 (Apr-Jun 2011)

Author(s): Soullignac, R; Waber, L; Khazaal, Y

Correspondence Address: Khazaal, Y.: Geneva University Hospitals, Psychiatry Department, Addiction Service, rue Verte, Geneva, Switzerland, 2-1205, Yasser.khazaal@hcuge.ch

Institution: Soullignac, R.: Geneva University Hospitals, Psychiatry department, Addiction Service, Geneva, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: After a brief overview from beginning of the century to this day of the evolution of collective narrations on sexuality and its connection with the dysfunctions that these narrations foster, we show in a selection of clinical cases obtained from medical consultations of addicts, that sexuality, instead of being an area of freedom as it should be, is in some cases an area of very strong social constraints. These constraints could promote the onset of certain types of symptoms, and addictive behaviours in particular would appear to play a role in relieving, or even in some cases avoiding altogether this constraining dimension inherent to sexuality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
*Sexuality

Source: PsycINFO

75. Decreasing the harms of prescription opioids: A case for pharmacists.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, May 2011, vol./is. 30/3(327-329), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (May 2011)

Author(s): Sproule, Beth A

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Institution: Sproule, Beth A.: Pharmaceutical Services Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Hallinan et al. (see record 2011-11276-012). The commentary by Hallinan et al. in this issue highlights the increasing problem of pharmaceutical opioid abuse and the role harm reduction principles may play in addressing this problem. Community pharmacists have had an important role in harm reduction efforts for opioid addiction for several years in many countries. This has primarily involved providing service to methadone maintenance treatment clients dispensing and observing daily dosing and collaborating with other members of the health-care team, and has also included providing clean needles for injection. In addition, pharmacists have traditionally played a role in preventing the diversion of prescription opioids through their training to detect forged or altered prescriptions. However, with increasing rates of abuse and addiction to pharmaceutical opioids, pharmacists are encountering the problem of prescription opioid addiction in their practice on a regular basis whether they release it or not. This has brought to the forefront several issues that impact pharmacy practice. Thus pharmacists are vital health care team members, central to the increasing problem of

prescription opioid abuse and addiction. They are at the interface of the supply of opioids in the health care system, and their role in clinical practice is to prevent, identify and resolve drug-related problems, which includes prescription opioid abuse and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Analgesic Drugs](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
Source: PsycINFO

76. Prescription opioid abuse, pain and addiction: Clinical issues and implications.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, May 2011, vol./is. 30/3(300-305), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (May 2011)

Author(s): Ling, Walter; Mooney, Larissa; Hillhouse, Maureen

Correspondence Address: Hillhouse, Maureen: U C LA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, 11075 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90025-7539, hillhous@ucla.edu

Institution: Ling, Walter: U C LA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, David Geffen School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Issues: Prescription opioid misuse in the USA has increased over threefold since 1990 to epidemic proportions, with substantial increases in prescription opioid use also reported in other countries, such as Australia and New Zealand. The broad availability of prescription pain medications, coupled with public misconceptions about their safety and addictive potential, have contributed to the recent surge in non-medical use of prescription opioids and corresponding increases in treatment admissions for problems related to opioid misuse. Given competing pressures faced by physicians to both diagnose and treat pain syndromes and identify individuals at risk for addictive disorders, the use of opioids in the treatment of pain poses a significant clinical challenge. Approach: This paper reviews the interaction between pain and opioid addiction with a focus on clinical management issues, including risk factors for opioid dependence in patients with chronic pain and the use of assessment tools to identify and monitor at-risk individuals. Treatment options for opioid dependence and pain are reviewed, including the use of the partial mu agonist buprenorphine in the management of concurrent pain and opioid addiction. Implications: Physicians should strive to find a reasonable balance between minimising potential adverse effects of opioid medications without diminishing legitimate access to opioids for analgesia. Conclusions: The article discusses the need to identify methods for minimising risks and negative consequences associated with opioid analgesics and poses research directions, including the development of abuse-deterrent opioid formulations, genetic risk factors for opioid dependence and opioid-induced hyperalgesia as a potential target for medication therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pain Management](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. Pharmaceutical opioid analgesic and heroin dependence: How do treatment-seeking clients differ in Australia?

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, May 2011, vol./is. 30/3(291-299), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (May 2011)
- Author(s):** Nielsen, Suzanne; Bruno, Raimondo; Lintzeris, Nicholas; Fischer, Jane; Carruthers, Susan; Stoove, Mark
- Correspondence Address:** Nielsen, Suzanne: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, 54-62 Gertrude Street, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia, 3065, suzin@turningpoint.org.au
- Institution:** Nielsen, Suzanne: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Melbourne, VIC, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction and Aims: Non-prescribed use of pharmaceutical opioid analgesics (POA) has been escalating internationally. In Australia, few studies have examined if POA users have similar characteristics and treatment needs to heroin users. The aim of this study was to compare those presenting for treatment where heroin versus POA were the primary drugs of concern. Design and Methods: A convenience sample of 192 treatment entrants were recruited from alcohol and drug treatment services in four Australian jurisdictions. A structured interview collected data on demographic characteristics, substance use, self-perceived mental and physical health, crime and harms resulting from drug use. Multivariate analyses were performed to identify characteristics which may differentiate those seeking treatment for heroin compared with POA. Results: Most treatment entrants sampled reported a history of injection drug use and use of both heroin and POA. However, those with primary POA problems were less likely to report an overdose history (adjusted odds ratio 0.90, 95% confidence interval 0.81-0.99) and more likely to initiate opioid use for pain (adjusted odds ratio 2.52, 95% confidence interval 1.04-6.12) than those with primary heroin problems. Latent Class Analysis found that, while most of the POA group were similar to heroin users in demographics, health and injecting drug use, there was a small, distinct group of primary POA problem users that did not typically inject and who commonly initiated opioid use for pain and also experienced elevated physical and mental health disability. Discussion and Conclusions: While some differences existed, this study of Australian treatment seekers found many similar characteristics between those with primary problems with heroin and POA. Few non-injecting POA were recruited in this sample. This finding contrasts with reports of a growing population of opioid-dependent people with characteristics that are distinct from traditional opioid-dependent populations, which may reflect the orientation of current treatment systems in Australia towards injection drug users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Analgesic Drugs](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Service Needs](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Opiates](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

78. Trends over time in characteristics of pharmaceutical drug-related ambulance attendances in Melbourne.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, May 2011, vol./is. 30/3(271-280), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (May 2011)
- Author(s):** Lloyd, Belinda K; McElwee, Paul R
- Correspondence Address:** Lloyd, Belinda K.: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, 54-62 Gertrude Street, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia, 3065, belinda.lloyd@turningpoint.org.au
- Institution:** Lloyd, Belinda K.: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Eastern Health, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: There is growing concern regarding pharmaceutical drug-related harms. Evidence suggests increasing non-medical use of pharmaceutical drugs, along with associated morbidity and mortality. This paper explores trends of pharmaceutical-related ambulance attendances over the past decade in order to identify populations experiencing acute harm, and levels of harms in the community. Design and Methods: A retrospective analysis of pharmaceutical drug-related ambulance attendances in metropolitan Melbourne, Australia, is presented, with rates of attendances over the period 2000 to 2009 and change over time examined. Characteristics of attendances are explored to understand the nature of presentation and demographic characteristics. Results: Benzodiazepines represented the drug group with the highest rates of attendances over the 10 year period. Rates of attendances increased significantly for opioid analgesics, while significant decreases were noted for benzodiazepines, antidepressants and anticonvulsants. While women represented the majority of patients for each drug category presented over the period examined, there was an increase in the proportion of men attended in relation to opioid analgesics. Alcohol involvement in presentations has increased significantly for all drug groups. Discussion and Conclusions: Increasing pharmaceutical-related ambulance attendances for opioid analgesics reflect increasing use, with the increase in other analgesic-related attendances also concerning. The overrepresentation of female patients reflects a population experiencing drug-related harm not reflected in illicit drug research. The rise of alcohol involvement represents heightened risk of adverse events including death, and suggests an area for public education to prevent alcohol and drug-related harms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Overdoses](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Emergency Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. The prescription drug epidemic in the United States: A perfect storm.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, May 2011, vol./is. 30/3(264-270), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (May 2011)

Author(s): Maxwell, Jane Carlisle

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Institution: Maxwell, Jane Carlisle: Addiction Research Institute, School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: Abuse of prescription analgesics in the USA is increasing. The epidemic has been driven by many factors, including marketing strategies, incorrect prescribing practices, a variety of legal and illegal drug sources, belated governmental responses and increases in the number of prescriptions written. Design and Methods: Data sources including surveys, emergency room visits, treatment admissions, overdose deaths, toxicology laboratory findings and journal articles were examined to identify trends. Results: The surveys and emergency department visits show use lowest among young teenagers and highest among older teenagers and young adults, with significant increases among those aged 55 and older. The length of time between initial use of an opioid other than heroin and admission to treatment is shortening. Mortality data and toxicology exhibits confirm the increases and show the variation in the prevalence of various drugs

across the USA. Discussion and Conclusions: Abuse is increasing, with varying patterns of use by high-risk groups and different geographic preferences. Prescription drug monitoring programs are being developed in each of the US states to deter 'doctor shopping'; the Food and Drug Administration has increased authority over manufacturers; and options for proper disposal of leftover medications exist. There is increased emphasis on responsible prescribing including risk assessments, prescribing agreements, treatment plans, and training for clinicians, as well as monitoring the interactions with benzodiazepines. However, unless these efforts decrease diversion, abuse and addiction, clinicians may lose the ability to use some of these opioids for effective pain management or so many barriers will be raised that pain will go undertreated or untreated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Analgesic Drugs](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Epidemics](#)
[Heroin](#)
Source: PsycINFO

80. Definitions related to the use of pharmaceutical opioids: Extramedical use, diversion, non-adherence and aberrant medication-related behaviours.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, May 2011, vol./is. 30/3(236-245), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (May 2011)
Author(s): Larance, Briony; Degenhardt, Louisa; Lintzeris, Nick; Winstock, Adam; Mattick, Richard
Correspondence Address: Larance, Briony: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, b.larance@unsw.edu.au
Institution: Larance, Briony: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: This paper (i) reviews the language used to describe and manage those patient practices that fall outside standard medical models of opioid treatment (for pain and opioid dependence), and (ii) proposes a consistent terminology that can be applied across multiple healthcare settings. Method: Peer-reviewed and grey literature documenting empirical studies of (non-) adherence with opioid treatment, proposed definitions or other potentially important aspects of terminology were included in this review. Results: There are international inconsistencies in the terminology used to describe the unintended consequences of opioid treatment, and the terms used often lack specificity. The terms 'hazardous use', 'extramedical use', 'opioid dependence', 'diversion', 'non-adherence' and 'aberrant behaviours' are defined. We advocate for consistent application of these terms in the context of opioid treatment, and propose that care is taken to describe individual practices and intentions. Conclusions: The increasing global attention on the use and diversion of pharmaceutical opioids warrants a discussion of current terms and definitions. Exaggerated concerns regarding 'addiction potential' may result in restrictions in the supply of opioids and the under-treatment of legitimate medical conditions. Researchers, clinicians, policy-makers and patients need to ensure greater care is given to terminology, including detailed descriptions of patient practices, the context in which they occur and severity of associated harm. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)

[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[Pharmacology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Sudden bilateral sensorineural hearing loss following polysubstance narcotic overdose.

Citation: Journal of the American Academy of Audiology, April 2011, vol./is. 22/4(208-214), 1050-0545 (Apr 2011)

Author(s): Schweitzer, Vanessa G; Darrat, Ilaaf; Stach, Brad A; Gray, Elizabeth

Correspondence Address: Schweitzer, Vanessa G.: Henry Ford Hospital, 2799 West Grand Blvd., K8, Detroit, MI, US, 48202, vschweil@hfhs.org

Institution: Schweitzer, Vanessa G.: Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Auditory disorders associated with substance abuse are rare. Hearing loss secondary to heroin and hydrocodone abuse has been described variously as not always responsive to steroid management, as not always reversible, and in some cases, as nonresponsive profound sensorineural hearing loss requiring cochlear implantation. We present a case of a teenager with sudden-onset moderate to severe bilateral sensorineural hearing loss after documented polysubstance "binging." The hearing loss improved substantially after high-dose steroid and vasoactive therapy. Purpose: The purpose of this report is to describe the hearing disorder of a patient who had awakened with a bilateral severe hearing loss following a night of recreational drug abuse. Research Design: Case report and review of the literature. Data Collection and Analysis: The subject of this report is an 18-yr-old patient with a history of substance abuse. Data collected were magnetic resonance/computed tomography brain imaging; metabolic, infectious disease, and autoimmune evaluation; and extensive audiologic evaluation, including pure-tone and speech audiometry, immittance measures, distortion-product otoacoustic emissions, and auditory brainstem response testing. Serial audiograms were collected for 10 mo following the onset of symptoms. Results: Two days of polysubstance abuse (heroin, benzodiazepine, alcohol, and crack [smoked cocaine]) resulted in moderately severe sensorineural hearing loss bilaterally. The loss responded to a 1 mo course of high-dose prednisone and a 10 mo course of pentoxifylline. Hearing sensitivity subsequently improved, leaving only residual high-frequency sensorineural hearing loss. Conclusions: This case report highlights the importance of "recreational" drug abuse in the evaluation of sudden hearing loss. Potential etiologies include altered pharmacokinetics, vascular spasm/ischemia, encephalopathy, acute intralabyrinthine hemorrhage, and genetic polymorphisms of drug-metabolizing enzymes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hearing Disorders](#)
[*Narcotic Drugs](#)
[*Polydrug Abuse](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Heroin](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Cannabinoid-induced hyperemesis.

Original Title: Cannabinoidinduzierte Hyperemesis.

Citation: Psychiatrische Praxis, April 2011, vol./is. 38/3(147-149), 0303-4259 (Apr 2011)

Author(s): Lieb, Martin; Palm, Ulrich; Nicolaus, Mathias; Reibke, Roland; Baghai, Thomas C

Correspondence Address: Lieb, Martin: Konsiliardienst Psychiatrie, Klinikum Grosshadern, Marchioninistrasse 15, Munchen, Germany, 81377, martin.lieb@med.uni-muenchen.de

Institution: Lieb, Martin: Klinik und Poliklinik für Psychiatrie, Psychotherapie und Psychosomatik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: In this case report, we describe a 29 year-old male patient with a history of chronic cannabis abuse presenting with recurrent vomiting, intense nausea and abdominal pain. Abstinence from cannabis resolved both vomiting and abdominal pain. We conclude that in case of chronic cannabis abuse, patients presenting with severe and chronic nausea, vomiting, accompanied by abdominal pain and compulsive behaviour (hot bathing), in the absence of other obvious causes, the diagnosis of cannabinoid-induced hyperemesis syndrome should be considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Stuttgart, New York

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Human Males](#)
[Pain](#)
[Vomiting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Characteristics of college students with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms who misuse their medications.

Citation: Journal of American College Health, April 2011, vol./is. 59/5(373-377), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (Apr-May 2011)

Author(s): Jardin, Bianco; Looby, Alison; Earleyvine, Mitch

Correspondence Address: Jardin, Bianco: Department of Psychology, University at Albany, SUNY, SS369, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY, US, 12222, bj757184@albany.edu

Institution: Jardin, Bianco: Department of Psychology, University at Albany, Albany, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of the current investigation is to examine the characteristics of college students with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms who misuse their prescribed psychostimulant medications. Methods and Participants: Forty-three undergraduate students with a prescription for Ritalin or Adderall completed structured interviews and a battery of questionnaires. Results: Analyses revealed that compared to non-misusers, misusers were significantly more likely to report using a greater number of illicit substances, including nicotine, marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, and opiates, over the past year. Additionally, compared to non-misusers, misusers were significantly more likely to report greater negative expectancies effects, experience more hyperactivity symptoms, and score higher on a measure of sensation seeking. Conclusion: The findings have important implications for future prevention initiatives. In particular, knowledge regarding the extent of misuse in populations with and without prescriptions and variables associated with misuse is essential to the development of effective prevention programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[College Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. Medical and nonmedical users of prescription drugs among college students.

- Citation:** Journal of American College Health, April 2011, vol./is. 59/5(358-363), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (Apr-May 2011)
- Author(s):** Rozenbroek, Katelyn; Rothstein, William G
- Correspondence Address:** Rothstein, William G.: University of Maryland Baltimore County, 1000 Hilltop Circle, Balrimore, MD, US, 21250, rothstei@umbc.edu
- Institution:** Rozenbroek, Katelyn: Department of Sociology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: To examine medical and nonmedical users of prescription opioids, central nervous system depressants, and stimulants taken individually and in combination. Participants: Undergraduates at an urban mid-Atlantic university with 12,000 students. Methods: A questionnaire administered in classes provided 413 responses, with a usable response rate of 94%. Results: Nonmedical users obtained prescription drugs from friends and took them with friends. More nonmedical users than medical users took combinations of drugs. Nonmedical users did not show strong preferences for particular drugs. Nonmedical users compared to medical users who took only 1 drug were more likely to take stimulants and less likely to take opioids. Conclusions: The nonmedical use of prescription drugs by college students is a social activity that involves sharing drugs and taking combinations of drugs with friends. Discouraging nonmedical use must focus on the dangers of combining drugs, sharing drugs, and using social gatherings to consume drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Central Nervous System](#)
[*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Interactions](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[College Students](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

85. Continuity of care and its effect on prescription drug use among Medicare beneficiaries with hypertension.

- Citation:** Medical Care, May 2011, vol./is. 49/5(516-521), 0025-7079;1537-1948 (May 2011)
- Author(s):** Robles, Sylvia; Anderson, Gerard F
- Correspondence Address:** Robles, Sylvia: Department of Health Policy and Management, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, 624 N. Broadway, Baltimore, MD, US, 21205, srobles@jhsph.edu
- Institution:** Robles, Sylvia: Department of Health Policy and Management, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Continuity of care is one of the pillars of primary care; yet, it is unclear whether having a regular physician influences the use of prescription drugs among the elderly. Objective: To assess the effect of continuity of care on prescription drug use for Medicare beneficiaries with hypertension. Methods: Medicare beneficiaries age 67 years and older were categorized in 3 groups according to the level of continuity of care experienced during the year preceding an initial diagnosis of hypertension. The group with the lowest level (poor continuity) was selected as control, and matched on previous use of health services, sociodemographic and clinical characteristics, using propensity scores, to the intermediate and high continuity groups. Fixed effect models examined the association of continuity of care to number of drugs classes, cost of drugs, use of thiazide

diuretics, and adherence to treatment. Results: There was no clear evidence that Medicare beneficiaries with greater continuity of care had increased adherence to antihypertensive drugs for most variables studied. The only major difference was that total number of classes of drugs purchased was 10% higher for the intermediate group, and 15% higher for the high Continuity of Care index group compared with the control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: A prior history of continuity of care may lead to purchasing more drugs overall but may not increase adherence to hypertension treatment among the elderly. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Continuum of Care](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Hypertension](#)
[*Medicare](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

86. Racial/ethnic differences in access to substance abuse treatment.

Citation: Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved, May 2011, vol./is. 22/2(621-637), 1049-2089;1548-6869 (May 2011)

Author(s): Lo, Celia C; Cheng, Tyrone C

Correspondence Address: Lo, Celia C.: University of Alabama, Box 870320, Tuscaloosa, AL, US, 35487-0320, clo@ua.edu

Institution: Lo, Celia C.: Department of Criminal Justice, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, US

Language: English

Abstract: A secondary dataset, Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES), 2001-2003, was employed to examine racial/ethnic differences in access to specialty and non-specialty substance abuse treatment (compared with no access to treatment). The study found that non-Hispanic White Americans were (1) likelier than members of all racial/ ethnic minority groups (other than Hispanics) to address substance abuse by accessing care through specialty addiction-treatment facilities, and were (2) also less likely to access substance abuse care through non-specialty facilities. Because non-specialty facilities may have staffs whose professional training does not target treating chronic, bio-psycho-social illness such as substance abuse, our results imply that treatment facilities deemed non-specialty may need to enhance staff training, in order to ensure individuals are properly screened for substance use conditions and are referred for or provided with effective counseling and medications as appropriate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Treatment Barriers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

87. Substance abuse, violence, HIV, and depression: An underlying syndemic factor among Latinas.

Citation: Nursing Research, May 2011, vol./is. 60/3(182-189), 0029-6562;1538-9847 (May-Jun 2011)

Author(s): Gonzalez-Guarda, Rosa Maria; McCabe, Brian E; Florom-Smith, Aubrey; Cianelli, Rosina; Peragallo, Nilda

Correspondence Address: Gonzalez-Guarda, Rosa Maria: University of Miami School of Nursing and Health Studies, 5030 Brunson Drive, Coral Gables, FL, US, 33146, rosagonzalez@miami.edu

Institution: Gonzalez-Guarda, Rosa Maria: University of Miami School of Nursing and Health Studies, Coral Gables, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Evidence from the literature suggests that substance abuse, violence, HIV risk, depressive symptoms, and underlying socioeconomic conditions are tied intrinsically to health disparities among Latinas. Although these health and social conditions appear to comprise a syndemic, an underlying phenomenon disproportionately accounting for the burden of disease among marginalized groups, these hypothesized relationships have not been formally tested. Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess (a) if substance abuse, violence, HIV risk, and depressive symptoms comprised a syndemic and (b) if this syndemic was related to socioeconomic disadvantage among Latinas. Methods: Baseline assessment data from a randomized controlled community trial testing the efficacy of an HIV risk reduction program for adult Latinas (n = 548) were used to measure demographic variables, substance abuse, violence, risk for HIV, and depressive symptoms. Structural equation modeling was used to test a single underlying syndemic factor model and any relation to socioeconomic disadvantage. Results: The results of this study support the idea that HIV risk, substance abuse, violence, and depressive symptoms comprise a syndemic, $\chi^2(27) = 53.26, p < .01$ (relative $\chi^2 = 1.97$, comparative fit index = .91, root mean square error of approximation = .04). In addition, in limited accord with theory, this factor was related to 2 measures of socioeconomic disadvantage, percentage of years in the United States (b = 7.55, SE = 1.53, $p < .001$) and education (b = 1.98, SE = .87, $p < .05$). Discussion: The results of this study could be used to guide public health programs and policies targeting behavioral health disparity conditions among Latinos and other vulnerable populations. Further study of the influence of gender-role expectations and community-level socioeconomic indicators may provide additional insight into this syndemic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Violence](#)
[*Health Disparities](#)
[Socioeconomic Status](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Latinos/Latinas](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Are methamphetamine precursor control laws effective tools to fight the methamphetamine epidemic?

Citation: Health Economics, May 2011, vol./is. 20/5(519-531), 1057-9230 (May 2011)

Author(s): Nonnemaker, James; Eegelen, Mark; Shive, Daniel

Correspondence Address: Nonnemaker, James: Health, Social, and Economic Research, RTI International, 3040 Cornwallis Road, PO Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC, US, 27709-2194, jnonnemaker@rti.org

Institution: Nonnemaker, James: RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: One of the most notable trends in illegal substance use among Americans over the past decade is the dramatic growth and spread of methamphetamine use. In response to the

dramatic rise in methamphetamine use and its associated burden, a broad range of legislations has been passed to combat the problem. In this paper, we assess the impact of retail-level laws intended to restrict chemicals used to manufacture methamphetamine (methamphetamine precursor laws) in reducing indicators of domestic production, methamphetamine availability, and the consequences of methamphetamine use. Specifically, we examine trends in these indicators of methamphetamine supply and use over a period spanning the implementation of the federal Methamphetamine Anti-Proliferation Act (MAPA) (October 2000) and a more stringent state-level restriction enacted in California (January 2000). The results are mixed in terms of the effectiveness of legislative efforts to control methamphetamine production and use, depending on the strength of the legislation (California Uniform Controlled Substances Act versus federal MAPA), the specification of the comparison group, and the particular outcome of interest. Some evidence suggests that domestic production was impacted by these legislative efforts, but there is also evidence that prices fell, purities rose, and treatment episodes increased. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemics](#)
[*Laws](#)
[*Legislative Processes](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Communities that care for families: The LINC Model for enhancing individual, family, and community resilience.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 2010, vol./is. 80/4(516-524), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 2010)

Author(s): Landau, Judith

Correspondence Address: Landau, Judith: Linking Human Systems LLC, Suite 440, 1790 30th Street, Suite 440, Boulder, CO, US, 80301, jlandau@linkinghumansystems.com

Institution: Landau, Judith: Linking Human Systems LLC, Boulder, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: The resilience of families and communities is inextricably linked. Their healthy functioning relies on a balance of stressors and resources. Both can be jeopardized by major challenges such as socioeconomic change or natural and man-made disasters. Such events can cause increased incidences of physical and mental problems such as addiction, posttraumatic stress syndrome, and heart disease. Trauma breeds marginalization, abuse of power, and prejudice. How these stressors are handled is profoundly influenced by the degree of connectedness--attachment--to family and culture of origin. Connectedness can be enhanced by mobilizing support systems, facilitating access to resources, strengthening family, community and cultural ties, and fostering resilience. The LINC Model increases connectedness at the individual, family, and community levels. This article includes methods for designing interventions, studies and clinical vignettes that illustrate the application of the LINC Model, and examples of communities that have overcome major stress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Greenville Family Symposium. 2nd. Apr, 2010. University Center in Greenville. Greenville. SC, US. This article is based on a plenary address presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Orthopsychiatric Association; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Communities](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Models](#)

*Resilience (Psychological)
 *Stress
 Trauma
 Interpersonal Relationships

Source: PsycINFO

90. Management of patients with substance use illnesses in psychiatric emergency department.

Citation: Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria, October 2010, vol./is. 32/Suppl 2(S104-S111), 1516-4446 (Oct 2010)

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Substance use disorders are prevalent in the emergency departments of medical and psychiatric services, accounting for up to 28% of cases in medical emergency departments. However, emergency department professionals identify less than 50% of the cases of alcohol-related problems. This article aims to provide evidence-based interventions for the specific treatment of patients who meet diagnostic criteria for substance use disorders and who present to emergency rooms during intoxication or withdrawal. Method: A literature review was performed on the Medline database, using the English descriptors "acute intoxication", "withdrawal", "alcohol", "cocaine", "cannabis", "opioid", "inhalant", and "management". Results and Conclusion: The management of patients with substance use disorders should include a comprehensive assessment (medical and psychiatric), treatment of diagnosed disorders (withdrawal, intoxication, and clinical features that characterize an emergency), awareness of the patient to start treatment if necessary, and referral. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Withdrawal
 *Evidence Based Practice
 *Psychiatry
 Emergency Services
 Patients

Source: PsycINFO

91. Alcohol use patterns among Brazilian adults.

Citation: Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria, September 2010, vol./is. 32/3(231-241), 1516-4446 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Laranjeira, Ronaldo; Pinsky, Ilana; Sanches, Marcos; Zaleski, Marcos; Caetano, Raul

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To describe patterns of alcohol consumption in the adult Brazilian population. Method: Multicenter random sample of 2,346 subjects 18 years of age or older, selected nationwide. Interviews were conducted in respondents' homes between November 2005 and April 2006. Results: About 48% of the sample had not drunk alcoholic beverages in

the past year, with variations by gender, age, marital status, education, income and region of the country. Among drinkers, 29% reported drinking 5 or more drinks per occasion (men, 38%). Sociodemographic variables are associated with the frequency and amount of drinking, alcohol problems, and alcohol abuse and dependence. Among the whole sample (including drinkers and non drinkers), 28% reported binge drinking, 25% reported at least one kind of alcohol related problem, 3% were alcohol abusers and another 9% were alcohol dependent. Discussion: Abstinence is high in the Brazilian population. However, elevated proportions of those who drink consume alcohol in a high risk pattern (binge-drinking), report a high level of alcohol problems, alcohol abuse and dependence. National public policies must consider these factors, as well as the regional Brazilian differences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

92. Review of Promoting self-change from addictive behaviors: Practical implications for policy, prevention and treatment.

Citation: the Behavior Therapist, January 2010, vol./is. 33/1(19-20), 0278-8403 (Jan 2010)

Author(s): DiClemente, Carlo C

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Institution: DiClemente, Carlo C.: University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Promoting Self-Change from Addictive Behaviors: Practical Implications for Policy, Prevention and Treatment edited by H. Klingemann and L. Sobell (see record 2007-12604-000). This volume offers a comprehensive view of the halting and somewhat circuitous path that led to our current understanding of self-change from all types of addictive behaviors. At present, however, many different audiences can benefit from reading this book. Researchers will benefit from reading about the scope of the research and will be challenged about directions for future research. Clinicians will be able to see the nature and scope of the addicted individual's capacity to change. Policymakers will be intrigued by the possibilities of harnessing self-change for the betterment of society. The public, that includes all of us, will be challenged to question our assumptions about addiction and change, to reflect on our attitudes about individuals engaged in addictive behaviors, and learn a little about how to promote self-change among our colleagues, friends, and families. As with any good book, this one leaves this reader wishing for more. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Behavior Change](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO