

# Search Results

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2. PsycINFO; addict\*.ti,ab; 25722 results.
3. PsycINFO; 1 OR 2; 47561 results.

## 1. RACE/ETHNICITY IN SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM PSYCHODYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY TREATMENT RESEARCH: How "White" Are the Data?

- Citation:** Psychoanalytic Psychology, March 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0736-9735;1939-1331 (Mar 5, 2012)
- Author(s):** Watkins, C. Edward Jr.
- Abstract:** Over the last few decades, the importance of clinically and conceptually appreciating and being sensitive to racial and cultural diversity in psychodynamic psychotherapy has been increasingly recognized and accentuated. But how has that practical recognition and appreciation been translated into empirical reality? How have race/ethnicity been incorporated into or impacted short-term and long-term psychodynamic treatment research? To consider those questions, I (a) obtained and examined 104 studies (including over 9,000 subjects), January 1960-April 2010, drawn from 8 separate reviews/meta-analyses of psychodynamic treatment conducted over the last decade, and (b) reviewed each investigation to determine the race/ethnicity of research participants across studies. Each investigation was also examined to determine the presence/absence of information about participant age, sex, socioeconomic status, and educational level. While virtually all studies provided age and sex information, most did not include data about socioeconomic status or educational level. Approximately 75% of the studies provided no information about race or ethnicity whatsoever. Where such information was provided, 75%, 21%, and 4% of the participants, respectively, were identified as being White, Black, or other (which included Asian, Hispanic, American Indian, and unspecified participants). However, of the 25% non-White subjects, over 80% of those--virtually all of whom were Black or Hispanic--came from 3 data sets alone (collected 15 or more years ago) where cocaine and opiate addicts were the focus of study. Psychodynamic treatment data on non-White subjects are exceedingly rare. Poor reporting practices of sample characteristics have done us no favors either. In rendering psychodynamic treatment research most accessible, replicable, and racially and ethnically relevant, the need to include more non-White subjects and provide more detailed specifics about research participant features is briefly considered and emphasized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

## 2. What oregon's parity law can tell us about the federal mental health parity and addiction equity act and spending on substance abuse treatment services.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Feb 28, 2012)
- Author(s):** McConnell, K. John; Ridgely, M. Susan; McCarty, Dennis
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: The Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 (MHPAEA) requires commercial group health plans offering coverage for mental health and substance abuse services to offer those services at a level that is no more restrictive than for medical-surgical services. The MHPAEA is notable in restricting the extent to which health plans can use managed care tools on the behavioral health benefit. The only precedent for this approach is Oregon's 2007 state parity law. This study aims to provide evidence on the effect of comprehensive parity on utilization and expenditures for substance abuse treatment services. METHODS: A difference-in-difference analysis compared individuals in five Oregon commercial plans (n=103,820) from 2005 to 2008 to comparison groups exempt from parity in Oregon (n=19,633) and Washington (n=39,447). The primary outcome measures were annual use and total expenditures. RESULTS: Spending for alcohol treatment services demonstrated statistically significant increase in comparison to the Oregon and Washington comparison groups. Spending on other drug abuse treatment services was not associated with statistically significant spending increases, and the effect of parity on overall spending (alcohol plus other drug abuse treatment services) was positive but not statistically

significant from zero. CONCLUSIONS: Oregon's experience suggests that behavioral health insurance parity that places restrictions on how plans manage the benefit may lead to increases in expenditures for alcohol treatment services but is unlikely to lead to increases in spending for other drug abuse treatment services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Smoking behavior and motivational flexibility in light and heavy smokers.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, February 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Feb 12, 2012)

**Author(s):** Darlow, Susan; Lobel, Marci

**Abstract:** Little is known about the consistency of people's reasons for smoking and how these might influence the amount of smoking in individuals. Therefore, we developed a new concept, motivational flexibility, which suggests that a behavior is more common when people have multiple reasons for engaging in it and when the primary reason changes across occurrences of the behavior. The purpose of this study was to examine motivational flexibility in cigarette smokers. We hypothesized that smoking would be associated with greater number of reasons for smoking and greater frequency of change (shifting) in the most important motive for smoking among light smokers. Student cigarette smokers (N=116) completed daily entries for 14days: whether they smoked or not and their reasons for doing so, with importance ratings for each reason listed. Multilevel modeling was used to examine the relationship between motivational flexibility and daily cigarette smoking. Shifting among the most important motive over the 14-day assessment was associated with greater frequency of smoking in light but not daily smokers. Also, smoking for craving and social reasons was associated with smoking fewer cigarettes and on fewer days. Results confirm the applicability of the motivational flexibility concept to smoking. The association between motive shifting and greater frequency of smoking may indicate a greater responsiveness to environmental cues. That we found this association in light but not daily smokers who are likely addicted to cigarettes may indicate that light smokers are affected more by triggers for smoking, or that they may rationalize their smoking behavior more than heavier smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 4. Changes in histone acetylation in the prefrontal cortex of ethanol-exposed adolescent rats are associated with ethanol-induced place conditioning.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, February 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Feb 11, 2012)

**Author(s):** Pascual, Maria; Do Couto, Bruno R; Alfonso-Loeches, Silvia; Aguilar, Maria A; Rodriguez-Arias, Marta; Guerri, Consuelo

**Abstract:** Alcohol drinking during adolescence can induce long-lasting effects on the motivation to consume alcohol. Abnormal plasticity in reward-related processes might contribute to the vulnerability of adolescents to drug addiction. We have shown that binge-like ethanol treatment in adolescent rats induces alterations in the dopaminergic system and causes histone modifications in brain reward regions. Considering that histone acetylation regulates transcriptional activity and contributes to drug-induced alterations in gene expression and behavior, we addressed the hypothesis that ethanol is capable of inducing transcriptional changes by histone modifications in specific gene promoters in adolescent brain reward regions, and whether these events are associated with acquisition of place conditioning. After treating juvenile and adult rats with intermittent ethanol administration, we found that ethanol treatment upregulates histone acetyl transferase (HAT) activity in adolescent prefrontal cortex and increases histone (H3 or H4)

acetylation and H3(K4) dimethylation in the promoter region of cFos, Cdk5 and FosB. Inhibition of histone deacetylase by sodium butyrate before ethanol injection enhances both up-regulation of HAT activity and histone acetylation of cFos, Cdk5 and FosB. Furthermore, co-administration of sodium butyrate with ethanol prolongs the extinction of conditioned place aversion and increased the reinstatement effects of ethanol in ethanol-treated adolescents, but not in ethanol-treated adult rats. These results indicate that ethanol exposure during adolescence induces chromatin remodeling, changes histone acetylation and methylation, and modify the effects of ethanol on place conditioning. They also suggest that epigenetic mechanisms might open up avenues to new treatments for binge drinking-induced drug addiction during adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 5. Mediators of the Association of Major Depressive Syndrome and Anxiety Syndrome With Postpartum Smoking Relapse.

**Citation:** Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, March 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0022-006X;1939-2117 (Mar 5, 2012)

**Author(s):** Correa-Fernandez, Virmarie; Ji, Lingyun; Castro, Yessenia; Heppner, Whitney L; Vidrine, Jennifer Irvin; Costello, Tracy J; Mullen, Patricia Dolan; Cofta-Woerpel, Ludmila; Velasquez, Mary M; Greisinger, Anthony; Cinciripini, Paul M; Wetter, David W

**Abstract:** Objective: Based on conceptual models of addiction and affect regulation, this study examined the mechanisms linking current major depressive syndrome (MDS) and anxiety syndrome (AS) to postpartum smoking relapse. Method: Data were collected in a randomized clinical trial from 251 women who quit smoking during pregnancy. Simple and multiple mediation models of the relations of MDS and AS with postpartum relapse were examined using linear regression, continuation ratio logit models, and a bootstrapping procedure to test the indirect effects. Results: Both MDS and AS significantly predicted postpartum smoking relapse. After adjusting for MDS, AS significantly predicted relapse. However, after adjusting for AS, MDS no longer predicted relapse. Situationally based self-efficacy, expectancies of controlling negative affect by means other than smoking, and various dimensions of primary and secondary tobacco dependence individually mediated the effect of both MDS and AS on relapse. In multiple mediation models, self-efficacy in negative/affective situations significantly mediated the effect of MDS and AS on relapse. Conclusions: The findings underscore the negative impact of depression and anxiety on postpartum smoking relapse and suggest that the effects of MDS on postpartum relapse may be largely explained by comorbid AS. The current investigation provided mixed support for affect regulation models of addiction. Cognitive and tobacco dependence-related aspects of negative and positive reinforcement significantly mediated the relationship of depression and anxiety with relapse, whereas affect and stress did not. The findings emphasize the unique role of low agency with respect to abstaining from smoking in negative affective situations as a key predictor of postpartum smoking relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 6. Food cravings in food addiction: The distinct role of positive reinforcement.

**Citation:** Eating Behaviors, February 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1471-0153 (Feb 10, 2012)

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

**Abstract:** Craving for a particular substance is an essential characteristic of addictive behavior. Increasing evidence suggests that food cravings and excessive food consumption could

similarly be due to addictive processes. Recently, the Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS) was introduced for identifying individuals with addictive eating patterns. We conducted an online study (n=616, 75.8% female) in which participants filled out the YFAS and the Food Cravings Questionnaire-Trait (FCQ-T). Participants diagnosed as being addicted to food using the YFAS had higher scores on all food craving subscales except for anticipation of positive reinforcement that may result from eating. In a subsequent regression analysis, all food craving subscales positively predicted food addiction symptoms while positive reinforcement negatively predicted food addiction symptoms. Similar to other addictive behaviors, results indicate that individuals with addictive eating patterns experience more food cravings, but concurrently do not expect a positive reinforcement through eating. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 7. Correlates of homeless episodes among indigenous people.

**Citation:** American Journal of Community Psychology, March 2012, vol./is. 49/1-2(156-167), 0091-0562;1573-2770 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Whitbeck, Les B; Crawford, Devan M; Sittner Hartshorn, Kelley J

**Correspondence Address:** Whitbeck, Les B.: Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 739 Oldfather Hall, Lincoln, NE, US, 68588-0324, lwhitbeck2@unl.edu

**Institution:** Whitbeck, Les B.: Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study reports the correlates of homeless episodes among 873 Indigenous adults who are part of an ongoing longitudinal study on four reservations in the Northern Midwest and four Canadian First Nation reserves. Descriptive analyses depict differences between those who have and have not experienced an episode of homelessness in their lifetimes. Multivariate analyses assess factors associated with a history of homeless episodes at the time of their first interview and differentiate correlates of "near homelessness" (i.e., doubling up) and "homeless episodes" (periods of actual homelessness). Results show that individuals with a history of homeless episodes had significantly more individual and family health, mental health, and substance abuse problems. Periods of homelessness also were associated with financial problems. Among the female caretakers who experienced episodes of homelessness over the course of the study, the majority had been homeless at least once prior to the start of the study and approximately one-fifth met criteria for lifetime alcohol dependence, drug abuse, or major depression. Family adversity during childhood was also common for women experiencing homelessness during the study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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](#)  
[\\*Homeless](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 8. Religiosity and adolescent substance use in Central Mexico: Exploring the influence of internal and external religiosity on cigarette and alcohol use.

**Citation:** American Journal of Community Psychology, March 2012, vol./is. 49/1-2(87-97), 0091-0562;1573-2770 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Marsiglia, Flavio Francisco; Ayers, Stephanie L; Hoffman, Steven

**Correspondence Address:** Hoffman, Steven: School of Social Work, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US, sghoffma@asu.edu

**Institution:** Marsiglia, Flavio Francisco: School of Social Work, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study explores the multidimensional nature of religiosity on substance use among adolescents living in central Mexico. From a social capital perspective, this article investigates how external church attendance and internal religious importance interact to create differential pathways for adolescents, and how these pathways exert both risk and protective influences on Mexican youth. The data come from 506 self-identified Roman Catholic youth (ages 14-17) living in a semi-rural area in the central state of Guanajuato, Mexico, and attending alternative secondary schools. Findings indicate that adolescents who have higher church attendance coupled with higher religious importance have lower odds of using alcohol, while cigarette use is lower among adolescents who have lower church attendance and lower religious importance. Adolescents are most at risk using alcohol and cigarettes when church attendance is higher but religious importance is lower. In conclusion, incongruence between internal religious beliefs and external church attendance places Mexican youth at greater risk of alcohol and cigarette use. This study not only contributes to understandings of the impact of religiosity on substance use in Mexico, but highlights the importance of understanding religiosity as a multidimensional phenomenon which can lead to differential substance use patterns. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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 Usage](#)  
[\\*Religiosity](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 9. Caregiver's role when age, alcohol misuse and Alzheimer's disease are associated.

**Original Title:** Role soignant lorsque s'associent vieillesse, mesusage d'alcool et maladie d'alzheimer.

**Citation:** NPG Neurologie - Psychiatrie - Geriatrie, February 2012, vol./is. 12/67(9-14), 1627-4830 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Menecier, P; Menecier-Ossia, L; Ploton, L

**Correspondence Address:** Menecier, P.: Unite d'addictologie-Consultation Memoire, Laboratoire SIS (EA 4129), Hopital des Chanaux, Universite Lyon-2, Boulevard Louis-Escande, Macon, France, 71018, cedex, pamenecier@ch-macon.fr

**Institution:** Menecier, P.: Unite d'addictologie-Consultation Memoire, Laboratoire SIS (EA 4129), Hopital des Chanaux, Universite Lyon-2, Macon, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** The combination of current ageing of the populations, with the increased frequency of Alzheimer's or associated diseases, and the maintenance in prevalence of addictive disorders with age, means that the association of dementia with alcohol misuse is unexceptional in old age, regardless of so-called alcoholic dementia alone. However an elderly person, combining proven cognitive disorders and addictive behavior with alcohol may doubly disconcert caregivers. To maintain an already battered quality of life among these sick and suffering seniors, the caregivers have to acquire specific knowledge of these situations, work on their representations, and rethink their clinical practices. For this, some theoretical contributions are helpful, and deep insight into care practices and spontaneous attitudes can be recommended throughout professional practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aging](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alzheimer's Disease](#)  
[\\*Caregivers](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[Quality of Life](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 10. An epidemiological study of ADHD symptoms among young persons and the relationship with cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption and illicit drug use.

**Citation:** Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, March 2012, vol./is. 53/3(304-312), 0021-9630;1469-7610 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Gudjonsson, Gisli H; Sigurdsson, Jon Fridrik; Sigfusdottir, Inga Dora; Young, Susan

**Correspondence Address:** Young, Susan: Department of Forensic and Neurodevelopmental Sciences, Institute of Psychiatry, (PO23), De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, London, United Kingdom, SE5 8AF, susan.young@kcl.ac.uk

**Institution:** Gudjonsson, Gisli H.: King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: This study investigates the relationship between attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptoms and cigarette smoking, alcohol use and illicit drug use. Method: The participants were 10,987 pupils in the final three years of their compulsory education in Iceland (ages 14-16 years). The participants completed questionnaires in class relating to anxiety, depression and antiestablishment attitudes, ADHD symptoms, smoking, alcohol consumption and illicit drug use. Results: Of the total sample, 5.4% met screening criteria for ADHD. Smoking, alcohol and illicit drug use were significantly related to ADHD symptoms. In addition, the number of different illicit drugs consumed was significantly higher among the ADHD symptomatic than the nonsymptomatic participants, including the illicit use of sedatives. The main distinguishing illicit drug substances were lysergic acid diethylamide (odds ratio or OR = 8.0), cocaine (OR = 7.5), mushrooms (OR = 7.1) and amphetamines (OR = 6.5). Logistic multiple regressions showed that after controlling for gender and school grade, ADHD symptoms predicted smoking, alcohol use and illicit drug use independent of anxiety, depression and antiestablishment attitudes. In addition, poly-substance use was linearly and incrementally related to ADHD symptoms with a large effect size. Conclusions: The findings underscore the vulnerability of young persons with ADHD symptoms to smoking, alcohol and illicit drug use, possibly as a means of self-medication, and emphasize a need for early identification and treatment to reduce the risk of escalation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry--Association for Child and Adolescent Mental Health; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 11. Contingency management in community programs treating adolescent substance abuse: A feasibility study.

**Citation:** Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing, February 2012, vol./is. 25/1(33-41), 1073-6077;1744-6171 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Killeen, Therese K; McRae-Clark, Aimee L; Waldrop, Angela E; Upadhyaya, Himanshu; Brady, Kathleen T

**Correspondence Address:** Killeen, Therese K., killeent@musc.edu

**Institution:** Killeen, Therese K.: College of Medicine, Institute of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Problem: Adolescent substance abuse remains a public health problem, and more effective treatment approaches are needed. Purpose: The study aims to determine the feasibility and preliminary effectiveness of implementing a cost-effective contingency management (CM) intervention in community substance abuse treatment for adolescents with marijuana use disorders. Methods: Thirty-one adolescents with primary marijuana use disorder enrolled in a community treatment were randomized into either a prize-based CM intervention contingent when submitting negative urine drug screens (UDS) or a noncontingent control group. Findings: There were no significant group differences in percent negative UDS, sustained negative UDS, or retention in treatment. Conclusions: CM was difficult to integrate into community treatment programs and did not seem to be an effective adjunct to standard community substance abuse treatment for adolescents with marijuana use disorders. Modifying the CM procedure for adolescents, changing staff attitudes toward CM, and/or combining CM with other evidence-based psychosocial treatment may improve outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Contingency Management](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 12. Emotional status: Diagnosis and treatment for severe psychiatric disorders.

**Citation:** European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, February 2012, vol./is. 262/1(1-2), 0940-1334;1433-8491 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Falkai, P; Moller, H.-J

**Correspondence Address:** Falkai, P.: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Gottingen, Von-Siebold-Str. 5, Gottingen, Germany, 37075, pfalkai@gwdg.de

**Institution:** Falkai, P.: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Gottingen, Gottingen, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This issue of European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience focuses on the emotional status that is affected in a variety of psychiatric disorders, ranging from affective disorders to schizophrenia and patients with drug abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Affective Disorders](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Emotional States](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)

[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 13. When the cost is too great: The emotional and psychological impact on children of incarcerating their parents for drug offences.

**Citation:** Family Court Review, January 2012, vol./is. 50/1(48-58), 1531-2445;1744-1617 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Allard, Patricia

**Institution:** Allard, Patricia: Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The advent of the modern "war on drugs" and its accompanying "lock 'em up and throw away the key" crime policies largely explain the evolution of mass incarceration in the U.S. and account for much of the emotional and psychological pain caused to children who have lost their parents to long prison sentences. It is by reducing reliance on incarceration to tackle the "drug problem" in the United States that there will be a positive impact on reducing the number of parents being separated from their children for inordinate amounts of time, thereby potentially reducing the negative emotional and psychological impact on children. Aiding parents combat their addiction outside of prison walls is perhaps to most sensible criminal justice policy in addressing the needs of children who are caught in the cross-fire of the war on drugs. In the meantime, as policy makers review, assess, and, eventually, reform draconian drug laws and sentencing policies, it is imperative that front-line service providers who work with children and family and juvenile court judges be mindful of the emotional and psychological impact that parental incarceration has on youth. A more in-depth understanding of the complexities of these young people's life experiences will hopefully enable the development of appropriate support services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Association of Family and Conciliation Courts; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Laws](#)  
[\\*Emotional Adjustment](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Parent Child Relations](#)  
[\\*Psychological Reactance](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 14. Graphabulation: A graphic form of confabulation.

**Citation:** Cortex: A Journal Devoted to the Study of the Nervous System and Behavior, March 2012, vol./is. 48/3(356-359), 0010-9452 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Roh, Jee H; Lee, Byung H; Chin, Juhee; Kim, Geon H; Na, Duk L

**Correspondence Address:** Na, Duk L.: Department of Neurology, Sungkyunkwan University, Samsung Medical Center, 50 ILwon-dong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul, South Korea, 135-710, dukna@skku.edu

**Institution:** Roh, Jee H.: Department of Neurology, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University, School of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This case study examined a patient who has had profound confabulation for 18 years since the diagnosis of Wernicke-Korsakoff's syndrome. An experiment was conducted to test whether the nameable irrelevant objects in the figure represent a graphic form of confabulation (primary graphic confabulation) or simply represent drawings of what the patient had verbally confabulated (secondary graphic confabulation). The drastic increase in the number of strokes during recall by the patient but not by control subjects suggests

the existence of graphical confabulation which we name here as graphabulation. However, since the recall of the figures was poor both for the familiar and unfamiliar design conditions, we cannot completely exclude the possibility of secondary graphical confabulation caused by a floor effect of the task. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Confabulation](#)  
[\\*Drawing](#)  
[\\*Wernicke's Syndrome](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 15. Acute neurologic effects of alcohol and drugs.

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**Citation:** Neurologic Clinics, February 2012, vol./is. 30/1(277-284), 0733-8619 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Goforth, Harold W; Fernandez, Francisco

**Correspondence Address:** Goforth, Harold W.: Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center, DUMC 3309, Durham, NC, US, 27710, harold.goforth@duke.edu

**Institution:** Goforth, Harold W.: Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Durham, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Neurologic effects of acute drug intoxication are varied. This article discusses the acute neurologic effects of certain drugs as well as associated treatments and guidelines to management. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Disease Management](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Treatment Guidelines](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 16. Mental health and substance abuse characteristics among a clinical sample of urban American Indian/Alaska Native youths in a large California Metropolitan area: A descriptive study.

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**Citation:** Community Mental Health Journal, February 2012, vol./is. 48/1(56-62), 0010-3853;1573-2789 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Dickerson, Daniel L; Johnson, Carrie L

**Correspondence Address:** Dickerson, Daniel L.: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, University of California, 1640 S. Sepulveda Boulevard, Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90025, daniel.dickerson@ucla.edu

**Institution:** Dickerson, Daniel L.: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study analyzes descriptive data among a clinical sample of American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) youths receiving mental health services in a large California metropolitan area. Among 118 urban AI/AN youths, mood disorders (41.5%) and adjustment disorder (35.4%) were the most common mental health diagnoses. Alcohol (69.2%) and marijuana (50.0%) were the most commonly used substances. Witnessing domestic violence (84.2%) and living with someone who had a substance abuse problem (64.7%) were reported. The majority of patients demonstrated various behavior and emotional problems. Enhancing culturally relevant mental health and substance abuse treatment and prevention programs for urban AI/AN youth is suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alaska Natives](#)  
[\\*American Indians](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[Adjustment Disorders](#)  
[Affective Disorders](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 17. Mental health services for children of substance abusing parents: Voices from the community.

**Citation:** Community Mental Health Journal, February 2012, vol./is. 48/1(22-28), 0010-3853;1573-2789 (Feb 2012)  
**Author(s):** Contractor, Laila F. M; Celedonia, Karen L; Cruz, Mario; Douaihy, Antoine; Kogan, Jane N; Marin, Robert; Stein, Bradley D  
**Correspondence Address:** Stein, Bradley D.: One Chatham Center, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, 112 Washington Place, Suite 700, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15219, steinbd@upmc.edu  
**Institution:** Contractor, Laila F. M.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This qualitative study explores how to improve services for children of parents with Substance Use Disorders (SUD) with unmet mental health needs. Focus groups were conducted with parents and caregivers to identify perceived barriers to services, including: (1) attitudes and beliefs about mental health care, (2) inadequacies in mental health services, (3) children's ambivalence about treatment, and (4) parental disagreement and lack of involvement. Peer support, afterschool activities, and family counseling were identified as potential improvements. This information can serve as a foundation and guide to develop services for the underserved population of children and adolescents of substance abusing parents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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:** [\\*Communities](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[\\*Parents](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 18. The West Virginia Prescription Drug Abuse Quitline: Challenges and lessons learned from running a remote quitline.

**Citation:** Health Promotion Practice, January 2012, vol./is. 13/1(81-89), 1524-8399;1552-6372 (Jan 2012)  
**Author(s):** White, Rebecca J; Zullig, Keith J; Lander, Laura; Shockley, Clara; Pack, Robert; Sullivan, Carl  
**Correspondence Address:** Zullig, Keith J.: Department of Community Medicine, School of Medicine, West Virginia University, P.O. Box 9190, Morgantown, WV, US, 26506-9190, kzullig@hsc.wvu.edu  
**Institution:** White, Rebecca J.: Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** The West Virginia Prescription Drug Abuse Quitline (WVPDAQ) is a resource that offers education and support to individuals and families affected by prescription drug abuse. The

WVPDAQ began functioning September 11, 2008, through the use of mobile phone and laptop technology. Although some helplines and quitlines use some aspects of remote technology, most function through traditional call center and landline technology, making the WVPDAQ unique. This article describes the process evaluation of the WVPDAQ and outlines both the positive findings and challenges faced by the WVPDAQ. Lessons learned and future recommendations for remote quitline endeavors are also presented. It is hoped that the experiences and information regarding the WVPDAQ presented can provide best-practice insight for public health practitioners and evaluation personnel who are considering using alternative technologies to deliver quitline services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for Public Health Education; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Education](#)  
[\\*Health Promotion](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Cellular Phones](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 19. Acquisition, expression, and reinstatement of ethanol-induced conditioned place preference in mice: Effects of exposure to stress and modulation by mecamylamine.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychopharmacology, February 2012, vol./is. 26/2(315-323), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Bhutada, Pravinkumar; Mundhada, Yogita; Ghodki, Yogesh; Dixit, Pankaj; Umathe, Sudhir; Jain, Kishor

**Correspondence Address:** Bhutada, Pravinkumar: Sinhgad College of Pharmacy, Post-Graduate Research Department, Off Sinhgad Road, Vadgaon (Bk), 41, Pune, India, psbhaduta@live.com

**Institution:** Bhutada, Pravinkumar: Sinhgad College of Pharmacy, Post-Graduate Research Department, Pune, India

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors mediate some of the rewarding and motivational effects of ethanol, including relapses. Relapses are common in drug addicts during abstinence when exposure to any stressor ensues. However, the role of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in the ethanol- and stress-induced reinstatement of ethanol-induced conditioned place preference has not yet been explored. Therefore, the present study investigated the influence of mecamylamine, a nicotinic acetylcholine receptors antagonist on acquisition, expression, and reinstatement of ethanol-induced conditioned place preference in adult male Swiss mice. The results revealed that mecamylamine (0.1-10 g/mouse, intracerebroventricularly) dose dependently prevented the development, expression, and reinstatement of ethanol-induced conditioned place preference. Further, acute treatment with mecamylamine blocked the restraint stress and forced swim stress-induced reinstatement of ethanol-induced conditioned place preference. All of these treatments had no influence on the locomotor activity. Therefore, it is concluded that mecamylamine blocks the acquisition, expression and reinstatement of conditioned reinforcing effects of ethanol without per se reinforcing or aversive influence. This ability of mecamylamine might be a potential advantage in the treatment of alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cholinergic Receptors](#)  
[\\*Ethanol](#)  
[\\*Mecamylamine](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)

[\\*Reinstatement  
Mice](#)

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

## 20. Pharmacokinetics and central nervous system effects of the novel dopamine D3 receptor antagonist GSK598809 and intravenous alcohol infusion at pseudo-steady state.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychopharmacology, February 2012, vol./is. 26/2(303-314), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** te Beek, E. T; Zoethout, R. W. M; Bani, M. S. G; Andorn, A; Iavarone, L; Klaassen, E. S; Fina, P; van Gerven, J. M. A

**Correspondence Address:** te Beek, E. T.: Centre for Human Drug Research, Zernikedreef 10, Leiden, Netherlands, 2333 CL, etbeek@chdr.nl

**Institution:** te Beek, E. T.: Centre for Human Drug Research, Leiden, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** GSK598809 is a novel selective dopamine D3 receptor antagonist, currently in development for the treatment of substance abuse and addiction. In a blinded, randomized, placebo-controlled study, effects of single oral doses of 175 mg GSK598809 were evaluated in healthy volunteers. Pharmacokinetics, central nervous system (CNS) effects and potential for interactions with alcohol were evaluated, using an alcohol infusion paradigm and analysis of eye movements, adaptive tracking, visual analogue scales, body sway, serum prolactin and verbal visual learning test. Adverse effects of GSK598809 included headache, dizziness and somnolence. Plasma concentration of GSK598809 was maximal 2-3 hours postdose and decreased with a half-life of roughly 20 hours. CNS effects were limited to prolactin elevation and decreased adaptive tracking. Co-administration of GSK598809 and alcohol did not affect alcohol pharmacokinetics, but caused a 9% decrease of Cmax and a 15% increase of AUC of GSK598809. CNS effects of co-administration were mainly additive, except a small supra-additive increase in saccadic reaction time and decrease in delayed word recall. In conclusion, GSK598809 causes elevation of serum prolactin and a small decrease in adaptive tracking performance. After co-administration with alcohol, effects of GSK598809 are mainly additive and the combination is well tolerated in healthy volunteers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohols](#)  
[\\*Central Nervous System](#)  
[\\*Dopamine Antagonists](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*Pharmacokinetics](#)  
[Intravenous Injections](#)

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

## 21. A [<sup>18</sup>F]Ro15 4513 PET study suggests that alcohol dependence in man is associated with reduced alpha 5 benzodiazepine receptors in limbic regions.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychopharmacology, February 2012, vol./is. 26/2(273-281), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Lingford-Hughes, Anne; Reid, Alastair G; Myers, James; Feeney, Adrian; Hammers, Alexander; Taylor, Lindsay G; Rosso, Lula; Turkheimer, Federico; Brooks, David J; Grasby, Paul; Nutt, David J

**Correspondence Address:** Lingford-Hughes, Anne: Neuropsychopharmacology Unit, Division of Experimental Medicine, Imperial College London, Burlington Danes Building, Hammersmith Hospital

Campus, 160 Du Cane Road, London, United Kingdom, W12 0NN,  
anne.lingford-hughes@ic.ac.uk

**Institution:** Lingford-Hughes, Anne: Psychopharmacology Unit, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Preclinical evidence suggests the alpha 5 subtype of the GABA-benzodiazepine receptor is involved in some of the actions of alcohol and in memory. The positron emission tomography (PET) tracer, [<sup>1</sup>C]Ro15 4513 shows relative selectivity in labelling the alpha 5 subtype over the other GABA-benzodiazepine receptor subtypes in limbic regions of the brain. We used this tracer to investigate the distribution of alpha 5 subtype availability in human alcohol dependence and its relationship to clinical variables. Abstinent (>6 weeks) alcohol-dependent men and healthy male controls underwent an [<sup>1</sup>C]Ro15 4513 PET scan. We report [<sup>1</sup>C]Ro15 4513 brain uptake for 8 alcohol-dependent men and 11 healthy controls. We found a significant reduction in [<sup>1</sup>C]Ro15 4513 binding in the nucleus accumbens, parahippocampal gyri, right hippocampus and amygdala in the alcohol-dependent compared with the healthy control group. Levels of [<sup>1</sup>C]Ro15 4513 binding in both hippocampi were significantly and positively associated with performance on a delayed verbal memory task in the alcohol-dependent but not the control group. We speculate that the reduced limbic [<sup>1</sup>C]Ro15 4513 binding seen here results from the effects of alcohol, though we cannot currently distinguish whether they are compensatory in nature or evidence of brain toxicity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Benzodiazepines](#)  
[\\*Limbic System](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[Human Males](#)  
[Positron Emission Tomography](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 22. Popular intoxicants: What lessons can be learned from the last 40 years of alcohol and cannabis regulation?

**Citation:** Journal of Psychopharmacology, February 2012, vol./is. 26/2(213-220), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Weissenborn, Ruth; Nutt, David J

**Correspondence Address:** Nutt, David J.: Neuropsychopharmacology Unit, Division of Experimental Medicine, Imperial College London, Hammersmith Hospital, Burlington-Danes Building, Du Cane Road, London, United Kingdom, W12 0NN, D.Nutt@imperial.ac.uk

**Institution:** Weissenborn, Ruth: Open University, Milton Keynes, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In this paper we discuss the relative physical, psychological and social harms of the two most frequently used intoxicant drugs in the UK, namely cannabis and alcohol. Over the past 40 years, the use of both drugs has risen significantly with differential consequences. It is argued that increased policing of cannabis use under the current drug classification system will lead to increased criminalization of young people, but is unlikely to significantly reduce the rates of schizophrenia and psychosis. In comparison, increases in alcohol drinking are related to significant increases in liver cirrhosis hospital admissions and mortality, at a time when mortality rates from other major causes are on the decline. A recent expert-led comparison of the health and social harms to the user and to others

caused by the most commonly used drugs in the UK showed alcohol to be more than twice as harmful as cannabis to users, and five times as harmful as cannabis to others. The findings underline the need for a coherent, evidence-based drugs policy that enables individuals to make informed decisions about the consequences of their drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Toxic Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 23. Substitution therapy for alcoholism: Time for a reappraisal?

**Citation:** Journal of Psychopharmacology, February 2012, vol./is. 26/2(205-212), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Chick, Jonathan; Nutt, David J

**Correspondence Address:** Chick, Jonathan: Health Sciences, Queen Margaret University, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, jonathan.chick@gmail.com

**Institution:** Chick, Jonathan: Health Sciences, Queen Margaret University, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A number of compounds already in use as medications for various indications substitute for ethanol at clinically relevant brain pathways, in particular, at gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptors. Nevertheless, although substitute medications have been recognized for heroin and tobacco dependence, patients with alcohol dependence are rarely offered an analogous approach. Benzodiazepines may have paradoxical effects, and abuse and dependence are known. Baclofen (GABAB agonist) has not been associated with dependence or misuse and has been effective in several trials in preventing relapse, although research is required to establish the optimal dosing regimen. GABA-ergic anticonvulsants, helpful in treating withdrawal, have yet to emerge as effective in relapse prevention. Clomethiazole and sodium oxybate, the latter having been shown to be effective in relapse prevention, have incurred a reputation for dependence and abuse. However, data have emerged showing that the risk of abuse of sodium oxybate is lower than many clinicians had foreseen. For a condition where existing therapies are only effective in a proportion of patients, and which has high morbidity and mortality, the time now seems right for reappraising the use of substitute prescribing for alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)  
[Baclofen](#)  
[Benzodiazepines](#)  
[Gamma Aminobutyric Acid Agonists](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 24. Through a glass darkly: Can we improve clarity about mechanism and aims of medications in drug and alcohol treatments?

**Citation:** Journal of Psychopharmacology, February 2012, vol./is. 26/2(199-204), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Nutt, David J; Lingford-Hughes, Anne; Chick, Jonathan

**Correspondence Address:** Nutt, David J.: Neuropsychopharmacology Unit, Division of Experimental Medicine, Imperial College London, Hammersmith Hospital, Burlington-Danes Building, Du Cane Road, London, United Kingdom, W12 0NN, d.nutt@imperial.ac.uk

**Institution:** Nutt, David J.: Neuropsychopharmacology Unit, Division of Experimental Medicine, Imperial College London, Hammersmith Hospital, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The treatment of addiction and dependence on, and misuse of, alcohol and other drugs is one of the largest unmet needs in medicine today, so the development of new treatments is a pressing need. However, we have seen the development and use of different terminologies for different drug addictions, which confuses prescribers, users and regulators alike. This editorial covers all drugs that are used for their pleasurable effects and which therefore can lead to harmful/hazardous use, dependence and addiction. These include nicotine, alcohol and abused prescription drugs such as benzodiazepines, as well as opioids and stimulants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 25. Deletion of alpha-synuclein decreases impulsivity in mice.

**Citation:** Genes, Brain & Behavior, March 2012, vol./is. 11/2(137-146), 1601-1848;1601-183X (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Pena-Oliver, Y; Buchman, V. L; Dalley, J. W; Robbins, T. W; Schumann, G; Ripley, T. L; King, S. L; Stephens, D. N

**Correspondence Address:** Stephens, D. N.: School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, United Kingdom, BN1 9QG, d.stephens@sussex.ac.uk

**Institution:** Pena-Oliver, Y.: School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The presynaptic protein alpha-synuclein, associated with Parkinson's Disease (PD), plays a role in dopaminergic neurotransmission and is implicated in impulse control disorders (ICDs) such as drug addiction. In this study we investigated a potential causal relationship between alpha-synuclein and impulsivity, by evaluating differences in motor impulsivity in the 5-choice serial reaction time task (5-CSRTT) in strains of mice that differ in the expression of the alpha-synuclein gene. C57BL/6JolaHsd mice differ from their C57BL/6J ancestors in possessing a chromosomal deletion resulting in the loss of two genes, snca, encoding alpha-synuclein, and mmrn1, encoding multimerin-1. C57BL/6J mice displayed higher impulsivity (more premature responding) than C57BL/6JolaHsd mice when the pre-stimulus waiting interval was increased in the 5-CSRTT. In order to ensure that the reduced impulsivity was indeed related to snca, and not adjacent gene deletion, wild type (WT) and mice with targeted deletion of alpha-synuclein (KO) were tested in the 5-CSRTT. Similarly, WT mice were more impulsive than mice with targeted deletion of alpha-synuclein. Interrogation of our ongoing analysis of impulsivity in BXD recombinant inbred mouse lines revealed an association of impulsive responding with levels of alpha-synuclein expression in hippocampus. Expression of beta- and gamma-synuclein, members of the synuclein family that may substitute for alpha-synuclein following its deletion, revealed no differential compensations among the

mouse strains. These findings suggest that alpha-synuclein may contribute to impulsivity and potentially, to ICDs which arise in some PD patients treated with dopaminergic medication. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Genes, Brain and Behavior--Blackwell Publishing Ltd and International Behavioural and Neural Genetics Society; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Gene Expression](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmission](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Proteins](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 26. Addictive personalities and why people take drugs: The spike and the moon.

**Citation:** Addictive personalities and why people take drugs: The spike and the moon., 2012 (2012)

**Author(s):** Winship, Gary

**Institution:** Winship, Gary: School of Education, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the preface) Is there an overarching explanatory framework for the compulsion and obsession that lies at the heart of the urge to take drugs? Can we talk about an addiction Weltanschauung? In order to get to the heart of the common psychological substrate of obsession and addiction I have begun here by returning to some well-known myths. Myths are helpful markers of universal experience. We often see the same stories told with different protagonists, suggesting to us that the narratives are more primary than the characters; the signifiers are less important than what is being signified. I want to note the international scope of the ideas in this book. In order to overhaul assumptions about addiction and its treatment. The Spike and the Moon returns to the problem of "Why do people take drugs?" The central argument here is that addiction is not only ingrained in individual personalities, but also imprinted in culture. So there must be a question as to whether cultures of drug use are different across nation states? What we do know is that drug abuse exists across the world; it is one of the unifying contingencies of human suffering. Like any pandemic, the health consequences of illicit substance misuse stretch far and wide. The debate about the so-called "war on drugs" seems to offer a rubric that draws attention to the international weave of the drug misuse pandemic. Opium produced by the peasants in Afghanistan or cannabis cultivated in northern Africa can wend its way into the hearts and lungs of kids on the streets in any number of towns and cities around the world. The suffering caused by drug misuse knits us globally together we might say. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[Compulsions](#)  
[Obsessions](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 27. Disulfiram stimulates dopamine release from noradrenergic terminals and potentiates cocaine-induced dopamine release in the prefrontal cortex.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, February 2012, vol./is. 219/4(1153-1164), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Devoto, Paola; Flore, Giovanna; Saba, Pierluigi; Cadeddu, Roberto; Gessa, Gian Luigi

**Correspondence Address:** Devoto, Paola: Department of Neuroscience, Cittadella Universitaria, SS 554, Monserrato, Italy, pdevoto@unica.it

**Institution:** Devoto, Paola: Department of Neuroscience, University of Cagliari, Monserrato, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Disulfiram efficacy in treatment of cocaine addiction is attributed to the inhibition of dopamine-beta - hydroxylase and reduction in brain noradrenaline (NA)/dopamine (DA) ratio. Objectives: Using microdialysis, we investigated if disulfiram causes DA release from noradrenergic terminals and modifies cocaine-induced DA release. Results: Disulfiram reduced extracellular NA in the medial prefrontal (mPF) cortex, occipital cortex, accumbens and caudate nuclei, while it markedly increased DA not only in mPF but also in the occipital cortex, despite its scanty dopaminergic afferences, and modestly increased DA in the accumbens and caudate nuclei, despite their dense dopaminergic innervation. Disulfiram-induced DA accumulation was reversed in both cortices by tetrodotoxin infusion and by systemic administration of the alpha 2-adrenoceptor agonist clonidine, but was not modified by the alpha 2-adrenoceptor antagonist RS 79948 or the D2-like agonist quinpirole. Disulfiram prevented cocaine-induced NA release in the mPF cortex and nucleus accumbens, potentiated cocaine-induced DA release in the mPF cortex but failed to modify cocaine effect in the nucleus accumbens. DA release induced by disulfiram-cocaine combination in the mPF cortex was prevented by clonidine but not by quinpirole. Conclusions: We suggested that disulfiram, by removing NA-mediated inhibitory control on noradrenergic terminals, causes an unrestrained cocaine-induced DA release from those terminals in the mPF cortex. In the accumbens and caudate nuclei, "allogenic" DA concentration might be clouded by DA originated from dopaminergic terminals. The possible role of "allogenic" DA in disulfiram ability to prevent stress-induced reinstatement of cocaine seeking is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Disulfiram](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 28. The effect of d,l-methamphetamine on simulated driving performance.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, February 2012, vol./is. 219/4(1081-1087), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Silber, Beata Y; Croft, Rodney J; Downey, Luke A; Camfield, David A; Papafotiou, Katherine; Swann, Phillip; Stough, Con

**Correspondence Address:** Stough, Con: Centre for Human Psychopharmacology, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, VIC, Australia, cstough@swin.edu.au

**Institution:** Silber, Beata Y.: Centre for Human Psychopharmacology, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Illicit drugs such as methamphetamine are commonly abused drugs that have also been observed to be prevalent in drivers injured in road accidents. The exact effect of methamphetamine or its specific isomers on driving and driving behaviour have yet to be thoroughly investigated. Methods: Twenty healthy recreational illicit stimulant users (ten males, ten females), aged between 21 and 34 years (mean = 24.3 years, SD=3.4 years), attended two testing sessions involving oral consumption of 0.42 mg/kg d,l-methamphetamine or a matching placebo. The drug administration was counterbalanced, double-blind, and medically supervised. At each session, driving

performance was assessed 2.5 h post-drug administration. Results: Mean blood and saliva d,l-methamphetamine concentrations of approximately 90 and 400 ng/ml, respectively, at 2 h and 95 and 475 ng/ml at 3 h were observed. These levels of d,l-methamphetamine were found not to significantly impair, or improve, driving performance at the 2.5- h post-drug administration time point. Conclusions: The findings of this study illustrate that d,l-methamphetamine has no significant effect on simulated driving performance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Driving Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Administration Methods](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 29. Dissociation of corticotropin-releasing factor receptor subtype involvement in sensitivity to locomotor effects of methamphetamine and cocaine.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, February 2012, vol./is. 219/4(1055-1063), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Giardino, William J; Mark, Gregory P; Stenzel-Poore, Mary P; Ryabinin, Andrey E

**Correspondence Address:** Ryabinin, Andrey E.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road, Portland, OR, US, 97239, ryabinin@ohsu.edu

**Institution:** Giardino, William J.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Enhanced sensitivity to the euphoric and locomotor-activating effects of psychostimulants may influence an individual's predisposition to drug abuse and addiction. While drug-induced behaviors are mediated by the actions of several neurotransmitter systems, past research revealed that the corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) system is important in driving the acute locomotor response to psychostimulants. Objectives: We previously reported that genetic deletion of the CRF type-2 receptor (CRF-R2), but not the CRF type-1 receptor (CRF-R1) dampened the acute locomotor stimulant response to methamphetamine (1 mg/kg). These results contrasted with previous studies implicating CRF-R1 in the locomotor effects of psychostimulants. Since the majority of previous studies focused on cocaine, rather than methamphetamine, we set out to test the hypothesis that these drugs differentially engage CRF-R1 and CRF-R2. Methods: We expanded our earlier findings by first replicating our previous experiments at a higher dose of methamphetamine (2 mg/kg), and by assessing the effects of the CRF-R1-selective antagonist CP-376,395 (10 mg/kg) on methamphetamine-induced locomotor activity. Next, we used both genetic and pharmacological tools to examine the specific components of the CRF system underlying the acute locomotor response to cocaine (5-10 mg/kg). Results: While genetic deletion of CRF-R2 dampened the locomotor response to methamphetamine (but not cocaine), genetic deletion and pharmacological blockade of CRF-R1 dampened the locomotor response to cocaine (but not methamphetamine). Conclusions: These findings highlight the differential involvement of CRF receptors in acute sensitivity to two different stimulant drugs of abuse, providing an intriguing basis for the development of more targeted therapeutics for psychostimulant addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Corticotropin](#)

\*Locomotion  
 \*Methamphetamine  
 \*Neural Receptors

**Source:** PsycINFO

**30. A cocaine cue is more preferred and evokes more frequency-modulated 50-kHz ultrasonic vocalizations in rats prone to attribute incentive salience to a food cue.**

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, February 2012, vol./is. 219/4(999-1009), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Meyer, Paul J; Ma, Sean T; Robinson, Terry E

**Correspondence Address:** Robinson, Terry E.: Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, East Hall, 530 Church Street, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109-1109, ter@umich.edu

**Institution:** Meyer, Paul J.: Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Individuals vary considerably in the extent to which they attribute incentive salience to food-associated cues. Objectives: We asked whether individuals prone to attribute incentive salience to a food cue are also prone to attribute incentive properties to a stimulus associated with a drug of abuse--cocaine. Methods: We first identified those rats that attributed incentive salience to a food cue by quantifying the extent to which they came to approach and engage a food cue. We then used a conditioned place preference procedure to pair an injection of 10 mg/kg cocaine (i.p.) with one distinct floor texture (grid or holes) and saline with another. Following 8 days of conditioning, each rat was given a saline injection and placed into a chamber that had both floors present. We measured the time spent on each floor, and also 50-kHz ultrasonic vocalizations, which have been associated with positive affective states. Results: Rats that vigorously engaged the food cue ("sign trackers") expressed a preference for the cocaine-paired floor compared to those that did not ("goal trackers"). In addition, sign trackers made substantially more frequency-modulated 50-kHz vocalizations when injected with cocaine and when later exposed to the cocaine cue. Conclusions: Rats prone to attribute incentive salience to a food cue are also prone to attribute incentive motivational properties to a tactile cue associated with cocaine. We suggest that individuals prone to attribute incentive salience to reward cues will have difficulty resisting them and, therefore, may be especially vulnerable to develop impulse control disorders, including addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Animal Vocalizations  
 \*Attribution  
 \*Cocaine  
 \*Cues  
 \*Incentives  
 Food  
 Rats  
 Stimulus Salience

**Source:** PsycINFO

**31. Involvement of the endocannabinoid system in reward processing in the human brain.**

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, February 2012, vol./is. 219/4(981-990), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Hell, Hendrika H; Jager, Gerry; Bossong, Matthijs G; Brouwer, Annelies; Jansma, J. Martijn; Zuurman, Lineke; Gerven, Joop; Kahn, Rene S; Ramsey, Nick F

**Correspondence Address:** Ramsey, Nick F.: Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery, Rudolf Magnus Institute of Neuroscience, University Medical Center, G.03.124, Heidelberglaan 100, Utrecht, Netherlands, 3584 CX, N.Ramsey@umcutrecht.nl

**Institution:** Hell, Hendrika H.: Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery, Rudolf Magnus Institute of Neuroscience, University Medical Center, Utrecht, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Disturbed reward processing in humans has been associated with a number of disorders, such as depression, addiction, and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. The endocannabinoid (eCB) system has been implicated in reward processing in animals, but in humans, the relation between eCB functioning and reward is less clear. Objectives: The current study uses functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to investigate the role of the eCB system in reward processing in humans by examining the effect of the eCB agonist Delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) on reward-related brain activity. Methods: Eleven healthy males participated in a randomized placebo-controlled pharmacological fMRI study with administration of THC to challenge the eCB system. We compared anticipatory and feedback-related brain activity after placebo and THC, using a monetary incentive delay task. In this task, subjects are notified before each trial whether a correct response is rewarded ("reward trial") or not ("neutral trial"). Results: Subjects showed faster reaction times during reward trials compared to neutral trials, and this effect was not altered by THC. THC induced a widespread attenuation of the brain response to feedback in reward trials but not in neutral trials. Anticipatory brain activity was not affected. Conclusions: These results suggest a role for the eCB system in the appreciation of rewards. The involvement of the eCB system in feedback processing may be relevant for disorders in which appreciation of natural rewards may be affected such as addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Brain](#)  
[\\*Cannabinoids](#)  
[\\*Pharmacology](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[\\*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 32. Effects of A2A adenosine receptor blockade or stimulation on alcohol intake in alcohol-preferring rats.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, February 2012, vol./is. 219/4(945-957), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Di Bonaventura, Maria Vittoria Micioni; Cifani, Carlo; Lambertucci, Catia; Volpini, Rosaria; Cristalli, Gloria; Frolidi, Rino; Massi, Maurizio

**Correspondence Address:** Di Bonaventura, Maria Vittoria Micioni: School of Pharmacy, Pharmacology Unit, University of Camerino, Macerata, Italy, 62032, mariavittoria.micioni@unicam.it

**Institution:** Di Bonaventura, Maria Vittoria Micioni: School of Pharmacy, Pharmacology Unit, University of Camerino, Macerata, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: A2A adenosine receptors (A2AARs) have been proposed to be involved in drug addiction; however, preclinical studies about the effects of A2AAR ligands on alcohol consumption have provided inconsistent results. Objectives: The present study evaluated the effect of intraperitoneal injections of the A2AAR antagonist ANR 94, and the A2AAR agonists CGS 21680 and VT 7 on voluntary drinking and operant self-administration of 10% ethanol in Marchigian Sardinian alcohol-preferring (msP) rats. Results: Voluntary ethanol drinking was increased by ANR 94 in acute and subchronic experiments, while it was reduced by A2AAR agonists. The effect of CGS 21680 was abolished by a low dose of ANR 94, confirming its mediation by A2AARs. Ethanol self-administration was reduced by CGS 21680 and VT 7, while ANR 94 slightly but

significantly increased it. Blood alcohol levels were not modified by A2AAR agonists, indicating that their effect is not related to ethanol pharmacokinetics. The effect of VT 7 on ethanol drinking was behaviourally selective; ethanol and food intake were reduced, but water intake was increased, and total fluid intake was not different from that of controls. Moreover, VT 7 did not affect locomotor activity. CGS 21680 (0.1 mg/kg) did not modify total fluid intake, but 0.2 and 0.3 mg/kg reduced total fluid intake and locomotor activity. Conclusion: These results provide evidence that A2AAR agonists reduce ethanol consumption in msP rats, which represent an animal model of alcohol abuse related to stress, anxiety and depression. A2AARs may represent a potential target for treatment of alcohol abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adenosine](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*Stimulation](#)  
[\\*Pharmacokinetics](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. Medication-assisted therapy for opioid-dependent incarcerated populations in New Mexico: Statewide efforts to increase access.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2012, vol./is. 33/1(76-84), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Trigg, Bruce G; Dickman, Samuel L

**Correspondence Address:** Trigg, Bruce G., 1405 Calle Del Ranchero, NE, Albuquerque, NM, US, 87106, trigabov@aol.com

**Institution:** Trigg, Bruce G.: New Mexico Department of Health, Albuquerque, NM, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** An acute awareness of the profound social and medical costs associated with heroin and opiate addiction in New Mexico has led a group of advocates from public health, state and local governments, corrections, academia, and community activists to collaborate for the purpose of increasing access to medication-assisted therapy (MAT) with buprenorphine and methadone in New Mexico. This paper describes these collaborations, with a focus on the evolution of harm reduction approaches to substance abuse disorders and successful efforts to make MAT available to incarcerated persons. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 34. Rate of community methadone treatment reporting at jail reentry following a methadone increased dose quality improvement effort.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2012, vol./is. 33/1(70-75), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Harris, Andiea; Selling, Daniel; Luther, Charles; Hershberger, Jason; Brittain, Joan; Dickman, Samuel; Glick, Alvin; Lee, Joshua D

**Correspondence Address:** Lee, Joshua D.: VAMC, 423 E. 23rd Street, 15th Floor, 15156 North, New York, NY, US, 10010, joshua.lee@med.nyu.edu

**Institution:** Harris, Andiea: Prison Health Services, Inc., New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The Rikers Island Key Extended Entry Program (KEEP) has offered methadone treatment for opioid dependent inmates incarcerated in New York City's jails since 1986. In response to a trend toward low-dose methadone maintenance prescribing, a quality improvement (QI) protocol trained KEEP counselors, physicians, and pharmacists in the evidence base supporting moderate-to-high methadone maintenance doses in order to maximize therapeutic effects and rates of successful reporting to community methadone treatment programs (MTPs) post release. Discharge dose level and length of incarceration data were analyzed for 2 groups of KEEP patients discharged pre/post-QI. Among patients incarcerated for 21 or more days, the proportion of those on moderate-to-high doses of methadone increased significantly. Patients who reached a moderate-to-high methadone dose demonstrated higher rates of reporting to community MTP versus lower doses, both pre- and post-QI. Overall, a higher proportion of all patients reported to community MTP post-QI. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methadone](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 35. Buprenorphine-naloxone maintenance following release from jail.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2012, vol./is. 33/1(40-47), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Lee, Joshua D; Grossman, Ellie; Truncali, Andrea; Rotrosen, John; Rosenblum, Andrew; Magura, Stephen; Gourevitch, Marc N

**Correspondence Address:** Lee, Joshua D.: VAMC, 423 E. 23rd Street, 15th Floor, 15156 North, New York, NY, US, 10010, joshua.lee@med.nyu.edu

**Institution:** Lee, Joshua D.: Division of General Internal Medicine, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Primary care is understudied as a reentry drug and alcohol treatment setting. This study compared treatment retention and opioid misuse among opioid-dependent adults seeking buprenorphine/naloxone maintenance in an urban primary care clinic following release from jail versus community referrals. Postrelease patients were either (a) induced to buprenorphine in-jail as part of a clinical trial, or (b) seeking buprenorphine induction post release. From 2007 to 2008, N = 142 patients were new to primary care buprenorphine: n = 32 postrelease; n = 110 induced after community referral and without recent incarceration. Jail-released patients were more likely African American or Hispanic and uninsured. Treatment retention rates for postrelease (37%) versus community (30%) referrals were similar at 48 weeks. Rates of opioid positive urines and self-reported opioid misuse were also similar between groups. Postrelease patients in primary care buprenorphine treatment had equal treatment retention and rates of opioid abstinence versus community-referred patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohols](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Naloxone](#)  
[\\*Treatment Compliance](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**36. Medication-assisted treatment in criminal justice agencies affiliated with the criminal justice-drug abuse treatment studies (CJ-DATS): Availability, barriers, and intentions.**

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2012, vol./is. 33/1(9-18), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Friedmann, Peter D; Hoskinson, Randall Jr.; Gordon, Michael; Schwartz, Robert; Kinlock, Timothy; Knight, Kevin; Flynn, Patrick M; Welsh, Wayne N; Stein, Lynda A. R; Sacks, Stanley; O'Connell, Daniel J; Knudsen, Hannah K; Shafer, Michael S; Hall, Elizabeth; Frisman, Linda K; The MAT Working Group of CJ-DATS

**Correspondence Address:** Friedmann, Peter D.: Division of General Internal Medicine, Rhode Island Hospital, 593 Eddy Street, Providence, RI, US, 02903, pfriedmann@lifespan.org

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** The MAT Working Group of CJ-DATS

**Institution:** Friedmann, Peter D.: Rhode Island Unified Research Center, General Medicine Research Unit, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, RI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Medication-assisted treatment (MAT) is underutilized in the treatment of drug-dependent, criminal justice populations. This study surveyed criminal justice agencies affiliated with the Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies (CJ-DATS) to assess use of MAT and factors influencing use of MAT. A convenience sample (N = 50) of criminal justice agency respondents (e.g., jails, prisons, parole/probation, and drug courts) completed a survey on MAT practices and attitudes. Pregnant women and individuals experiencing withdrawal were most likely to receive MAT for opiate dependence in jail or prison, whereas those reentering the community from jail or prison were the least likely to receive MAT. Factors influencing use of MAT included criminal justice preferences for drug-free treatment, limited knowledge of the benefits of MAT, security concerns, regulations prohibiting use of MAT for certain agencies, and lack of qualified medical staff. Differences across agency type in the factors influencing use and perceptions of MAT were also examined. MAT use is largely limited to detoxification and maintenance of pregnant women in criminal justice settings. Use of MAT during the community reentry period is minimal. Addressing inadequate knowledge and negative attitudes about MAT may increase its adoption, but better linkages to community pharmacotherapy during the reentry period might overcome other issues, including security, liability, staffing, and regulatory concerns. The CJ-DATS collaborative MAT implementation study to address inadequate knowledge, attitudes, and linkage will be described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Justice](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**37. Federal policy on criminal offenders who have substance use disorders: How can we maximize public health and public safety?**

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2012, vol./is. 33/1(5-8), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Humphreys, Keith

**Correspondence Address:** Humphreys, Keith: Department of Psychiatry, Stanford University School of Medicine, 401 N. Quarry Road (MC 5717), Stanford, CA, US, 94305, knh@stanford.edu

**Institution:** Humphreys, Keith: Office of National Drug Control Policy, Washington, DC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The Obama Administration is striving to promote both public health and public safety by improving the public policy response to criminal offenders who have substance use disorders. This includes supporting drug courts, evidence-based probation and parole programs, addiction treatment and re-entry programs. Scientists and clinicians in the addiction field have a critical role to play in this much-needed effort to break the cycle of addiction, crime and incarceration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Government Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 38. Opioid pharmacotherapy in criminal justice settings: Now is the time.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2012, vol./is. 33/1(1-4), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Lee, Joshua D; Rich, Josiah D

**Correspondence Address:** Lee, Joshua D.: VAMC, 423 E. 23rd Street, 15th Floor, 15156 North, New York, NY, US, 10010, joshua.lee@med.nyu.edu

**Institution:** Lee, Joshua D.: New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This special issue of Substance Abuse is based on the effectiveness of pharmacotherapy, including methadone and buprenorphine, as medication-assisted treatment (MAT) for opioid dependence, a core addiction treatment approach so well supported by so many years of data across so many different treatment settings that its cost-effectiveness and ability to save lives are beyond dispute. In summary, the evidence clearly exists that (1)MAT is highly effective; (2) many individuals with opioid addiction can be found in the criminal justice setting; and (3) there is an incredible individual and public health opportunity to diagnose and link these persons to evidence-based treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Justice](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methadone](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. Biased attention towards negative schematic expression in abstinent heroin abusers.

**Citation:** Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, June 2012, vol./is. 43/2(705-710), 0005-7916 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Zhou, Yanyan; Zhu, Haiyan; Jin, Xinyi; Li, Xinyu; Zhang, Meng; Zhang, Feng; Shen, Mowei

**Correspondence Address:** Shen, Mowei: Department of Psychology and Behavioral Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hang Zhou, China, 310028, mwshen@zju.edu.cn

**Institution:** Zhou, Yanyan: Department of Psychology and Behavioral Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hang Zhou, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and objectives: Drug dependents exhibit biases when evaluating emotional facial expressions; however little is known about their emotional biases appearing at the pre-awareness stage. The present study examined whether abstinent heroin abusers preferentially attended to facial expressions with particular emotion type. Method: Thirty-seven abstinent heroin abusers (AH participants), twenty normal healthy controls (NC participants), and nineteen individuals with moderate anxiety/depression disorders (PC participants) were included in the study. Participants searched displays containing a varying number of schematic neutral faces for a unique schematic face expressing either a positive or a negative emotion. Results: Results revealed that AH participants had generally shallower search slopes for locating the negative target face than those for locating the positive one, whereas no such difference was found on NC participants or PC participants. Conclusion: It suggested that abstinent heroin abusers are biased to attend to negative expression more effectively than attend to positive expression. We proposed that this may result from abstinent heroin abusers' repeated exposure to people's negative expressions in their living environment or a pre-existing emotional processing deficit which could initiate the development of drug abuse behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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:** [\\*Emotionality \(Personality\)](#)  
[\\*Facial Expressions](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[Heroin](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 40. Functional neuroimaging studies in addiction: Multisensory drug stimuli and neural cue reactivity.

**Citation:** Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, February 2012, vol./is. 36/2(825-835), 0149-7634 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Yalachkov, Yavor; Kaiser, Jochen; Naumer, Marcus J

**Correspondence Address:** Yalachkov, Yavor: Institute of Medical Psychology, Goethe-University, Heinrich-Hoffmann-Strasse 10, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, D-60528, Yalachkov@med.uni-frankfurt.de

**Institution:** Yalachkov, Yavor: Institute of Medical Psychology, Goethe-University, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Neuroimaging studies on cue reactivity have substantially contributed to the understanding of addiction. In the majority of studies drug cues were presented in the visual modality. However, exposure to conditioned cues in real life occurs often simultaneously in more than one sensory modality. Therefore, multisensory cues should elicit cue reactivity more consistently than unisensory stimuli and increase the ecological validity and the reliability of brain activation measurements. This review includes the data from 44 whole-brain functional neuroimaging studies with a total of 1168 subjects (812 patients and 356 controls). Correlations between neural cue reactivity and clinical covariates such as craving have been reported significantly more often for multisensory than unisensory cues in the motor cortex, insula and posterior cingulate cortex. Thus, multisensory drug cues are particularly effective in revealing brain-behavior relationships in neurocircuits of addiction responsible for motivation, craving awareness and self-related processing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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:** [\\*Biological Markers](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Neurochemistry](#)

\*Neuroimaging  
 Afferent Pathways  
 Cues  
 Motor Cortex  
 Sensory Integration  
 Cingulate Cortex  
 Insula

**Source:** PsycINFO

**41. Developmental trajectories of substance use from early adolescence to young adulthood: Gender and racial/ethnic differences.**

**Citation:** Journal of Adolescent Health, February 2012, vol./is. 50/2(154-163), 1054-139X (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Chen, Pan; Jacobson, Kristen C

**Correspondence Address:** Chen, Pan: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, CNPRU, L-607, 5841 S Maryland Avenue, MC3077, Chicago, IL, US, 60637, pchen2@yoda.bsd.uchicago.edu

**Institution:** Chen, Pan: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, CNPRU, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: The current study examined gender and racial/ethnic (Hispanics, non-Hispanic Caucasians, non-Hispanic African Americans, and non-Hispanic Asians) differences in developmental trajectories of alcohol use, heavy drinking, smoking, and marijuana use from early adolescence to young adulthood using a nationally representative sample. Methods: Participants from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (N = 20,160) reported rates of alcohol use, heavy drinking, smoking, and marijuana use between the ages of 12 and 34 years. Data analyses were completed using longitudinal multilevel modeling analyses. Results: Levels of substance use increased from early adolescence to mid-20s, and then declined thereafter. Females showed higher levels of substance use in early adolescence, although males exhibited greater changes overtime and higher levels of use in mid-adolescence and early adulthood. Overall, Hispanic youth had higher initial rates of substance use, whereas Caucasian adolescents showed higher rates of change and had the highest levels of substance use from mid-adolescence through the early 30s. Racial/ethnic differences largely disappeared after age 30, except that African Americans showed higher final levels of smoking and marijuana use than the other racial/ethnic groups. Results provide evidence for both similarities and differences in general patterns of development and in gender and racial/ethnic differences across different forms of substance use. Conclusions: Findings from the current study suggest that the critical periods for intervention and prevention of substance use may differ across gender and race/ethnicity, and that future research needs to identify common and unique mechanisms underlying developmental patterns of different forms of substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Adolescent Development  
 \*Alcohol Abuse  
 \*Drug Usage  
 \*Human Sex Differences  
 \*Racial and Ethnic Differences  
 Marijuana

**Source:** PsycINFO

**42. Does the direction of effects in the association between depressive symptoms and health-risk behaviors differ by behavior? A longitudinal study across the high school years.**

**Citation:** Journal of Adolescent Health, February 2012, vol./is. 50/2(140-147), 1054-139X (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Hooshmand, Setareh; Willoughby, Teena; Good, Marie

**Correspondence Address:** Willoughby, Teena: Department of Psychology, Brock University, St. Catharines, ON, Canada, L2S 3A1, twilloug@brocku.ca

**Institution:** Hooshmand, Setareh: Department of Psychology, Brock University, St. Catharines, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: Adolescence is associated with the onset of depressive symptoms as well as significant increases in health-risk behaviors. Potential explanations for the direction of effects in the association between depressive symptoms and health-risk behaviors include the self-medication/acting out hypothesis (i.e., early depressive symptoms predict increases in risk behaviors over time) and the failure hypothesis (i.e., early participation in health-risk behaviors predicts increases in depressive symptoms over time). The purpose of the present longitudinal study was to assess these competing hypotheses across the high school years, and to examine whether the direction of effects (and therefore the self-medication/acting out and failure hypotheses) may differ depending on the type of risk behavior under consideration. Methods: The sample consisted of 4,412 adolescents (49% female) who were followed up from grade nine to 12. Adolescents reported on their depressive symptoms and six health-risk behaviors (frequency of alcohol use, amount of alcohol consumed per drinking episode, cigarette smoking, marijuana use, hard drug use, and delinquency). Analyses were conducted with dual trajectory growth curve modeling. Results: Adolescents who had higher depressive symptoms in grade nine reported faster increases than their peers in smoking, marijuana, and hard drug use across the high school years, supporting the self-medication hypothesis. The failure hypothesis was not supported. Conclusion: The results are important because they suggest that by targeting depressive symptoms during early adolescence, treatment programs may prevent increases in the frequency of these risk behaviors later in adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Health Behavior](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Risk Taking](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Onset \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. Activation of p38 signaling in the microglia in the nucleus accumbens contributes to the acquisition and maintenance of morphine-induced conditioned place preference.

**Citation:** Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, February 2012, vol./is. 26/2(318-325), 0889-1591 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Zhang, Xue-Qin; Cui, Yu; Cui, Yue; Chen, Yu; Na, Xiao-Dong; Chen, Feng-Ying; Wei, Xu-Hong; Li, Yong-Yong; Liu, Xian-Guo; Xin, Wen-Jun

**Correspondence Address:** Xin, Wen-Jun: Department of Physiology, Zhongshan Medical School, Sun Yat-Sen University, 74 Zhongshan Rd. 2, Guangzhou, China, 510080, xinwj@mail.sysu.edu.cn

**Institution:** Zhang, Xue-Qin: Department of Psychology, Guangzhou Medical Collage, Guangzhou, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Several lines of evidence have suggested that activated glia contributes to morphine-induced reward (conditioned place preference, CPP). Compared to well-defined roles of astrocyte in morphine CPP, the role of microglia in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) remains poorly characterized. The aim of the present study was to investigate the distinct role of microglia in morphine-induced CPP. Systemic administration of morphine (7.5 mg/kg for 5 days) induced significant preference for the morphine-paired compartment in rats, which lasted for at least 6 days after cessation of morphine treatment. Immunohistochemistry results showed that activation of p38 in the NAc microglia induced by chronic morphine treatment maintained on day 11. Bilateral intra-NAc injection of minocycline, a putative microglia inhibitor, or SB203580, an inhibitor of p38, prior to morphine administration not only inhibited p38 activation in the microglia but impaired the acquisition of CPP. On the day following the acquisition of morphine CPP, a single injection of minocycline or SB203580 failed to block the expression of CPP. Notably, pretreatment with minocycline or SB203580 for 5 days following the acquisition of morphine CPP significantly suppressed the activation of p38 and attenuated the maintenance of morphine CPP. Collectively, our present study indicates that the p38 signaling in the NAc microglia may play an important role in the acquisition and maintenance but not the expression of morphine CPP, and provides new evidence that microglia might be a potential target for the therapy of morphine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Morphine](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Preferences](#)  
[\\*Microglia](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 44. Greater corticolimbic activation to high-calorie food cues after eating in obese vs. normal-weight adults.

**Citation:** Appetite, February 2012, vol./is. 58/1(303-312), 0195-6663 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Dimitropoulos, Anastasia; Tkach, Jean; Ho, Alan; Kennedy, James

**Correspondence Address:** Dimitropoulos, Anastasia: Department of Psychological Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, 11220 Bellflower Road, Mather Memorial Rm. 109, Cleveland, OH, US, 44106, anastasia.dimitropoulos@case.edu

**Institution:** Dimitropoulos, Anastasia: Department of Psychological Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The goal of this research is to identify the neural response to rewarding food cues before and after eating in overweight/obese (OB) and normal-weight (NW) adults. Based on the previous literature, we expected greater differential activation to food cues vs. objects for OB compared to NW participants both prior to eating and after consumption of a typical lunch. Twenty-two overweight/obese (11 male) and 16 normal-weight (6 male) individuals participated in a functional magnetic resonance imaging task examining neural response to visual cues of high- and low-calorie foods before and after eating. The OB group demonstrated increased neural response to high- and low-calorie foods after eating in comparison to the NW participants in frontal, temporal, and limbic regions. In addition, greater activation in corticolimbic regions (lateral OFC, caudate, anterior cingulate) to high-calorie food cues was evident in OB vs. NW participants after eating. These findings suggest that for OB individuals, high-calorie food cues show sustained response in brain regions implicated in reward and addiction even after eating. Moreover, food cues did not elicit similar brain response after eating in the NW group suggesting that neural activity in response to food cues diminishes with reduced hunger for these

individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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:** [\\*Calories](#)  
[\\*Cerebral Cortex](#)  
[\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Eating Behavior](#)  
[\\*Food Intake](#)  
[Limbic System](#)  
[Obesity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 45. Social anxiety in online and real-life interaction and their associated factors.

**Citation:** Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, January 2012, vol./is. 15/1(7-12), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Yen, Ju-Yu; Yen, Cheng-Fang; Chen, Cheng-Sheng; Wang, Peng-Wei; Chang, Yi-Hsin; Ko, Chih-Hung

**Correspondence Address:** Ko, Chih-Hung: Department of Psychiatry Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital Kaohsiung Medical University, 100 Tzyou 1st Rd, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, 807, cyberko@seed.net.tw

**Institution:** Yen, Ju-Yu: Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Social anxiety was compared between online and real-life interaction in a sample of 2,348 college students. Severity of social anxiety in both real-life and online interaction was tested for associations with depression, Internet addiction, Internet activity type (gaming versus chatting), and scores on Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS)/Behavioral Activation System (BAS) scales. The results showed that social anxiety was lower when interacting online than when interacting offline. Depression, Internet addiction, and high BIS and BAS scores were associated with high social anxiety. The social anxiety decreased more in online interaction among subjects with high social anxiety, depression, BIS, and BAS. This result suggests that the Internet has good potential as an alternative medium for delivering interventions for social anxiety. Further, the effect of BIS on social anxiety is decreased in online interaction. More attention should be paid for BIS when the treatment for social anxiety is delivered online. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Social Anxiety](#)  
[Interpersonal Interaction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Drug court as both legal and medical authority: A research note.

**Citation:** Deviant Behavior, March 2012, vol./is. 33/3(235-240), 0163-9625;1521-0456 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Hasha, Margot

**Correspondence Address:** Hasha, Margot: Department of Sociology, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, P.O. Box 40198, Lafayette, LEC, US, 70504, mhh7221@louisiana.edu

**Institution:** Hasha, Margot: Department of Sociology, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, Lafayette, LEC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Since their creation in 1989, drug courts have served as an alternative to incarceration for drug offenders, with much research having been focused on evaluating the effectiveness of the compromise between strictly punitive measures and rehabilitative strategies on rates of recidivism. Far fewer studies have addressed how drug courts impact criminal justice processing and these courts' integration of addiction services into their programs. This article is a review of one such study conducted in the drug court of a large northeastern U.S. city (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adjudication](#)  
[\\*Criminal Justice](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Recidivism](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. Internet addiction disorder: Prevalence in an Italian student population.

**Citation:** Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 66/1(55-59), 0803-9488;1502-4725 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Poli, Roberto; Agrimi, Emilia

**Correspondence Address:** Poli, Roberto: Department of Mental Health, Psychiatric Unit of Cremona General Hospital, Viale Concordia 1, Cremona, Italy, 26100, r.poli2@ospedale.cremona.it

**Institution:** Poli, Roberto: Department of Mental Health, Psychiatric Unit of Cremona General Hospital, Cremona, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Internet addiction is one of the latest forms of addiction that has attracted the attention of popular media and researchers in these last few years. Several authors think Internet addiction is a separate disorder that merits inclusion in DSM-V. There is considerable controversy about this opinion. Aims: The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of Internet addiction in a representative sample of high school students attending secondary institutions in the district of Cremona and to assess any difference concerning variables such as gender, age, place of residence and kind of school attended. Methods: The Italian version of the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) has been administered to a sample of 2533 students from different kinds of school. The survey also required social and demographic data. Results: The majority of respondents were classified as normal users of the Internet (n = 2386, 94.19%), with 127 (5.01%) moderately addicted and 20 (0.79%) seriously addicted. Significant differences in gender and in kinds of school were found. No statistical differences were revealed in age and urban or rural conditions. Conclusions: Our study has confirmed the general use of the Internet among youngest people, the emergence of Internet addiction and the male preponderance of this phenomenon. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*High School Students](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**48. Subtypes of alcohol dependence and their effect on sexual behavior change.**

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, February 2012, vol./is. 47/3(318-328), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Osborne, Victoria; Cottler, Linda B

**Correspondence Address:** Osborne, Victoria: School of Social Work, University of Missouri, 704 Clark Hall, Columbia, FL, US, 65203, osbornev@missouri.edu

**Institution:** Osborne, Victoria: School of Social Work, University of Missouri, Columbia, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study utilized data from a National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism funded community-based HIV prevention program in the Midwest in 2000. We categorized women who met lifetime criteria for alcohol dependence (using the DIS) and who also had used cocaine (n=324) into four alcohol typologies based on onset of regular drinking and the length of time to dependence. The Risk Behavior Assessment measured sex behaviors, combined into a risk index, before and after the program. Generalized linear modeling compared decreases over time. Women who began drinking regularly later and became dependent more slowly significantly decreased risky sex behaviors. Tailored prevention protocols may more effectively decrease HIV risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Behavior Change](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[HIV](#)  
[Risk Assessment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**49. Population, professional, and client support for different models of managing addictive behaviors.**

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, February 2012, vol./is. 47/3(296-308), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Koski-Jannes, Anja; Hirschovits-Gerz, Tanja; Pennonen, Marjo

**Correspondence Address:** Koski-Jannes, Anja: University of Tampere, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Kalevantie 5, Tampere, Finland, 33014, anja.koski-jannes@uta.fi

**Institution:** Koski-Jannes, Anja: University of Tampere, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Tampere, Finland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study, funded by the Academy of Finland, explores how different stakeholder groups in Finland attribute responsibility for various addictions. A random general population survey and surveys with addiction treatment professionals and clients (n=1,338) were conducted in 2007-2008. The data were analyzed with analyses of variance and logistic regression analysis. Individual responsibility was emphasized by all groups. The Moral model dominated in behavioral and the Enlightenment model in hard drug addictions, views on other substance addictions varied more. Some signs of the actor-observer asymmetry were observed. Personal addiction experiences and sex were the major predictors of the average response tendencies. The heavy emphasis on individual responsibility may prevent help-seeking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Models](#)  
[\\*Responsibility](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**50. Regional drug user services in times of scarce financial resources: Using a rapid assessment response approach to evaluate, plan, and prioritize essential services.**

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, February 2012, vol./is. 47/3(254-264), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Comiskey, Catherine Maria; O'Sullivan, Karin; Milnes, Jennie

**Correspondence Address:** Comiskey, Catherine Maria: Trinity College Dublin, School of Nursing and Midwifery, 24 D'Olier St., Dublin, Ireland, 2, catherine.comiskey@tcd.ie

**Institution:** Comiskey, Catherine Maria: Trinity College Dublin, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Dublin, Ireland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The objective was to assess need, evaluate projects, and devise a roadmap for future provision given budget cuts. The analysis of 30 substance misuse services in towns and rural areas of Ireland was conducted in 2010. Analysis revealed that 24,315 (95% CI 12,928-40,629) individuals were using illegal drugs in 2006, 893 individuals were using opiates, opiate and cocaine use was increasing as was drug use amongst females. Evaluations demonstrated that not all services were meeting emerging needs, services lacked administrative support, and funding needed to be redirected. The RAR approach was useful for policy decisions and budget cuts in times of economic restraint. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Budgets](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Health Care Services](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**51. Gender roles and substance use among Mexican American adolescents: A relationship moderated by acculturation?**

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, February 2012, vol./is. 47/3(214-229), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Kulis, Stephen; Marsiglia, Flavio Francisco; Nagoshi, Julie L

**Correspondence Address:** Kulis, Stephen: Southwest Interdisciplinary Research Center, Arizona State University, 411 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ, US, 85004-0693, kulis@asu.edu

**Institution:** Kulis, Stephen: Southwest Interdisciplinary Research Center, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This research assesses the effects of adaptive/ maladaptive gender roles and acculturation in predicting substance use in a 2007 sample of 1466 Mexican American seventh-grade adolescents from Phoenix, Arizona, USA. Multiple regression analyses found significant effects for both adaptive and maladaptive gender roles, as well as several gender-specific interactions between gender roles and linguistic acculturation that predicted substance use. Limitations of the research are noted, as well as implications for understanding the impact of acculturation on how gender roles differentially affect substance use in Mexican American boys versus girls. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Acculturation](#)  
[\\*Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Mexican Americans](#)  
[\\*Sex Roles](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

**52. US mortality from liver cirrhosis and alcoholic liver disease in 1999-2004: Regional and state variation in relation to per capita alcohol consumption.**

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, February 2012, vol./is. 47/3(202-213), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2012)  
**Author(s):** Polednak, Anthony P  
**Correspondence Address:** Polednak, Anthony P.: Connecticut Tumor Registry, Connecticut Department of Public Health, 410 Capitol Avenue, P.O. Box 340308, Hartford, CT, US, 06134, appoled7@yahoo.com  
**Institution:** Polednak, Anthony P.: Connecticut Tumor Registry, Connecticut Department of Public Health, Hartford, CT, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Apparent per-capita alcohol consumption in 2001 in four US regions (West, Northeast, South, and Midwest), and in 50 states was examined in relation to mortality rates (1999-2004) from liver cirrhosis and for the subcategory alcoholic liver disease. Alcohol consumption and mortality rates were highest in the west. The alcoholic liver disease mortality rate by state was strongly correlated with alcohol consumption, but several outlier or mismatch states were identified. Per-capita alcohol consumption should be useful for US public health policy, as suggested for Europe and Canada, but outlier states require further study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cirrhosis \(Liver\)](#)  
[\\*Death and Dying](#)  
[\\*Liver](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

**53. Drug cue induced overshadowing: Selective disruption of natural reward processing by cigarette cues amongst abstinent but not satiated smokers.**

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine: A Journal of Research in Psychiatry and the Allied Sciences, January 2012, vol./is. 42/1(161-171), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Jan 2012)  
**Author(s):** Freeman, T. P; Morgan, C. J. A; Beesley, T; Curran, H. V  
**Correspondence Address:** Freeman, T. P.: Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, Clinical Health Psychology, University College London, Gower St, London, United Kingdom, WC1E 6BT, tom.freeman@ucl.ac.uk  
**Institution:** Freeman, T. P.: Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, Clinical Health Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: Addicts show both reward processing deficits and increased salience attribution to drug cues. However, no study to date has demonstrated that salience attribution to drug cues can directly modulate inferences of reward value to non-drug

cues. Associative learning depends on salience a more salient predictor of an outcome will 'overshadow' a less salient predictor of the same outcome. Similarly, blocking, a demonstration that learning depends on prediction error, can be influenced by the salience of the cues employed. Method: This study investigated whether salient drug cues might interact with neutral cues predicting financial reward in an associative learning task indexing blocking and overshadowing in satiated smokers (n = 24), abstaining smokers (n = 24) and non-smoking controls (n = 24). Attentional bias towards drug cues, craving and expired CO were also indexed. Results: Abstaining smokers showed drug cue induced overshadowing, attributing higher reward value to drug cues than to neutral cues that were equally predictive of reward. Overshadowing was positively correlated with expired CO levels, which, in turn, were correlated with craving in abstainers An automatic attentional bias towards cigarette cues was found in abstainers only Conclusions: These findings provide the first evidence that drug cues interact with reward processing in a drug dependent population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Associative Processes](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[\\*Selective Attention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 54. Interpretative phenomenological analysis.

**Citation:** APA handbook of research methods in psychology, Vol 2: Research designs: Quantitative, qualitative, neuropsychological, and biological., 2012(73-82) (2012)

**Author(s):** Smith, Jonathan A; Shinebourne, Pnina

**Institution:** Smith, Jonathan A.: Department of Psychological Sciences, Birkbeck University of London, London, England

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) is a recently developed qualitative approach to psychology. This chapter describes the core features of IPA and its theoretical underpinnings. It then provides a step-by-step outline to conduct a study using IPA from data collection through analysis to writing up. Each stage is illustrated with examples from a project exploring the experience of women in rehabilitation for addiction problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Phenomenology](#)  
[\\*Qualitative Research](#)  
[Psychology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 55. Psychosocial functioning and drug use after treatment in a TC: A longitudinal study.

**Citation:** Therapeutic Communities, 2011, vol./is. 32/2(142-158), 0964-1866 (Sum, 2011)

**Author(s):** Warmington, David; O'Callaghan, Frances V

**Correspondence Address:** O'Callaghan, Frances V., f.ocallaghan@griffith.edu.au

**Institution:** Warmington, David: Tarmon's House Mental Health Service, Lismore, NSW, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** De Leon's (2000) theory of addiction views it as a disorder of the whole person, having detrimental effects on both psychological and social functioning. Little research, however, has examined the relationship between psychosocial functioning and drug use outcomes after treatment. This study analysed measures of psychological and social functioning at three time points, and drug use at Time 3, for sixty-one ex-residents of a therapeutic community. The results indicated a contemporaneous link between drug use and poorer psychological functioning (supporting the whole person theory of addiction), but no effect was found for social functioning. More research is needed to establish the direction of causality between drug use and psychological functioning; bidirectional models of causality appear promising. Integrated models of treatment, addressing substance abuse disorders and mental disorders concurrently, are recommended for this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Social Interaction](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Community](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Psychosocial Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 56. The Synanon Self Help Organization and its contribution to the understanding and treatment of addiction.

**Citation:** Therapeutic Communities, 2011, vol./is. 32/2(125-141), 0964-1866 (Sum, 2011)

**Author(s):** Zafiridis, Phoebus

**Correspondence Address:** Zafiridis, Phoebus, selfhelp@auth.gr

**Institution:** Zafiridis, Phoebus: Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The Synanon Self Help Organization constitutes a milestone in addiction treatment. Its successful function has not only influenced the intervention practices but the science of Psychology and the field of Psychotherapy as well. This article presents an analysis of the key points that emerge from Synanon, and focuses on the new concepts that Synanon's function introduced regarding the etiology of addiction, as well as on the resulting reconsideration of addiction treatment. The article also outlines the shortcomings of Synanon as it grew into a large organisation, and how this affected the recognition of Synanon's contribution to the treatment field. Moreover, emphasis is given to the political message revealed by the Synanon Self Help Organization experience, alongside the effect that this endeavour has had, as a whole, on the various mental health professions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Health Maintenance Organizations](#)  
[\\*Self Help Techniques](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 57. Review of Methamphetamine addiction: From basic science to treatment.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, March 2011, vol./is. 72/3(420), 0160-6689 (Mar 2011)

**Author(s):** Layton, Matthew E

**Correspondence Address:** Layton, Matthew E., layton@wsu.edu

**Institution:** Layton, Matthew E.: University of Washington School of Medicine, Spokane, WA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Methamphetamine Addiction: From Basic Science to Treatment by John M. Roll et al. (Eds.) (2009). In this edited book, Dr. John M. Roll and coeditors have captured the essence of methamphetamine, from its basic neuropharmacologic mechanisms to the nightmarish consequences of this drug for community systems. Well-organized and thorough, the chapters cover topics ranging from essential background information about methamphetamine itself to the drugs epidemiology and global footprint. Acute and chronic medical and psychiatric effects of methamphetamine are addressed, as well as the frequent public health, social, and legal complications. If you are interested in understanding the methamphetamine "big picture," this book is for you. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Legal Processes](#)  
[Public Health](#)  
[Sciences](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 58. Addiction of opioids.

**Citation:** Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, December 2011, vol./is. 55/3(88-90), 0090-1482 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Sharma, Manoj

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**Institution:** Sharma, Manoj: University of Cincinnati, Teachers College, Cincinnati, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, The insatiable gorge. An Existentialist View of Opiate Addiction and its Treatment by S. G. Shoham, M. Addad, M. Kett (2010). This book is based on the clinical experiences of a professor of criminology at Tel-Aviv University in Israel with rehabilitation of opiate addicts. This book hypothesizes that there is a lacuna called "black hole" in the current treatment that consists of medical detoxification and the twelve-step training program of Narcotics. The target audience of this book are behavioral scientists involved in the rehabilitation of opiate addicts. The book consists of a prologue and eight chapters. This book presents an interesting approach worth more exploration. The whole area of treating opiate addicts is among the most difficult ones, and the method elaborated in this book could hold some promise. It would be helpful if more behavioral scientists read this book and explore some of the approaches presented in this book. The problem with this approach is that it merely presents qualitative evidence in the form of case studies. There is a need to empirically test this approach in quantitative designs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**59. Community coalition action theory and its role in drug and alcohol abuse interventions.**

- Citation:** Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, December 2011, vol./is. 55/3(3-7), 0090-1482 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Sharma, Manoj; Smith, Laura
- Correspondence Address:** Sharma, Manoj: University of Cincinnati, Teachers College, 527 C, PO Box 210068, Cincinnati, OH, US, 45221-0068, manoj.sharma@uc.edu
- Institution:** Sharma, Manoj: University of Cincinnati, Teachers College, Cincinnati, OH, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The community coalition action theory (CCAT) identifies internal factors within the coalition that lead to the implementation of community change, and thereby provides an approach for assessing the efforts of coalitions. CCAT is comprised of fifteen constructs and twenty-one practice- proven propositions that have developed based on the constructs. While the use of community coalitions has become more prevalent in health promotion settings, and a search of the literature demonstrated a plethora of studies using community coalitions to address obesity, physical activity, cancer and diabetes prevention, the specific utilization of the community coalition action theory is limited. The breadth of literature on the use of community coalition action theory and health promotion initiatives is quite limited, and additional searches revealed that to date, CCAT has yet to be applied to drug and alcohol abuse interventions. This issue examined the long-term protective outcomes of an evidenced based intervention for improving parent and youth skills with the intent of reducing problem behaviors in adolescents such as substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Promotion](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[Community Involvement](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)

**60. Antidepressants for major depressive disorder and dysthymic disorder in patients with comorbid alcohol use disorders: A meta-analysis of placebo-controlled randomized trials.**

- Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, August 2011, vol./is. 72/8(1144-1151), 0160-6689 (Aug 2011)
- Author(s):** Iovieno, Nadia; Tedeschini, Enrico; Bentley, Kate H; Evins, A. Eden; Papakostas, George I
- Correspondence Address:** Iovieno, Nadia: Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, 50 Staniford Street-Suite 401, Boston, MA, US, 02114
- Institution:** Iovieno, Nadia: Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: Mood and alcohol use disorders are often co-occurring, each condition complicating the course and outcome of the other. The aim of this study was to examine the efficacy of antidepressants in patients with unipolar major depressive disorder (MDD) and/or dysthymic disorder with comorbid alcohol use disorders and to compare antidepressant and placebo response rates between depressed patients with or without comorbid alcohol use disorders. Data Sources: MEDLINE/PubMed publication databases were searched for randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials of antidepressants used as monotherapy for the acute-phase treatment of MDD and/or dysthymic disorder in patients with or without alcohol use disorders. The search term placebo was cross-referenced with each of the antidepressants approved by the US, Canadian, or

European Union drug regulatory agencies for the treatment of MDD and/or dysthymic disorder. Study Selection: 195 articles were found eligible for inclusion in our analysis, 11 of which focused on the treatment of MDD/dysthymic disorder in patients with comorbid alcohol use disorders. The search was limited to articles published between January 1, 1980, and March 15, 2009 (inclusive). Results: We found that antidepressant therapy was more effective than placebo in patients with comorbid alcohol use disorders (risk ratio of response = 1.336;  $P = .021$ ). However, this was not the case when selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) antidepressants were examined alone ( $P > .05$ ). There was no significant difference in the relative efficacy of antidepressants (versus placebo) when comparing studies in MDD/dysthymic disorder patients with or without alcohol use disorders ( $P = .973$ ). Meta-regression analyses yielded no significant differences in the risk ratio of responding to antidepressants versus placebo in trials with comorbid alcohol use disorders, whether antidepressants were used alone or adjunctively to psychotherapy, whether they were used in patients actively drinking or recently sober, or whether they were used in pure MDD or in combined MDD and dysthymic disorder populations. Conclusions: These results support the utility of certain antidepressants (tricyclics, nefazodone) in treating depression in patients with comorbid alcohol use disorders. More data on the use of newer antidepressants, including the SSRIs, for this select patient population are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Antidepressant Drugs](#)  
[\\*Clinical Trials](#)  
[\\*Dysthymic Disorder](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Placebo](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 61. Targeting criminal recidivism in mentally ill offenders: Structured clinical approaches.

**Citation:** Community Mental Health Journal, December 2011, vol./is. 47/6(723-726), 0010-3853;1573-2789 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Rotter, Merrill; Amory Carr, W

**Correspondence Address:** Rotter, Merrill: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1500 Waters Place, Bronx, NY, US, 10461, merrill.rotter@gmail.com

**Institution:** Rotter, Merrill: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Decreasing criminal recidivism in justice-involved individuals with mental illness, is among the most consistently desired outcomes by programs, policy makers and funding agencies. Evidencebased practices with track records of effectiveness in treating mental illness and co-occurring substance abuse, while important clinically, do not necessarily address criminal recidivism. Addressing recidivism, therefore, may require a more targeted criminal justice focus. In this paper, we describe recent challenges to decriminalization approaches and review factors associated with recurrent criminal behavior. In particular, we focus on structured clinical interventions which were created or adapted to target the thoughts and behaviors associated with criminal justice contact. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Behavior](#)  
[\\*Funding](#)  
[\\*Mentally Ill Offenders](#)  
[\\*Recidivism](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 62. Exercise preferences of patients in substance abuse treatment.

**Citation:** Mental Health and Physical Activity, December 2011, vol./is. 4/2(79-87), 1755-2966 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Abrantes, Ana M; Battle, Cynthia L; Strong, David R; Ing, Eileen; Dubreuil, Mary Ella; Gordon, Alan; Brown, Richard A

**Correspondence Address:** Abrantes, Ana M.: Butler Hospital, 345 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, RI, US, 02906, ana\_abrantes@brown.edu

**Institution:** Abrantes, Ana M.: Butler Hospital, Providence, RI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** While emerging studies have demonstrated the benefit of exercise in early recovery from substance use disorders, recruitment and adherence to exercise interventions have been challenging. Tailoring interventions based on patient exercise preferences may address these concerns. Ninety-seven (N = 97; age = 41.6 years; 44% female) patients were recruited from an intensive substance abuse outpatient program and filled out questionnaires about their exercise preferences. Most (71%) patients were not currently engaged in an exercise program (i.e., exercising less than 20 min/day for 3 days/week over the last 6 months). The vast majority (95%) expressed an interest in engaging in an exercise program specifically designed for persons in substance use recovery and 89% reported wanting to initiate an exercise program within the first 3 months of sobriety. Specific exercise preferences regarding type of physical activity, exercise intervention components, and perceived benefits and barriers to exercise differed between males and females. These findings suggest low rates of regular exercise, high level of interest in engaging in exercise during early recovery, and point toward the need to tailor interventions to the unique preferences of individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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:** [\\*Activity Level](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Exercise](#)  
[\\*Physical Activity](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 63. Beyond addiction: Hierarchy and other ways of getting strategy done.

**Citation:** European Management Journal, December 2011, vol./is. 29/6(491-503), 0263-2373 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Cunha, Miguel Pina e; Rego, Armenio; Clegg, Stewart

**Correspondence Address:** Cunha, Miguel Pina e: NOVA-School of Business and Economics, Rua Marques de Fronteira, 20, Lisboa, Portugal, 1099-038, mpc@novasbe.pt

**Institution:** Cunha, Miguel Pina e: NOVA-School of Business and Economics, Lisboa, Portugal

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Hierarchy is habitually presented as the right organizational infrastructure through which to deploy and achieve strategy. We analyze the strategy process, specifically the strategy/execution debate, from the perspective of hierarchy, and contrast the hierarchical

mode--where top management dominates by separating strategy/formulation and execution--with three alternative modes where the power circuits of strategy extend beyond the managerial elite and are shared by several strategic agents. These three possibilities are: (1) the porous hierarchical mode, in which the hierarchs/higher-ups transfer part of the power for shaping and informing the strategy to the base of the organization; (2) the distributed mode, in which the hierarchs have no direct influence but rather indirect moral authority over execution, and (3) the strategy as simple rules mode, in which strategy/execution is taken as a single iterative process where strategy evolves on the basis of a minimal structure that facilitates strategic interaction and prevents hierarchical control from stifling adaptation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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:** [\\*Organizational Behavior](#)  
[\\*Strategies](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 64. "Mephedrone as popular as cocaine"--Do the headlines match the facts?

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Use, December 2011, vol./is. 16/6(504-505), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Dec 2011)  
**Author(s):** Holloway, Graham  
**Institution:** Holloway, Graham: Concateno TrichoTech, Oxford, United Kingdom  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This article examines the popularity of misuse of two drugs mephedrone and cocaine among the youths. This means that workplaces with an active drug testing program should ensure they include mephedrone tests also. Trends in drug misuse can change fast and can be very regionalized. It only takes an entrepreneurial dealer to move into an area for a sudden sharp spike in one particular drug group to occur in that region or organization. Drugs and alcohol policies should be reviewed regularly, that is, every 2 years, to make sure they are not missing recent trends that may have altered the drug misuse scene for the organization they were designed for. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Popularity](#)  
[Policy Making](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 65. Assessment of abuse liability of pheniramine among opioid-dependent human subjects.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Use, December 2011, vol./is. 16/6(484-495), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Dec 2011)  
**Author(s):** Balhara, Yatan Pal Singh; Jain, Raka; Dhawan, Anju; Mehta, Manju  
**Correspondence Address:** Balhara, Yatan Pal Singh: Department of Psychiatry and De-addiction, Dr RML PGIMER and Hospital, New Delhi, India, ypsbalhara@yahoo.com  
**Institution:** Balhara, Yatan Pal Singh: Department of Psychiatry and De-addiction, Dr RML PGIMER and Hospital, New Delhi, India  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: Pheniramine is being used harmfully in combination with opiates and benzodiazepines through injecting route. However, the abuse liability of pheniramine has

not been studied in humans. Aim: The present study is an attempt to analyze the abuse liability of pheniramine in human subjects. Materials and methodology: The study used a double-blind randomly allotted crossover design. The doses of the drugs used were placebo (normal saline) 2 mL, pheniramine maleate 45.5 mg and lorazepam 2 mg. The assessments were made at baseline and then at 15, 120 and 240 min. The subjects were assessed for the sociodemographic profile, drug-use history, physiological parameters (pulse rate, BP, respiratory rate), and Modified Single-Dose Questionnaire (MSDQ)/Morphine-Benzedrine Group Scale (MBG)/Pentobarbital-Chlorpromazine-Alcohol Group Scale (PCAG)/Visual Analog Scale (VAS)/Profile of Mood States (POMS) scale. Analysis: Analysis was carried out using SPSS version 10.0. In-between drug comparisons were done using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) (multiple comparisons). Results: MSDQ and PCAG showed comparable results between the two compounds. VAS and POMS scale had significant increase on the scale for both lorazepam and pheniramine. Conclusions: The findings suggest the possible abuse liability of pheniramine. These findings with the clinical observation of pheniramine abuse used in combination with injection buprenorphine and diazepam warrant the need of caution while prescribing the compound to individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Benzodiazepines](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 66. Psychosocial outcomes of mindfulness-based relapse prevention in incarcerated substance abusers in Taiwan: A preliminary study.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Use, December 2011, vol./is. 16/6(476-483), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Lee, Kun-Hua; Bowen, Sarah; An-Fu, Bai

**Correspondence Address:** Lee, Kun-Hua: Department of Psychology, Kaohsiung Medical University, (100, Shih-Chuan 1st Road, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, 80708, kunhuallee627@gmail.com

**Institution:** Lee, Kun-Hua: Department of Psychology, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: The current study evaluated effects of an adapted version of Mindfulness-Based Relapse Prevention (MBRP) on several psychosocial indices in a sample of incarcerated adult males with substance use disorders. Method: This study used a 2 (baseline vs post-session) x 2 (MBRP vs. treatment-as-usual (TAU) mixed design. Twenty-four incarcerated individuals with a history of substance abuse were randomly assigned to either MBRP or TAU. At pre- and post-session assessment points, participants completed the Drug Use Identification Disorders Test- Extended (DUDIT-E), the Drug Avoidance Self-Efficacy Scale (DASE) and positive/negative outcome expectancies (Ep/En). The Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II) was completed in each weekly session of MBRP. MANOVA and repeated measures ANOVA examined changes between and within subjects, with the significant level set at 0.05. Results: No between-group differences were found on positive outcome expectancies or self-efficacy. Differences BDI-II scores among MBRP participants showed a downward trend over time. A Group x Time effect emerged for negative outcome expectancies, with significant differences between groups at post-course assessment. Conclusions: Results from this randomized trial suggest pre- to post-intervention trend-level effects of MBRP on depression, and significant group differences over time and at post-course on negative outcome expectancies, with the MBRP group reporting increases. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Heroin  
 \*Major Depression  
 \*Relapse Prevention  
 \*Mindfulness  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 67. A comparative study of substance use before and after establishing HIV infection status among people living with HIV/AIDS.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Use, December 2011, vol./is. 16/6(464-475), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Dec 2011)  
**Author(s):** Gerbi, Gemechu B; Habtemariam, Tsegaye; Tameru, Berhanu; Nganwa, David; Robnett, Vinaida  
**Correspondence Address:** Gerbi, Gemechu B.: Center for Computational Epidemiology, Bioinformatics and Risk Analysis (CCEBRA), College of Veterinary Medicine, Nursing and Allied Health (CVMNAH), Tuskegee University, Tuskegee, AL, US, 36088, gbeyene@Tuskegee.edu  
**Institution:** Gerbi, Gemechu B.: Center for Computational Epidemiology, Bioinformatics and Risk Analysis (CCEBRA), College of Veterinary Medicine, Nursing and Allied Health (CVMNAH), Tuskegee University, Tuskegee, AL, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Objective: To determine if significant differences exist in substance use among people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) before and after establishing their HIV infection status. Method: The study participants are HIV positive clients of a community based HIV/AIDS outreach facility located in Montgomery, Alabama. The questionnaire includes demographics, substance use and risky sexual behaviors pertaining to HIV transmission. Each participant completed an anonymous questionnaire. A total of 341 questionnaires were distributed and 326 were fully completed and returned, representing a response rate of 96%. Results: Findings revealed a statistically significant difference in alcohol consumption before sex among PLWHA before and after establishing their HIV infection status ( $p = .001$ ). No significant differences were observed among participants who reported as having used drugs intravenously ( $p = .89$ ), and among those sharing the same syringe/needle with another person ( $p = .87$ ) before and after establishing their HIV infection status. Conclusion: There is continued substance use and alcohol consumption before sex among PLWHA after establishing their HIV status despite clear evidence of such risky behaviors that could lead to an increase in exposure to HIV. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*AIDS  
 \*Alcoholism  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Drug Rehabilitation  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 68. The use of drawings to explore young people's views of a service for those affected by parental alcohol misuse.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Use, December 2011, vol./is. 16/6(439-451), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Dec 2011)  
**Author(s):** Wall, Sarah E; Templeton, Lorna J  
**Correspondence Address:** Wall, Sarah E.: Mental Health Research & Development Unit, University of Bath, 22-23 Eastwood, Bath, United Kingdom, BA2 7AY, sarahewall@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Wall, Sarah E.: Mental Health Research & Development Unit, University of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: As services for young people affected by parental substance misuse evolve, it is important that young people are invited to express their views on the service they receive. Method: As part of the evaluation of a new service for young people living with parental alcohol misuse, a self-report drawing method was used with 11 young people to elicit their views of the service. Findings: The most common changes noted were: feeling happier and less confused, and having a more harmonious family life with families spending more time together. Many of the young people placed parental alcohol misuse centrally in their drawings. Conclusions: Self-report drawing enabled the young people to reflect on change, and thus is a powerful tool for further research in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[\\*Self Report](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 69. Do severity levels of substance use relate to self-reported variations in psychosocial distress?

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Use, December 2011, vol./is. 16/6(422-438), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Nordfjaern, T

**Correspondence Address:** Nordfjaern, T.: Drug and Alcohol Treatment in Central Norway, Strandveien 1, Stjordalen, Norway, 7500, trond.nordfjern@rus-midt.no

**Institution:** Nordfjaern, T.: Drug and Alcohol Treatment in Central Norway, Stjordalen, Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study aimed to examine whether patients who reported different severity levels of illicit substance use and alcohol differed in contemporary psychological distress and interpersonal problems. A patient sample (n = 352) was established from 16 treatment facilities for substance use disorders in Norway and by mailed questionnaires to patients at waiting lists and individuals who had completed their treatment. The response rates were 53 and 28% for data collected at the clinics and by mailed questionnaires, respectively. The questionnaire consisted of validated measures of substance use and the psychological constructs. The results showed stronger symptom load in the group manifesting severe levels of illicit substance use. Differences in alcohol consumption also reached significance. For illicit substances these differences were stronger for symptoms related to depression, anger and somatic issues, whereas differences were more substantial in anxiety symptoms related to alcohol consumption. Differences in interpersonal problems were marginal both for illicit substance use and alcohol. The results indicate that psychological distress is more directly associated with substance use than interpersonal problems. The role of interpersonal problems for substance consumption may be of a more indirect character than the connection between psychological distress and substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychological Stress](#)  
[\\*Self Report](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 70. National survey of alcohol treatment agencies in England: Characteristics of treatment agencies.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Use, December 2011, vol./is. 16/6(407-421), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Rose, Abigail Katherine; Winfield, Hannah; Jenner, Jenny H; Oyefeso, Adenekan; Phillips, Tom S; Deluca, Paulo; Perryman, Katherine A; Heriot-Maitland, Charlie; Galea, Susanna; Cheeta, Survjit; Saunders, Vivienne; Drummond, Colin

**Correspondence Address:** Rose, Abigail Katherine: School of Psychology, University of Liverpool, Eleanor Rathbone Building, Bedford Street South, Liverpool, United Kingdom, L69 7ZA, [Abi.Rose@liverpool.ac.uk](mailto:Abi.Rose@liverpool.ac.uk)

**Institution:** Rose, Abigail Katherine: Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: To map and contact all specialist alcohol treatment services in England and to investigate the characteristics of responding agencies. Methods: A national cross-sectional survey of alcohol treatment agencies in England. A questionnaire was designed to gather information about agency characteristics, including the service structure, staffing, modalities of treatment, and associated funding. Results: A total of 696 alcohol treatment agencies were mapped, of which 388 (55.7%) responded to the survey. Variations in agency characteristics were noticed across geographical regions, as well as across sectors. The estimated annual spending on alcohol treatment was Pound Sterling217 million. Conclusions: Whereas the regional variation in agency characteristics has implications for access to particular types of treatment, the inter-sector variation has implications for the allocation of funding. The estimated annual spending of Pound Sterling217 million is greater than previous national estimates. A national framework for alcohol service mapping could benefit identification of areas for improvement and lead to more successful treatment outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 71. Clinical considerations in the treatment of substance use disorders with veterans.

**Citation:** Journal of Contemporary Psychotherapy, December 2011, vol./is. 41/4(247-253), 0022-0116;1573-3564 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Borsari, Brian; Capone, Christy; Mastroleo, Nadine R; Monti, Peter M

**Correspondence Address:** Borsari, Brian: Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Box G-S121-5, Providence, RI, US, 02903, [brian\\_borsari@brown.edu](mailto:brian_borsari@brown.edu)

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

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article addresses issues associated with the treatment of substance use disorders (SUD) in the U.S. veteran population. First, we examine special considerations regarding the assessment of alcohol and drug use in veterans. Second, we discuss current treatment approaches that have demonstrated efficacy in this population, with special consideration the issue of co-morbidity (especially SUD and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder). Third, we discuss two strategies to coordinate treatment of SUD: stepped care as a way to

implement these treatments for SUD alone, and integrated treatment for SUD and co-morbid disorders. Finally, we discuss promising future directions for the treatment of SUD in the veteran population, including examination of mechanisms of behavior change, formal involvement of the veteran's family in treatment, and use of existing datasets. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (outside the USA); YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Military Veterans](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Measurement](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 72. The association between somatic symptoms, anxiety disorders and substance use. A literature review.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Quarterly, December 2011, vol./is. 82/4(315-328), 0033-2720;1573-6709 (Dec 2011)  
**Author(s):** Hassan, Imran; Ali, Rizwan  
**Correspondence Address:** Hassan, Imran: Psychiatry Service, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 1970 Roanoke Boulevard, Bldg 11, First Floor, Salem, VA, US, 24153, ixhassan@carilionclinic.org  
**Institution:** Hassan, Imran: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Medicine, Virginia Tech-Carilion, Roanoke, VA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** The aim of this article is to review the association between somatic symptoms, anxiety disorders and substance use. A Pub Med based literature review was conducted using various combinations of keywords related to substance use, somatic symptoms and anxiety. In various studies somatic symptoms were found to be associated with substance use. Anxiety disorders were found to have a high co-morbidity with substance use in most studies. However, several of the reviewed studies also included depressive symptoms which might have confounded the results. None of the studies was specifically aimed to find out if somatic symptoms in substance users represent an underlying primary anxiety disorder. Somatic symptoms and anxiety disorders are commonly noticed in substance users. Further studies are needed to clarify these associations since they may have significant clinical implications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Somatization Disorder](#)  
[Symptoms](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 73. Lack of allelic association between markers at the DRD2 and ANKK1 gene loci with the alcohol-dependence syndrome and criminal activity.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Genetics, December 2011, vol./is. 21/6(323-324), 0955-8829;1473-5873 (Dec 2011)  
**Author(s):** Kasiakogia-Worley, Katherine; McQuillin, Andrew; Lydall, Gregory John; Patel, Shamir; Kottalgi, Girija; Gunwardena, Priyanthi; Cherian, Raquin; Rao, Harsih; Hillman, Audrey; Gobikrishnan, Nallananathan; Douglas, Ewen; Qureshi, Sherhzad Yameen; Jauhar, Sameer; Ball, David; O'Kane, Aideen; Owens, Lynne; Dedman, Alex; Sharp, Sally Isobel;

Kandaswamy, Radhika; Guerrini, Irene; Thomson, Allan D; Smith, Iain; Dar, Karim; Morgan, Marsha Yvonne; Douglas Gurling, Hugh Malcolm

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**Institution:** Kasiakogia-Worley, Katherine: Research Department of Mental Health Sciences, Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, University College London, Windeyer Institute of Medical Sciences, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** rs1800497 is a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), which creates and destroys the TaqA1 restriction fragment length polymorphism near the DRD2 and ANKK1 genes. The TaqA1 polymorphism has been found to be both linked and associated with alcoholism. rs1800497 is responsible for an amino acid substitution within the 11th ankyrin repeat of ANKK1, which may affect the substrate-binding specificity of the ANKK1 protein. rs1800497 has been associated with a reduced number of dopamine binding sites in the brain as well, which may mediate increased alcohol consumption. A second SNP, rs6277, which is within the dopamine receptor DRD2 gene, has been shown to affect messenger RNA stability and protein synthesis of the DRD2 receptor. We attempted to replicate these findings in a UK-based alcohol-dependence syndrome (ADS), case-control sample consisting of 987 cases and 956 controls. rs1800497 was not found to be associated with alcohol dependence. rs6277 also showed no association with ADS. These findings do not support the previous evidence that SNPs, rs1800497 and rs6277, are associated with dissocial personality disorder or with the ADS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Biological Markers](#)  
[\\*Criminal Behavior](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Polymorphism](#)  
[Nucleotides](#)  
[Syndromes](#)  
[Alleles](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 74. Confirmation of prior evidence of genetic susceptibility to alcoholism in a genome-wide association study of comorbid alcoholism and bipolar disorder.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Genetics, December 2011, vol./is. 21/6(294-306), 0955-8829;1473-5873 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Lydall, Gregory John; Bass, Nicholas J; McQuillin, Andrew; Lawrence, Jacob; Anjorin, Adebayo; Kandaswamy, Radhika; Pereira, Ana; Guerrini, Irene; Curtis, David; Vine, Anna E; Sklar, Pamela; Purcell, Shaun M; Gurling, Hugh Malcolm Douglas

**Correspondence Address:** Gurling, Hugh Malcolm Douglas: Department of Mental Health Sciences, Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, Windeyer Institute for Medical Science, University College Medical School, University College London, London, United Kingdom, W1T 4JF, h.gurling@ucl.ac.uk

**Institution:** Lydall, Gregory John: Department of Mental Health Sciences, University College London, Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: Alcoholism and affective disorders are both strongly comorbid and heritable. We have investigated the genetic comorbidity between bipolar affective disorder and alcoholism. Methods: A genome-wide allelic association study of 506 patients from the University College London bipolar disorder case-control sample and 510 ancestrally

matched supernormal controls. One hundred forty-three of the bipolar patients fulfilled the Research Diagnostic Criteria diagnosis of alcoholism. A total of 372 193 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) were genotyped. Genes previously shown to be associated with alcoholism and addiction phenotypes were then tested for association in the bipolar alcoholic sample using gene-wise permutation tests of all SNPs genotyped within a 50-kb region flanking each gene. Results: Several central nervous system genes showed significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) gene-wise evidence of association with bipolar alcoholism. The genes implicated, which replicated genes previously shown to be associated with alcoholism were: cadherin 11, collagen type 11 alpha 2, neuromedin U receptor 2, exportin7, and semaphorin-associated protein 5A. The SNPs most strongly implicated in bipolar alcoholism, but, which did not meet conventional genome-wide significance criteria were the insulin-like growth factor-binding protein 7, carboxypeptidase O, cerebellin 2, and the cadherin 12 genes. Conclusion: We have confirmed the role of some genes previously shown to be associated with alcoholism in the comorbid bipolar alcoholism subgroup. In this subgroup, bipolar disorder may lower the threshold for the phenotypic expression of these alcoholism susceptibility genes. We also show that some genes may independently increase susceptibility to affective disorder and alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Bipolar Disorder](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Genome](#)  
[\\*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 75. The emergence and evolution of drug user groups in the UK.

**Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, December 2011, vol./is. 19/6(556-565), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Dec 2011)  
**Author(s):** Bennett, Trevor; Jacques, Scott; Wright, Richard  
**Correspondence Address:** Wright, Richard: Centre for Criminology, University of Glamorgan, Pontypridd, United Kingdom, CF37 1DL, thbennet@glam.ac.uk  
**Institution:** Bennett, Trevor: Centre for Criminology, University of Glamorgan, Pontypridd, United Kingdom  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** The aim of this article is to describe and explain the development of drug user groups in the UK and elsewhere by drawing on a case study of one of the earliest drug user association formed in England in 1983, known as the Drug Dependents' Association. By way of context, a literature search was conducted to find other examples of original case studies of early drug user groups. The main method of investigating the case study arose out of the recovery of research materials by two of the authors which were used as part of another research project conducted in the early 1980s. The data collected comprised a full transcript of the first meeting of the group, agendas of all of the meetings and notes taken by the authors at the time. The analysis of the search material and the case study data indicates that drug user associations have change markedly since these early forms. The main changes include the integration of drug user groups into mainstream practice through the development of service user groups, a shift away from user-led to service-led organizations, as well as a change in focus from broader political campaigning towards the details of service provision. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Support Groups](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**76. Birth outcomes for infants born to women participating in integrated substance abuse treatment programs: A meta-analytic review.**

**Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, December 2011, vol./is. 19/6(542-555), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Milligan, Karen; Niccols, Alison; Sword, Wendy; Thabane, Lehane; Henderson, Joanna; Smith, Ainsley

**Correspondence Address:** Milligan, Karen: Integra Foundation, Toronto, ON, Canada, kmilligan@integra.on.ca

**Institution:** Milligan, Karen: Integra Foundation, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Infants born to women with substance abuse issues are at increased risk for prematurity, low birth weight, and impaired physical development. Integrated programs (programs that integrate on-site pregnancy-, parenting-, or child-related services with substance use treatment) have been developed to address these risks, barriers to accessing care, and the unique needs of pregnant women who abuse substances. Method: To examine the effects of integrated programs on birth outcomes, we compiled a database of 10 studies (N = 2471) of integrated programs published between 1990 and 2009 with birth outcome data. Data were summarized and meta-analyses were performed. Results: Compared to women with substance abuse issues not in treatment, women in integrated programs had infants with significantly higher birth weights, larger head circumferences, fewer birth complications, positive toxicology screens, and low birth weight classifications (d's = 0.42-0.87). Women in integrated programs attended significantly more prenatal visits (d = 2.20) and had significantly fewer pre-term births (d = 0.35) than women in nonintegrated programs. Conclusions: This is the first systematic quantitative review of studies evaluating the impact of integrated programs on birth outcomes. Findings suggest that integrated programs may be associated with advantages over non-integrated programs in increasing women's participation in prenatal care and decreasing premature delivery. This review highlights the need for further research with improved methodology, study quality, and reporting to improve our understanding of how best to meet the needs of pregnant women with substance abuse issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Birth](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Integrated Services](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Programs](#)  
[Infant Development](#)  
[Mothers](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**77. Thizzin'--Ecstasy use contexts and emergent social meanings.**

**Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, December 2011, vol./is. 19/6(528-541), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Lee, Juliet P; Battle, Robynn S; Soller, Brian; Brandes, Naomi

**Correspondence Address:** Lee, Juliet P.: Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Berkeley, CA, US, 94704, jlee@prev.org

**Institution:** Lee, Juliet P.: Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Berkeley, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The drug "Ecstasy" has been most commonly associated with raves, or electronic music dance events, and attributed with sexual disinhibition. In an ethnographic investigation of drug use among second-generation Southeast Asian youth in Northern California conducted in 2003, respondents described little use of or interest in using Ecstasy; yet in a second study, Ecstasy was the fourth most commonly used substance. This article investigates the social contexts for this change in use patterns. Respondents were second-generation Southeast Asian youths and young adults between the ages of 15 and 26 who were currently or recently drug-involved. We compared qualitative data from the two studies and found emerging patterns of meaning and context related to the observed change in use patterns. Ecstasy use among co-resident African American youth within the context of the local "hyphy" hip-hop music subculture had influenced Southeast Asian youths' uptake of the drug, known as "thizz." Respondents referred to the effects of the drug as "thizzin'," described as energizing, disinhibiting, numbing, and emotion enhancing. Reported consequences of "thizzin" included violence and aggression as well as fun, while sexual disinhibition was rarely mentioned. The meanings assigned to drugs, including the effects ascribed to them, may be relative to the social contexts within which users are exposed to and consume drugs. The findings indicate the susceptibility of youths to local trends in drug use, particularly associated with popular cultural movements and music. Second-generation youths may be particularly susceptible relative to the conditions of their immigration and processes of identity formation unique to them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Immigration](#)  
[\\*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[\\*Social Behavior](#)  
[Dance](#)  
[Music](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 78. Modeling the Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index (RAPI): A comparison of statistical methods.

**Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, December 2011, vol./is. 19/6(510-518), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Light, Laney S; McCoy, Thomas P; Thompson, Martie P; Spitler, Hugh D; Sutfin, Erin L; Rhodes, Scott D

**Correspondence Address:** Light, Laney S.: Department of Biostatistical Sciences, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Medical Center Blvd., Winston, NC, US, 27157, llight@wfubmc.edu

**Institution:** Light, Laney S.: Department of Biostatistical Sciences, Wake Forest University, School of Medicine, Winston, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: The Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index (RAPI) is a scale designed to identify alcohol-related problems experienced by adolescents and young adults. RAPI scores tend to be skewed due in part to a substantial proportion of zero scores. In this study, we compared different statistical models for analyzing the RAPI as an outcome measure using data collected as part of an alcohol intervention program for college freshmen. Predictors included intervention group indicators. Model fit, predictive ability and practicality of implementation were compared among competing models and recommendations are made. Results: Of 558 students who completed the baseline survey (68% response rate), 76% completed a 3-month follow-up survey. Mean RAPI scores

were 4.7 (SD = 6.0) at baseline and 4.6 (SD = 5.5) at 3 months. Significance of intervention group differences at 3 months adjusting for baseline RAPI were heavily dependent upon the type of statistical model employed. A zero-inflated (ZI) negative binomial model provided the best model fit. Conclusions: This study demonstrated that inferences and conclusions about intervention efficacy were method-dependent in analysis of RAPI scores. There was empirical evidence of improved inference when methods accounting for zero-inflation and skewness were employed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[Methodology](#)  
[Statistical Analysis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 79. Risk and protective factors in mothers with a history of incarceration: Do relationships buffer the effects of trauma symptoms and substance abuse history?

**Citation:** Women & Therapy, October 2011, vol./is. 34/4(359-376), 0270-3149;1541-0315 (Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Walker, Erin K

**Correspondence Address:** Walker, Erin K.: Family Services Program, Community Education Centers, Delaney Hall, Newark, NJ, US, 07105, erinwalker7@gmail.com

**Institution:** Walker, Erin K.: Family Services Program, Community Education Centers, Newark, NJ, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A Sobel analysis reveals that peer relational health and perceived mutuality in partnerships buffer the effects of trauma symptoms on self-esteem, and perceived quality of mother-child relationships buffers the impact of trauma symptoms and history of alcoholism on depression. Statistically and clinically significant results demonstrate the positive impact of a healthy mother-child relationship on depression symptoms, and the influence of healthy peer and partner relationships on raising self-esteem for previously incarcerated mothers. These results indicate that feminist relational theorists of psychological development and trauma are correct in hypothesizing that healthy relationships are essential to recovery from trauma and emotional well-being. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Mother Child Relations](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[Mothers](#)  
[Protective Factors](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 80. Examining racial/ethnic disparities in sexually transmitted diseases among recent heroin-using and cocaine-using women.

- Citation:** Journal of Women's Health, February 2011, vol./is. 20/2(197-205), 1540-9996;1931-843X (Feb 2011)
- Author(s):** Cavanaugh, Courtenay E; Floyd, Leah J; Penniman, Typhanye V; Hulbert, Alicia; Gaydos, Charlotte; Latimer, William W
- Correspondence Address:** Cavanaugh, Courtenay E.: Rutgers University, Department of Psychology, 311 North Fifth Street, #307, Camden, NJ, US, 08102, cocavana@camden.rutgers.edu
- Institution:** Cavanaugh, Courtenay E.: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: This study examined racial differences in the prevalence of sexual risk behaviors and their associations with sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) among recent heroin-using and cocaine-using women. Methods: Participants were 214 women (59% black, 41% white) who were recruited during 2002-2010 using targeted sampling to participate in a study in Baltimore, Maryland, and reported using heroin, cocaine, or crack during the previous 6 months. Participants completed self-report questionnaires about their drug use, sexual risk behaviors, and lifetime history of one of six STDs, including gonorrhea, syphilis, chlamydia, genital herpes, genital warts, or trichomoniasis. Results: More black women (50%) than white women (28%) reported a lifetime STD. Although there were no racial differences in the lifetime prevalence of sexual risk behaviors assessed, there were racial differences in the sexual behaviors associated with ever having a lifetime STD. Simple logistic regressions revealed that ever having a casual sex partner or anal sex were correlates of having a lifetime STD among black women but not among white women. Multiple logistic regression analyses revealed that ever having a casual sex partner was significantly associated with having a lifetime STD among black women, and ever trading sex for money was significantly associated with having a lifetime STD among white women. Conclusions: Findings are consistent with national studies and elucidate racial disparities in STDs and associated sexual behaviors among recent heroin-using and cocaine-using women. Findings underscore the need to tailor STD prevention interventions differently for black and white recent heroin-using and cocaine-using women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
[\\*Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Heroin](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)

### 81. Personality influences mobile phone usage.

- Citation:** Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business, July 2011, vol./is. 3/3(554-563), 2044-4621;2073-7122 (Jul 2011)
- Author(s):** Siddiqui, Kamran
- Correspondence Address:** Siddiqui, Kamran: Institute of Business Administration, University Road, Karachi, Pakistan
- Institution:** Siddiqui, Kamran: Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, Pakistan
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to examine relationships between personality factors/facets and mobile phone usage styles. Using a sample of university students (N = 230), consistent support was found for the effects of personality traits on mobile phone usage style. The personality facets (factors) Liberalism (Openness) and Morality

(Agreeableness) emerged as major predictors for "Trendy" usage of mobile phone. Trendy users prefer latest technology, posh mobiles, value added services and would prefer an internet connection. Three personality facets Self Efficacy (Conscientiousness), Cheerfulness (Extraversion) and Excitement (Extraversion) were found related to "Addictive" users of mobile who generally use more mobile phone as compared to other. Finally "Thrifty" use was explained by the facets Morality (Agreeableness), Gregariousness (Extraversion) and Cooperativeness (Extraversion). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Institute of Interdisciplinary Business Research; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Personality Traits  
 \*Cellular Phones  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

## 82. Nightlife young risk behaviours in Mediterranean versus other European cities: Are stereotypes true?

**Citation:** European Journal of Public Health, June 2011, vol./is. 21/3(311-315), 1101-1262;1464-360X (Jun 2011)  
**Author(s):** Calafat, Amador; Blay, Nicole T; Hughes, Karen; Bellis, Mark; Juan, Montse; Duch, Mariangels; Kokkevi, Anna  
**Correspondence Address:** Blay, Nicole T., C/ Rambla, 15, 2 , 3a, Palma de Mallorca, Palma de Mallorca, Spain, 07003, nicole@irefrea.org  
**Institution:** Calafat, Amador: IREFREA, European Institute on Prevention, Palma de Mallorca, Spain  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: Mediterranean lifestyle has long been hailed as protective against certain risk behaviours and diseases. Mediterranean drinking patterns of moderate alcohol consumption as part of daily life have often been assumed to protect young people from harmful alcohol consumption, in contrast to Northern European drinking patterns. Nightlife environments are strong related to alcohol and drugs use, and other health risk behaviours but few cross-national studies have been undertaken amongst young Europeans frequenting bars and nightclubs. This study aims to understand differences in nightlife risk-taking behaviours between young nightlife users from Mediterranean and non-Mediterranean cultures, including alcohol and illicit drug use, unprotected sex, violence and driving under the influence of alcohol. Methods: A total of 1363 regular nightlife users aged 16-35 years were surveyed in nine European cities by means of a self-reported questionnaire. Sample selection was done through respondent driven sampling techniques. Results: after controlling for demographic variables, no differences among the Mediterranean and non-Mediterranean samples were found in current alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, or cocaine use, neither in violent behaviours, but Northern people were more likely to get drunk [adjusted odds ratio (AOR) = 0.53], while Mediterranean were more likely to have unprotected sex (AOR = 2.01) and to drive drunken (AOR = 5.86). Conclusion: Our data suggest that stereotypes are partially confirmed, and that Mediterranean lifestyle is protective for some risk behaviours (drunkenness, ecstasy and amphetamines current use), but not for all of them. Further research in depth is needed in order to clarify the relations between cultural patterns, social norms and nightlife risk behaviours assumed by the young people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Cross Cultural Differences  
 \*Drug Usage  
 \*Lifestyle  
 \*Protective Factors

[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[Stereotyped Attitudes](#)

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

### 83. When the official drug policy failed: Self-organization of the people to defend public health interest.

**Citation:** European Journal of Public Health, June 2011, vol./is. 21/3(270), 1101-1262;1464-360X (Jun 2011)  
**Author(s):** Vlassov, V  
**Correspondence Address:** Vlassov, V.: First Moscow State Medical University, Moscow, Russia, vlassov@cochrane.ru  
**Institution:** Vlassov, V.: First Moscow State Medical University, Moscow, Russia  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This article focuses on the illicit drug usage in Russia. The problems with illicit drug use are growing in all post-Soviet space, including Russia. According to official and very approximate estimates, the number of only heroin users in Russia is about two millions. In Russia, injection drug use is the major route of spreading of HIV epidemic, which is one of the fastest growing HIV/AIDS epidemics in the world. Russia inherited from Soviet Union the punitive approach to users of illicit drugs. Under current Russian law, psychiatric treatment may be involuntary only in severe cases when it is approved by the court. Yet, this is so far the only example of the self-organization of the Russian society for the health and well-being. There is a need for more because of the unprecedentedly high mortality and ineffective and unfair health-care system. In all countries, the care for drug addicts had been modeled under the strong pressure from the local communities and groups of interests. This is not an obstacle, but a normal reaction from the community responsible for its well-being and prosperity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Laws](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)

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

### 84. The endocannabinoid 2-arachidonoylglycerol inhibits long-term potentiation of glutamatergic synapses onto ventral tegmental area dopamine neurons in mice.

**Citation:** European Journal of Neuroscience, May 2011, vol./is. 33/10(1751-1760), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (May 2011)  
**Author(s):** Kortleven, Christian; Fasano, Caroline; Thibault, Dominic; Lacaille, Jean-Claude; Trudeau, Louis-Eric  
**Correspondence Address:** Trudeau, Louis-Eric: Department of Pharmacology, Universite de Montreal, 2900 Boulevard Edouard-Montpetit, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H3T 1J4, louis-eric.trudeau@umontreal.ca  
**Institution:** Kortleven, Christian: Department of Pharmacology, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada  
**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drugs of abuse cause changes in the mesocorticolimbic dopamine (DA) system, such as a long-term potentiation (LTP)-like phenomenon at glutamatergic synapses onto ventral tegmental area (VTA) DA neurons. Abolishing this LTP interferes with drugseeking behavior. Endocannabinoids (ECs) can be released by DA neurons in response to repetitive activation, which can inhibit glutamate release. Therefore, we hypothesized that ECs may act as negative regulators of LTP. Here we tested the induction of LTP in DA neurons of the VTA in mice expressing enhanced green fluorescent protein under the control of the tyrosine hydroxylase promoter. Immunohistochemistry showed colocalization of CB1 receptors with vesicular glutamate transporter (VGLUT)1 in terminals near DA neuron dendrites, with less extensive colocalization with VGLUT2. In addition, a CB1 receptor agonist, as well as trains of stimulation leading to EC production, decreased glutamate release onto DA neurons. We found that blocking CB1 receptors or synthesis of the EC 2-arachidonoylglycerol (2-AG) was without effect on basal excitatory postsynaptic potential amplitude; however, it facilitated the induction of LTP. As previously reported, antagonizing gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)A transmission also facilitated LTP induction. Combining GABAA and CB1 receptor antagonists did not lead to larger LTP. LTP induced in the presence of CB1 receptor blockade was prevented by an N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor antagonist. Our observations argue in favor of the hypothesis that 2-AG acts as a negative regulator of LTP in the VTA. Understanding the factors that regulate long-term synaptic plasticity in this circuit is critical to aid our comprehension of drug addiction in humans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. European Journal of Neuroscience--Federation of European Neuroscience Societies and Blackwell Publishing Ltd; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Neurons](#)  
[\\*Synapses](#)  
[\\*Tegmentum](#)  
[\\*Long-term Potentiation](#)  
[Glutamate Receptors](#)  
[Mice](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 85. Addictions.

**Citation:** Mental health ethics: The human context., 2011(215-227) (2011)

**Author(s):** Schaler, Jeffrey A

**Institution:** Schaler, Jeffrey A.: Department of Justice, Law and Society School of Public Affairs, American University, Washington, DC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) All drugs have effects on the body, and we can often measure these effects. The immediate effects of drugs in altering the quality of subjective experience can also be measured. We can, further, examine how mood-altering drugs get into the body. In some cases drugs get into the body by accident or because someone puts them there. None of this is uncontroversial. Alternatively, someone may put drugs into his or her own body. What motivates the drug consumer is much more disputed. Some people, including myself, believe a person makes a choice to take a drug. There is no single reason why people make such choices, which reflect the values, preferences, and goals of each individual drug consumer; just as there is no single reason why people choose to watch TV. Others, whose views are echoed by most politicians, journalists, social workers, and mental health professionals, believe people take certain types of drugs because they have 'lost control' over their actions. They are in the grip of some involuntary affliction - a type of mental illness. This chapter defines and describes what addiction is and what it isn't, and how the different ways of explaining addiction based on accurate and inaccurate

definitions influence policy decisions in legal, clinical, social, and public policy realms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Choice Behavior](#)  
[\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
 Alcoholism  
 Drug Addiction  
 Professional Ethics

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 86. Review of Impulse control disorders: A clinician's guide to understanding and treating behavioral addictions.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, March 2010, vol./is. 71/3(363), 0160-6689 (Mar 2010)

**Author(s):** Tinsley, Joyce A

**Correspondence Address:** Tinsley, Joyce A., jtinsley@harthosp.org

**Institution:** Tinsley, Joyce A.: University of Connecticut, School of Medicine, Institute of Living, Hartford, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Impulse control disorders: A clinician's guide to understanding and treating behavioral addictions by Jon E. Grant 2008). The author gives examples of impulsive behaviors that date back at least a century. The book helps clinicians better understand this set of behavioral addictions, as they are also sometimes called. The author offers a clinician's guide that helps to explain puzzling behaviors and provides up-to-date information on their treatment, despite limitations in phenomenology and empirical research. If readers approach patients with this broader perspective and care for patients with greater diligence, many are likely to benefit from this book. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Impulse Control Disorders](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 87. Comorbid substance use disorders among youth with bipolar disorder: Opportunities for early identification and prevention.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, March 2010, vol./is. 71/3(348-358), 0160-6689 (Mar 2010)

**Author(s):** Goldstein, Benjamin I; Bukstein, Oscar G

**Correspondence Address:** Goldstein, Benjamin I.: Department of Psychiatry, Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, 2075 Bayview Avenue, FG53, Toronto, ON, Canada, M4N-3M5, benjamin.goldstein@sunnybrook.ca

**Institution:** Goldstein, Benjamin I.: Department of Psychiatry, Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The burden of substance use disorders (SUDs) among adults with bipolar disorder is well documented. Comparatively less is known regarding comorbid SUD among youth with bipolar disorder. This article aims to integrate the extant literature on this topic and to suggest strategies for delaying or preventing SUD among youth with bipolar disorder. Data Sources and Study Selection: Relevant studies in English were

identified using PubMed and MEDLINE (1950-February 2009). Search terms were bipolar disorder cross-referenced with child, adolescent, or youth, and alcohol, drug, or substance, and abuse, dependence, or disorder. Articles were selected on the basis of containing data regarding both bipolar disorder and SUD. The search was supplemented by manually reviewing reference lists from the identified publications. Data Synthesis: Epidemiologic and clinical studies demonstrate that youth-onset bipolar disorder confers even greater risk of SUD in comparison with adult-onset bipolar disorder. Recent studies of youth with bipolar disorder have not identified childhood SUD (0%); however, the prevalence of SUD escalates during adolescence (16%-39%). Substance use disorder among bipolar youth is associated with legal and academic difficulties, pregnancy, and suicidality. Few studies have addressed interventions for this population, although studies are underway. Because bipolar disorder onset most commonly precedes SUD among youth (55%-83%), there is a window of opportunity for prevention. Conclusions: Pending the results of ongoing treatment studies, several strategies are suggested for curtailing the burden of SUD in youth with bipolar disorder. These include screening for substance use among bipolar youth beginning at age 10 irrespective of other risk factors, education and intervention at the family level, and implementation of preventive interventions that have been successful in other populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Bipolar Disorder  
 \*Comorbidity  
 \*Drug Abuse  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 88. New developments.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, March 2010, vol./is. 71/3(312), 0160-6689 (Mar 2010)  
**Author(s):** Wagner, Karen Dineen  
**Correspondence Address:** Wagner, Karen Dineen, kwagner@psychiatrist.com  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This article examines the reliability and validity of Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview for Children and Adolescents, the symptom profile of early onset psychosis, bone mineral density in boys treated with risperidone and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and prevention strategies to reduce substance use disorders in youth with bipolar disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Bipolar Disorder  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Psychosis  
 \*Risperidone  
 \*Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors  
 Bones  
 Symptoms  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 89. Should we expand the toolbox of psychiatric treatment methods to include repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS)? A meta-analysis of the efficacy of rTMS in psychiatric disorder.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, July 2010, vol./is. 71/7(873-884), 0160-6689 (Jul 2010)  
**Author(s):** Slotema, Christina W; Blom, Jan Dirk; Hoek, Hans W; Sommer, Iris E. C  
**Correspondence Address:** Slotema, Christina W., Lijnbaan 4, 2512 VA, Hague, Netherlands, c.slotema@psyq.nl

**Institution:** Slotema, Christina W.: Center for Personality Disorders, Parnassia Bavo Psychiatric Institute, Hague, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) is a safe treatment method with few side effects. However, efficacy for various psychiatric disorders is currently not clear. Data Sources: A literature search was performed from 1966 through October 2008 using PubMed, Ovid Medline, Embase Psychiatry, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects, and PsycINFO. The following search terms were used: transcranial magnetic stimulation, TMS, repetitive TMS, psychiatry, mental disorder, psychiatric disorder, anxiety disorder, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, bipolar disorder, catatonia, mania, depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, psychosis, posttraumatic stress disorder, schizophrenia, Tourette's syndrome, bulimia nervosa, and addiction. Study Selection: Data were obtained from randomized, sham-controlled studies of rTMS treatment for depression (34 studies), auditory verbal hallucinations (AVH, 7 studies), negative symptoms in schizophrenia (7 studies), and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD, 3 studies). Studies of rTMS versus electroconvulsive treatment (ECT, 6 studies) for depression were meta-analyzed. Data Extraction: Standardized mean effect sizes of rTMS versus sham were computed based on pretreatment-posttreatment comparisons. Data Synthesis: The mean weighted effect size of rTMS versus sham for depression was 0.55 ( $P < .001$ ). Monotherapy with rTMS was more effective than rTMS as adjunctive to antidepressant medication. ECT was superior to rTMS in the treatment of depression (mean weighted effect size  $-0.47$ ,  $P = .004$ ). In the treatment of AVH, rTMS was superior to sham treatment, with a mean weighted effect size of 0.54 ( $P < .001$ ). The mean weighted effect size for rTMS versus sham in the treatment of negative symptoms in schizophrenia was 0.39 ( $P = .11$ ) and for OCD, 0.15 ( $P = .52$ ). Side effects were mild, yet more prevalent with high-frequency rTMS at frontal locations. Conclusions: It is time to provide rTMS as a clinical treatment method for depression, for auditory verbal hallucinations, and possibly for negative symptoms. We do not recommend rTMS for the treatment of OCD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 90. Review of Handbook of psychiatric drug therapy: A Lippincott Williams & Wilkins handbook, 6th ed.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, October 2010, vol./is. 71/10(1404), 0160-6689 (Oct 2010)

**Author(s):** Dunner, David L

**Correspondence Address:** Dunner, David L., dldunner@comcast.net

**Institution:** Dunner, David L.: University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Handbook of psychiatric drug therapy: A Lippincott Williams & Wilkins handbook, 6th ed. by Lawrence A. Lobbate, Maurizio Fava, Jerrold F. Rosenbaum, and George W. Arana (2010). This handbook is a concise compendium of psychiatric treatments. The book gives an overview of psychiatric drug therapy and treatment of psychotic disorders, depression, bipolar disorders, anxiety disorders, substance use and addictive disorders, sleep disorders, dementia, and attention deficit disorder. The book is comprehensive and the topic is thoroughly covered. The print of the book is quite small and there is little emphasis on what might not work when it comes to augmentation strategies for antidepressant nonresponse, that is, various augmentors are listed, but some have much better evidence for efficacy than others, and the list implies

that all the treatments might have equal efficacy. The book is likely to be quite useful in a hospital, emergency room, or outpatient setting where questions regarding appropriate treatment require quick answers and has having great utility for medical students, residents in psychiatry, and psychiatric practitioners. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Psychiatry](#)  
[Antidepressant Drugs](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 91. Long-acting injectable versus oral naltrexone maintenance therapy with psychosocial intervention for heroin dependence: A quasi-experiment.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, October 2010, vol./is. 71/10(1371-1378), 0160-6689 (Oct 2010)  
**Author(s):** Brooks, Adam C; Comer, Sandra D; Sullivan, Maria A; Bisaga, Adam; Carpenter, Kenneth M; Raby, Wilfrid M; Yu, Elmer; O'Brien, Charles P; Nunes, Edward V  
**Correspondence Address:** Brooks, Adam C.: Treatment Research Institute, 600 Public Ledger Bldg, 150 S Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19106, abrooks@tresearch.org  
**Institution:** Brooks, Adam C.: Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Objective: To conduct a quasi-experimental comparison of early clinical outcomes between injectable, sustained-release, depot naltrexone formulation versus oral naltrexone maintenance therapy in individuals with opiate dependence. Method: Early retention in treatment and urine-confirmed opiate use in the first 8 weeks postdetoxification were compared between patients (diagnosed as opiate-dependent according to DSM-IV criteria) participating in 2 concurrently run randomized clinical trials of oral (n = 69; patients treated from September 1999 to May 2002) and long-acting injectable (n = 42; patients treated from November 2000 to June 2003) naltrexone maintenance therapy with psychosocial therapy. Results: Long-acting injectable naltrexone produced significantly better outcome than oral naltrexone on days retained in treatment ( $F_{1,106} = 6.49$ ,  $P = .012$ ) and for 1 measure of opiate use ( $F_{1,106} = 5.26$ ,  $P = .024$ ); other measures were not significantly different, but differences were in the same direction. In subanalyses, there were interaction effects between baseline heroin use severity and type of treatment. In subanalyses, heroin users with more severe baseline use showed better retention with oral naltrexone maintenance therapy combined with intensive psychotherapy (behavioral naltrexone therapy) as compared to retention shown by severe heroin users treated with long-acting naltrexone injections combined with standard cognitive-behavioral therapy ( $\chi^2_{21} = 9.31$ ,  $P = .002$ ); less severe heroin users evidenced better outcomes when treated with long-acting injectable naltrexone. Conclusions: This quasi-experimental analysis provides tentative indications of superior outcomes for heroin-dependent patients treated with long-acting injectable naltrexone compared to oral naltrexone. The finding that heroin users with more severe baseline use achieved better outcomes with oral naltrexone is most probably attributable to the intensive nature of the psychosocial treatments provided and points to the opportunity for continued research in augmenting injectable naltrexone with psychosocial strategies to further improve outcome, especially in individuals with more severe use. The results should be considered exploratory given the quasi-experimental nature of the study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)

\*Heroin Addiction  
 \*Maintenance Therapy  
 \*Naltrexone  
 \*Psychosocial Factors  
 Injections

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 92. The benzodiazepine stigma persists.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, December 2009, vol./is. 70/12(1727-1729), 0160-6689 (Dec 2009)

**Author(s):** Freeman, Scott A

**Correspondence Address:** Freeman, Scott A., sfreeman@tuftsmedicalcenter.org

**Institution:** Freeman, Scott A.: Department of Psychiatry, Tufts Medical Center, Boston, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Mark J. Rapoport et al. (see record 2009-11988-006). This is a well-written, comprehensive review of the literature regarding the association between the acute use of benzodiazepines and motor vehicle accidents and driving ability. In the conclusion section, however, the authors made recommendations that are overreaching, stigmatizing, and not consistent with public policy in the United States. Although benzodiazepines and other potentially sedating medications should be prescribed with caution, the call for legislative action and limitations on prescription is not warranted. Rather, enhanced practitioner and patient education regarding the pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic effects of all sedating medications is preferable. It is unfortunately all too common for benzodiazepines to be associated with addiction and psychomotor impairment without being given due respect for their impressive efficacy in certain conditions. As described above, this is the case with many other medications: impressive efficacy but high rates of sedation or in other cases addiction and abuse. There are simply too many potentially hazardous drugs available to legislate restrictions on their use in a way that would produce more benefit than harm. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2009

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Benzodiazepines  
 \*Driving Behavior  
 \*Epidemiology  
 \*Health Impairments  
 Accidents

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 93. Patients with complex chronic diseases: Perspectives on supporting self-management.

**Citation:** Journal of General Internal Medicine, December 2007, vol./is. 22/Suppl 3(438-444), 0884-8734;1525-1497 (Dec 2007)

**Author(s):** Sevick, Mary Ann; Trauth, Jeanette M; Ling, Bruce S; Anderson, Roger T; Piatt, Gretchen A; Kilbourne, Amy M; Goodman, Robert M

**Correspondence Address:** Sevick, Mary Ann: Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System, (151-C), Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15240, sevick@pitt.edu

**Institution:** Sevick, Mary Ann: Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A Complex Chronic Disease (CCD) is a condition involving multiple morbidities that requires the attention of multiple health care providers or facilities and possibly community (home)-based care. A patient with CCD presents to the health care system

with unique needs, disabilities, or functional limitations. The literature on how to best support self-management efforts in those with CCD is lacking. With this paper, the authors present the case of an individual with diabetes and end-stage renal disease who is having difficulty with self-management. The case is discussed in terms of intervention effectiveness in the areas of prevention, addiction, and self-management of single diseases. Implications for research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of General Internal Medicine; YEAR: 2007

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Chronicity \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Self Management](#)  
[\\*Morbidity](#)  
[Home Care](#)  
[Health Personnel](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 94. Lecture VIII.

**Citation:** Lectures on the nervous system and its diseases., 1836(155-169) (1836)

**Author(s):** Hall, Marshall

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) I now wish to draw your attention to a series of morbid affections which result from peculiar affections of the general system, or of various organs. They have been too much neglected by writers on Diseases of the Encephalon. These are: I. Intestinal Irritation; II. Exhaustion from Loss of Blood; III. Chlorosis; IV. Excessive Study, Shock, Alcohol &c.: I. Delirium Tremens, II. Delirium Traumaticum; V. Affections of the Kidney: I. Dropsy, II. Ischuria. Several of these affections are not seen in hospitals; it is in private practice only that we become acquainted with them. They are also almost neglected by writers on diseases of the brain. Yet it is impossible that you should be prepared for practice without a due knowledge of these diseases. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Brain Disorders](#)  
[Blood Volume](#)  
[Delirium Tremens](#)  
[Fatigue](#)  
[Intestines](#)  
[Kidney Diseases](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO