

# Search Results

## Table of Contents

---

Search History .....	page 7
1. Effects of a pretreatment brief motivational intervention on treatment engagement in CBT-based and mindfulness-based relapse prevention. ....	page 8
2. Maintaining adolescent sobriety with equine assisted psychotherapy: An experiential learning intervention guide. ....	page 8
3. Methamphetamine use, executive functioning & sexual risk taking behavior. ....	page 9
4. Making use of psychodynamic concepts and practice in the treatment of substance-related disorders. ....	page 10
5. Spirituality as positive predictor of coping with stress for individuals in recovery from alcohol and other drug addictions. ....	page 10
6. Development of the Distress Inventory for Partners of Substance Abusers (DIPSA). ....	page 11
7. Going beyond symptom-based conceptualization and treatment of substance use disorders. ....	page 11
8. Neuroproteomics of the morphine dependent striatal postsynapse. ....	page 12
9. Prenatal alcohol consumption: Perceptions of harmfulness. ....	page 13
10. The body in healing of addictions: Psyche as the container of potentiality, soma as the vessel of actuality. ....	page 13
11. The experience of elder alcoholics anonymous group members of a relapse after a long period of sobriety: A descriptive phenomenological exploration. ....	page 14
12. Integral recovery: A case study of an AQAL {all-quadrants, all-levels, all-lines, all-states, all-types} approach to addiction treatment. ....	page 15
13. The organization of corticostriatal connectivity in the human brain. ....	page 16
14. Problematic internet usage: The relationship between comorbid anxiety disorders, self-medication, neuroticism, and sensation seeking within a DSM-5 conceptualization. ....	page 16
15. When do men perceive that 'no' means 'yes'? Effects of alcohol and men's expectancies of women's sexual desire and vulnerability while intoxicated on sexual aggression. ....	page 17
16. Post-traumatic growth among high-risk youth: Predictors, impact of stressful life events, and relationship with changes in substance use behaviors. ....	page 18
17. Ptsd symptom severity, number of trauma types experienced, and neuropsychological functioning in outpatients with co-occurring substance abuse and other mental disorders. ....	page 19
18. Predicting treatment-related change in adolescent substance use from change in recovery environment. ....	page 20
19. The relationship between coming to terms with family of origin experiences and sustained sobriety after treatment for a substance use disorder. ....	page 20
20. Neurocognition and prenatal exposure to methadone: Comparison of the event related potential and the bayley scales of infant development in the first year. ....	page 21
21. The effects of emotional regulation strategies on substance abuse disorders in an outpatient population. ....	page 21
22. Chronic wheel running-induced reduction of extinction and reinstatement of methamphetamine seeking in methamphetamine dependent rats is associated with reduced number of periaqueductal gray dopamine neurons. ....	page 22
23. Investigating Correlates of Synthetic Marijuana and Salvia Use in Light and Intermittent Smokers and College Students in a Predominantly Hispanic Sample. ....	page 23
24. Mental and physical (map) training: A neurogenesis-inspired intervention that enhances health in humans. ....	page 23

25. Regulation of potential-dependent $ca^{2+}$ channels by serotonin 5-ht1b receptors in different populations of hippocampal neurons. ....	page 24
26. Neuronal circuitry underlying the impact of d3 receptor ligands in drug addiction. ....	page 24
27. Uses of self-regulation to facilitate and restrain addictive behavior. ....	page 25
28. Repeated episodes of chronic intermittent ethanol promote insensitivity to devaluation of the reinforcing effect of ethanol. ....	page 25
29. Connecting without fear: Clinical implications of the consumption of information and communication technologies by sexual minority youth and young adults. ....	page 26
30. The 12 item w.H.O.D.A.S. As primary self report outcome measure in a correctional community treatment center for dually diagnosed patients. ....	page 27
31. Rethinking the "complex problem of obesity". ....	page 27
32. Parental predictors of children's animal abuse: Findings from a national and intergenerational sample. ....	page 28
33. On the pervasiveness of event-specific alcohol use, general substance use, and mental health problems as risk factors for intimate partner violence. ....	page 28
34. Professionals' perceptions about healthcare resources for co-occurring disorders in Spain. ....	page 29
35. Drinking game play among first-year college student drinkers: An event-specific analysis of the risk for alcohol use and problems. ....	page 30
36. "Very small P values": Reply. ....	page 31
37. Very small P values. ....	page 32
38. The double-hit effect of childhood maltreatment on drug relapse. ....	page 33
39. Childhood maltreatment, altered limbic neurobiology, and substance use relapse severity via trauma-specific reductions in limbic gray matter volume. ....	page 33
40. Perceived risk of co-occurrent substance abuse. ....	page 34
41. Characteristic and permanence in treatment of a drug users sample legally conditioned to medical treatment. ....	page 35
42. Substance use and misuse in the Croatian army special forces: Prevalence and influencing factors. ....	page 35
43. Heroin and post-traumatic stress disorder in a women's treatment facility: An exploratory study. ....	page 36
44. Neural correlates of sexual cue reactivity in individuals with and without compulsive sexual behaviours. ....	page 37
45. Improvement of methamphetamine-induced psychosis, retardation and craving after few sessions of ECT. ....	page 38
46. Review of Electroconvulsive therapy for anesthesiologists (in Russian). ....	page 38
47. The role of parents, peers and partners in cannabis use and dependence trajectories among young adult frequent users. ....	page 39
48. Crack pipe sharing in context: How sociostructural factors shape risk practices among noninjection drug users. ....	page 39
49. The neurobiology of substance use disorders: Information for assessment and clinical treatment. ....	page 40
50. Client and provider views on access to care for substance-using American Indians: Perspectives from a Northern Plains urban clinic. ....	page 41
51. Self-reported versus administrative identification of American Indian and Alaska Native arrestees: Effects on relative estimates of illicit drug use and alcohol abuse. ....	page 41
52. Co-occurrences between adolescent substance use and academic performance: School context influences a multilevel-longitudinal perspective. ....	page 42
53. The influence of assets and environmental factors on gender differences in adolescent drug use. ....	page 43
54. The impact of motivational interviewing training with corrections staff on recidivism rates for substance abusing offenders. ....	page 43

55. Clinical journeys into the experience of beauty. ....	page 44
56. Internet addiction and psychopathology in a community before and during an economic crisis. ....	page 44
57. The global burden of disease studies: Tracking the progress of a moving train. ....	page 45
58. The Global Burden of Disease 2010 update: Keeping mental health in the spotlight. ....	page 46
59. Reappraising the findings of the global burden of mental and substance use disorders. ....	page 46
60. The global burden of mental and substance use disorders: Changes in estimating burden between GBD1990 and GBD2010. ....	page 47
61. Gambling: An Irish perspective. ....	page 48
62. "Under-reporting of drug use among individuals with schizophrenia: Prevalence and predictors": Corrigendum. ....	page 48
63. Clinical features of drug abuse that reflect genetic risk. ....	page 49
64. The causal nature of the association between neighborhood deprivation and drug abuse: A prospective national Swedish co-relative control study. ....	page 50
65. Smoking cessation is associated with lower rates of mood/anxiety and alcohol use disorders. ....	page 51
66. Prognosis of schizophrenia in persons with and without a history of cannabis use. ....	page 52
67. Cannabis use and transition to psychosis in people at ultra-high risk. ....	page 53
68. The neuroscience of free will: Implications for psychiatry. ....	page 54
69. Virtual passion. ....	page 54
70. Distinguishing addiction from high engagement: An investigation into the social lives of adolescent and young adult massively multiplayer online game players. ....	page 55
71. Review of Living with drugs. ....	page 56
72. Vocational training and employment attainment among substance abuse recovering individuals within a communal living environment. ....	page 56
73. The reality of practicing the Ten Key Components in adult drug court. ....	page 57
74. Neurocognitive functioning of individuals with schizophrenia: Using and not using drugs. ....	page 57
75. Gay gender and identity suffering: The slam. ....	page 58
76. The effect of colour and size on attentional bias to alcohol-related pictures. ....	page 59
77. That's what friends are for: Mentors, Lawyers Assistance Program (LAP) lawyers, therapeutic jurisprudence, and clients with mental illness. ....	page 59
78. The role of opioid prescription in incident opioid abuse and dependence among individuals with chronic noncancer pain: The role of opioid prescription. ....	page 60
79. The use of psychiatric drugs and worsening body mass index among inpatients with schizophrenia. ....	page 61
80. Antidementia drug use among community-dwelling individuals with Alzheimer's disease in Finland: A nationwide register-based study. ....	page 62
81. The role of dissociation, affect dysregulation, and developmental trauma in sexual addiction. ....	page 62
82. Prevalence, age-dependent characteristics and response to therapy of patients with mental, neurologic and substance use disorders attending Kampala International University Teaching Hospital (KIUTH), Ishaka, Uganda. ....	page 63
83. Animal farm must give way to doublethink when studying addiction. ....	page 64
84. African experience supports view that the global alcohol industry should have no role in the formulation of public health policies. ....	page 65
85. Addiction editors respond to Mr. Leverton. ....	page 65
86. Juha Partanen (1936-2013). ....	page 66
87. Commentary on Vink et al. (2014): The polygenic basis of drug use-Does context matter? ....	page 66

88. Unexpected adverse childhood experiences and subsequent drug use disorder: A Swedish population study (1995-2011). .....	page 67
89. Catecholamine levels and delay discounting forecast drug use among African American youths. ....	page 68
90. Commentary on Schwartz et al. (2014): Where next for face-to-face, person-to-person, computerized and online brief interventions for drug users? .....	page 69
91. Gambling and problem gambling in the Netherlands. ....	page 69
92. The future is now-Using personal cellphones to gather data on substance use and related factors. ....	page 70
93. Mephedrone and other cathinones. ....	page 71
94. The new pattern of drug abuse in China. ....	page 71
95. Emerging drugs in Europe. ....	page 72
96. Editorial introductions. ....	page 73
97. Review of Geriatric psychiatry. ....	page 73
98. Measuring clinically significant outcomes-LDQ, CORE-10 and SSQ as dimension measures of addiction. ....	page 74
99. Manual-assisted cognitive therapy for self-harm in personality disorder and substance misuse: A feasibility trial. ....	page 75
100. Spatial patterns of drug use and mental health outcomes among high school students in Ontario, Canada. ....	page 75
101. A qualitative study of prescribing doctor experiences of methadone maintenance treatment. ....	page 76
102. Nalmefene-Effectiveness and use in practice. ....	page 77
103. Beverage preferences and associated drinking patterns, consequences and other substance use behaviours. ....	page 77
104. Alcohol-attributable mortality among American Indians and Alaska Natives in the United States, 1999-2009. ....	page 78
105. A possible link between metamphetamine and cannabis abuse, toxic psychosis and schizophrenia. ....	page 79
106. Internet addiction in adolescence period: Its relations with identity style and ruminative exploration. ....	page 80
107. The relationship between temperament and character features, and social problem solving in psychiatric patients who attempted suicide with drugs: Preliminary results. ....	page 81
108. Relationships of personality dimensions with impulsivity in heroin dependent inpatient men. ....	page 81
109. Substance-related and addictive disorders in the DSM-5. ....	page 82
110. Mentoring programs to affect delinquency and associated outcomes of youth at risk: A comprehensive meta-analytic review . ....	page 83
111. Application of counseling as a method of assistance in the clubs of treated alcoholics from the view of social workers. ....	page 84
112. The experience of foster care for adult persons with mental disorders from the perspective of foster caregiver. ....	page 85
113. Approaches to reduce problematic alcohol use-We are still late. ....	page 85
114. Decrease in alcohol-attributable mortality by treatment of alcohol dependents. ....	page 86
115. Challenges in translating DSM-5 criteria for Gambling Disorder into Finnish. ....	page 87
116. Images of alcoholism among adolescents in individualistic and collectivistic geographies. ....	page 88
117. Predisposing, enabling and need factors of heroin addicts' using prescribed methadone or buprenorphine for a year or longer: An exploratory study of drug treatment for heroin addicts in the Swedish welfare system. ....	page 88
118. Does screening participation affect cigarette smokers' decision to quit? A long-horizon panel data analysis. ....	page 89

119. Epidemiological trends and the advances of treatments of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) in China. ....	page 90
120. Ziprasidone versus clozapine in the treatment of dually diagnosed (DD) patients with schizophrenia and cannabis use disorders: A randomized study. ....	page 91
121. Alcoholics Anonymous and Twelve-Step recovery: A model based on social and cognitive neuroscience. ....	page 92
122. Attachment security and problematic substance use in low-income, suicidal, African American women. ....	page 92
123. Pharmacogenetics of naltrexone and disulfiram in alcohol dependent, dually diagnosed veterans. ....	page 93
124. Investigating the association between strategic and pathological gambling behaviors and substance use in youth: Could religious faith play a differential role? ....	page 94
125. Alcohol and drug use in groups of cannabis users: Results from a survey on drug use in the Swedish general population. ....	page 95
126. Relationships of behavioral measures of frontal lobe dysfunction with underlying electrophysiology in cocaine-dependent patients. ....	page 96
127. High levels of opioid analgesic co-prescription among methadone maintenance treatment clients in British Columbia, Canada: Results from a population-level retrospective cohort study. ....	page 97
128. Prevalence of psychiatric disorders among heroin users who received methadone maintenance therapy in Taiwan. ....	page 98
129. Does stimulant use impair housing outcomes in low-demand supportive housing for chronically homeless adults? ....	page 98
130. Cannabis withdrawal in chronic, frequent cannabis smokers during sustained abstinence within a closed residential environment. ....	page 99
131. Predictors of drinking and functional outcomes for men and women following inpatient alcohol treatment. ....	page 100
132. Indirect effects of 12-session Seeking Safety on substance use outcomes: Overall and attendance class-specific effects. ....	page 101
133. Sex differences in smoking cue reactivity: Craving, negative affect, and preference for immediate smoking. ....	page 102
134. Nationwide dissemination of contingency management: The Veterans Administration initiative. ....	page 103
135. Implementing substance abuse group therapy clinical trials in real-world settings: Challenges and strategies for participant recruitment and therapist training in the Women's Recovery Group Study. ....	page 103
136. Psychopharmacological treatment of young people with substance dependence: A survey of prescribing practices in England. ....	page 104
137. Determinants of adolescent suicidal ideation: Rural versus urban. ....	page 105
138. Pharmacotherapy of generalized anxiety disorder: Focus and update on pregabalin. ....	page 106
139. What have we learned from trials on antiangiogenic agents in glioblastoma? ....	page 106
140. Childhood maltreatment is associated with a sex-dependent functional reorganization of a brain inhibitory control network. ....	page 107
141. A commonly carried genetic variant in the delta opioid receptor gene, OPRD1, is associated with smaller regional brain volumes: Replication in elderly and young populations. ....	page 108
142. Do brief alcohol motivational interventions work like we think they do? ....	page 109
143. Acute alcohol response phenotype in heavy social drinkers is robust and reproducible. ....	page 110
144. Alcohol dependence and suicide-related ideation/behaviors in an Israeli household sample, with and without major depression. ....	page 111
145. Event-related potential responses to the acute and chronic effects of alcohol in adolescent and adult Wistar rats. ....	page 112

146. Relationship between brain volumetric changes and interim drinking at six months in alcohol-dependent patients. ....	page 113
147. New glutamatergic target for alcohol and substance use disorder medications. ....	page 114
148. "Endocannabinoids underlie reconsolidation of hedonic memories in Wistar rats": Erratum. ....	page 114
149. Endocannabinoids underlie reconsolidation of hedonic memories in Wistar rats. ....	page 115
150. Neural responses to subliminally presented cannabis and other emotionally evocative cues in cannabis-dependent individuals. ....	page 116

## Search History

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

## 1. Effects of a pretreatment brief motivational intervention on treatment engagement in CBT-based and mindfulness-based relapse prevention.

<b>Citation:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Grow, Joel C
<b>Institution:</b>	U Washington, US
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Treatment for substance use disorders has been shown to be effective for the individual and to reduce costs to society. The effectiveness of these approaches, however, is substantially hampered by poor treatment engagement. Pretreatment engagement strategies have not been widely tested using Randomized Clinical Trials methodology in an outpatient substance use treatment context. Additionally, recent years have seen a surge of development of mindfulness-based treatment programs based on mindfulness-based stress reduction (MBSR). One such program is mindfulness-based relapse prevention (MBRP) for addictive behaviors. Mindfulness-based programs often suggest the use of a pretreatment interview to enhance treatment engagement, but no research has been conducted to test the efficacy of such an intervention. Employing a 2 x 3 randomized intervention design, the current study sought to fill these gaps in the literature. A pretreatment brief motivational interview (BMI) was developed. A sample of 286 adults with substance use disorders who had recently completed intensive inpatient or outpatient treatment were randomized to receive or not receive the pretreatment BMI, as part of a larger randomized clinical trial comparing three aftercare relapse prevention programs in a community setting. Logistic, Poisson, and zero-inflated negative binomial regression analyses revealed that participants who received the pretreatment BMI were significantly more likely to attend the first aftercare session, and attended aftercare at a higher rate, compared to those who didn't receive the interview. Substance use outcomes following aftercare treatment did not differ between the groups, however. This study provides support for the utility of including a pretreatment BMI for increasing treatment entry and engagement for aftercare relapse prevention groups and mindfulness-based groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Dissertation Abstract
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Drug Abuse</a> <a href="#">*Relapse Prevention</a> <a href="#">*Mindfulness Intervention</a> <a href="#">Motivation</a> <a href="#">Society</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

## 2. Maintaining adolescent sobriety with equine assisted psychotherapy: An experiential learning intervention guide.

<b>Citation:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Ledbetter, Elizabeth Jane
<b>Institution:</b>	Pepperdine U., US
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Given the prevalence of substance abuse among American adolescents, the implementation of innovative treatment modalities is highly indicated. The practice of animal assisted therapy, specifically equine assisted psychotherapy (EAP), has been demonstrated to effect positive changes and personal growth within participants and is suggested within this work to be applicable to adolescents in residential substance abuse treatment facilities. Due to the benefits evidenced by the therapeutic modality of EAP, participation is hypothesized to promote and maintain abstinence among this population. Thus, this project focused on highlighting the empirical evidence associated with animal

assisted therapy, particularly EAP, as well as reviewing the characteristics of adolescent substance abuse and current treatment approaches. The creation of an Intervention Guide which details discussion points as well as EAP activities was designed to target the unique treatment needs of adolescents in residential substance abuse treatment facilities. The Intervention Guide was reviewed by 2 EAP practitioners who rated the content, strengths, and weaknesses of the Guide. Their feedback was incorporated into a compilation of suggestions and future directions for the Intervention Guide. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Learning](#)  
[\\*Experiential Learning](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Sobriety](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Facilities](#)  
[Psychotherapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Methamphetamine use, executive functioning & sexual risk taking behavior.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Solomon, Todd Michael

**Institution:** New York U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Methamphetamine is a highly addictive stimulant that has significant effects on the central nervous system. The methamphetamine problem in the United States, as well as in urban areas such as New York City has been documented through extensive behavioral research. This research has shown the pervasiveness of this drugs use by gay, bisexual, and other men-who-have-sex-with men (MSM), as well as the relationship between use of the drug and sexual risk taking behavior, which has been theorized as a conduit for the transmission of the HIV infection. The role of cognitive functioning has also been suggested as a potential pathway by which the use of methamphetamine may lead to behaviors that could increase the likelihood of HIV transmission. The aims of this study sought to better explain the relations, which exist between the use of methamphetamine and increased sexual risk taking behavior through a mediation process that involves cognitive executive functioning. Significant differences were found between clinical level of methamphetamine addiction and performance on numerous domains of executive functioning as well as increased sexual risk taking behavior. The data also demonstrated that the relations between level of methamphetamine use and sexual risk taking use were significantly mediated by domains of executive functioning. These results suggest a potential pathway through which methamphetamine use may predispose users to sexual risk taking leading to the spread of HIV. Further, as many methamphetamine treatment strategies rely heavily on cognitive processes, these results help contextualize why current treatments for methamphetamine addiction have proven largely ineffective. Based on the aforementioned data, a new approach in conceptualizing an efficacious strategy for the continued treatment of methamphetamine addiction among MSM in relation to the ongoing HIV epidemic is presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Central Nervous System](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[Cognitive Ability](#)  
[HIV](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 4. Making use of psychodynamic concepts and practice in the treatment of substance-related disorders.

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**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Taylor, Nora Naim

**Institution:** Alliant International U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This project involved an exploration and assessment of current theoretical thinking in the mental health field of substance abuse, with an emphasis on psychodynamic theory and practice. The work will benefit professionals who work in different treatment modalities, as well as clinicians' in general who are considering broadening their scope of psychodynamic private practice to include working with clients experiencing addiction problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychodynamics](#)  
[\\*Thinking](#)  
[Mental Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 5. Spirituality as positive predictor of coping with stress for individuals in recovery from alcohol and other drug addictions.

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**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Jones, Benjamin A

**Institution:** Capella U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This quantitative correlational research uses the Lazarus Stress, Attachment to God, and Spiritual Well-Being theories to explore the relationship between spirituality, stress and recovery from alcohol and other drug addiction. Twelve-step programs, such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous, are known for their spiritual foundation that encourages members to develop a relationship with a Higher Power to avoid relapse. Stress management through appraisal and coping has also been identified through research as an effective mechanism for preventing the return to drug use after obtaining sobriety. Therefore, this research asked 113 people in recovery from alcohol and other drug addiction to complete four instruments designed to measure their spiritual well-being, attachment to God style, and their perception of stress. The findings of the study supported spirituality and attachment to God as an important buffer in reducing stress that could contribute to relapse and a return to addicted behaviors. Specifically, when participants had higher scores for avoidance attachment (see God as unreachable) or anxious attachment (unsure of God's presence), they also had higher levels of perceived stress, while those who were deemed as securely attached (God is close and responsive) presented lower levels of perceived stress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety](#)  
[\\*God Concepts](#)  
[Coping Behavior](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Spirituality](#)  
[Stress](#)  
[Well Being](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 6. Development of the Distress Inventory for Partners of Substance Abusers (DIPSA).

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Hess, Bentley J

**Institution:** Alliant International U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance abuse is among one of the most pressing public health concerns in the United States, often resulting in considerable negative consequences not only for those afflicted but also for their families and relationships. Substance abuse can greatly contribute to relationship distress because of different spousal expectations, values, patterns of social interaction and behaviors, conflict between partners about the substance use, and the stress of living with a substance-using partner. Little research and attention has been addressed on the impact of the distress for the partner of the substance abuser. The present study began the development of an instrument, the Distress Inventory for Partners of Substance Abusers (DIPSA), intended to measure the distress of a partner of a substance abuser. This instrument will be beneficial in determining if and in what context the partner of a substance abuser is being negatively affected. Through identification and measuring the distress that the individual is experiencing as a result of their partners' substance abuse, proper care and treatment for the individual can be sought. This study utilized an exploratory, non-experimental, correlational design. The data was collected using online self-report questionnaires. The instruments utilized in this study was the DIPSA, The Impact of Event Scale (IES) (Horowitz, Wilner, & Alvarez, 1979), The Spann-Fischer Codependency Scale (Spann, Fischer, Crawford, 1991), The Big Five Mini-Modular Markers (3M40) (Saucier, 2003) and a short demographic questionnaire. An item pool was created as an 80-item self-report inventory specifically designed to measure emotional distress from intimate relationships with a substance abuse partner. The items were administered to 207 participants (42 males and 165 females), ranging in age from 21 to 71 years old (M=34.55, SD= 11.345) residing within the United States who had a past or present intimate relationship with a substance abuser. A principal components analysis with varimax rotation was conducted. Additionally, a Pearson Product-moment correlation was run. The level of distress someone experienced from being in a relationship with a substance abuser was expected to correlate with different aspects of distress as measured by several well-established scales. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Distress](#)  
[\\*Inventories](#)  
[\\*Statistical Correlation](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Family](#)  
[Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 7. Going beyond symptom-based conceptualization and treatment of substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Anderson, Rachel L

**Institution:** Alliant International U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This clinical dissertation proposed the idea of looking at substance use disorders from a different conceptualization that was not solely focused on just symptom reduction, but

one that was able to examine the patient as a whole. While symptom reduction has had an importance, the body of research has shown a mounting belief that in order for this population to have a full and lasting recovery, they must not only have eliminated the symptom of ingesting drugs and alcohol, but they must also have addressed in therapy their underlying issues so they do not end up relapsing or turning to other unhealthy outlets. This dissertation focused on the existing research analyzed in a selective literature review, rather than on a new research project. In addition, the dissertation examined expansive knowledge and educational gaps of professionals choosing to work with this population, as well as how these gaps have led to unfortunate misunderstandings about this population and the best methods of helping them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Concept Formation](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 8. Neuroproteomics of the morphine dependent striatal postsynapse.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Stockton, Steven D Jr.

**Institution:** Mount Sinai School of Medicine, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In the clinical setting, morphine represents the most commonly utilized pharmacological intervention for the management of agonizing or chronic pain. Though best known for its analgesic properties, morphine also exerts a number of additional effects including euphoria, sedation, and constipation. Despite the utility of morphine, its use for these many purposes remains limited by the rapid development of tolerance, dependence, and ultimately addiction that frequently accompanies its use. Substantial evidence has accumulated that implicates alterations in synaptic transmission and neuroplasticity throughout the endogenous reward circuitry of the central nervous system in the etiology of morphine dependence and addiction. However, to date, very few studies have specifically examined morphine-regulated alterations in protein abundance at the postsynaptic density. Fewer still have done so in the striatum, a region of the endogenous reward circuitry known to be integral in the development of dependence and addiction. Thus, the penultimate goals of the present investigations included elucidation of the relationship between morphine dependence and altered protein profiles at the striatal postsynaptic density, as well as the identification of novel protein-protein interactions among proteins that exhibited significant regulation in response to morphine dependence. In the first set of experiments, following the induction of robust morphine tolerance in rats, the striatum was isolated and subjected to subcellular fractionation in order to generate protein fractions significantly enriched in postsynaptic density associated proteins. Using 2-dimensional-liquid chromatography in conjunction with tandem mass spectrometry, the identity and abundance of over 2,600 proteins from the striatal postsynaptic fraction were identified. Among these, 38 proteins exhibited significantly elevated or decreased abundance in response to morphine tolerance. This set of morphine-regulated proteins included many that are involved in G-protein coupled receptor signaling, regulation of transcription and translation, molecular chaperones, glutamatergic neurotransmission and Ca<sup>2+</sup> signaling, synaptic transmission, regulation of cytoskeletal dynamics, the ubiquitin-proteasomal system, and several others. The altered expression of several proteins identified by quantitative mass spectrometry was then validated using Western blotting analysis. In the second study, systems biology and bioinformatic approaches were utilized to identify signaling networks and novel interacting proteins that connected the 38 morphine-regulated proteins identified in the

previous investigation. Using Genes2FANs, a background database of 15,548 proteins and 64,741 known protein-protein interactions, was queried in order to generate a graph theory inspired protein-protein interaction network. Among the highly significant intermediate nodes predicted by this software tool, three intriguing proteins, of interest as they lacked known localization to or function at the striatal postsynapse, were selected for further characterization and validation. The proteins caspase-3, receptor-interacting serine/threonine protein kinase 3, and the E3-ubiquitin ligase neural precursor cell expressed developmentally downregulated protein 4, previously implicated in apoptosis, necroptosis and ubiquitin-proteasomal degradation respectively, were subsequently revealed to be present in the striatal postsynaptic fraction, and in some cases significantly downregulated in response to morphine tolerance and dependence. Expanding beyond the Genes2FANs analysis, using literature-mining techniques, a larger, more comprehensive protein-protein interaction was generated in an effort to develop an improved contextual understanding of the subnetwork generated using Genes2FANs. Taken together, the results of the present series of investigations have revealed 38 prot (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Apoptosis](#)  
[\\*Morphine](#)  
[\\*Proteins](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Neural Receptors](#)  
[Neurotransmission](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 9. Prenatal alcohol consumption: Perceptions of harmfulness.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Sanchez, Julie

**Institution:** The Chicago School of Professional Psychology, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The present study focused on the perception of harm regarding maternal alcohol consumption. Specifically, it examined the difference in perception as it pertained to parental status and educations level in order to determine if education level impacts perceptions and if parents are more likely to perceive prenatal alcohol consumption as less harmful. The Health Belief Model and the Protective Motivation Theory were used to provide a theoretical context for how perceptions impact behaviors. One hundred and seventy participants completed an online survey. Results show that neither education level nor parental status impacted perceptions of harmfulness of prenatal alcohol consumption. Results did indicate that participants were more likely to perceive hard liquor as more harmful than beer or wine to an unborn child. Results showed that participants perceived prenatal alcohol consumption during the second trimester and throughout the entire pregnancy as more harmful than the first and third trimester. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Ethanol](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 10. The body in healing of addictions: Psyche as the container of potentiality, soma as the vessel of actuality.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** D'Angelo, Rashin

**Institution:** Pacifica Graduate Inst., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This theoretical study examines the image of body, as defined by its physical, emotional, and subtle aspects in the healing of addictions. Through the application of depth psychology, neuroscience, somatic psychology, and quantum physics, this theoretical research recovers a multidimensional view of the body and integrates the somatic and subtle dimensions of the body into the clinical work of healing addictive disorders. This research examines the topic of embodiment from an alchemical hermeneutic approach in order to make space for imaginal perspectives and for the researcher's own embodied process. This research challenges the current paradigm in depth psychology and suggests an embodied approach to understanding. It suggests that the use of the physical bodily sensations and symptoms, as well as imaginal perspectives, allows a clinician to become aware of the voice of the somatic unconscious. Both the field of neuroscience and that of somatic psychology have demonstrated that past trauma is embodied in present physiological states and action tendencies. Research has shown that most addicted persons struggle to identify feelings and have a disconnection in linking between sensation and affect, which leads to impaired insight and judgment and a diminished capacity for the modulation of arousal. Although all bodily and movement-centered therapies can be effective in treatment, the technique favored by this research is the integration of yoga and mindfulness into the psychological treatment of addictions. The infinite source of healing available in the collective unconscious can be experienced in the subtle-body energies that are found in the transference field, which can activate a new archetypal pattern of healing. Embodiment is significant not only for the patient, but also for the treatment providers; success in early recovery involves a strong enough container to break through the repetition compulsion behind all addictive behaviors. What this study calls forth is an embodied shift in clinical psychology to introduce a consciousness that reflects on the infinite potentialities in the quantum field. This study also supports the perspective that clinicians be embodied in their own mind, body, and psyche. Keywords: addictions, yoga, mindfulness, integrative, embodiment, quantum physics, depth psychology, treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Physics](#)  
[\\*Mindfulness](#)  
[Body Image](#)  
[Neurosciences](#)  
[Soma \(Cells\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 11. The experience of elder alcoholics anonymous group members of a relapse after a long period of sobriety: A descriptive phenomenological exploration.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Milani, Anya J

**Institution:** John F. Kennedy U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The 12 step program, such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), is the most utilized model regarding treatment of substance abuse worldwide. Although the 12 Step model claims particular effectiveness for long-term relapse prevention, a review of the literature suggests a number of ongoing debates regarding AA's overall effectiveness, and the utility of particular aspects of its programs. Research suggests that rates of alcoholism and substance dependence in older aged adults are nearly identical to those of the general population, and addiction among seniors is a growing concern in the United States. While the rate of substance abuse by older adults is comparable to that of the rest of the population, the literature suggests a number of ways in which the dynamics of substance

use for older adults may be distinctive. In spite of this, there are few age-specific treatment programs for the older adult population in general, and there is a specific lack of treatment programs tailored for older adults seeking help after a relapse. Because AA and other 12 step substance abuse programs take the view that addicts require lifelong support to maintain sobriety, there are many people who have been AA members for a substantial portion of their lives, and some of these individuals experience lapses in sobriety after a considerable period of AA supported sobriety. A lapse in sobriety under such circumstances would involve dynamics that are distinctive to these circumstances. This study examined the experience of older aged individuals who were active members of AA with a long period of sobriety and then experienced a relapse. This study was conducted using descriptive phenomenology, a qualitative method of research. Analysis of the data revealed 15 essential elements of the experience of the phenomenon of interest, including: initial development of substance abuse problem in youth; initial resistance to addict identity from self and family; long period of sobriety attributed to active AA and other 12 step substance abuse group commitment; stressors leading to negative emotional states and decreased commitment to AA; relapse with substance; and eventual need to re-join an AA program. These findings provided insight into the roles of shame, and passive impulsivity in addiction and older adults. The clinical implications of the findings are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aging](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Phenomenology](#)  
[Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[Qualitative Research](#)  
[Sobriety](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 12. Integral recovery: A case study of an AQAL{all-quadrants, all-levels, all-lines, all-states, all-types} approach to addiction treatment.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Gorman, Adam M

**Institution:** John F. Kennedy U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Addiction to drugs and alcohol is at an all time high. Billions are being spent annually on this epidemic with minimal success (Califano, 2007). Research indicates that drug and alcohol abuse/addiction is one of the major contributing causes to mental health problems (Fletcher, 2013; Sheff, 2013). The purpose of this inquiry is to understand the experience of one client in Integral Recovery (IR). The experience of this client was interpreted through an AQAL lens. Additionally this study used a phenomenological design, the researcher interviewed one client of IR, his mother, and one staff member who regularly worked with the client over the course of three months. After careful analysis of these interviews five key themes related to the IR treatment model emerged: 1) Practices and Structure 2) Obstacles to Recovery 3) Values Integral Recovery 4) Relatedness 5) Optimism. Interview results provided an additional perspective on the experience of an IR client in primary treatment. Future research might consider a longitudinal study with more participants to better understand the success rates of individuals who use IR interventions as their primary means of drug and alcohol treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

**13. The organization of corticostriatal connectivity in the human brain.**

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- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** Choi, Eun Young
- Institution:** Harvard U., US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Neurological and psychiatric disorders reveal that the basal ganglia subserve diverse functional domains, including movement, reward, and cognitive disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease, addiction, schizophrenia). Monkey anatomical studies show that the striatum, the input structure of the basal ganglia, receives projections from nearly the entire cerebral cortex with a broad topography of motor, limbic, and association zones. However, until recently, non-invasive methods have not been available to conduct the complete mapping of the cortex to the striatum in humans. The development of functional connectivity magnetic resonance imaging (fcMRI) now allows the identification of functional connections in humans. The present dissertation reports two studies that first create a complete map of corticostriatal connectivity and then more closely examine striatal connectivity with association networks underlying cognition. In Study 1, we first demonstrated the ability of fcMRI to detect corticostriatal connections by correctly identifying the inverted somatotopy in the posterior putamen identified with monkey anatomy. We then created a comprehensive striatal parcellation based on connectivity with pre-defined cortical networks. A coarse parcellation map showed coupling to motor, limbic, and association networks with an organization consistent with monkey anatomy. A fine-grained parcellation revealed more complex connectivity patterns, the majority of which consist of converging connections from distributed regions of association networks. In Study 2, we further explored striatal connectivity with association networks underlying hierarchical cognitive control. A comparison of brain activity during task performance with an fcMRI map of cortical networks revealed the participation of distinct association networks at different levels of cognitive control, suggesting the hierarchical functional organization of these networks. fcMRI revealed a rostro-caudal connectivity gradient between the caudate and hierarchically organized regions of lateral frontal cortex. While our fcMRI results were inconclusive, this connectivity may support hierarchical interactions between association networks. Together, these studies provide a reference for the complete functional map of human corticostriatal connectivity, revealing that a majority of the striatum is coupled to association networks, including those underlying high-level cognition. This knowledge of the detailed topography of human corticostriatal connectivity will be important for understanding the basal ganglia's normal function and dysfunction in a wide range of brain disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Basal Ganglia](#)  
[\\*Neurology](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[\\*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Organizations](#)  
[Parkinson's Disease](#)  
[Cognitive Control](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**14. Problematic internet usage: The relationship between comorbid anxiety disorders, self-medication, neuroticism, and sensation seeking within a DSM-5 conceptualization.**

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- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** Thrasher, Andrew Justin III

**Institution:** Fielding Graduate U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The DSM-5 introduced a paradigm shift concerning addictive disorders by including gambling disorder, a non-substance-related disorder, in the Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders section. The inclusion of gambling disorder in this section of the DSM-5 opened the door for research of other non-substance-related disorders such as problematic Internet usage. With the proliferation of the Internet into almost every aspect of our lives, there is a need to study the potential addictiveness and the risk factors associated with this technological phenomenon. This study used a validated problematic Internet usage instrument, the Problematic Internet Use Questionnaire, to evaluate the correlation between problematic Internet usage and multiple at risk variables that could contribute to problematic Internet usage. These variables included worry, social anxiety, sensation seeking, neuroticism, and endorsement of self-medication. I hypothesized that problematic Internet usage scores on the Problematic Internet Use Questionnaire would be higher for individuals endorsing higher scores on the at risk variables mentioned above (worry, social anxiety, sensation seeking, neuroticism, and endorsement of self-medication). To examine this hypothesis, a forced entry multiple regression analysis was conducted to assess the simultaneous effects of worry, social anxiety, sensation seeking, neuroticism, and self-medication on problematic Internet usage while also controlling for age and gender. All measured variables (age, gender, neuroticism, social anxiety, worry, sensation seeking, and endorsement of self-medication) except gender contributed toward problematic Internet usage. Neuroticism had the highest correlation with problematic Internet usage ( $r = .40, p < .001$ ), and it was the best single predictor ( $r = .35, p < .01$ ) of problematic Internet usage among all other predictor variables (social anxiety, worry, sensation seeking, and self-medication). The study included a sample of 206 Internet users from North America (128 females and 78 males) with an age range from 16 to 68 years. The mean age of the participants was 35 years with a SD + 11 years. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Age Differences](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Social Anxiety](#)  
[Concept Formation](#)  
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)  
[Neuroticism](#)  
[Self Medication](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**15. When do men perceive that 'no' means 'yes'?: Effects of alcohol and men's expectancies of women's sexual desire and vulnerability while intoxicated on sexual aggression.**

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Miller, Cameron

**Institution:** Georgia State U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examined the independent and interactive effects of acute alcohol consumption, perceived alcohol consumption of a female confederate, and distal alcohol expectancies of intoxicated women, on sexual aggression. Participants were a diverse community sample (54% African-American) of heterosexual males ( $N = 156$ ) between 21 and 35 years of age who were recruited to complete the study with a male friend and an ostensibly single, heterosexual female who reported a strong dislike of sexual content in the media. Sexual aggression was measured utilizing a well-validated laboratory paradigm in which participants viewed a sexually explicit or non-sexually explicit video clip as part of a contrived media rating task and made individual choices of which video

clip to show the female confederate. Sexual aggression was operationalized as selection of the sexually explicit video, as opposed to the non-sexually explicit video. Results demonstrated that acute alcohol consumption, perceived female alcohol consumption, and distal alcohol expectancies of women's vulnerability to sexual coercion and sexual drive while intoxicated, were not significantly related to sexual aggression utilizing the current paradigm. Post-hoc analyses revealed that the primary predictor variables were significantly related to participants' perceived distress of a female confederate following an act of sexual aggression. Discussion focused on understanding what factors may have been relevant in understanding why the primary predictor variables were not significantly related to sexual aggression utilizing the current paradigm. Finally, clinical implications were explored in addressing a lack of perceived distress in potential female victims by individuals who endorsed higher levels of distal alcohol expectancies of intoxicated women's vulnerability to sexual coercion and what potential interventions be utilized clinically. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
[Desire](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **16. Post-traumatic growth among high-risk youth: Predictors, impact of stressful life events, and relationship with changes in substance use behaviors.**

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Arpawong, Thalida Em

**Institution:** U Southern California, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The experience of a highly stressful life event (SLE) may elicit positive psychosocial change in some individuals, referred to as Post-traumatic Growth (PTG). This dissertation represents novel research in which two studies were designed to answer the following questions: (1) what predicts PTG, including personal and environmental characteristics as well as the number and severity of stressfulness of SLEs experienced?; and (2) how do SLEs and PTG influence changes in the frequency of substance use behaviors over time among vulnerable, ethnically diverse, older youth? In addition, theoretical postulates were tested to examine whether mean scores of PTG in this sample represent an illusory perception of growth as a transient palliative strategy to regain a sense of self-esteem post-SLE or if PTG scores represent an attempt to achieve congruence through growth in both cognitive and behavioral functioning. Methods: Students were recruited from alternative high schools (n=564; mean age=16.8), where they participated in the Project Toward No Drug Abuse intervention. Surveys were administered in-person, by phone or mail-back. Data regarding socio-demographic, personal and environmental characteristics were collected at baseline and 1-year follow-up. Data regarding SLEs and PTG were collected at 2-year follow-up. Data on substance use behaviors were collected at both baseline and 2-year follow-up. For both studies, multi-level regression models were constructed, controlled for sociodemographic variables, peer and baseline substance use, attrition, and treatment group where relevant. For the exploratory moderation in Study 1, interaction terms were created between ethnicity and each of the potential predictors to evaluate their relationship with PTG. Results: Nearly half of the participants were female; 65% were Hispanic, and on average, all reported experiencing 3 SLEs in the past two years. Findings from Study 1 were that the majority of participants reported developing PTG as a result of their most life-altering SLE. Predictors of PTG included fewer SLEs, less general stress, greater identification with the developmental stage of Emerging Adulthood, and an interaction between Hispanic ethnicity and future time perspective. Findings from Study 2 were that a greater number of SLEs predicted greater use of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, hard drugs and

substance use. In contrast, greater PTG significantly predicted less use of alcohol, getting drunk on alcohol, binge drinking, marijuana use, and substance abuse. Conclusions: Taken together, findings from these studies indicate that high-risk, older youth report SLEs that reflect their unique life stage and set of circumstances. Constructs that assessed stage of life were more salient in predicting PTG than were constructs reflecting mood states (i.e., depression, positive affect), although future time perspective predicted higher PTG among Hispanics only. Regarding theoretical postulates, the finding that higher PTG predicted less substance use suggests that higher PTG scores were not representative of transient or merely illusory exaggerations of post-SLE adjustment rather they were indicative of growth on both the cognitive and behavioral levels among these youth. Furthermore, although greater SLEs predicted lower PTG, findings from these studies support the notion that positive psychosocial adjustment to a life-altering experience may counteract the negative impact of stress from SLEs on substance use behaviors among high-risk youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Binge Drinking](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Time Perspective](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Stress](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 17. Ptsd symptom severity, number of trauma types experienced, and neuropsychological functioning in outpatients with co-occurring substance abuse and other mental disorders.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Perkins, Alexandra J

**Institution:** Alliant International U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** PTSD symptom severity and trauma frequency have been associated with neuropsychological impairments, but limited studies have examined these variables in the co-occurring disorders population. This study aimed to examine the relationship between PTSD symptom severity, number of trauma types experienced, and neuropsychological functioning, while controlling for factors known to affect neuropsychological performance. Additionally, the relationship between the neuropsychological functioning and sub-threshold symptoms of PTSD was examined, specifically whether or not a participant met criterion A for a PTSD diagnosis. Archival protocols of 119 (44 female, 75 male) treatment seekers at a specialized treatment program for individuals with co-occurring substance abuse and other psychiatric disorders were utilized. Protocols included brief neuropsychological and psychological assessments. Pearson correlations revealed significant relationships between PTSD symptom severity and processing speed, learning, and the global deficit score. However, when controlling for drug and alcohol use severity, number and intensity of psychological symptoms, and other demographic variables, PTSD symptom severity no longer accounted for a significant proportion of the variance. Individuals who met criterion A, but did not meet full criteria for PTSD performed significantly better on learning compared to those who met criteria for PTSD. Further research using larger sample sizes is needed to identify the specific effects of PTSD symptom severity and number of trauma types experienced on neuropsychological functioning in the co-occurring disorders population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mothers](#)  
[\\*Neuropsychology](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[Military Personnel](#)

[Outpatients](#)  
[Symptoms](#)  
[Trauma](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 18. Predicting treatment-related change in adolescent substance use from change in recovery environment.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Lotts, Vivian A

**Institution:** Sam Houston State U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study explored changes in a substance use recovery environment risk (RER) and how such changes might predict changes in substance use among adolescents who received the Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach (ACRA) treatment with an added after-care component, Assertive Continuing Care (ACC) or services usually received through the juvenile probation department (SAU). The adolescent participants were enrolled through a juvenile probation department as part of a larger effectiveness study comparing youth receiving ACRA/ACC to those receiving SAU offered to adolescents under community supervision in Montgomery County, Texas. Participants completed the Global Assessment of Individual Needs (GAIN) at treatment intake and 3, 6, and 12 months after intake. As RER decreased substance use frequency (SFS) and substance use problems (SPS) decreased, suggesting decreases in RER predicted decreases in SFS and SPS. **KEY WORDS:** Substance use, Adolescent, Recovery Environment, Risk, Global assessment of individual needs, Adolescent community reinforcement approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Communities](#)  
[\\*Probation](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Reinforcement](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 19. The relationship between coming to terms with family of origin experiences and sustained sobriety after treatment for a substance use disorder.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Key, Barbara K

**Institution:** Alliant International U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study looked at the relationships between coming to terms with negative family experiences and lengths of sobriety after a substance use disorder. Two measurements (Family of Origin Scale and Coming to Terms Questionnaire) were given to participants in recovery who had reported at least 30 days of sobriety. The results found a significant ( $p < .001$ ) relationship between coming to terms and longer lengths of sobriety. Clinical and research implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Questionnaires](#)  
[Family of Origin](#)  
[Sobriety](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 20. Neurocognition and prenatal exposure to methadone: Comparison of the event related potential and the bayley scales of infant development in the first year.

<b>Citation:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Logan, Beth A
<b>Institution:</b>	U Maine, US
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p>Prenatal methadone exposure represents risk to the developing fetus, and represents risk to the developing infant both through direct effects of chronic opiate exposure and secondary effects that accompany opiate addiction, including maternal alcohol use, neonatal abstinence syndrome, and environmental factors. The event-related potential (ERP) was used as a measure of neurocognitive development at 7-months of age, and the Bayley Scales of Infant Development was administered at 9-months of age. Methadone-exposed infants showed a neurocognitive ERP profile characterized by dysmaturity when compared with same-age, demographically matched comparison infants. These developmental markers of ERP maturity were predictive of clinical outcome using the Bayley Scales. At 9-months, methadone-exposed infants with comorbid history of alcohol exposure exhibited lower cognitive and language scores, effects that were also predicted by severity of neonatal abstinence syndrome after birth. Methadone-exposed infants exhibited significantly lower motor scores when compared with normative samples, an effect that was predicted by maternal methadone dose increase and maternal alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)</p>
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Dissertation Abstract
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<p><a href="#">*Bayley Scales of Infant Development</a>  <a href="#">*Infant Development</a>  <a href="#">*Methadone</a>  <a href="#">Fetus</a>  <a href="#">Neurocognition</a>  <a href="#">Opiates</a></p>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

## 21. The effects of emotional regulation strategies on substance abuse disorders in an outpatient population.

<b>Citation:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/2-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Schatz, Matthew Brent
<b>Institution:</b>	Walden U., US
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p>One reason for Substance Abuse (SA) treatment noncompliance is the use of ineffective Emotional Regulation Strategies (ERS) used to reduce emotional discomfort. According to the Self-Medication Hypothesis of SA, an individual uses substances to avoid emotional discomfort. There is a paucity of research assessing the role of effective or ineffective use of ERS and an individual's ability to be an active participant in SA treatment. The purpose of this quantitative research study was to develop an understanding of the differences between effective and ineffective ERS in a sample (N=117) of individuals over the age of 18 with either high or low SA. This understanding will allow treatment providers to design treatment plans that will better address issues of ERS and increase SA completion rates. MANOVA analyses demonstrated that there was a significant difference between those in the high and low SA groups in their ability to control their emotional reactions through the use of ERS. However, participants who utilized ineffective ERS did not have increased incidents of treatment noncompliance. This study was limited by the number of participants in the low SA group, use of self-reporting assessments, record keeping of the programs' counselors, and the use of 2</p>

urban treatment centers in Maryland. The positive social change implications for this study are that through understanding the relationships between levels of SA and ERS, therapists can now integrate effective strategies into treatment that will promote recovery through improving an individual's ERS. With recovery and abstinence, individuals will become more engaged with their families, less involved in criminal activity, lower financial costs to society, and be more productive members of society. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[Emotional Regulation](#)  
[Outpatients](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**22. Chronic wheel running-induced reduction of extinction and reinstatement of methamphetamine seeking in methamphetamine dependent rats is associated with reduced number of periaqueductal gray dopamine neurons.**

**Citation:** Brain Structure & Function, October 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1863-2653;1863-2661 (Oct 2, 2014)

**Author(s):** Sobieraj, Jeffery C; Kim, Airee; Fannon, McKenzie J; Mandyam, Chitra D

**Correspondence Address:** Mandyam, Chitra D.: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, The Scripps Research Institute, 10550 North Torrey Pines Road, SP30-2400, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, cmandyam@scripps.edu

**Institution:** Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US

**Abstract:** Exercise (physical activity) has been proposed as a treatment for drug addiction. In rodents, voluntary wheel running reduces cocaine and nicotine seeking during extinction, and reinstatement of cocaine seeking triggered by drug-cues. The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of chronic wheel running during withdrawal and protracted abstinence on extinction and reinstatement of methamphetamine seeking in methamphetamine dependent rats, and to determine a potential neurobiological correlate underlying the effects. Rats were given extended access to methamphetamine (0.05 mg/kg, 6 h/day) for 22 sessions. Rats were withdrawn and were given access to running wheels (wheel runners) or no wheels (sedentary) for 3 weeks after which they experienced extinction and reinstatement of methamphetamine seeking. Extended access to methamphetamine self-administration produced escalation in methamphetamine intake. Methamphetamine experience reduced running output, and conversely, access to wheel running during withdrawal reduced responding during extinction and, context- and cue-induced reinstatement of methamphetamine seeking. Immunohistochemical analysis of brain tissue demonstrated that wheel running during withdrawal did not regulate markers of methamphetamine neurotoxicity (neurogenesis, neuronal nitric oxide synthase, vesicular monoamine transporter-2) and cellular activation (c-Fos) in brain regions involved in relapse to drug seeking. However, reduced methamphetamine seeking was associated with running-induced reduction (and normalization) of the number of tyrosine hydroxylase immunoreactive neurons in the periaqueductal gray (PAG). The present study provides evidence that dopamine neurons of the PAG region show adaptive biochemical changes during methamphetamine seeking in methamphetamine dependent rats and wheel running abolishes these effects. Given that the PAG dopamine neurons project onto the structures of the extended amygdala, the present findings also suggest that wheel running may be preventing certain allostatic changes in the brain reward and stress systems contributing to the negative reinforcement and perpetuation of the addiction cycle. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:**  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 23. Investigating Correlates of Synthetic Marijuana and Salvia Use in Light and Intermittent Smokers and College Students in a Predominantly Hispanic Sample.

**Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, October 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Oct 6, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Gutierrez, Kevin M; Cooper, Theodore V  
**Abstract:** Few studies have examined correlates related to the use of synthetic cannabinoids (e.g., Spice, K2) and Salvia divinorum. Two studies were conducted to investigate whether demographic, smoking-related, and substance-related variables were associated with the use of synthetic cannabinoids and Salvia. In Study 1, 185 participants (50% female; 83% Hispanic; Mage = 32 years; SD = 13.68) were recruited from a local health clinic and a university on the U.S./Mexico border for a smoking-cessation study targeting light and intermittent smokers. In Study 2, 675 participants (62.4% female; 89.1% Hispanic; Mage = 21.0, SD = 8.56) were recruited from a university on the U.S./Mexico border for an online study. In Study 1, 10% of the sample indicated they had ever used either synthetic cannabinoids or Salvia in their lifetime. Being male and dual/multiple use of tobacco products were significantly associated with having ever used synthetic cannabinoids or Salvia. In Study 2, 9%, 5%, and 3% of the sample indicated lifetime, past-year, and past 30-day use of synthetic cannabinoids, respectively. Five percent, 2%, and 1% of the sample indicated lifetime, past-year, and past 30-day use of Salvia, respectively. Logistic regression analyses revealed that past 30-day marijuana use and past 30-day ecstasy use were significantly associated with use of synthetic cannabinoids and Salvia in one's lifetime. These findings suggest that the assessment of synthetic marijuana and Salvia use is warranted in studies of other addictive behaviors, particularly among current marijuana and ecstasy users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:**  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 24. Mental and physical (map) training: A neurogenesis-inspired intervention that enhances health in humans.

**Citation:** Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1074-7427;1095-9564 (Sep 9, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Shors, Tracey J; Olson, Ryan L; Bates, Marsha E; Selby, Edward A; Alderman, Brandon L  
**Abstract:** New neurons are generated in the hippocampus each day and their survival is greatly enhanced through effortful learning (Shors, 2014). The numbers of cells produced can be increased by physical exercise (van Praag, Kempermann, & Gage, 1999). These findings inspired us to develop a clinical intervention for humans known as Mental and Physical Training, or MAP Training. Each session consists of 30min of mental training with focused attention meditation (20min sitting and 10min walking). Meditation is an effortful training practice that involves learning about the transient nature of thoughts and thought patterns, and acquiring skills to recognize them without necessarily attaching meaning and/or emotions to them. The mental training component is followed by physical training with 30min of aerobic exercise performed at moderate intensity. During this component, participants learn choreographed dance routines while engaging in aerobic exercise. In a pilot "proof-of-concept" study, we provided supervised MAP Training (2 sessions per week for 8weeks) to a group of young mothers in the local community who were recently homeless, most of them having previously suffered from physical and sexual abuse, addiction, and depression. Preliminary data suggest that MAP Training

improves dependent measures of aerobic fitness (as assessed by maximal rate of oxygen consumed) while decreasing symptoms of depression and anxiety. Similar changes were not observed in a group of recently homeless women who did not participate in MAP Training. It is not currently possible to determine whether new neurons in the human brain increase in number as a result of MAP Training. Rather these preliminary results of MAP Training illustrate how neuroscientific research can be translated into novel clinical interventions that benefit human health and wellness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Neurobiology of Learning and Memory*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

#### 25. Regulation of potential-dependent $Ca^{2+}$ channels by serotonin 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptors in different populations of hippocampal neurons.

**Citation:** Neuroscience and Behavioral Physiology, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0097-0549;1573-899X (Sep 30, 2014)

**Author(s):** Kononov, A. V; Ivanov, S. V; Zinchenko, V. P

**Correspondence Address:** Zinchenko, V. P.: Institute of Cell Biophysics, Russian Academy of Sciences, 3 Institutskaya Street, Pushchino, Russia, 142290, vpz@mail.ru

**Institution:** Institute of Cell Biophysics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Pushchino, Russia; Institute of Cell Biophysics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Pushchino, Russia; Institute of Cell Biophysics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Pushchino, Russia

**Abstract:** Metabotropic serotonin 5-HT<sub>1</sub> receptors in cerebral neurons have a role in regulating such emotional states in humans as aggression, fear, and alcohol addiction. Activation of presynaptic 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptors leads to suppression of  $Ca^{2+}$  influx via potential-dependent calcium channels in certain neurons.  $Ca^{2+}$  influx into cells was measured in terms of the increase in the cytosolic calcium ion concentration in response to depolarization induced by addition of 35 mM KCl. An image analysis system showed that  $Ca^{2+}$  responses to depolarization of cultured hippocampal cells differed in terms of shape, rate, and amplitude in different neuron populations. 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptor agonists produced minor suppression of the activity of potential-dependent calcium channels in 86 + 3% of neurons. Two minor cell populations (5-8% of cells each) were seen, which differed strongly in terms of the extent of desensitization of the  $Ca^{2+}$  signal. The calcium signal of one cell population responded to depolarization with a characteristic delay and a high rate of quenching. 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptor agonists produced powerful inhibition of the amplitude of the  $Ca^{2+}$  response to KCl only in this population. The calcium signal of the second population of cells was characterized by the absence of desensitization. 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptor agonists produced minor increases in the amplitude of the calcium response to depolarization in this population of neurons. Thus, these studies demonstrated differences in the serotonin 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptor sensitivities of potential-dependent calcium channels in different neuron populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 26. Neuronal circuitry underlying the impact of d<sub>3</sub> receptor ligands in drug addiction.

**Citation:** European Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0924-977X (Sep 16, 2014)

**Author(s):** Le Foll, Bernard; Di Ciano, Patricia

**Abstract:** Since the cloning of the D3 receptor in the early 1990s, there has been a great deal of interest in this receptor as a possible therapeutic target for drug addiction. The development of a D3 ligand suitable for use in humans has remained elusive, so the study of the function of the D3 receptor and its possible therapeutic efficacy has largely been restricted to animals. Pre-clinical studies have established that systemic administration of D3 ligands, particularly antagonists and partial agonists, can alter drug-seeking in animals. Despite over a decade of research, few studies have investigated the effects of intra-cerebral infusion of D3 ligands on drug-seeking. In the present review, these studies are summarized, which have largely focused on stimulus-controlled behaviors. Converging evidence from studies of D3 receptor expression, Fos and pharmacological Magnetic Resonance Imaging (phMRI) is also provided to delineate some of the D3 brain systems involved in drug-seeking and taking. The data so far indicate that different brain systems may be involved in different types of stimulus control as well as drug taking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [European Neuropsychopharmacology](#)

#### 27. Uses of self-regulation to facilitate and restrain addictive behavior.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Sep 16, 2014)

**Author(s):** Baumeister, Roy F; Vonasch, Andrew J

**Abstract:** We apply self-regulation theory to understand addictive behavior. Self-regulation and volition depend on a limited resource, and when that resource has been depleted, self-regulation becomes prone to fail. Moving beyond traditional models that have emphasized the relevance of self-regulation to quitting addiction, we propose that self-regulation is used both to facilitate and resist addictive behaviors. Self-regulation is often needed to overcome initial aversion to drugs and alcohol, as well as to maintain addictive usage patterns despite situational obstacles (e.g., illegality, erratic availability, family disapproval). Sustaining addiction also requires preventing use from spiraling out of control and interfering with other aspects of life. More generally, the automaticity and irresistibility of addictive responses may have been overrated, as indicated by how addictive behaviors respond rationally to incentives and other concerns. Self-regulation does facilitate quitting, and relapse may be especially likely when self-regulatory capabilities are depleted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

#### 28. Repeated episodes of chronic intermittent ethanol promote insensitivity to devaluation of the reinforcing effect of ethanol.

**Citation:** Alcohol, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0741-8329 (Sep 6, 2014)

**Author(s):** Lopez, M.F; Becker, H.C; Chandler, L.J

**Abstract:** Studies in animal models have shown that repeated episodes of alcohol dependence and withdrawal promote escalation of drinking that is presumably associated with alterations in the addiction neurocircuitry. Using a lithium chloride-ethanol pairing procedure to devalue the reinforcing properties of ethanol, the present study determined whether multiple cycles of chronic intermittent ethanol (CIE) exposure by vapor inhalation also alters the sensitivity of drinking behavior to the devaluation of ethanol's reinforcing

effects. The effect of devaluation on operant ethanol self-administration and extinction was examined in mice prior to initiation of CIE (short drinking history) and after repeated cycles of CIE or air control exposure (long drinking history). Devaluation significantly attenuated the recovery of baseline ethanol self-administration when tested either prior to CIE or in the air-exposed controls that had experienced repeated bouts of drinking but no CIE. In contrast, in mice that had undergone repeated cycles of CIE exposure that promoted escalation of ethanol drinking, self-administration was completely resistant to the effect of devaluation. Devaluation had no effect on the time course of extinction training in either pre-CIE or post-CIE mice. Taken together, these results are consistent with the suggestion that repeated cycles of ethanol dependence and withdrawal produce escalation of ethanol self-administration that is associated with a change in sensitivity to devaluation of the reinforcing properties of ethanol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**29. Connecting without fear: Clinical implications of the consumption of information and communication technologies by sexual minority youth and young adults.**

**Citation:** Clinical Social Work Journal, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0091-1674;1573-3343 (Sep 27, 2014)

**Author(s):** Craig, Shelley L; McInroy, Lauren B; McCready, Lance T; Cesare, Dane Marco; Pettaway, Lincoln D

**Correspondence Address:** Craig, Shelley L.: Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto, 246 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Canada, M5S 1V4, shelley.craig@utoronto.ca

**Institution:** Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada; Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada; Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada; Department of Learning and Instruction, State University of New York Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US; American University of Ras Al Khaimah, Ras Al Khaimah

**Abstract:** Adolescents are coming of age in a rapidly changing media landscape with the increased integration of online information and communication technologies (ICTs) (e.g., internet, social media, photo/video sharing) into contemporary society. Sexual minority youth and young adults (SMYYA) may be particularly avid users of both offline and online ICTs. Despite the presence of considerable risk factors (e.g., cyber bullying, exploitation, overuse and addiction), ICTs may simultaneously provide substantial benefits for SMYYA, who often experience disproportionate social exclusion and victimization in their homes, schools and communities as a direct result of their sexual minority status. This grounded theory investigation used semi-structured interviews to consider the types of ICTs utilized by a sample (n = 19) of urban SMYYA (ages 18-22), and examined the importance ascribed by participants to their use of these technologies. Participants were selected for their active use of multiple types of ICTs, and considered their engagement with technology to be a critical feature of their daily lives and development. In contrast to their offline existence, online ICTs offered SMYYA significantly safer spaces and vital community support. Many of the participants also indicated the potential of ICTs to enhance face-to-face clinical work to foster SMYYA's healthy growth and facilitate their connectedness. Specific implications for practice with SMYYA, including strategies to develop knowledge about ICTs, educate youth about the risks and opportunities online, and integrate ICTs into supportive therapeutic settings are described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**30. The 12 item w.H.O.D.A.S. As primary self report outcome measure in a correctional community treatment center for dually diagnosed patients.**

**Citation:** Psychiatric Quarterly, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0033-2720;1573-6709 (Sep 28, 2014)

**Author(s):** Bastiaens, Leo; Galus, James; Goodlin, Michael

**Correspondence Address:** Bastiaens, Leo: Renewal Treatment Inc., 700 Fifth Ave, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15219, bastiaensl@aol.com

**Institution:** Renewal Treatment Inc., Pittsburgh, PA, US; Renewal Treatment Inc., Pittsburgh, PA, US; Renewal Treatment Inc., Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Abstract:** The World Health Organization Disability Assessment Scale (WHODAS) is suggested as a measure of impairment in DSM-5. The measurement of impaired functioning is crucial in the rehabilitation of dually diagnosed, addiction and mental health, patients. This study is the first to look at the use of the 12 item self report WHODAS as the primary outcome in a community correctional treatment facility for dually diagnosed patients.100 (55 male; 73 white, 25 black, 2 hispanic) former inmates, age 36.1 + 11.1, with psychiatric and addiction diagnoses were treated in an integrated program. The 12 item WHODAS was completed by the patients during the initial evaluation and repeated an average of 11.1 + 2.7 weeks later. The Clinical Global Impression-Severity Scale (CGI) was completed at the same time by the psychiatrist, independently of the WHODAS. At initial assessment, the CGI showed moderate severity and the WHODAS showed severe disability. CGI and WHODAS were significantly correlated (R 0.48, p < 0.0001). After three months of treatment, both measures improved: CGI with 46 % and WHODAS with 49 %. The CGI showed mild severity and the WHODAS moderate disability. The change in CGI was correlated with the change in WHODAS (R 0.57, p < 0.0001). The WHODAS appears sensitive to clinical improvement related to shortterm treatment of a highly co-morbid dual diagnosis population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**31. Rethinking the "complex problem of obesity".**

**Citation:** Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, October 2014, vol./is. 53/10(1133-1134), 0890-8567;1527-5418 (Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Saul, Jenna

**Correspondence Address:** Saul, Jenna: Horses Treat, LLC, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Consulting, Marshfield, WI, US, Saul.jenna@gmail.com

**Institution:** Horses Treat, LLC, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Consulting, Marshfield, WI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Kristopher Kaliebe (see record 2014-11046-005) regarding three simple family-oriented goals for overcoming the complex problem of childhood obesity. Saul agrees with Kaliebe's ideas that nutrition, activity, and thoughtful use of technology are important when promoting the health and wellness of children. However, Saul notes that child and adolescent psychiatrists should not be setting out to combat obesity as the problem because doing so places children and families at risk for behaviors that are shared risk factors for mental illness, eating disorders (ED), addictions, and obesity. In addition to considering how children and adolescents are functioning within home, community, and school environments, child and adolescent psychiatrists must consider the relationship the patients have with food and physical activity. Child and adolescent psychiatrists can and should be leaders in the prevention of mental illness,

EDs, addictions, and obesity by promoting health and wellness programs that are based on scientific evidence rather than on weight bias, and by focusing on health and wellness rather than body size. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Caregivers](#)  
[\\*Lifestyle](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Obesity](#)  
[\\*Physical Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 32. Parental predictors of children's animal abuse: Findings from a national and intergenerational sample.

**Citation:** Journal of Interpersonal Violence, November 2014, vol./is. 29/16(3014-3034), 0886-2605;1552-6518 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Knight, Kelly E; Ellis, Colter; Simmons, Sara B

**Correspondence Address:** Knight, Kelly E.: Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX, US, 77341-2296, kek026@shsu.edu

**Institution:** Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX, US; Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX, US; Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examines the intra- and intergenerational links between intimate partner violence (IPV) and animal abuse by analyzing a national, longitudinal, and multigenerational sample of 1,614 individuals collected by the National Youth Survey Family Study from 1990 to 2004. Using multilevel random-intercept regression modeling, parents' own history of animal abuse is predictive of their later involvement in IPV perpetration and victimization, net of important controls. In turn, parents' IPV violent perpetration (but not violent victimization) is predictive of their children's history of animal abuse-measured 14 years later. Intergenerational continuity of animal abuse, however, is not significant. Implications of these findings are discussed, as are the study's limitations, and future research directions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Intimate Partner Violence](#)  
[\\*Pets](#)  
[\\*Transgenerational Patterns](#)  
[\\*Animal Cruelty](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. On the pervasiveness of event-specific alcohol use, general substance use, and mental health problems as risk factors for intimate partner violence.

**Citation:** Journal of Interpersonal Violence, November 2014, vol./is. 29/16(2951-2970), 0886-2605;1552-6518 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Reingle, Jennifer M; Jennings, Wesley G; Connell, Nadine M; Businelle, Michael S; Chartier, Karen

**Correspondence Address:** Reingle, Jennifer M.: University of Texas School of Public Health, Dallas Regional Campus, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd., V8.112, Dallas, TX, US, 75390, Jennifer.reingle@utsouthwestern.edu



constitutes an important challenge, this study compared the perceptions of health-care professionals with the existing, current state of specific resources for patients with dual pathology in Spain. Methods: Epidemiological, observational, cross-sectional, multicenter study with a large, representative sample of health care professionals attending patients with dual pathology in treatment resources throughout Spain. Participants completed a specifically designed ad-hoc on-line questionnaire about their perceptions on the existence of available resources and treatment needs for patients with dual pathology. To compare professionals' perceptions with existing available resources, the same on-line questionnaire was also completed by commissioners and managers responsible for national and regional healthcare plans on drug abuse. Results: A total of 659 professionals, mostly psychologists (43.40%) or psychiatrists (32.93%) agreed to participate in the study. The highest degree of concordance between the perceptions of professional and the actual situation was found regarding the existence of mental health and addiction networks (either separately or unified) (74.48%), followed by specific workshops (73.08%) and sub-acute inpatient units (67.38%), specific hospitalization units (66.26%), detoxification units (63.15%) and outpatient programs (60.73%). We detected a lower degree of agreement regarding specific occupational rehabilitation centers (59.34%) day hospitals (58.93%), day centers (57.88%), outpatient intermediate resources (48.87%), psychiatric acute admission units (46.54%) and therapeutic communities (43.77%). In addition, on average, health care professionals underestimated the number of resources present in their respective communities. Conclusions: Relevant differences exist between the perceptions of professional and existing available resources for dual pathology patients in Spain, thus supporting the need of additional efforts and strategies to establish a registry and clearly inform about available resources for patients with dual diagnosis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[\\*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Pathology](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Professional Personnel](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [International Journal of Mental Health Systems](#)  
Available from *ProQuest* in [International Journal of Mental Health Systems](#); Note: ;  
Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [International Journal of Mental Health Systems](#)

### 35. Drinking game play among first-year college student drinkers: An event-specific analysis of the risk for alcohol use and problems.

**Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2014, vol./is. 40/5(353-358), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Ray, Anne E; Stapleton, Jerod L; Turrisi, Rob; Mun, Eun-Young

**Correspondence Address:** Ray, Anne E.: Center of Alcohol Studies, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, 607 Allison Road, Piscataway, NJ, US, 08854, [anne.e.ray@rutgers.edu](mailto:anne.e.ray@rutgers.edu)

**Institution:** Center of Alcohol Studies, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, NJ, US; Rutgers Cancer Institute of New Jersey, Piscataway, NJ, US; Prevention Research Center and Department of Biobehavioral Health, Pennsylvania State University, PA, US; Center of Alcohol Studies, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, NJ, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: College students who play drinking games (DGs) more frequently report higher levels of alcohol use and experience more alcohol-related harm. However, the extent to which they are at risk for increased consumption and harm as a result of DG play on a given event after accounting for their typical DG participation, and typical and event drinking, is unclear. Objectives: We examined whether first-year students consumed more alcohol and were more likely to experience consequences on drinking occasions when they played DGs. Methods: Participants (n = 336) completed up to six web-based surveys following weekend drinking events in their first semester. Alcohol use, DG play, and consequences were reported for the Friday and Saturday prior to each survey. Typical DG tendencies were controlled in all models. Typical and event alcohol use were controlled in models predicting risk for consequences. Results: Participants consumed more alcohol on DG versus non-DG events. All students were more likely to experience blackout drinking consequences when they played DGs. Women were more likely to experience social-interpersonal consequences when they played DGs. Conclusion: DG play is an event-specific risk factor for increased alcohol use among first-year students, regardless of individual DG play tendencies. Further, event DG play signals increased risk for blackout drinking consequences for all students, and social-interpersonal consequences for women, aside from the amount of alcohol consumed on those occasions as well as typical drinking behaviors. Prevention efforts to reduce high-risk drinking may be strengthened by highlighting both event- and person-specific risks of DG play. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved: reproduction in whole or part not permitted; HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Experiences \(Events\)](#)  
[\\*Games](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Alcohol Intoxication](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[College Students](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

### 36. "Very small P values": Reply.

**Citation:** JAMA Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 71/8(969), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Hartz, Sarah M; Bierut, Laura J; Pato, Michele T

**Correspondence Address:** Hartz, Sarah M.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University in St Louis, 660 S Euclid Ave, Campus Box 8134, St Louis, MO, US, 63110, [hartzs@psychiatry.wustl.edu](mailto:hartzs@psychiatry.wustl.edu)

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Washington University in St Louis, St Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University in St Louis, St Louis, MO, US; University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reply by the current author to the comments made by Thomas R. Knapp and Matthew J. Hayat (see record 2014-37485-019) on the original article (see record 2014-09590-006).

The criticisms made by Knapp and Hayat highlight long-standing statistical controversies: effect size vs P value and proper adjustment for confounding variables. While effect sizes are important to evaluate the clinical significance of a result, it is essential to include P value estimates to evaluate whether the observed association could be explained by chance. Some researchers find that a 95% CI is adequate. In this era of large databases with complex data, which can include numerous individual statistical tests (eg, genetic or imaging data), we feel that it is important to highlight both the effect sizes and the calculated P values to help researchers and clinicians integrate results across studies. Although many additional statistical approaches could be used to analyze these data, we present robust evidence that the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other substances is substantially higher among individuals with severe mental illness than among individuals without severe mental illness—a difference that is both clinically and statistically significant. From a clinical perspective, these findings underscore the importance of recognizing and treating the comorbidity between severe mental illness and substance use to decrease morbidity and mortality in this vulnerable population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)  
[\\*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 37. Very small P values.

**Citation:** JAMA Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 71/8(968-969), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Knapp, Thomas R; Hayat, Matthew J

**Correspondence Address:** Knapp, Thomas R., 145 Rockingham St, Rochester, NY, US, 14620, tknapp5@juno.com

**Institution:** University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, US; Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Sarah M. Hartz et al. (see record 2014-09590-006). we are deeply concerned about the article by Hartz et al. Most of our concerns have to do with the extremely small P values reported in the text proper and in the tables. Several of them appeared to be beyond the precision capability of the statistical software (SAS) that was used. The odds ratio is the measure of the effect size; the P value is not. Elsewhere, the reader is led to believe that it was treated as a continuous variable. Furthermore, the average age of the cases was much greater than the average age of the controls, and there were many more European American and male cases than controls. The authors claimed to have adjusted for those differences but that is very difficult to do when the disparities are so large. In the Discussion section, the authors claimed that the study was not a population survey and the individuals were not randomly sampled. Then why all of the inferential statistics? (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)  
[\\*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**38. The double-hit effect of childhood maltreatment on drug relapse.**

**Citation:** JAMA Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 71/8(871-872), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Lupien, Sonia J

**Correspondence Address:** Lupien, Sonia J.: Centre de Recherche, Institut Universitaire en Sante Mentale de Montreal, 7401 Rue Hochelaga, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H1N 3M5, sonia.lupien@umontreal.ca

**Institution:** Centre de Recherche, Institut Universitaire en Sante Mentale de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Nicholas T. Van Dam et al.(see record 2014-37485-007). Van Dam et al. showed that what predicted relapse in the 2 individuals was exposure to childhood maltreatment, while what predicted the severity of drug relapse in these individuals were childhood maltreatment- related reductions in specific limbic regions of the brain. Interestingly, the limbic regions associated with relapse severity in the study by Van Dam et al.are the same that are involved in the physiological stress response. Stress activates the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, leading to secretion of glucocorticoids. Consequently, there is good news coming out of the results reported by Van Dam et al. The fact that the brain may be highly responsive to environmental conditions during early development opens the door to new avenues of research assessing the impact of early interventions on the pattern of brain development during childhood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Child Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[\\*Gray Matter](#)  
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**39. Childhood maltreatment, altered limbic neurobiology, and substance use relapse severity via trauma-specific reductions in limbic gray matter volume.**

**Citation:** JAMA Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 71/8(917-925), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Van Dam, Nicholas T; Rando, Kenneth; Potenza, Marc N; Tuit, Keri; Sinha, Rajita

**Correspondence Address:** Sinha, Rajita: Yale Stress Center, Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, 2 Church St S, Ste 209, New Haven, CT, US, 06519, rajita.sinha@yale.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Importance: Substance use disorders (SUDs) are among the most common sequelae of childhood maltreatment, yet the independent contributions of SUDs and childhood maltreatment to neurobiological changes and the effect of the latter on relapse risk (a critical variable in addiction treatment) are relatively unknown. Objective: To identify structural neural characteristics independently associated with childhood maltreatment

(CM; a common type of childhood adversity), comparing a sample with SUD with a demographically comparable control sample, and to examine the relationship between CM-related structural brain changes and subsequent relapse. Design, Setting, and Participants: Structural magnetic resonance imaging study comparing 79 treatment-engaged participants with SUD in acute remission in inpatient treatment at a community mental health center vs 98 healthy control participants at an outpatient research center at an academic medical center. Both groups included individuals with a range of CM experiences. Participants with SUD were followed up prospectively for 90 days to assess relapse and relapse severity. Interventions: Standard 12-step, recovery-based, inpatient addiction treatment for all participants with SUD. Main Outcomes and Measures: Gray matter volume (GMV), subsequent substance use relapse, days to relapse, and severity of relapse. Results: Controlling for SUD and psychiatric comorbidity, CM (dichotomously classified) was uniquely associated with lower GMV across all participants in the left hippocampus (cornu ammonis 1-3, dentate gyrus), parahippocampus (presubiculum, parasubiculum, prosubiculum, subiculum, and entorhinal cortex), and anterior fusiform gyrus (corrected  $P < .05$ ; uncorrected  $P = .001$ ). Among the sample with SUD, CM prospectively predicted a shorter relapse to use of any drug ( $P = .048$ ), while CM-related GMV reductions predicted severity of substance use relapse ( $P = .04$ ). Conclusions and Relevance: Findings indicate that CM was related to decreased GMV in limbic regions, which in turn predicted increased risk of relapse in SUD. These results suggest that CM may significantly affect the course of SUD treatment outcomes and that SUD treatment planning may benefit from identifying and addressing CM. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Child Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[\\*Gray Matter](#)  
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 40. Perceived risk of co-occurrent substance abuse.

**Citation:** Psychological Reports, August 2014, vol./is. 115/1(26-27), 0033-2941;1558-691X (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Hittner, James B; Warner, Margaret A

**Correspondence Address:** Hittner, James B.: Department of Psychology, College of Charleston, 66 George Street, Charleston, SC, US, 29424, hittnerj@cofc.edu

**Institution:** College of Charleston, Charleston, SC, US; College of Charleston, Charleston, SC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A strong negative correlation between perceptions of risk for co-occurrent substance abuse and the variability associated with those risk perceptions was found in two independent samples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Psychological Reports; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Risk Perception](#)  
[Response Variability](#)  
[Risk Management](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**41. Characteristic and permanence in treatment of a drug users sample legally conditioned to medical treatment.**

- Original Title:** Características y permanencia en tratamiento de una muestra de usuarios de drogas condicionados legalmente a llevar tratamiento.
- Citation:** Psiquis, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(96-103), 0188-736X (Jul-Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Romero, Claudia Tejada; Cardona, Miguel Angel Nieto; Vera, Rodrigo Figueroa
- Correspondence Address:** Romero, Claudia Tejada: Hospital Psiquiatrico Fray Bernardino Alvarez, Calle Nino Jesus No. 2, Colonia Tlalpan, Distrito Federal, Mexico, C. P. 14000
- Institution:** Centros de Integracion Juvenil, Mexico; Hospital Psiquiatrico Fray Bernardino Alvarez, Mexico; Hospital Psiquiatrico Fray Bernardino Alvarez, Mexico
- Language:** Spanish
- Abstract:** Introduction: Legally prescribed treatment to users of psychoactive substances is a controversial situation not only in our country but worldwide, due to the difficulties of its obligatory nature, as well as other involved factors. Objective: To describe sociodemographic and clinical features of a sample of drug users legally prescribed to receive treatment at Tlalpan Juvenile Integration Center, and to determine associated factors to a greatest treatment adherence. Results: This population has a relatively low adherence to treatment. Family intervention show a greater impact, followed by patients attendance to psychiatric appointments and individual therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Family Intervention](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Treatment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**42. Substance use and misuse in the Croatian army special forces: Prevalence and influencing factors.**

- Citation:** International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health, January 2014, vol./is. 27/1(123-131), 1232-1087;1896-494X (Jan 2014)
- Author(s):** Sekulic, Damir; Milanovic, Ivan; Bok, Daniel; Jukic, Igor; Matika, Dario
- Correspondence Address:** Sekulic, Damir: University Department of Health Care Studies, University of Split, Boskovicica 32, Split, Croatia, 21000, dado@kifst.hr
- Institution:** University of Split, Faculty of Kinesiology, Split, Croatia; Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia, Zagreb, Croatia; University of Zagreb, Faculty of Kinesiology, Zagreb, Croatia; University of Zagreb, Faculty of Kinesiology, Zagreb, Croatia; Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia, Institute for Research and Development of Defense Systems, Croatian Armed Forces, Zagreb, Croatia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: In addition to being a serious health-hazard, substance-use-and-misuse (SUM) in military forces negatively influences physical fitness and army readiness. The aim of this study was to define the prevalence of SUM, which includes cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, and multiple SUM (i.e. practice of daily smoking and harmful alcohol drinking), and factors influencing SUM in the Croatian Special Army Forces (SAF). Materials and Methods: We studied 73 SAF members. A self-administered validated questionnaire was used to gather socio-demographic and military-profession-related data, and SUM factors. The associations between studied variables were established by the Chi2 test, and forward conditional logistic regression (FCLR). Results: With less than 40% of daily smokers, smoking was within expected values. Almost 80% of the examinees reported no binge drinking, while 54% reported harmful drinking according to the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test scale.

Paternity and education level were negatively associated with daily smoking, while higher incidence of daily smoking was found for privates and those who practiced harmful drinking (all at  $p < 0.05$ ). The FCLR demonstrated a higher risk of harmful alcohol consumption for younger commissioned officers (OR for military rank = 5.54, 95% CI: 2.19-13.99; OR for age = 0.85, 95% CI: 0.76-0.95). Conclusion: Although SUM incidence was not alarming compared to the overall population and the previously reported military data, additional efforts are necessary in order to decrease cigarette consumption. The study showed that protective/risk structure of the substance misuse in the military should be investigated specifically with regard to particular military services, corps, and socio-cultural environment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine, Lodz, Poland

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Army Personnel](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Etiology](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

#### 43. Heroin and post-traumatic stress disorder in a women's treatment facility: An exploratory study.

**Citation:** Journal of Feminist Family Therapy: An International Forum, July 2014, vol./is. 26/3(138-162), 0895-2833;1540-4099 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Chou, Jessica L; Beeler-Stinn, Sara; Diamond, Rachel M; Cooper-Sadlo, Shannon

**Correspondence Address:** Chou, Jessica L.: Department of Family & Community Medicine, Saint Louis University, 3500 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, MO, US, 63103, jchou3@slu.edu

**Institution:** Department of Family & Community Medicine, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO, US; Queen of Peace Center, St. Louis, MO, US; The Family Institute, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, US; Department of Social Work, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The current study addressed treatment engagement, or lack thereof, for women in a residential substance use treatment facility who had co-occurring post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and heroin dependency diagnoses. Results indicated that having previous drug treatment was positively related to treatment engagement and children in care was marginally positively related to engagement, while stressors related to employment and education were a detriment to remaining engaged in treatment. Trends in participants' family history indicated that (1) participants who had received previous mental health treatment, had a family history of mental health problems, and (2) use of multiple substances was marginally associated with a family history of drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

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

Feminism  
Human Females  
Treatment

**Source:** PsycINFO

**44. Neural correlates of sexual cue reactivity in individuals with and without compulsive sexual behaviours.**

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, July 2014, vol./is. 9/7, 1932-6203 (Jul 11, 2014)

**Author(s):** Voon, Valerie; Mole, Thomas B; Banca, Paula; Porter, Laura; Morris, Laurel; Mitchell, Simon; Lapa, Tatyana R; Karr, Judy; Harrison, Neil A; Potenza, Marc N; Irvine, Michael

**Correspondence Address:** Voon, Valerie, vv247@cam.ac.uk

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Addenbrooke's Hospital, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, Addenbrooke's Hospital, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, Addenbrooke's Hospital, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, Addenbrooke's Hospital, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, Addenbrooke's Hospital, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, Addenbrooke's Hospital, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, Addenbrooke's Hospital, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, Brighton and Sussex Medical School, Brighton, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Addenbrooke's Hospital, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Although compulsive sexual behaviour (CSB) has been conceptualized as a "behavioural" addiction and common or overlapping neural circuits may govern the processing of natural and drug rewards, little is known regarding the responses to sexually explicit materials in individuals with and without CSB. Here, the processing of cues of varying sexual content was assessed in individuals with and without CSB, focusing on neural regions identified in prior studies of drug-cue reactivity. 19 CSB subjects and 19 healthy volunteers were assessed using functional MRI comparing sexually explicit videos with nonsexual exciting videos. Ratings of sexual desire and liking were obtained. Relative to healthy volunteers, CSB subjects had greater desire but similar liking scores in response to the sexually explicit videos. Exposure to sexually explicit cues in CSB compared to non-CSB subjects was associated with activation of the dorsal anterior cingulate, ventral striatum and amygdala. Functional connectivity of the dorsal anterior cingulate-ventral striatum-amygdala network was associated with subjective sexual desire (but not liking) to a greater degree in CSB relative to non-CSB subjects. The dissociation between desire or wanting and liking is consistent with theories of incentive motivation underlying CSB as in drug addictions. Neural differences in the processing of sexual-cue reactivity were identified in CSB subjects in regions previously implicated in drug-cue reactivity studies. The greater engagement of corticostriatal limbic circuitry in CSB following exposure to sexual cues suggests neural mechanisms underlying CSB and potential biological targets for interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.; HOLDER: Voon et al.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Cues  
\*Psychosexual Behavior  
\*Sexual Addiction  
Rewards

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *PLoS One*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *PLoS ONE*

#### 45. Improvement of methamphetamine-induced psychosis, retardation and craving after few sessions of ECT.

**Citation:** African Journal of Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 17/4(1-2), 1994-8220 (Jul 2014)  
**Author(s):** Ahmadi, Jamshid; Ekramzadeh, Sara; Pridmore, Saxby  
**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran; Department of Psychiatry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran; Tasmania University, TAS, Australia  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: Methamphetamine abuse is now a significant problem in Iran. Objective: To present usefulness of ECT in the improvement of methamphetamine induced psychosis, methamphetamine withdrawal retardation and methamphetamine withdrawal craving, in a single case. Results/Conclusion: ECT can be beneficial in the treatment of these serious conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.; HOLDER: Jamshid Ahmadi; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Electroconvulsive Shock Therapy  
 \*Methamphetamine  
 \*Psychosis  
 Craving  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Review of Electroconvulsive therapy for anesthesiologists (in Russian).

**Citation:** The Journal of ECT, September 2014, vol./is. 30/3(e34-e35), 1095-0680;1533-4112 (Sep 2014)  
**Author(s):** Gazdag, Gabor  
**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Faculty of Medicine, Semmeweis University, Budapest, Hungary  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Electroconvulsive Therapy for Anesthesiologists (in Russian) by Yuri Bykov. The book provides detailed information on electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)-related anesthesia. In addition to anesthesiologists, the book could be of interest to psychiatrists, neurologists, and health professionals working in addiction medicine. The book is valuable addition to the rather meager Russian ECT literature. The book is well structured, clearly written, and informative. Tables, figures, flow charts, and case descriptions help the reader to understand the content. The whole work is clinically oriented, reflecting the author's rich clinical experience, and gives a clear and useful guide for clinicians, covering all relevant aspects of anesthesia related to ECT. The book was published in Russia, where most patients still received unmodified ECT in 2005. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anesthesiology](#)  
[\\*Medical Personnel](#)  
[Electroconvulsive Shock Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**47. The role of parents, peers and partners in cannabis use and dependence trajectories among young adult frequent users.**

**Citation:** Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2013, vol./is. 40/4(531-594), 0091-4509 (Win, 2013)

**Author(s):** Liebrechts, Nienke; van der Pol, Peggy; Van Laar, Margriet; de Graaf, Ron; van den Brink, Wim; Korf, Dirk J

**Correspondence Address:** Liebrechts, Nienke, n.liebrechts@uva.nl

**Institution:** Bonger Institute of Criminology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, Netherlands; Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, Netherlands; Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, Netherlands; Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In a 3-year qualitative longitudinal study the role of social relationships in cannabis use and dependence in young adults (all frequent users at baseline) was explored. Overall, cannabis use and dependence declined. Changes in use were, for a considerable part, attributable to processes and life events in social relationships with peers and partners, while parents had little influence. Negatively experienced events often triggered increased use and positively experienced events decreased use. Participants often adapted their use to others, depending on associate's use. Underlying mechanisms appear related to both socialization and selection. Gender-specific processes occurred, particularly with regard to partners; females selected using partners and males nonusing partners, and subsequently cannabis use increased (females) or decreased (males) by socialization. Transitions in cannabis dependence could be explained by using peers, cohabitation and, for females, a new partnership. Persistent and newly nondependent participants were less susceptible to social influences than dependent interviewees. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Parental Role](#)  
[Peers](#)  
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**48. Crack pipe sharing in context: How sociostructural factors shape risk practices among noninjection drug users.**

**Citation:** Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2013, vol./is. 40/4(481-503), 0091-4509 (Win, 2013)

**Author(s):** Ivsins, Andrew; Roth, Eric; Benoit, Cecilia; Fischer, Benedikt

**Correspondence Address:** Ivsins, Andrew, aivsins@uvic.ca

**Institution:** Centre for Addictions Research, BC, Canada; Department of Anthropology, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; Department of Sociology, BC, Canada; Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** With the increasing prevalence of crack use in Canada in the previous decade, crack pipe sharing has emerged as a public health concern, implicated in the transmission of blood- and saliva-borne infections. Drawing on qualitative research with crack users in Victoria, Canada, participants' narratives of sharing pipes demonstrate how risk practices are shaped by social, structural, and environmental factors. Three main themes emerged: sharing pipes with friends and partners; economic motivations for sharing pipes; and the rules and etiquette of crack pipe sharing. Based on these themes we demonstrate that despite conventional views of drug equipment sharing as "bad behavior," in the lived experience of our participants sharing pipes is a rational and functional activity. Ramifications of these findings are considered in light of future public health programs featuring the dissemination of health information and distribution of safer crack pipe kits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Crack Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Risk Taking](#)  
[Public Health](#)  
[Sharing \(Social Behavior\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 49. The neurobiology of substance use disorders: Information for assessment and clinical treatment.

**Citation:** Smith College Studies in Social Work, July 2014, vol./is. 84/2-3(273-291), 0037-7317;1553-0426 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Bennett, Susanne; Petrash, Patricia

**Correspondence Address:** Bennett, Susanne: Catholic University of America, NCSSS, 100 Shahan Hall, 620 Michigan Avenue, NE, Washington, DC, US, 20016, bennetts@cua.edu

**Institution:** National Catholic School of Social Service, Catholic University of America, Washington, DC, US; Institute of Contemporary Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis, Washington, DC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Neuroscientific research on substance use disorders (SUD) suggests addiction is a complex, multifactorial process, resulting in changes in brain circuits and the brain reward system. This article presents definitions and stages of addiction, highlights of known research on SUD's etiology, and an overview of empirically supported integrated approaches to treatment of persons with SUD. Applying current neuroscientific and outcome research to clinical treatment of a patient with alcohol use disorder, a case discussion illustrates the etiology of addiction and the importance of matching appropriate interventions to the patient's stage of addiction and evolving recovery needs. Special emphasis is placed on attending to the physiological cognitive symptoms evident in early recovery. Five recommendations are proposed for clinical treatment of SUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**50. Client and provider views on access to care for substance-using American Indians: Perspectives from a Northern Plains urban clinic.**

**Citation:** American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research, 2014, vol./is. 21/2(43-65), 0893-5394;1533-7731 (2014)

**Author(s):** Kropp, Frankie; Lilleskov, Maurine; Richards, Jennifer; Somoza, Eugene; CTN0033-Ot-4 Team

**Correspondence Address:** Kropp, Frankie, 3131 Harvey Avenue, Suite 104, Cincinnati, OH, US, 45229, kroppfb@ucmail.uc.edu

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** CTN0033-Ot-4 Team

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, US; Xcel Research Consulting, Inc., Rapid City, SD, US; Center for American Indian Health, Bloomberg School College of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Tuba City, AZ, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In addition to disparities in rates of substance use problems, American Indians (AIs) report multiple barriers to receiving treatment services. The present study utilized intake questionnaire data and focus groups to gain perspectives from 152 clients (65% male, 35% female; mean age 30 years) and 6 female providers on access to treatment for Northern Plains AIs in an urban, non-Native program. AI clients acknowledged the need for treatment more often than did substance users in general, but faced greater resource barriers. Both clients and providers offered specific recommendations for improving access to substance use treatment for AI populations in the Northern Plains. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Centers for American Indian and Alaska Native Health

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*American Indians](#)  
[\\*Client Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[\\*Health Disparities Clinics](#)  
[Health Personnel Attitudes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**51. Self-reported versus administrative identification of American Indian and Alaska Native arrestees: Effects on relative estimates of illicit drug use and alcohol abuse.**

**Citation:** American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research, 2014, vol./is. 21/2(1-27), 0893-5394;1533-7731 (2014)

**Author(s):** Wood, Darryl S; Hays, Zachary R

**Correspondence Address:** Wood, Darryl S.: Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Washington State University Vancouver, 14204 Salmon Creek Avenue, Vancouver, WA, US, 98686, darrylwood@wsu.edu

**Institution:** Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Washington State University Vancouver, Vancouver, WA, US; Department of Criminal Justice, California State University Bakersfield, Bakersfield, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program data were used to consider the effects of two methods of racial classification upon estimates of illicit drug use and alcohol abuse among American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) arrestees. Overall, compared to arrestees who self-identified as Black, White, Asian/Pacific Islander, or Hispanic, arrestees self-identifying as AI/AN were most likely to be identified administratively as something other than AI/AN. Results of 'difference of difference' analyses indicate that differences in estimates of AI/AN versus non-AI/AN arrestees' illicit drug use and alcohol abuse were much more extreme when identification was based on administrative records than when based upon arrestees' self-reports. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Centers for American Indian and Alaska Native Health

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alaska Natives](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*American Indians](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Racial and Ethnic Attitudes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 52. Co-occurrences between adolescent substance use and academic performance: School context influences a multilevel-longitudinal perspective.

**Citation:** Journal of Adolescence, August 2014, vol./is. 37/6(953-963), 0140-1971 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Andrade, Fernando H

**Correspondence Address:** Andrade, Fernando H.: School of Social Work, University of Michigan, 2846 Verle Av., Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109, fandrade@umich.edu

**Institution:** School of Social Work, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A growing body of literature has linked substance use and academic performance exploring substance use as a predictor of academic performance or vice versa. This study uses a different approach conceptualizing substance use and academic performance as parallel outcomes and exploring two topics: its multilevel-longitudinal association and school contextual effects on both outcomes. Using multilevel Confirmatory Factor Analysis and multilevel-longitudinal analyses, the empirical estimates relied on 7843 students nested in 114 schools (Add Health study). The main finding suggests that the correlation between substance use and academic performance was positive at the school level in contraposition to the negative relationship at the individual level. Additional findings suggest a positive effect of a school risk factor on substance use and a positive effect of academic pressure on academic performance. These findings represent a contribution to our understanding of how schools could affect the relationship between academic performance and substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Academic Achievement](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*School Environment](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Adolescence*

### 53. The influence of assets and environmental factors on gender differences in adolescent drug use.

**Citation:** Journal of Adolescence, August 2014, vol./is. 37/6(827-837), 0140-1971 (Aug 2014)  
**Author(s):** Aspy, Cheryl B; Tolma, Eleni L; Oman, Roy F; Vesely, Sara K  
**Correspondence Address:** Aspy, Cheryl B.: Department of Family and Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, 900 NE 10th St, Oklahoma City, OK, US, 73104, Cheryl-Aspy@ouhsc.edu  
**Institution:** Department of Family and Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK, US; Department of Health Promotion Sciences, College of Public Health, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK, US; Department of Health Promotion Sciences, College of Public Health, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK, US; Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, College of Public Health, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** For adolescents, illicit drug use remains a significant public health problem. This study explored prospectively the differential effects of 17 youth assets and 5 environmental factors on drug use in adolescent males and females (Youth Asset Study - a 5-wave longitudinal study of 1117 youth/parent pairs). Baseline analyses included 1093 youth (53% female). Mean age was 14.3 years (SD = 1.6) and the youth were 40% Non-Hispanic White, 28% Hispanic, 24% Non-Hispanic Black, and 9% Non-Hispanic other. Analyses revealed that 16 assets for males and 15 for females as well as the total asset score were prospectively associated with no drug use. No environmental factors were prospectively associated with any drug use for males, and for a subset of females, only Neighborhood Support was significant. This study confirms and extends previous work regarding youth drug use by recognizing the importance of the protective effect of assets for both males and females. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Environment](#)  
[Neighborhoods](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Adolescence*

### 54. The impact of motivational interviewing training with corrections staff on recidivism rates for substance abusing offenders.

**Citation:** American Journal of Forensic Psychology, 2014, vol./is. 32/3(45-56), 0733-1290 (2014)  
**Author(s):** Letizia, Dominic; Keaton, Margaret-Ann  
**Institution:** University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN, US; University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This research investigated the relationship between training corrections staff in motivational interviewing and recidivism rates for substance abusing offenders in a reentry program. Archival data were obtained from the reentry program's SPSS database for the analysis. State and county databases were used to screen for new arrests at 6-, 12-, and 24-month intervals. The sample (n = 217) was separated into two groups: the MI

group (n = 89) and the non-MI group (n = 128). A chi-square analysis was conducted to explore whether a relationship existed between group assignment and recidivism status. The chi-square analysis did not yield significant results (6, 12, or 24 months); however, after 24 months 30% of the offenders in the MI group recidivated at one or more of the follow-up periods compared to 40% of the non-MI group. Although not considered statistically significant, the implications of reducing crime by small percentages were discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Journal of Forensic Psychology; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Motivational Interviewing](#)  
[\\*Recidivism](#)  
[\\*Corrections Officers](#)  
[Criminals](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Training](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 55. Clinical journeys into the experience of beauty.

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**Citation:** Journal of Sandplay Therapy, 2010, vol./is. 19/2(109-129), 1089-6457 (2010)  
**Author(s):** Merlino, Marcella  
**Correspondence Address:** Merlino, Marcella, marcella.merlino@hotmail.it  
**Institution:** Private Practice, Rome, Italy  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** The author reflects on how the concept of beauty represents one of the channels through which patients, working with sandplay therapy, may describe their internal world, and together with other methods, may begin to formulate a narrative of themselves in order to portray the processes of change generated by the ongoing therapy. The following questions, pertinent to every psychotherapist, acquire a particular depth when it comes to sandplay therapy: What does the patient express through beauty? What can be called beautiful? Can beauty be a channel which might permit us, to reveal the internal world of the patient? What is it that can represent, for the patient, an object perceived and defined, as beautiful? And yet, simultaneously, may an object, which is defined as ugly, then open and reveal new and unexplored conceptual spaces. At the same time, how does the therapist react, to the incidence of beauty or, analogically, of its opposite ugliness? This article, attempts to get to the heart of these themes, comparing a public service setting for drug addicts with a that of a private practice, examining sand work carried out by several patients, retracing in their sandplay scenes and in their individual stories, elements which are able to suggest answers, to the various questions, brought about the incidence of beauty. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Inner Beauty of Hakoniwa, 20th Congress of the International Society for Sandplay Therapy. 20th. 2009. Kyoto. Japan. This paper was presented at the aforementioned conference

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cynthia Re Robbins  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Play Therapy](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapists](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Life Experiences](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 56. Internet addiction and psychopathology in a community before and during an economic crisis.

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**Citation:** Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences, September 2014, vol./is. 23/3(301-310), 2045-7960;2045-7979 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Siomos, K; Floros, G; Makris, E; Christou, G; Hadjulis, M

**Correspondence Address:** Siomos, K.: Hellenic Association for the Study of Internet Addiction Disorder, Karaiskaki 60, Larisa, Greece, 41222, ksiomos@hasiad.gr

**Institution:** Hellenic Association for the Study of Internet Addiction Disorder, Larissa, Greece; Hellenic Association for the Study of Internet Addiction Disorder, Larissa, Greece; Hellenic Association for the Study of Internet Addiction Disorder, Larissa, Greece; Hellenic Association for the Study of Internet Addiction Disorder, Larissa, Greece; Institute of Psychosocial Development (IPSA), Larissa, Greece

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Internet addiction disorder (IAD) is a novel concept under scrutiny for a definite inclusion in the psychiatric taxonomy, after showing correlations with overt expressions of psychopathology. This study aims to assist the scientific dialogue concerning IAD while presenting comparative data on adolescent psychopathology before and during a major economic crisis that has affected Greece from 2010 onwards. Methods: This is a cross-sectional study of a high school student population, aged 12-18, on IAD which follows-up a 2006 survey, and is carried out 5 years later at the same school classes. A comparison on psychopathological symptoms between the two samples is carried out to confirm any underlying correlations with IAD while providing some first insight on any effects of the economic crisis on adolescent psyche. Results: Results indicate that Internet addiction is increased in this population paralleling the increase in Internet availability at home. Adolescents affected with IAD present with more psychopathological symptoms. A comparison between the 2006 and 2011 samples reveals lower rates of general psychopathology but similar burden of reported symptoms. Conclusions: Those findings are discussed in the framework of adolescent coping to adversity, individual reactions to major crises, as well as the general debate regarding the value of IAD as a distinct diagnosis. The effects of the economic crisis may have triggered an adaptive response in the adolescent population although IAD as a distinct nosological entity is clearly linked to more symptoms of overt psychopathology. Directions are offered for further research in countries affected by crises. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Crises](#)  
[\\*Economy](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Psychopathology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 57. The global burden of disease studies: Tracking the progress of a moving train.

**Citation:** Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences, September 2014, vol./is. 23/3(259-262), 2045-7960;2045-7979 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Gureje, O

**Correspondence Address:** Gureje, O.: WHO Collaborating Centre for Research and Training in Mental Health, Department of Psychiatry, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria, oye\_gureje@yahoo.com

**Institution:** WHO Collaborating Centre for Research and Training in Mental Health, Department of Psychiatry, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by A. J. Baxter et al. (see record 2014-31818-007). Estimating the impact or consequences of health conditions on populations has understandable policy appeal. The fundamental problem of lack of data from some countries, and even regions, of the world is unlikely to disappear soon. This lack of data is a reflection of a deeper

problem of inequity in the way mental health resources are distributed across the globe. Also, it is quite likely that stigma plays a paradoxical part in the weighting of the disability associated with mental disorders given that acute schizophrenia was rated as being more disabling than blindness. Baxter et al. are correct in recommending further research that would help throw some light on the most effective way of capturing the complexity of health states, particularly those of mental and substance use disorders, in lay descriptions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Disorders](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Global Health](#)  
[Social Values](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 58. The Global Burden of Disease 2010 update: Keeping mental health in the spotlight.

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**Citation:** Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences, September 2014, vol./is. 23/3(255-257), 2045-7960;2045-7979 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Patten, Scott B

**Correspondence Address:** Patten, Scott B.: Department of Community Health Sciences, University of Calgary, 3rd Floor TRW Building, 3280 Hospital Drive NW, Calgary, AB, Canada, T2N4Z6, patten@ucalgary.ca

**Institution:** Department of Community Health Sciences, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by by A. J. Baxter et al.(see record 2014-31818-007). Recent GBD results continue to highlight the burden of mental and substance use disorders, but they do so with an invigorated voice. A paper in this issue provides readers of EPS with a summary of changes pertaining to the mental and substance use disorders components of the 2010 GBD. These changes include a more sophisticated quantification of the epidemiology in several respects. There are finer distinctions between different mental and substance use disorder categories, finer distinctions within those categories (e.g., mild, moderate and severe levels), a more inclusive approach (especially for disorders typically having an onset in childhood), a meta-synthesis strategy that is less centred on incidence and more on prevalence (with notable avoidance of the problematic lifetime prevalence category), and also changes to the way in which disability weights are calculated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Disorders](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Global Health](#)  
[Social Values](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 59. Reappraising the findings of the global burden of mental and substance use disorders.

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**Citation:** Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences, September 2014, vol./is. 23/3(251-253), 2045-7960;2045-7979 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Patel, V

**Correspondence Address:** Patel, V.: London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom, vikram.patel@lshtm.ac.uk

**Institution:** London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by A. J. Baxter et al. (see record 2014-31818-007). In Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2010, new disability weights were derived from surveys of the general population attempting to capture a societal view of the health loss associated with a disorder. However, this appears to have introduced its own biases. This is an extremely important topic as some commentators have assumed that the changes reported reflect true changes in the actual burden. However, as Baxter et al. have pointed out, there have been very significant alterations in the methodology of assessment of the burden estimates. The net effect of these changes, some of which may have led to an increase in the relative contribution of mental disorders while others may have led to the opposite effect (in both instances to extents that are inestimable) has rendered any comparison of the observations between the two editions meaningless. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Disorders](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Global Health](#)  
[Social Values](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 60. The global burden of mental and substance use disorders: Changes in estimating burden between GBD1990 and GBD2010.

**Citation:** Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences, September 2014, vol./is. 23/3(239-249), 2045-7960;2045-7979 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Baxter, A. J; Ferrari, A. J; Erskine, H. E; Charlson, F. J; Degenhardt, L; Whiteford, H. A

**Correspondence Address:** Whiteford, H. A.: Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, University of Queensland, Park Centre for Mental Health, Wacol, QLD, Australia, 4076, h.whiteford@uq.edu.au

**Institution:** University of Queensland, School of Population Health, Herston, QLD, Australia;  
University of Queensland, School of Population Health, Herston, QLD, Australia;  
University of Queensland, School of Population Health, Herston, QLD, Australia;  
University of Queensland, School of Population Health, Herston, QLD, Australia;  
University of New South Wales, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, Sydney, NSW, US; University of Queensland, School of Population Health, Herston, QLD, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The main aim of this paper is to compare and contrast the methodological approaches of the new Global Burden of Disease 2010 Study (GBD 2010) with the original study conducted for 1990 (GBD 1990), in terms of calculating burden for mental and substance use disorders. Methods: We reviewed the conceptual and methodological changes to GBD burden calculations in the GBD 2010 study, compared with previous studies. We then discuss the possible implications of these changes with respect to burden estimates for mental and substance use disorders. Results: It is not possible to compare burden estimates arising from the GBD 1990 study with the most recent burden estimates. There have been important advances in the categorisation and definition of mental disorders, and the input and computation of epidemiological models for disease distribution. There have also been major changes to conceptual and social value choices aimed at addressing concerns that arose following publication of earlier GBD studies. Conclusion: Advancements to the GBD conceptual framework and method of calculating burden estimates has led to more accurate and equitable consideration of the burden for mental and substance use disorders. Proposed annual updates of GBD estimates by the

Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation provide an opportunity to continue to advance the evidence base that underpins the quantification of disease burden. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Disorders](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Global Health](#)  
[Social Values](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 61. **Gambling: An Irish perspective.**

**Citation:** Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, September 2014, vol./is. 31/3(153-158), 0790-9667 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Subramanian, N

**Correspondence Address:** Subramanian, N.: Ennis Day Hospital, Clare Mental Health Services, Ennis, Ireland, addiction.narayanan@gmail.com

**Institution:** Ennis Day Hospital, Clare Mental Health Services, Ennis, Ireland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Gambling legislation in Ireland has not been amended for the last several decades. The proposed Gambling Control Bill 2013 provides the opportunity to enact a bill in accordance with the current trends in gambling. The classification of Gambling Disorder in DSM 5 under Substance Use Disorders in 2013 highlights the addiction potential of gambling and the perils associated with the same. This editorial discusses the prevalence of gambling disorders, its societal implications, mental health conditions co-morbid with gambling disorders, screening tools available for gambling disorders, and the treatment options available for gambling disorders at present. Furthermore, factors to be considered before enacting the proposed Gambling Control Bill 2013 into legislation have also been discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: College of Psychiatrists of Ireland; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 62. **"Under-reporting of drug use among individuals with schizophrenia: Prevalence and predictors": Corrigendum.**

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine, September 2014, vol./is. 44/12(2685-2687), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Baborik, A. L.; Newhill, C. E.; Queen, C. C.; Eack, S. M

**Correspondence Address:** Baborik, A. L., 3811 O'Hara Street, Webster Hall, Suite 150, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213, alb186@pitt.edu

**Institution:** School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reports an error in "Under-reporting of drug use among individuals with schizophrenia: Prevalence and predictors" by A. L. Bahorik, C. E. Newhill, C. C. Queen and S. M. Eack (Psychological Medicine, 2014[Jan], Vol 44[1], 61-69). In the original article, there were some errors in tables 1-3 due to an error in data coding. The corrected tables 1-3 are present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-44252-007). Background: Illicit drug use is common in individuals with schizophrenia, and it has been suspected that many individuals under-report their use of substances, leading to significant barriers to treatment. This study sought to examine the degree to which individuals with schizophrenia disclose their use of drugs on self-rated assessments, compared to laboratory assays, and to determine the contributors of under-reported drug use in this population. Method: A total of 1042 individuals with schizophrenia who participated in screening/baseline procedures for the Clinical Antipsychotic Trials of Intervention Effectiveness (CATIE) completed self-rated assessments of substance use and laboratory drug testing. Laboratory tests assayed cannabis, cocaine and methamphetamine use; the procedures included radioimmunoassay (RIA) and urine drug screens. Results: A significant proportion of participants tested positive for drug use on laboratory measures (n = 397; 38%), and more than half (n = 229; 58%) did not report using these drugs. Logistic regression models confirmed that patients who were most likely to conceal their use tended to be older, and presented with greater neurocognitive deficits. Patients who accurately reported drug use tended to have greater involvement with the criminal justice system. Illness severity and psychopathology were not associated with whether patients disclosed drug use. Conclusions: Rates of under-reported drug use are considerable among individuals with schizophrenia when compared to laboratory assays, and the exclusive reliance on self-rated assessments should be used with caution. Patients who under-report their drug use are more likely to manifest neurocognitive deficits, which could be improved by interventions attempting to optimize treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)  
[Experimental Laboratories](#)  
[Methamphetamine](#)  
[Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 63. Clinical features of drug abuse that reflect genetic risk.

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine, September 2014, vol./is. 44/12(2547-2556), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Kendler, K. S; Ohlsson, H; Sundquist, K; Sundquist, J

**Correspondence Address:** Kendler, K. S.: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, VCU, Box 980126, Richmond, VA, US, 23298-0126, kendler@vcu.edu

**Institution:** Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Drug abuse (DA) is a clinically heterogeneous syndrome. Can we, in a large epidemiological sample, identify clinical features of DA cases that index genetic risk?

Method: Using registration in medical, legal or pharmacy records, we identified four kinds of relative pairs (n = 935854) starting with a proband with DA: monozygotic co-twins; full siblings; half-siblings; and cousins. Using linear hazard regression, we examined the interaction between three clinical features of DA in the proband and risk for DA in these four relative pairs, ordered by degree of genetic relationship. Results: Increased risk for DA in relatives was robustly predicted by early age at first registration, total number of registrations, and ascertainment in the criminal versus the medical or pharmacy registry. In multivariate models, all three of these variables remained significant and in aggregate strongly predicted DA risk in relatives. The risk for DA in siblings of DA probands in the highest decile of genetic risk predicted by our three indices was more than twice as great as that predicted in siblings of probands in the lowest decile of risk. Conclusions: In an epidemiological sample, genetic risk for DA can be substantially indexed by simple clinical and historical variables. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Medical Records](#)  
[Twins](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 64. The causal nature of the association between neighborhood deprivation and drug abuse: A prospective national Swedish co-relative control study.

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine, September 2014, vol./is. 44/12(2537-2546), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Kendler, K. S; Ohlsson, H; Sundquist, K; Sundquist, J

**Correspondence Address:** Kendler, K. S.: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Box 980126, Richmond, VA, US, 23298-0126, kendler@vcu.edu

**Institution:** Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Risk for drug abuse (DA) is strongly associated with neighborhood social deprivation (SD). However, the causal nature of this relationship is unclear. Method: Three Swedish population-based cohorts were followed up over 5 years for incident registration of DA in medical, legal or pharmacy records. In each cohort, we examined the SD-DA association, controlling carefully for individual socio-economic status (SES) with multiple measures, in the entire sample and among pairs of first cousins, paternal and maternal half-siblings, full siblings and monozygotic (MZ) twins discordant for SD exposure. The number of informative relative pairs ranged from 6366 to 166208. Results: In all cohorts, SD was prospectively related to risk for incident DA. In relative pairs discordant for SD exposure, the SD-DA association was similar to that seen in the entire population in cousins, half-siblings, full siblings and MZ twins. Eliminating subjects who were residentially unstable or had DA in the first two follow-up years did not alter this pattern. When divided by age, in the youngest groups, the SD-DA association was weaker in siblings than in the entire population. Conclusions: Across three cohorts, controlling for individual SES and confounding familial factors, SD prospectively predicted risk for

incident DA registration. These results support the hypothesis that the SD-DA association is in part causal and unlikely to result entirely from personal attributes, which both increase risk for DA and cause selection into high SD environments. At least part of the SD-DA association arises because exposure to SD causes an increased risk of DA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Causality](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Neighborhoods](#)  
[\\*Social Deprivation](#)  
[\\*Socioeconomic Status](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 65. Smoking cessation is associated with lower rates of mood/anxiety and alcohol use disorders.

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine, September 2014, vol./is. 44/12(2523-2535), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Cavazos-Rehg, P. A.; Breslau, N.; Hatsukami, D.; Krauss, M. J.; Spitznagel, E. L.; Gruzca, R. A.; Salyer, P.; Hartz, S. M.; Bierut, L. J

**Correspondence Address:** Cavazos-Rehg, P. A.: Department of Psychiatry, Campus Box 8134, 660 South Euclid, St Louis, MO, US, 63110, rehgp@psychiatry.wustl.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO, US; Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, College of Human Medicine, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO, US; Department of Mathematics, Washington University in St Louis, St Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The psychological outcomes that accompany smoking cessation are not yet conclusive but positive outcomes could help to persuade quitting. Method: We used data from the longitudinal National Epidemiological Study of Alcohol and Related Conditions. Logistic regression was used to examine associations between cigarette smoking reduction and Wave 2 status of addiction/mental health disorder among daily smokers at Wave 1, stratified by status of the diagnosis of interest at Wave 1. We adjusted for differences in baseline covariates between smokers with different levels of smoking reduction between Wave 1 and Wave 2 using propensity score regression adjustment. Results: After adjusting for propensity scores and other mental health/addiction co-morbidities at Wave 2, among daily smokers who had current or lifetime history diagnosis of the outcome of interest at Wave 1, quitting by Wave 2 predicted a decreased risk of mood/anxiety disorder [adjusted odds ratio (aOR) 0.6, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.4-0.9] and alcohol disorder (aOR 0.7, 95% CI 0.5-0.99) at Wave 2. Among daily smokers with no lifetime history diagnosis of the outcome of interest at Wave 1, quitting smoking by Wave 2 predicted a decreased risk of drug use disorder at Wave 2 (aOR 0.3, 95% CI 0.1-0.9). Conclusions: There is no support in our data for the concern that smoking cessation would result in smokers' increased risk of some mental disorders. To the contrary, our data suggest that smoking cessation is associated with risk reduction for mood/anxiety or alcohol use disorder, even among smokers who have had a pre-existing

disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Anxiety](#)  
[\\*Emotional States](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 66. Prognosis of schizophrenia in persons with and without a history of cannabis use.

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine, September 2014, vol./is. 44/12(2513-2521), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Manrique-Garcia, E; Zammit, S; Dalman, C; Hemmingsson, T; Andreasson, S; Allebeck, P

**Correspondence Address:** Manrique-Garcia, E.: Karolinska Institutet, Department of Public Health, Tomtebodavagen 18 A, Floor 8, Stockholm, Sweden, 171 77, edison.manrique-garcia@ki.se

**Institution:** Department of Public Health Sciences, Division of Social Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Psychological Medicine and Neurology, MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom; Department of Public Health Sciences, Division of Public Health Epidemiology, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Public Health Sciences, Division of Social Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Public Health Sciences, Division of Social Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The aim of the study was to determinate whether schizophrenia patients with a history of cannabis use have a different prognosis, with regards to readmission and hospital duration, compared with those without a history of cannabis use. Method: The present investigation was a cohort study of 50087 Swedish men with data on cannabis use at the ages of 18-20 years. A total of 357 cases of schizophrenia were identified from in-patient care and followed up from 1973 to 2007. Results: Schizophrenia patients with a history of cannabis use had a higher median duration of first hospital episode (59 days v. 30 days). Patients with a history of cannabis use had a higher median rate of readmission (10 times v. four times). Also, total number of hospital days was higher in patients with a history of cannabis use compared with those without (547 days v. 184 days). Patients with a history of cannabis use had an increased odds of having more than 20 hospital readmissions compared with non-users [3.1, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.3-7.3] as well as an increased odds of hospital admission lasting more than 2 years (2.4, 95% CI 1.1-7.4) after controlling for diagnosis of personality disorders, family socio-economic position, IQ score, civil status, place of residence, risky use of alcohol and use of other drugs. Patients with a history of cannabis use were less likely to have paranoid schizophrenia compared with never users (8% v. 17%) in the first admission. Conclusions: Schizophrenia patients with a history of cannabis use had a significantly higher burden of lifetime inpatient care than non-cannabis users. Not only does cannabis increase the risk of schizophrenia, but also our findings indicate that the course and prognosis of schizophrenia may be more severe than schizophrenia cases in general. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014



\*Drug Usage  
 \*Psychosis  
 Onset (Disorders)

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

#### 68. The neuroscience of free will: Implications for psychiatry.

**Citation:** Psychological Medicine, September 2014, vol./is. 44/12(2465-2474), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Pierre, J. M

**Correspondence Address:** Pierre, J. M., 11301 Wilshire Boulevard, Building 210, Room 15, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90073, joseph.pierre2@va.gov

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Belief in free will has been a mainstay in philosophy throughout history, grounded in large part in our intuitive sense that we consciously control our actions and could have done otherwise. However, psychology and psychiatry have long sought to uncover mechanistic explanations for human behavior that challenge the notion of free will. In recent years, neuroscientific discoveries have produced a model of volitional behavior that is at odds with the notion of contra-causal free will and our sense of conscious agency. Volitional behavior instead appears to have antecedents in unconscious brain activity that is localizable to specific neuroanatomical structures. Updating notions of free will in favor of a continuous model of volitional self-control provides a useful paradigm to conceptualize and study some forms of psychopathology such as addiction and impulse control disorders. Similarly, thinking of specific symptoms of schizophrenia as disorders of agency may help to elucidate mechanisms of psychosis. Beyond clinical understanding and etiological research, a neuroscientific model of volitional behavior has the potential to modernize forensic notions of responsibility and criminal punishment in order to inform public policy. Ultimately, moving away from the language of free will towards the language of volitional control may result in an enhanced understanding of the very nature of ourselves. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is a work of the U.S. Government and is not subject to copyright protection in the United States.; HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Psychiatry  
 \*Psychopathology  
 \*Self Control  
 \*Volition  
 Government Policy Making  
 Neurosciences  
 Agency

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

#### 69. Virtual passion.

**Original Title:** Passion virtuelle.

**Citation:** La Psychiatrie de l'Enfant, 2014, vol./is. 57/1(181-206), 0079-726X;2102-5320 (2014)

**Author(s):** Vlachopoulou, Xanthie; Missonnier, Sylvain

**Correspondence Address:** Vlachopoulou, Xanthie, 93, Bd Exelmans, Paris, France, 75016, xanthievlachopoulou@yahoo.fr

**Institution:** Universite Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cite, Institut de Psychologie, Laboratoire "Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse" (PCPP, EA 4056), Paris, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** The aim of this article is to clarify viewpoints concerning addiction to virtual reality by referring to a review of psychodynamically-oriented, French language studies of the virtual and its excesses. Above and beyond the polemics concerning the notion of addiction when speaking of the use of virtual realities, questions emerge about the points of contact and of divergence between this dependant behavior and other means a subject might choose as the object of predilection of his passion. Thus, repetition compulsion, body constraint, the pharmakon and disobjectalisation, all stigmata of the death instinct, are highlighted as useful notions to approach and think about clinical work with virtual reality. The degree of implication of the body will contribute to understanding the choice of addictive objects, something we will illustrate by way of a clinical case study of an excessive player. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Virtual Reality](#)  
[Dependency \(Personality\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**70. Distinguishing addiction from high engagement: An investigation into the social lives of adolescent and young adult massively multiplayer online game players.**

**Citation:** Games and Culture: A Journal of Interactive Media, July 2014, vol./is. 9/4(227-254), 1555-4120;1555-4139 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Seok, Soonhwa; DaCosta, Boaventura

**Correspondence Address:** Seok, Soonhwa: Korea University, 145, Anam-ro, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul, Korea, 136-701, sunaseok@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Korea University, Seoul, Korea; Solers Research Group, Orlando, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study investigated certain social aspects of young massively multiplayer online game (MMOG) players' lives in the context of pathological gameplay while distinguishing addiction from high engagement. Online gameplay frequency and demographic information were also examined. Of the 1,332 sampled, those classified as addicted self-reported the largest percentage of (a) playing online games, (b) scheduling their lives around their gameplay, (c) playing games instead of spending time with family and friends, (d) getting into verbal and physical altercations, and (e) playing to interact with friends and strangers. Statistical analysis, however, revealed no significant differences between the groups, perhaps supporting the idea that players progress through a phase of high engagement before reaching the stage of addiction and that those highly engaged might already show traits or behaviors very similar to, if not the same as, those addicted with regard to certain aspects of their social lives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[Computer Games](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**71. Review of Living with drugs.**

- Citation:** Child & Family Social Work, August 2014, vol./is. 19/3(378-379), 1356-7500;1365-2206 (Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Paylor, Ian
- Institution:** Department of Sociology, Lancaster University, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Living With Drugs* (7th Edn.) by Michael Gossop (2013). Practitioners will however greatly appreciate this overview of the non-medical use of all (legal and illicit) drugs. Whilst the predominate image of people who use drugs, particularly in the media, continues to be one surrounded by labels and stigma related to perception and demoralizing language laden with unnecessary segregation, this book offers a more reasoned and informed view. In doing so, the author provides us with a robust, balanced and altogether a much fairer overview of the subject. Michael Gossop weaves together a range of perspectives on drug taking in a highly readable text. This is a work of wisdom and scholarship (and wit) cleverly combined with a great deal of useful and practical information. This is no mean feat - making such complex ideas accessible and understandable whilst not losing sight (from a social workers point of view) of the practice implications of the material is to be commended. All of which make it an essential reading for all social workers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[Practice](#)  
[Social Workers](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Child and Family Social Work](#)

**72. Vocational training and employment attainment among substance abuse recovering individuals within a communal living environment.**

- Citation:** Therapeutic Communities, 2014, vol./is. 35/2(42-47), 0964-1866 (2014)
- Author(s):** Gomez, Daisy; Jason, Leonard A; Contreras, Richard; DiGangi, Julia; Ferrari, Joseph R
- Correspondence Address:** Gomez, Daisy, daisygomez8@gmail.com
- Institution:** Center for Community Research, Chicago, IL, US; Center for Community Research, Chicago, IL, US; Center for Community Research, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US; Center for Community Research, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to explore the effects of length of stay in an Oxford House (a sober living environment) with the number of days attended school/vocational training and days worked in the past 90 days with 292 women and 604 men. Design/methodology/approach - This paper presents quantitative data. Findings - Results indicated that number of days residing in these recovery homes was related to number of days attending school/vocational training and days worked. Originality/value - The present study suggested that in addition to staying abstinent from alcohol and drugs, Oxford House residents may improve gain useful life skills through vocational education, training, and employment. This is an area of further exploration for the substance abuse recovery community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Emerald Group Publishing Limited
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**        \*Drug Abuse  
                                  \*Employment Status  
                                  \*Therapeutic Community  
                                  \*Vocational Education

**Source:**                    PsycINFO

### 73. The reality of practicing the Ten Key Components in adult drug court.

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**Citation:**                 Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, July 2014, vol./is. 53/5(351-383), 1050-9674;1540-8558 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):**                Lutze, Faith E; van Wormer, Jacqueline

**Correspondence Address:** Lutze, Faith E.: Washington State University, Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, P.O. Box 644872, Pullman, WA, US, 99164, lutze@wsu.edu

**Institution:**             Washington State University, Pullman, WA, US; Washington State University, Spokane, WA, US

**Language:**                English

**Abstract:**                Model adult drug courts are designed based on the Ten Key Components. Although most process evaluations describe the structure of program implementation, few studies describe the reality of implementing the Ten Key Components or provide a discussion about the intense commitment by staff and offenders necessary to achieve a successful drug court. This study provides a detailed description of the reality of implementing the Ten Key Components as related to everyday operations and to the broader process evaluation literature. Policy recommendations are provided regarding the most relevant components to informing the successful implementation of adult drug courts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:**        \*Adjudication  
                                  \*Drug Usage  
                                  \*Evaluation  
                                  \*Integrity

**Source:**                    PsycINFO

### 74. Neurocognitive functioning of individuals with schizophrenia: Using and not using drugs.

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**Citation:**                 Schizophrenia Bulletin, July 2014, vol./is. 40/4(856-867), 0586-7614;1745-1701 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):**                Bahorik, Amber L; Newhill, Christina E; Eack, Shaun M

**Correspondence Address:** Bahorik, Amber L.: School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, 2117 Cathedral of Learning, 4200 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15260, alb186@pitt.edu

**Institution:**             School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:**                English

**Abstract:**                Objectives: Research on neurocognition in schizophrenia, using modest samples and self-rated assessments, reports drug use contributes to improved rather than impaired cognitive function. We have sought to replicate these findings in a large sample of patients that had their drug-use status confirmed by laboratory assays and evaluated the potential differences in cognitive function between patients with positive and negative results. Methods: Nine hundred and seventy four schizophrenia patients completed neuropsychological and laboratory tests at screening/baseline of the Clinical Antipsychotic Trials of Intervention Effectiveness study. Radioimmunoassay (RIA) of hair tested for cannabis, cocaine and methamphetamine. Results: Many patients screened positive for drug use (n = 262; 27%), and there were no differences between patients with

positive and negative results in terms of cognitive function after adjusting for multiple inference testing, except patients with positive RIA for methamphetamine demonstrated increased processing speed (corrected,  $P = .024$ ). Moderator models were employed to explore potential subgroup differences in this pattern of results. At low medication dosages, patients with positive RIA for cocaine demonstrated decreased processing speed compared with patients with negative RIA for cocaine (uncorrected,  $P = .008$ ). And for any other drugs with low psychopathology, patients with positive RIA demonstrated decreased working memory compared with patients with negative RIA (uncorrected,  $P = .006$ ). Conclusions: No positive effects of cannabis on cognitive function were observed, and drug use was not associated with improved neurocognition across most of the subgroup characteristics explored in this sample of schizophrenia patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Maryland Psychiatric Research Center. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Neurocognition](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[\\*Short Term Memory](#)  
[\\*Executive Function](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Methamphetamine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Schizophrenia Bulletin](#)

#### 75. Gay gender and identity suffering: The slam.

**Original Title:** Genre gay et souffrance identitaire: Le phenomene slam.

**Citation:** Nouvelle Revue de Psychosociologie, 2014, vol./is. 17/(109-120), 1951-9532;1961-8697 (2014)

**Author(s):** Bourseul, Vincent

**Correspondence Address:** Bourseul, Vincent, vincent.bourseul@gmail.com

**Institution:** Centre de Recherches Psychanalyse, Medecine et Societe, Universite Paris-Diderot Paris-7, Paris, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** The slam-consumption of drugs by intravenous way in a sexual context-appeared in the gay community. The obvious identical stakes associated to this new sexual practice and of use of drugs, invite us to think of the clinical experiment by an approach of gender. We can then progress in our investigation of the identity suffering and its social, unconscious, political and historic determiners with what we can define as gay gender. On the verge of the individual necessities of the construction of the identity come to oppose the collective stakes in the community, sometimes making wear to the individual heavy tribe of an identity conquest. The unconscious determination of the subject crosses in the identity the social and cultural stakes in the individual, which it is necessary to examine in their differences and their overlappings to enlighten the understanding of a phenomenon so spectacular as the slam, and to release some clinical and therapeutic perspectives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Gender Identity](#)  
[\\*Homosexuality](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Psychoanalytic Theory](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

[Individual Differences](#)  
[Male Homosexuality](#)  
[Therapeutic Processes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**76. The effect of colour and size on attentional bias to alcohol-related pictures.**

**Citation:** *Psicologica*, 2014, vol./is. 35/1(39-48), 0211-2159;1576-8597 (2014)

**Author(s):** Harrison, Neil R; McCann, Amy

**Correspondence Address:** Harrison, Neil R.: Department of Psychology, Liverpool Hope University, Liverpool, United Kingdom, L16 9JD, harrism@hope.ac.uk

**Institution:** Liverpool Hope University, Liverpool, United Kingdom; Liverpool Hope University, Liverpool, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Attentional bias plays an important role in the development and maintenance of alcohol addiction, and has often been measured with a visual probe task, where reaction times are compared for probes replacing either a substance-related cue or a neutral cue. Systematic low-level differences between image classes are a potential cause of low internal reliability of the probe task (Ataya et al., 2012). Moreover, it is unclear whether automatic attentional capture by low-level properties such as size and colour in the non-substance related image could reduce attentional bias to the alcohol-related cue. Here, alcohol-related attentional bias was assessed in moderate social drinkers by measuring reaction times to targets that replaced either an alcohol-related or a non-alcohol related (i.e., neutral) picture. All alcohol-related images were greyscale, and the neutral stimulus could be either greyscale ('control'), in colour ('colour'), or greyscale and 25% larger in size ('25% larger size'). We found attentional bias towards the alcohol-related stimuli in the control and 25% larger size conditions, but not in the colour condition. The magnitude of attentional bias was significantly reduced in the colour condition compared to the control and 25% larger size conditions. These findings indicate that salient low-level features in the non-substance related cue, in particular colour, can reduce the effect of alcohol-related content on the allocation of alcohol drinkers' attention. Further, the results highlight the need for image pairs in visual probe tasks to be closely matched on basic perceptual dimensions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Selective Attention](#)  
[\\*Social Drinking](#)  
[\\*Attentional Bias](#)  
[Alcohols](#)  
[Photographs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**77. That's what friends are for: Mentors, Lawyers Assistance Program (LAP) lawyers, therapeutic jurisprudence, and clients with mental illness.**

**Citation:** *Justice, conflict and wellbeing: Multidisciplinary perspectives.*, 2014(177-193) (2014)

**Author(s):** Wexler, David B

**Correspondence Address:** Wexler, David B.: School of Law, University of Puerto Rico, PO. Box 23349, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 00931-3349, davidBwexler@yahoo.com

**Institution:** School of Law, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter serves first to introduce briefly the concept of therapeutic jurisprudence (TJ)-the study of the impact of the law, legal procedures, and the role of legal actors on the emotional well-being of those affected by the law. It explains how TJ

practices of lawyers and judges often find application in special problem-solving or 'solution-focused' courts-such as during treatment courts, mental health courts, domestic violence courts, DWI courts, and most recently veterans courts. Many of those courts also have volunteers-often clients who have themselves successfully completed programs in such courts-who now serve as mentors for clients newly-admitted to those courts. The chapter continues, however, by taking the "mentor" concept to the professional level: speaking of lawyers and judges who have themselves confronted issues of drug and alcohol addiction and mental illness. In prior work, the author opened up this topic principally in the context of drug and alcohol addiction. Here, that work is, summarized but the analysis is broadened to focus principally on lawyers who have had their own struggles with mental illness-a newer area of consideration opened up principally by a few law professors brave enough to come forth and to tell their stories of struggles with mental illness. The chapter then compares these lawyers and their "mentoring" opportunities with the work of lawyers with addiction issues and begins a discussion of how they may serve, often in a "second chair" advisory capacity, in civil commitment cases, mental health court cases, veterans court cases, and the like. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attorneys](#)  
[\\*Law \(Government\)](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Mentor](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**78. The role of opioid prescription in incident opioid abuse and dependence among individuals with chronic noncancer pain: The role of opioid prescription.**

**Citation:** The Clinical Journal of Pain, July 2014, vol./is. 30/7(557-564), 0749-8047;1536-5409 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Edlund, Mark J; Martin, Bradley C; Russo, Joan E; DeVries, Andrea; Braden, Jennifer B; Sullivan, Mark D

**Correspondence Address:** Edlund, Mark J., 3335 Longbow Dr, Twin Falls, ID, US, 83301, medlund@rti.org

**Institution:** RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US; Division of Pharmaceutical Evaluation and Policy, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; HealthCore Inc., Wilmington, DE, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Increasing rates of opioid use disorders (OUDs) (abuse and dependence) among patients prescribed opioids are a significant public health concern. We investigated the association between exposure to prescription opioids and incident OUDs among individuals with a new episode of a chronic noncancer pain (CNCP) condition. Methods: We utilized claims data from the HealthCore Database for 2000 to 2005. The dataset included all individuals aged 18 and over with a new CNCP episode (no diagnosis in the prior 6 mo), and no opioid use or OUD in the prior 6 months (n = 568,640). We constructed a single multinomial variable describing prescription on opioid days supply (none, acute, and chronic) and average daily dose (none, low dose, medium dose, and high dose), and examined the association between this variable and an incident OUD diagnosis. Results: Patients with CNCP prescribed opioids had significantly higher rates of OUDs compared with those not prescribed opioids. Effects varied by average daily dose and days supply: low dose, acute (odds ratio [OR] = 3.03; 95% confidence interval [CI], 2.32, 3.95); low dose, chronic (OR = 14.92; 95% CI, 10.38, 21.46); medium dose, acute (OR = 2.80; 95% CI, 2.12, 3.71); medium dose, chronic (OR = 28.69; 95% CI,

20.02, 41.13); high dose, acute (OR = 3.10; 95% CI, 1.67, 5.77); and high dose, chronic (OR = 122.45; 95% CI, 72.79, 205.99). Conclusions: Among individuals with a new CNCP episode, prescription opioid exposure was a strong risk factor for incident OUDs; magnitudes of effects were large. Duration of opioid therapy was more important than daily dose in determining OUD risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Chronic Pain](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 79. The use of psychiatric drugs and worsening body mass index among inpatients with schizophrenia.

**Citation:** International Clinical Psychopharmacology, July 2014, vol./is. 29/4(235-238), 0268-1315;1473-5857 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Wang, Po-Sheng; Wu, Shang-Liang; Ching, Han-Yi

**Correspondence Address:** Ching, Han-Yi: Department of Psychiatry, Tsao-Tun Psychiatric Center, No. 161 Yu-Ping Road, Tsao-Tun Township, Nantou County, Taichung, Taiwan, 542, hyching@mail.ttpc.mohw.gov.tw

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Tsao-Tun Psychiatric Center, Taichung, Taiwan; Taiwan Research Association of Health Care, Taichung, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Tsao-Tun Psychiatric Center, Taichung, Taiwan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between 10 psychotropic agents and worsening BMI from overweight to obesity among inpatients with schizophrenia. A total of 138 patients with schizophrenia were recruited in this retrospective study. We included 23 patients with worsening BMI, from overweight ( $24 < \text{BMI} < 27\text{kg/m}^2$ ) to obesity ( $\text{BMI} > 27\text{kg/m}^2$ ), as the case group and 115 patients without a worse BMI as the control group. Data were analyzed to assess the relationships between psychiatric drug use and BMI that worsened from overweight to obesity. Of the 138 patients, 60.9% were men. Their mean age was  $47.2 \pm 9.7$  years, mean age of onset of disease was  $32.2 \pm 10.4$  years, and the mean length of illness  $15.0 \pm 6.5$  years. Valproic acid was found to have a significant impact on the worsening of BMI from overweight to obesity ( $P < 0.05$ ). Age at onset of disease, length of illness, and duration of hospitalization were not associated significantly with worsening of BMI from overweight to obesity. These results call for caution in using valproic acid in schizophrenic inpatients with BMIs indicating overweight or obesity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Body Mass Index](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Hospitalized Patients](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**80. Antidementia drug use among community-dwelling individuals with Alzheimer's disease in Finland: A nationwide register-based study.**

- Citation:** International Clinical Psychopharmacology, July 2014, vol./is. 29/4(216-223), 0268-1315;1473-5857 (Jul 2014)
- Author(s):** Taipale, Heidi; Tanskanen, Antti; Koponen, Marjaana; Tolppanen, Anna-Maija; Tiihonen, Jari; Hartikainen, Sirpa
- Correspondence Address:** Taipale, Heidi: Kuopio Research Centre of Geriatric Care, University of Eastern Finland, PO Box 1627, Kuopio, Finland, 70211, heidi.taipale@uef.fi
- Institution:** Kuopio Research Centre of Geriatric Care, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland; National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland; Kuopio Research Centre of Geriatric Care, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland; School of Pharmacy, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland; Department of Forensic Psychiatry, Niuvanniemi Hospital, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland; Kuopio Research Centre of Geriatric Care, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The objective of this study was to investigate the prevalence of acetylcholinesterase inhibitor (AChEI) and memantine use, duration of treatment, concomitant use of these drugs, and factors associated with the discontinuation of AChEI therapy during 2006-2009. We utilized data from a nationwide sample of community-dwelling individuals with a clinically verified Alzheimer's disease diagnosed during the year 2005 (n = 6858) as a part of the MEDALZ-2005 study. During the 4-year follow-up, 84% used AChEI and 47% used memantine. Altogether, 22% of the sample used both drugs concomitantly. The median duration of the first AChEI use period was 860 (interquartile range 295-1458) days and 1103 (interquartile range 489-1487) days for the total duration of AChEI use. Although 20% of the AChEI users discontinued the use during the first year, over half of them restarted later. The risk of discontinuation was higher for rivastigmine [hazard ratio 1.34 (confidence interval 1.22-1.48)] and galantamine users [hazard ratio 1.23 (confidence interval 1.15-1.37)] compared with donepezil users in the adjusted model. In conclusion, median time for AChEI use was over 3 years and every fifth Alzheimer's disease patient used AChEI and memantine concomitantly during the follow-up. The low rate of discontinuation is consistent with the Finnish Care Guideline but in contrast to the results reported from many other countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Acetylcholinesterase](#)  
[\\*Alzheimer's Disease](#)  
[\\*Community Involvement](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[Cholinesterase Inhibitors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**81. The role of dissociation, affect dysregulation, and developmental trauma in sexual addiction.**

- Citation:** Clinical Neuropsychiatry: Journal of Treatment Evaluation, April 2014, vol./is. 11/2(86-90), 1724-4935 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Craparo, Giuseppe
- Correspondence Address:** Craparo, Giuseppe, giuseppe.craparo@unikore.it
- Institution:** Kore University of Enna, Enna, Italy
- Language:** English

**Abstract:** The term addiction applies to a morbid form characterized by substance abuse, an object or a behavior; it defines a dysfunctional mental state characterized by a feeling of irrepressible desire and an uncontrollable need to repeat this behavior in a compulsive manner; it is an invasive condition marked by the phenomena of craving in a framework of uncontrollable habit that causes clinically significant distress. The author proposes a new interpretation of an sexual addiction as a dissociative mechanism to regulate non modulated emotions which were not mentalized (traumatic emotions) in early relationships with primary caregivers. To start from this theoretical model, this article suggests a treatment of sexual addiction focused on the identifying and regulation of traumatic emotions implicated in sexual compulsion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Giovanni Fioriti Editore s.r.l.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dissociation](#)  
[\\*Distress](#)  
[\\*Emotional Regulation](#)  
[\\*Sexual Addiction](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[Emotional Development](#)  
[Psychosocial Development](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## **82. Prevalence, age-dependent characteristics and response to therapy of patients with mental, neurologic and substance use disorders attending Kampala International University Teaching Hospital (KIUTH), Ishaka, Uganda.**

**Citation:** Clinical Neuropsychiatry: Journal of Treatment Evaluation, April 2014, vol./is. 11/2(68-75), 1724-4935 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Adedeji, Ahmed A; Ganiyu, Abideen A; Kamyuka, Fredrick K; Runkundo, Godfrey Z; Oonge, Benjamin; Namulema, Jackie; Barigye, Celestine; Yusuf, Sadiq; Vicente-Crespo, Marta

**Correspondence Address:** Adedeji, Ahmed A.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology/Infection, Neuropsychiatric Disorders and Inflammation Research Group, Institute of Biomedical Research, Kampala International University, Western Campus, PO Box 71, Bushenyi District, Ishaka, Uganda, ahmedade1@yahoo.co.uk

**Institution:** Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Kampala International University, Ishaka, Uganda; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Kampala International University, Ishaka, Uganda; Infection, Neuropsychiatric Diseases and Inflammation Research Unit, Institute of Biomedical Research, Kampala International University, Ishaka, Uganda; Infection, Neuropsychiatric Diseases and Inflammation Research Unit, Institute of Biomedical Research, Kampala International University, Ishaka, Uganda; Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Kampala International University, Ishaka, Uganda; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Kampala International University, Ishaka, Uganda; Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Kampala International University, Ishaka, Uganda; Department of Physiology, Kampala International University, Ishaka, Uganda; Infection, Neuropsychiatric Diseases and Inflammation Research Unit, Institute of Biomedical Research, Kampala International University, Ishaka, Uganda

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Mental, Neurologic and Substance use (MNS) disorders constitute substantial burden with increasing public health concern, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. We retrospectively investigated the prevalence of MNS disorders and described the pattern of presentations, age dependent characteristics and response to therapy of patients in a tertiary hospital in Uganda. Method: Between December 2009-March 2012, 822 of 33,069 (2.5%) patients attending the General Out-Patients clinic with signs and symptoms compatible with MNS disorders as described in DSM IV were enrolled into the study. Information regarding their demographic parameters, physical and clinical examinations reports, diagnosis, treatment regimen and follow-up reports were assessed. Results: The

order of prevalence of MNS disorders in the population studied were psychosis (40.5%), schizophrenia (29.6%), depression (14.0%), substance abuse (9.2%) and epilepsy (3.7%). Infections and alcohol abuse were among other factors associated with psychosis. A significant mean age differential ( $P = 0.0001$ ) was observed in the population with one or more MNS disorders affecting 46% ( $n = 336$ ) aged 25-39.9 years and 28.1% student age population. Early onset of psychosis, schizophrenia and depression occur in 7, 9 and 22 patients aged 12-17.9 years respectively. Admission for response monitoring and follow-up treatments was recorded in 440 patients (60.4%) and in 132 patients (18.3%) with repeated admission. Psychosis and schizophrenia were common causes of admission and re-admission. The mean drug prescription was  $3.0 + 0.8$  (range 1-5) of neuropsychotropics and length of hospital admission ranged from 1-203 days. Remission Time (RT) for these disorders was significantly longer with schizophrenia than psychosis and depression ( $P = 0.001$ ). Conclusions: MNS disorders affect all ages, especially the productive population and the burden may be under- appreciated. The cost of hospital admissions and delayed desired therapeutic recovery may further deepen neuropsychiatric sequels and poverty in poor resource communities; hence more robust therapeutic and alternative care strategies are required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Giovanni Fioriti Editore s.r.l.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Age Differences](#)  
[\\*Client Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Outpatients](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Nervous System Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 83. Animal farm must give way to doublethink when studying addiction.

**Citation:** Addiction, July 2014, vol./is. 109/7(1214-1215), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Brown, Jamie; Michie, Susan; Raupach, Tobias; West, Robert

**Correspondence Address:** Brown, Jamie, jamie.brown@ucl.ac.uk

**Institution:** Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Department of Cardiology and Pneumology, University Medical Centre Gottingen, Gottingen, Germany; National Centre for Smoking Cessation and Training, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an editorial, Animal farm (2014). The editorial argued against a lobbying campaign that aims to prevent animals from being used for addiction research, rebutting the view from the lobbyists that 'addiction is a social problem' and claiming instead that it is a 'brain disease'. It seems to us that the authors of the editorial mirrored the mistake being made by the lobbyists in ignoring a large body of research that does not fit their world view: evidence showing that addiction is socially patterned, and that prevalence responds to influences that do not need to assume pathology, such as social marketing campaigns (in the case of smoking), price rises (tobacco and alcohol), recovery without treatment arising from a change in personal circumstances and restrictions on availability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)

\*Animal Welfare  
 \*Experimental Subjects  
 \*Experimentation  
 Animal Cruelty

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*

#### 84. African experience supports view that the global alcohol industry should have no role in the formulation of public health policies.

**Citation:** Addiction, July 2014, vol./is. 109/7(1211-1212), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jul 2014)  
**Author(s):** Parry, Charles  
**Correspondence Address:** Parry, Charles, cparry@mrc.ac.za  
**Institution:** Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Cape Town, South Africa  
**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The editors of *Addiction* have indicated their endorsement of the view that there is no role for the global alcohol industry in the formulation of public health policies. [1] Having worked in the area of alcohol policy in sub-Saharan Africa for over two decades, this strikes me as an entirely logical position. Far from seeking simply to offer their views on matters related to alcohol policy, alcohol industry organizations have prepared draft policies for at least four sub-Saharan African countries [2]. Whether the national policies were influenced by such drafts would be difficult to establish definitively, but it is noteworthy that they [3-6] underplay evidence-based broad public health approaches to addressing alcohol problems, focusing instead on individually based interventions that would be expected to have a more limited effect [2]. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes

\*Business  
 \*Professional Organizations  
 \*Roles  
 \*Health Care Policy  
 Alcohol Drinking Patterns  
 Alcohols  
 Business Organizations  
 Experiences (Events)  
 Public Health

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*

#### 85. Addiction editors respond to Mr. Leverton.

**Citation:** Addiction, July 2014, vol./is. 109/7(1209-1211), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jul 2014)  
**Author(s):** Babor, Thomas; Hall, Wayne; Humphreys, Keith; Miller, Peter; Petry, Nancy; West, Robert

**Correspondence Address:** Babor, Thomas, babor@nso.uhc.edu  
**Institution:** Department of Community Medicine and Health Care, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; University of Queensland, Centre for Clinical Research, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Center for Innovation to Implementation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA, US; School of Psychology, Deakin University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; University of Connecticut School of Medicine,

Farmington, CT, US; Cancer Research UK, Health Behaviour Research Centre, University College London, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reply by the current author to the comments made by Mark Leverton (see record 2014-23843-025) on the original article (see record 2013-40708-002). Leverton's letter did not address the main point of our editorial: that the proposed Commitments of the Global Alcohol Producers Group (GAPG) 'are weak, mostly lacking an appropriate evidence base, and are unlikely to reduce harmful alcohol use'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Business](#)  
[\\*Globalization](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[Alcohols](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 86. Juha Partanen (1936-2013).

**Citation:** *Addiction*, July 2014, vol./is. 109/7(1207-1208), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Tigerstedt, Christoffer; Hakkarainen, Pekka

**Correspondence Address:** Tigerstedt, Christoffer: Department of Alcohol, Drugs and Addiction, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Mannerheimintie 164a, Helsinki, Finland, 00271, christoffer.tigerstedt@thl.fi

**Institution:** Department of Alcohol, Drugs and Addiction, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland; Department of Alcohol, Drugs and Addiction, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents the obituary of Juha Partanen (1936-2013). Juha was a statistician, mathematician and sociologist by training. In 1964 he was recruited to the Social Research Institute for Alcohol Studies to conduct statistical analyses of the heritability of drinking behavior based on data concerning adult twins. The 1960s, with its radical social changes, gradually transformed the statistician into an imaginative social scientist. In that capacity he co-wrote in 1977 an important work entitled *The Limits and Structure of Democracy: A Study of the Finnish Political Regime and its Economic Basis* (in Finnish). This study can still be regarded as an exceptionally thorough account of the power structures of independent Finland. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Mathematicians](#)  
[\\*Scientific Communication](#)  
[\\*Sociologists](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Social Change](#)  
[Statistics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 87. Commentary on Vink et al. (2014): The polygenic basis of drug use-Does context matter?

**Citation:** Addiction, July 2014, vol./is. 109/7(1152-1153), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Lynskey, Michael; Agrawal, Arpana

**Correspondence Address:** Lynskey, Michael: Addictions Department, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom, SE5 8BB

**Institution:** Addictions Department, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Psychiatry Department, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by J. M. Vink et al. (see record 2014-21708-001). Vink et al. generate a polygenic risk score by summing across more than 1 000 000 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) that were associated with tobacco smoking phenotypes in the large (n up to 68 000) genome-wide association study meta-analysis of the Tobacco and Genetics Consortium (TAG). Whether these findings are false positives or indicative of a complex interplay between genetic susceptibility and patterns of tobacco, alcohol and cannabis use, one important finding emerges-despite the rather large aggregation of genetic variants, less than 2% of variance is explained. In contrast, models including age and sex explained up to 20% of the variance in these measures, and other studies have begun to document that family history is a better predictor of addictive behaviours than such polygenic scores. This leads us to speculate that prediction of heritable variation in substance use, particularly its earliest stages, may require the consideration of environmental and contextual factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohols](#)  
[\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Nucleotides](#)  
[Polymorphism](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 88. Unexpected adverse childhood experiences and subsequent drug use disorder: A Swedish population study (1995-2011).

**Citation:** Addiction, July 2014, vol./is. 109/7(1119-1127), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Giordano, Giuseppe N; Ohlsson, Henrik; Kendler, Kenneth S; Sundquist, Kristina; Sundquist, Jan

**Correspondence Address:** Giordano, Giuseppe N.: Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, CRC, Malmo University Hospital, Jan Waldenströmsgata 35, Building 28, Floor 11, Entrance 72, Malmo, Sweden, S-205 02, giuseppe\_nicola.giordano@med.lu.se

**Institution:** Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Abstract Aims Exposure to extraordinary traumatic experience is one acknowledged risk factor for drug use. We aim to analyse the influence of potentially life-changing childhood stressors, experienced second-hand, on later drug use disorder in a national population of Swedish adolescent and young adults (aged 15-26 years). Design We performed Cox

proportional hazard regression analyses, complemented with co-relative pair comparisons. Setting Sweden. Participants All individuals in the Swedish population born 1984-95, who were registered in Sweden at the end of the calendar year that they turned 14 years of age. Our follow-up time (mean 6.2 years; range 11 years) started at the year they turned 15 and continued to December 2011 (n = 1 409 218). Measurements Our outcome variable was drug use disorder, identified from medical, legal and pharmacy registry records. Childhood stressors, as per DSM-IV stressor criteria, include death of an immediate family member and second-hand experience of diagnoses of malignant cancer, serious accidental injury and victim of assault. Other covariates include parental divorce, familial psychological wellbeing and familial drug and alcohol use disorders. Findings After adjustment for all considered confounders, individuals exposed to childhood stressors 'parental death' or 'parental assault' had more than twice the risk of drug use disorder than those who were not [hazard ratio (HR) = 2.63 (2.23-3.09) and 2.39 (2.06-2.79), respectively]. Conclusions Children aged under 15 years who experience second-hand an extraordinary traumatic event (such as a parent or sibling being assaulted, diagnosed with cancer or dying) appear to have approximately twice the risk of developing a drug use disorder than those who do not. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Early Experience](#)  
[\\*Emotional Trauma](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 89. Catecholamine levels and delay discounting forecast drug use among African American youths.

**Citation:** *Addiction*, July 2014, vol./is. 109/7(1112-1118), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Brody, Gene H; Yu, Tianyi; MacKillop, James; Miller, Gregory E; Chen, Edith; Obasi, Ezemenari M; Beach, Steven R. H

**Correspondence Address:** Brody, Gene H.: Center for Family Research, University of Georgia, 1095 College Station Road, Athens, GA, US, 30602-4527, gbrody@uga.edu

**Institution:** Center for Family Research, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Center for Family Research, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Department of Psychology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, US; Department of Psychology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, US; Department of Educational Psychology, University of Houston, Houston, TX, US; Owens Institute for Behavioral Research, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Abstract: Aims. To test hypotheses about the contributions of the catecholamines epinephrine and norepinephrine [which serve as biological markers of life stress through sympathetic nervous system (SNS) activation], delay discounting and their interaction to the prediction of drug use among young African American adults. Design. A 1-year prospective study that involved assessment of SNS activity and collection of self-report data involving delay discounting and drug use. Setting Rural communities in the southeastern United States. Participants A total of 456 African Americans who were 19 years of age at the beginning of the study. Measurements. At age 19, participants provided overnight urine voids that were assayed for epinephrine and norepinephrine. Participants were also assessed for hyperbolic temporal discounting functions (k) and drug use. At age 20, the participants again reported their drug use. Findings. Linear regression analyses revealed that (i) catecholamine levels at age 19 forecast increases in drug use [B = 0.087, P < 0.01, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.025, 0.148] and (ii) among young men,

catecholamine levels interacted positively with delay discounting to forecast increases in drug use (simple slope = 0.113,  $P < 0.001$ , 95% CI = 0.074, 0.152). Conclusions Higher urinary catecholamine concentrations in their adulthood predict higher levels of drug use a year later among young African American men in the United States who engage in high, but not low, levels of delay discounting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Biological Markers](#)  
[\\*Catecholamines](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Pathology](#)  
[\\*Sympathetic Nervous System](#)  
[Epinephrine](#)  
[Norepinephrine](#)  
[Prediction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**90. Commentary on Schwartz et al. (2014): Where next for face-to-face, person-to-person, computerized and online brief interventions for drug users?**

**Citation:** *Addiction*, July 2014, vol./is. 109/7(1099-1100), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** McCambridge, Jim

**Correspondence Address:** McCambridge, Jim, jim.mccambridge@lshtm.ac.uk

**Institution:** LSHTM, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Robert P. Schwartz et al. (see record 2014-23843-010). After decades of research on brief interventions for alcohol, study of applications with drug users has developed over the last 15 years or so, with marijuana use among adolescents and young adult students prominent in this literature. Limited specificity of intervention effects and deterioration of short-term effects over time have been features of some studies that have clear parallels with intervention research on addictive behaviors more broadly. Due to the different historical periods in which they have developed, there has been relatively early investigation of computerized and online interventions for drug users, including direct comparisons of automated computerized and person-to person interventions, such as in the study by Schwartz et al. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Online Therapy](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)  
[\\*Computer Assisted Therapy](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Primary Health Care](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**91. Gambling and problem gambling in the Netherlands.**

**Citation:** *Addiction*, July 2014, vol./is. 109/7(1066-1071), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Goudriaan, Anna E

**Correspondence Address:** Goudriaan, Anna E.: Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Centre, University of Amsterdam, Meibergdreef 5, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1105 AZ, a.e.goudriaan@amc.uva.nl

**Institution:** Arkin Mental Health Care, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Abstract: Aims. To provide an overview of gambling in the Netherlands, focusing on historical background, policy, legislation, prevalence of problem gambling, availability of treatment options and research base. Methods. Literature review. Results. Contradictions between gambling policy and practice have been present in the past 15-20 years, and have led to an increasingly stricter gambling regulation to retain the government policy to restrict gambling within a national monopoly. Conversely, political efforts have been made to legalize internet gambling, but have not yet been approved. Compared to other European countries, slot machine gambling and casino gambling are relatively popular, whereas betting is relatively unpopular. Last-year problem gambling prevalence (South Oaks Gambling Screen score > 5) is estimated at 0.22-0.15% (2005, 2011). Treatment for problem gambling is covered by health insurance under the same conditions as substance dependence, but only a small proportion of Dutch problem gamblers seeks help at addiction treatment centres. Conclusions. Gambling policy in the Netherlands has become stricter during recent last years in order to maintain the Dutch gambling monopoly. Problem gambling in the Netherlands is relatively stable. Dutch research on problem gambling has a lack of longitudinal studies. Most of the epidemiological gambling studies are reported in non-peer-reviewed research reports, which diminishes control by independent peers on the methodology and interpretation of results. Recent efforts to enhance consistency in research methods between gambling studies over time could enhance knowledge on changes in (problem) gambling in the Netherlands. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Gambling](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[Experimentation](#)  
[Government Policy Making](#)  
[History](#)  
[Laws](#)  
[Legislative Processes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 92. The future is now-Using personal cellphones to gather data on substance use and related factors.

**Citation:** Addiction, July 2014, vol./is. 109/7(1052-1053), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Kuntsche, Emmanuel; Labhart, Florian

**Correspondence Address:** Kuntsche, Emmanuel, ekuntsche@addictionsuisse.ch

**Institution:** Research Institute, Lausanne, Switzerland; Research Institute, Lausanne, Switzerland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This editorial focuses on using personal cellphones to gather data on substance use and related factors. Gathering data with retrospective recall is considered cost-efficient and convenient, but it largely underestimates substance use in a given population. Smartphones offer virtually unlimited possibilities for substance use research. A wide range of data (e.g. scales, texts, sounds, pictures, videos) can be recorded with simple to highly complex study designs. To us, it appears that besides technical challenges the main limitation for a more intensive use of this technology in the area of substance use is researchers' hesitation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Automated Information Processing](#)  
[\\*Automated Information Retrieval](#)  
[\\*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Cellular Phones](#)  
 Experimentation  
 Technology

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 93. Mephedrone and other cathinones.

**Citation:** Current Opinion in Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 27/4(256-262), 0951-7367;1473-6578 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Zawilska, Jolanta B

**Correspondence Address:** Zawilska, Jolanta B.: Department of Pharmacodynamics, Medical University of Lodz, 1 Muszynskiego St., Lodz, Poland, 90-151, jolanta.zawilska@umed.lodz.pl

**Institution:** Department of Pharmacodynamics, Medical University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose of review: New designer drugs are constantly emerging in the illicit drug market and represent a significant health problem. A very popular class comprises synthetic cathinones, -keto amphetamine analogues, endowed with psychostimulant properties. The aim of this review is to discuss the recent progress in our understanding of how cathinones act and the health consequences of their use. Recent findings: Despite being banned, synthetic cathinones are still used, especially by certain sub-populations. The recently observed trend to supplement psychostimulatory drugs of abuse with mephedrone must be considered highly dangerous to the public health. At the molecular level, the drugs act as blockers or substrates for monoamine transporter proteins. In animal studies, cathinones were found to evoke abuserelated behaviors and to have a negative impact on cognitive processes. The increased popularity of mephedrone among men who have sex with men with alarming sexual health consequences warrants the implementation of new treatments and education/training programs. Summary: Synthetic cathinones exert similar, but not identical, effects to psychostimulatory drugs of abuse. The use of cathinones may lead to serious psychotic, neurological, cardiovascular, and sexual health consequences. Exposure to these drugs may result in multiorgan failure and death. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Muscle Relaxing Drugs](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
 Cognitive Processes

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 94. The new pattern of drug abuse in China.

**Citation:** Current Opinion in Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 27/4(251-255), 0951-7367;1473-6578 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Sun, Hong-qiang; Bao, Yan-ping; Zhou, Shuang-jiang; Meng, Shi-qiu; Lu, Lin

**Correspondence Address:** Bao, Yan-ping: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, 38, Xue Yuan Road, Hai Dian District, Beijing, China, 100191, baoyp@bjmu.edu.cn

**Institution:** Institute of Mental Health, Beijing, China; National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China; Beijing Hui-Long- Guan Hospital, Beijing, China; Institute of Mental Health, Beijing, China; Institute of Mental Health, Beijing, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose of review: Drug abuse has resulted in a huge burden on public health and the economy in China. Since the reemergence of drug abuse in China in the 1980s, the number of drug addicts has increased dramatically, especially the proportion of users of synthetic drugs, such as amphetamine-type stimulant (ATS). Further, the proportion of opiate addicts has decreased among the new initiates. This review describes the new pattern of drug abuse and the resultant intervention strategy in China. Recent findings: The demographics regarding drug abuse in China point to a trend of younger users, and indicate that Internet and telephone are facilitating drug trafficking. Furthermore, polydrug use is common. Many heroin addicts have used ATS and other synthetic drugs, and some synthetic drug abusers have used opiate drugs too. HIV infection and psychosis comorbidity are primarily associated with drug abuse in China. Summary: Although opiate drug use and its associated harm have been controlled effectively in some areas, the synthetic drugs and new designer drugs have complicated the drug abuse scene. A national system of management and intervention for synthetic drugs and associated diseases urgently needs to be established in China. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 95. Emerging drugs in Europe.

**Citation:** Current Opinion in Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 27/4(243-250), 0951-7367;1473-6578 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Papaseit, Esther; Farre, Magi; Schifano, Fabrizio; Torrens, Marta

**Correspondence Address:** Torrens, Marta: Addiction Programme, Hospital del Mar-INAD, Paseo Maritimo, 25-29, Barcelona, Spain, 08003, mtorrens@parcdesalutmar.cat

**Institution:** Human Pharmacology and Clinical Neurosciences Research Group, Neurosciences Research Programme, IMIM-Hospital del Mar Medical Research Institute, Barcelona, Spain; Human Pharmacology and Clinical Neurosciences Research Group, Neurosciences Research Programme, IMIM-Hospital del Mar Medical Research Institute, Barcelona, Spain; School of Life and Medical Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, United Kingdom; Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UDIMASUAB), Barcelona, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose of review: New psychoactive substances refer to emerging substances that have appeared on the market and are not under international control. NPS have been categorized in different main groups (e.g. synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic cathinones, phenethylamines, piperazines, ketamine and phencyclidine-type substances, tryptamines). This article reviews the recent literature regarding emerging trends of NPS in Europe. Recent findings: According to the last report of the European Union Early warning system (EWS), 73 NPS were officially identified for the first time. The more frequent NPS self-reported or detected are synthetic cannabinoids and cathinones. A combination of different NPS and also mixed with other drugs, mainly cannabis and ecstasy, is usual among experienced drug users. Acute NPS toxicity includes significant psychoactive and sympathomimetic effects. Summary: This article summarizes new European epidemiological and clinical data published between January and December 2013 on NPS. In the last few years, there has been a rapid increase in the number of NPS launched

on the European drugs market. The presence of some of these new substances has been detected through surveys/questionnaires, studies in drug samples and biological fluids, and case reports and NPS-induced fatalities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabinoids](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[Trends](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 96. Editorial introductions.

**Citation:** Current Opinion in Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 27/4(v-vi), 0951-7367;1473-6578 (Jul 2014)  
**Author(s):** No authorship indicated  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This editorial provides an introduction of the journal Current Opinion in Psychiatry and their section editors too. Current Opinion in Psychiatry was launched in 1988. It is one of a successful series of review journals whose unique format is designed to provide a systematic and critical assessment of the literature as presented in the many primary journals. The field of psychiatry is divided into 13 sections that are reviewed once a year. Each section is assigned a Section Editor, a leading authority in the area, who identifies the most important topics at that time. The first section editor is John B. Saunders, he is Professor and Consultant Physician in Internal Medicine and Addiction Medicine, with appointments at the Universities of Queensland and Sydney in Australia and with several private hospital groups there. The second section editor is Linda B. Cottler. Dr Linda B. Cottler, Dean's Professor and Founding Chair of the Department of Epidemiology at the College of Public Health and Health Professions and the College of Medicine at the University of Florida, USA, is involved in studies in several major areas with public health importance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Hospitals](#)  
[\\*Psychiatry](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[\\*Scientific Communication](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 97. Review of Geriatric psychiatry.

**Citation:** The Psychiatric Bulletin, June 2014, vol./is. 38/3(144), 2053-4868;2053-4876 (Jun 2014)  
**Author(s):** Milward, Kathryn  
**Correspondence Address:** Milward, Kathryn, kathrynmilward@doctors.org.uk  
**Institution:** Caludon Centre, Coventry, United Kingdom  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Geriatric Psychiatry by Mark D. Miller and Lalith Kumar K. Solai (2013). This is an ambitious book aspiring to cover the breadth of geriatric psychiatry in 16 chapters. It covers core topic areas but also dedicates chapters to additional aspects of old age psychiatry, for example the psychiatric management of chronic pain and substance use disorders. Several chapters are succinct, well written and relevant. Ultimately, this is a handbook designed for an American audiences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open-access article published by the Royal College of Psychiatrists and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: The Royal College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Geriatric Psychiatry](#)  
[\\*Management](#)  
[Chronic Pain](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Psychiatric Bulletin](#)

#### 98. Measuring clinically significant outcomes-LDQ, CORE-10 and SSQ as dimension measures of addiction.

**Citation:** The Psychiatric Bulletin, June 2014, vol./is. 38/3(112-115), 2053-4868;2053-4876 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Raistrick, Duncan; Tober, Gillian; Sweetman, Jenny; Unsworth, Sally; Crosby, Helen; Evans, Tom

**Correspondence Address:** Raistrick, Duncan, [d.raistrick@nhs.net](mailto:d.raistrick@nhs.net)

**Institution:** Leeds Addiction Unit, Leeds, United Kingdom; Leeds Addiction Unit, Leeds, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims and method: To determine values for reliable change and clinically significant change for the Leeds Dependence Questionnaire (LDQ) and Social Satisfaction Questionnaire (SSQ). The performance of these two measures with the Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation (CORE-10) as three dimension measures of addiction was then explored. Results: The reliable change statistic for both LDQ and SSQ was 54; the cut-offs for clinically significant change were LDQ 410 males, 45 females, and SSQ 516. There was no overlap of 95% CIs for means by gender between 'well-functioning' and pre- and post-treatment populations. Clinical implications: These data enable the measurement of clinically significant change using the LDQ and SSQ and add to the evidence for the performance of the LDQ, CORE-10 and SSQ as dimension measures of addiction. The CORE-10 and SSQ can be used as treatment outcome measures for mental health problems other than addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open-access article published by the Royal College of Psychiatrists and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: The Royal College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Dependency \(Personality\)](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Development](#)  
[\\*Satisfaction](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Questionnaires](#)  
[Symptom Checklists](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Psychiatric Bulletin](#)

**99. Manual-assisted cognitive therapy for self-harm in personality disorder and substance misuse: A feasibility trial.**

- Citation:** The Psychiatric Bulletin, June 2014, vol./is. 38/3(108-111), 2053-4868;2053-4876 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Davidson, Kate M; Brown, Tom M; James, Vairi; Kirk, Jamie; Richardson, Julie
- Correspondence Address:** Davidson, Kate M., kate.davidson@glasgow.ac.uk
- Institution:** Institute of Health and Wellbeing, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom; NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, Glasgow, United Kingdom; Institute of Health and Wellbeing, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom; Institute of Health and Wellbeing, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom; NHS Ayrshire and Arran, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims and method: To assess the feasibility of conducting a larger, definitive randomised controlled trial of manual-assisted cognitive therapy (MACT), a brief focused therapy to address self-harm and promote engagement in services. We established recruitment, randomisation and assessment of outcome within a sample of these complex patients admitted to a general hospital following self-harm. We assessed symptoms of depressed mood, anxiety and suicidality at baseline and at 3 months' follow-up. Results: Twenty patients were randomised to the trial following an index episode of self-harm, and those allocated to MACT demonstrated improvement in anxiety, depression and suicidal ideation. Clinical implications: It is feasible to recruit a sample of these complex patients to a randomised controlled trial of MACT following an index episode of self-harm. There is preliminary support that MACT could be an acceptable and effective intervention in patients with personality disorder and substance misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open-access article published by the Royal College of Psychiatrists and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: The Royal College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Therapy](#)  
[\\*Self Injurious Behavior](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Personality Disorders](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Psychiatric Bulletin](#)

**100. Spatial patterns of drug use and mental health outcomes among high school students in Ontario, Canada.**

- Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, June 2014, vol./is. 12/3(312-320), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Isaranuwatthai, Wanrudee; Rinner, Claus; Hart, Heather; Paglia-Boak, Angela; Mann, Robert; McKenzie, Kwame
- Correspondence Address:** Isaranuwatthai, Wanrudee: Social Aetiology of Mental Illness (SAMI) Training Program, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 455 Spadina Avenue, Suite 300, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2G8, wanrudee@isaranuwatthai.com
- Institution:** Social Aetiology of Mental Illness (SAMI) Training Program, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Geography, Ryerson University, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Geography, Ryerson University, Toronto, ON, Canada; Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Social Aetiology of

Mental Illness (SAMI) Training Program, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Presents a study aims to document the spatial patterns of drug use and mental health among high school students in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in order to enhance the identification and understanding of mental health issues in particular areas. The analysis was based on the 2009 cycle of the Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey (OSDUHS). The OSDUHS is a cross-sectional, biennial, full-probability survey of Ontario students in grades 7 through 12 in the public school system. The proportion of students who reported having poor mental health was above the province-wide average in northern and southwestern Ontario as well as in the Toronto Central Local Health Integration Networks (LHIN). This brief report is an example of how a visual spatial analysis may be used as a tool to present research findings from a geographic perspective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Geography](#)  
[\\*High School Students](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Schools](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

#### 101. A qualitative study of prescribing doctor experiences of methadone maintenance treatment.

- Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, June 2014, vol./is. 12/3(227-242), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Van Hout, Marie Claire; Bingham, Tim
- Correspondence Address:** Van Hout, Marie Claire: School of Health Sciences, Waterford Institute of Technology, Waterford, Ireland, [mcvanhout@wit.ie](mailto:mcvanhout@wit.ie)
- Institution:** School of Health Sciences, Waterford Institute of Technology, Waterford, Ireland; School of Health Sciences, Waterford Institute of Technology, Waterford, Ireland
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Methadone maintenance treatment [MMT] is recognized as an effective treatment for opiate dependence. It is provided in Ireland in addiction clinics and for stabilized patients in primary care. The aim of the study was to explore doctor's experiences of methadone prescribing, therapeutic alliance and methadone treatment pathways. Semi structured interviews were conducted with a convenience sample of prescribing doctors (n = 16). Thematic analysis of narratives was undertaken. Observations around MMT were positive in reducing harm associated with injecting drug use and opiate dependence, and represented an important turning point for patients. Doctor efforts to assist their patients were grounded in positive, empathic relationships. Some concerns were relayed with regard to prescribing restrictions. Participants commented on the need for policy makers to consider the expansion of MMT provision to include alternative pharmacological approaches, improved interagency, psychosocial and detoxification supports, community based nurse prescribing and adjunct treatment for poly drug and alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)

\*Physicians  
 \*Prescribing (Drugs)  
 Experiences (Events)  
 Opiates

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

### 102. Nalmefene-Effectiveness and use in practice.

**Original Title:** Nalmefen-Wirksamkeit und praktische Anwendung.

**Citation:** Die Psychiatrie: Grundlagen & Perspektiven, 2014, vol./is. 11/2(129-137), 1614-4864 (2014)

**Author(s):** Reimer, J

**Correspondence Address:** Reimer, J.: Zentrum für Interdisziplinäre Suchtforschung, Universität Hamburg, Martinistr. 52, Hamburg, Germany, 20246

**Institution:** Zentrum für Interdisziplinäre Suchtforschung, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Nalmefene (Selincro) represents a new treatment option for alcohol dependence in adults, who consume alcohol at least on a high risk level (> 60 g pure alcohol per day for men, > 40 g pure alcohol per day for women); here nalmefene supports a reduction of daily alcohol consumption. Nalmefene is characterized by a specific opioid receptor profile and an as needed approach for use when alcohol consumption is anticipated with the aim of reduction. A suppression of the desire to drink alcohol can be expected 1-3 hours after intake with a duration of action of several hours. Nalmefene is associated with reductions in heavy drinking days and total alcohol consumption, especially in patients with high risk use or unsuccessful attempts to reduce alcohol consumption without medication. Nalmefene is a safe medication with general good tolerability, however, dizziness and nausea represent common, sometimes limiting, adverse events. The therapeutic approach should consider elements of motivational interviewing and brief interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Schattauer GmbH

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcohol Drinking Patterns  
 \*Alcoholism  
 \*Drug Therapy  
 Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 103. Beverage preferences and associated drinking patterns, consequences and other substance use behaviours.

**Citation:** European Journal of Public Health, June 2014, vol./is. 24/3(496-501), 1101-1262;1464-360X (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Dey, Michelle; Gmel, Gerhard; Studer, Joseph; Dermota, Petra; Mohler-Kuo, Meichun

**Correspondence Address:** Dey, Michelle: Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Zurich, Hirschengraben 84, Zurich, Switzerland, 8001, michelle.dey@uzh.ch

**Institution:** Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland;  
 Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland;  
 Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland;  
 Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland;  
 Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Studies about beverage preferences in a country in which wine drinking is relatively widespread (like Switzerland) are scarce. Therefore, the main aims of the present study were to examine the associations between beverage preferences and drinking patterns, alcohol-related consequences and the use of other substances among Swiss young men. Methods: The analytical sample consisted of 5399 Swiss men who participated in the Cohort Study on Substance Use Risk Factors (C-SURF) and had been drinking alcohol over the preceding 12 months. Logistic regression analyses were conducted to study the associations between preference for a particular beverage and (i) drinking patterns, (ii) negative alcohol-related consequences and (iii) the (at-risk) use of cigarettes, cannabis and other illicit drugs. Results: Preference for beer was associated with risky drinking patterns and, comparable with a preference for strong alcohol, with the use of illicit substances (cannabis and other illicit drugs). In contrast, a preference for wine was associated with low-risk alcohol consumption and a reduced likelihood of experiencing at least four negative alcohol-related consequences or of daily cigarette smoking. Furthermore, the likelihood of negative outcomes (alcohol-related consequences; use of other substances) increased among people with risky drinking behaviours, independent of beverage preference. Conclusions: In our survey, beer preference was associated with risky drinking patterns and illicit drug use. Alcohol policies to prevent large quantities of alcohol consumption, especially of cheaper spirits like beer, should be considered to reduce total alcohol consumption and the negative consequences associated with these beverage types. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the European Public Health Association. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Preferences](#)  
[Alcoholic Beverages](#)  
[Human Males](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [European Journal of Public Health](#)

#### 104. Alcohol-attributable mortality among American Indians and Alaska Natives in the United States, 1999-2009.

**Citation:** American Journal of Public Health, June 2014, vol./is. 104/Suppl 3(S343-S349), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Landen, Michael; Roeber, Jim; Naimi, Tim; Nielsen, Larry; Sewell, Mack

**Correspondence Address:** Landen, Michael: Epidemiology and Response Division, New Mexico Department of Health, 1190 St. Francis Drive, Santa Fe, NM, US, 87505, Michael.Landen@state.nm.us

**Institution:** Epidemiology and Response Division, New Mexico Department of Health, Santa Fe, NM, US; Epidemiology and Response Division, New Mexico Department of Health, Santa Fe, NM, US; Section of Internal Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems, Silver Spring, MD, US; Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Cheyenne, WY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: We describe the relative burden of alcohol-attributable death among American Indians/Alaska Natives (AI/ANs) in the United States. Methods: National Death Index records were linked with Indian Health Service (IHS) registration records to identify AI/AN deaths misclassified as non-AI/AN. We calculated age-adjusted alcohol-attributable death rates from 1999 to 2009 for AI/AN and White persons by sex, age, geographic region, and leading causes; individuals of Hispanic origin were excluded. Results: AI/AN persons had a substantially higher rate of alcohol-attributable death than Whites from 2005 to 2009 in IHS Contract Health Service Delivery Area counties (rate ratio = 3.3). The Northern Plains had the highest rate of AI/AN deaths (123.8/100 000),

and the East had the lowest (48.9/100 000). For acute causes, the largest relative risks for AI/AN persons compared with Whites were for hypothermia (14.2) and alcohol poisoning (7.6). For chronic causes, the largest relative risks were for alcoholic psychosis (5.0) and alcoholic liver disease (4.9). Conclusions: Proven strategies that reduce alcohol consumption and make the environment safer for excessive drinkers should be further implemented in AI/ AN communities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alaska Natives](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*American Indians](#)  
[\\*Death and Dying](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 105. A possible link between metamphetamine and cannabis abuse, toxic psychosis and schizophrenia.

**Original Title:** Souvislosti mezi uzivaním pervitinu a marihuany, toxickými psychozami a schizofrenií.

**Citation:** Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, April 2014, vol./is. 110/2(67-74), 1212-0383 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Vseticka, Jan

**Correspondence Address:** Vseticka, Jan, Visnova 386, Zabcice, Czech Republic, 66463, janvseticka@email.cz

**Institution:** Psychiatrická Nemocnice Brno, Brno, Czech Republic

**Language:** Czech

**Abstract:** Objective: Since 1989 there is a significant increase in drug abuse in the Czech Republic. According to scientific literature, metamphetamine and cannabis abuse is linked with the onset of schizophrenia. The number of people treated for both toxic psychoses and schizophrenia raised too. Between 1994 and 2011 the increase in incidence of primary psychoses (F20-F29) in the Czech republic was 102%. At the same time the number of hospital admissions for substance-induced psychoses caused by metamphetamine, cannabis and combination of drugs increased 10x. Method: Possible link between abuse of metamphetamine and cannabis and primary psychoses was studied on a sample of patients in the Psychiatric Hospital in Brno. Documents of 510 patients admitted for primary psychosis (F20-F29) in 2011 were examined and their life experience with cannabis and metamphetamine was compared to common population. Results: Data from the Psychiatric Hospital in Brno show that patients suffering from primary psychosis (F20- F29) are more likely to have experienced metamphetamine than the common population. Unexpectedly, life experience with cannabis use was the same or even lower in patients suffering from primary psychosis than in population studies. Odds ratio (OR) was used to quantify the difference: Exposure to the risk factor (metamphetamine) is 2,9x (NMS population study of drug use) - 8,7x (EHIS population study) more frequent in patients with psychosis compared to common population. The outcomes only for 280 patients with schizophrenia were even more impressive: OR = 4,25 (NMS)-12,7 (EHIS). The ability of inducing severe toxic psychosis by use of these drugs can approximately be quantified. Life experience with cannabis use is 8-12x more frequent than with metamphetamine use, but hospital admission for toxic psychosis caused by metamphetamine is in average 5,3x more frequent than for toxic psychosis caused by cannabis. Thus metamphetamine is roughly 42x-64x more potent to cause severe toxic psychosis leading to hospitalization than cannabis. Conclusion: There may be a link between increase in metamphetamine use and rising incidence of both toxic and primary psychoses. Literature studying links between drug use (mostly cannabis) and psychoses (mostly schizophrenia) is rich, but the results are not always consistent. Generalization of

results obtained in one mental institution for all patients with primary psychosis is debatable. The results may be influenced by inaccuracy of input data, improvement of psychiatric care and diagnostics and by the profile of patients admitted to Psychiatry Hospital compared to other mental institutions. Verification of obtained data in other mental institutions, including outpatient services, might be very useful. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[\\*Toxic Psychoses](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Polydrug Abuse](#)  
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 106. Internet addiction in adolescence period: Its relations with identity style and ruminative exploration.

**Original Title:** Ergenlik doneminde internet bagimliliği: Kimlik stilleri ve seceneklerin saplantili arastirilmesi ile iliskileri.

**Citation:** Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, March 2014, vol./is. 15/1(77-83), 1302-6631 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Morsunbul, Umit

**Correspondence Address:** Morsunbul, Umit: Aksaray Universitesi Egitim Fakultesi Egitimde Psikolojik Hizmetler ABD, Aksaray, Turkey, morsunbulumit@gmail.com

**Institution:** Aksaray Universitesi, Egitim Fakultesi Egitimde Psikolojik Hizmetler ABD, Aksaray, Turkey

**Language:** Turkish

**Abstract:** Objective: Nowadays, internet has been main components of daily life. Internet provides a great support to our lives in terms of information, entertainment and communication. However, over use of the internet affects people's lives negatively. The main aim of this study is to investigate relations between internet addiction and identity styles and dimension of ruminative exploration. Methods: The research group consisted of 315 (165 female, 150 male) university students and their age are between 18-23 years old (mean=19.88±0.91). Internet Dependency Scale, Identity Style Inventory and Dimensions of Identity Development Scale were used to collect data. Results: It was found that 18.6% of participants have high scores in internet dependency. Results of this study revealed that normative style predicted internet addiction in negative way, avoidant style and dimension of ruminative exploration predicted internet addiction in positive way. Results of this study revealed that informational style did not significantly predict internet addiction. Discussion: The result of this study showed that it may be helpful to consider identity characteristics of adolescents when specialists worked with adolescents about internet addiction. It will be useful to determine whether adolescents use internet to avoid identity construction or to stuck exploration process in treatment process. Finally to support adolescents to make commitment may provide great contribution in treatment process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Rumination \(Cognitive Process\)](#)  
[\\*Self Concept](#)  
[Identity Formation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 107. The relationship between temperament and character features, and social problem solving in psychiatric patients who attempted suicide with drugs: Preliminary results.

**Citation:** Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, March 2014, vol./is. 15/1(31-38), 1302-6631 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Taymur, Ibrahim; Ozdel, Kadir; Duyan, Veli; Sargin, A. Emre; Demiran, Gokce; Turkcapar, M. Hakan

**Correspondence Address:** Taymur, Ibrahim: Sevket Yilmaz Egitim Arastirma Hastanesi Psikiyatri Klinigi, Yildirim-Bursa, Turkey, dritay@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Sevket Yilmaz Training and Research Hospital, Bursa, Turkey; Diskapi Training and Research Hospital, Ankara, Turkey; Ankara University, Faculty of Health Science, Ankara, Turkey; Neuropsychiatry Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey; Diskapi Training and Research Hospital, Ankara, Turkey; Kalyoncu University, Istanbul, Turkey

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: In order to gather information in a broader sample, the aims of this preliminary study were: 1) to identify psychiatric diagnoses and any history of suicidal thoughts and attempts in people who attempt suicide with drugs, 2) to evaluate the temperament and character features, social problem solving skills of these patients in relation to sociodemographic data and 3) to analyze the correlations between these factors. Methods: Sixty patients between 16 and 49 years old participated in this study. A Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders (SCID-I), a Sociodemographic Data Form, the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) and Social Problem Solving Inventory (SPSI) were administered to the participants. Results: According to the SCID-I, 23 (38.3%) of the participants had a major depressive disorder, and 39 (65%) of the participants had a history of previous suicide attempts before this admission. There was a significant relationship between self-esteem scores and the incidence of previous suicide attempts. There were significant (negative) correlations between the harm avoidance, reward dependence, self-directedness and cooperativeness dimensions of the TCI and the problem orientation and problem solving skills subscales of the SPSI. Conclusion: Psychiatric disorders are common in individuals who attempt suicide with drugs. These individuals may have a history of one or more suicide attempts before admission. In addition to differences in temperament and character features, this study found significant disorders of cognition and behavior in individuals that had attempted suicide. This result may indicate that dimensions of temperament and character can provide significant indications for cognitive and behavioral disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attempted Suicide](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Personality](#)  
[\\*Problem Solving](#)  
[\\*Social Behavior](#)  
[Suicidal Ideation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 108. Relationships of personality dimensions with impulsivity in heroin dependent inpatient men.

**Citation:** Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, March 2014, vol./is. 15/1(8-14), 1302-6631 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Evren, Cuneyt; Bozkurt, Muge; Evren, Bilge; Can, Yesim; Yigiter, Sera; Yilmaz, Alkin

- Correspondence Address:** Evren, Cuneyt, Icadiye Cad. Mentesh Sok. Selcuk Apt. 1/17, Kuzguncuk-Uskudar, Istanbul, Turkey, 34674, cuneytevren@hotmail.com
- Institution:** Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Substance Dependence (AMATEM), Bakirkoy Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry Neurology and Neurosurgery, Istanbul, Turkey; Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Substance Dependence (AMATEM), Bakirkoy Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry Neurology and Neurosurgery, Istanbul, Turkey; Department of Psychiatry, Baltalimani State Hospital for Musculoskeletal Disorders, Istanbul, Turkey; Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Substance Dependence (AMATEM), Bakirkoy Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry Neurology and Neurosurgery, Istanbul, Turkey; Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Substance Dependence (AMATEM), Bakirkoy Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry Neurology and Neurosurgery, Istanbul, Turkey; Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Substance Dependence (AMATEM), Bakirkoy Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry Neurology and Neurosurgery, Istanbul, Turkey
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the relationship of personality dimensions with impulsivity among men with heroin dependence. Also we wanted to control the effect of depression and anxiety symptoms on this relationship. Methods: Participants were consecutively admitted male heroin dependent (n = 78) inpatients and healthy controls (n = 63). Patients were investigated with the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, version 11, the Temperament and Character Inventory, and the Symptom Checklist-Revised. Results: Severity of impulsivity and dimensions of impulsivity were higher in heroin dependent inpatients than healthy controls. Impulsivity was negatively correlated with reward dependence, persistence, self directedness, and cooperativeness, whereas positively correlated with novelty seeking, harm avoidance, self transcendence, depression and anxiety. Low self-directedness, persistence and high novelty seeking scores predicted impulsivity in heroin dependent male inpatients. Conclusions: Although depression predicted both attentional and motor impulsiveness, personality dimensions that predict impulsivity dimensions differed. This may suggest that when impulsivity is the problem, types of impulsivity and personality dimensions must be evaluated and the treatment should be shaped accordingly for heroin dependents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Personality Traits](#)  
[Anxiety](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Major Depression](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 109. Substance-related and addictive disorders in the DSM-5.

- Original Title:** Substanzgebrauchsstorung und nicht-substanzgebundene Suchte im DSM-5.
- Citation:** Zeitschrift fur Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie und Psychotherapie, 2014, vol./is. 42/2(115-120), 0301-6811 (2014)
- Author(s):** Thomasius, Rainer; Sack, Peter-Michael; Strittmatter, Esther; Kaess, Michael
- Correspondence Address:** Thomasius, Rainer: Deutsches Zentrum fur Suchtfragen des Kindes-und Jugendalters (DZSKJ), Universitatsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Martinistrasse 52, Hamburg, Germany, 20246, thomasius@uke.de

**Institution:** Deutsches Zentrum für Suchtfragen des Kindes- und Jugendalters, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Deutsches Zentrum für Suchtfragen des Kindes- und Jugendalters, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Klinik für Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany; Klinik für Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

**Language:** German

**Abstract:** This paper concerns the revised classification of Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders in the fifth edition of the American Psychiatric Association's (APA) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5). In DSM-5, substance use disorders are diagnosed on a continuum of severity specified by explicit operationalized diagnostic criteria. "Gambling disorder" is the only behavioral addiction added to the DSM. Furthermore, preliminary criteria for "Caffeine Use Disorder" and "Internet Gaming Disorder" have now been defined in the manual. Adopting the DSM-5 criteria catalogue within the German treatment system for children and adolescents with substance use disorders or at risk for developing substance use disorders would be of great significance. Since the diagnostic threshold is lower, more patients would be eligible for treatment. Thus, early intervention in the area of substance use disorders should be strengthened, a development that appears to be highly desirable from the perspective of child and adolescent psychiatry. The current Section III diagnoses, with their now comprehensive diagnostic criteria, facilitate more internationally compatible research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 110. Mentoring programs to affect delinquency and associated outcomes of youth at risk: A comprehensive meta-analytic review .

**Citation:** Journal of Experimental Criminology, June 2014, vol./is. 10/2(179-206), 1573-3750;1572-8315 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Tolan, Patrick H; Henry, David B; Schoeny, Michael S; Lovegrove, Peter; Nichols, Emily

**Correspondence Address:** Tolan, Patrick H.: University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, US, pht6t@virginia.edu

**Institution:** Youth-Nex Center on Effective Youth Development, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, US; University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; School of Social Sciences Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Youth-Nex Center, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, US; Clinical Psychology Program, Curry School of Education, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: To conduct a meta-analytic review of selective and indicated mentoring interventions for effects for youth at risk on delinquency and key associated outcomes (aggression, drug use, academic functioning). We also undertook the first systematic evaluation of intervention implementation features and organization and tested for effects of theorized key processes of mentor program effects. Methods: Campbell Collaboration review inclusion criteria and procedures were used to search and evaluate the literature. Criteria included a sample defined as at risk for delinquency due to individual behavior such as aggression or conduct problems or environmental characteristics such as residence in a high-crime community. Studies were required to be random assignment or strong quasi-experimental design. Of 163 identified studies published from 1970-2011, 46 met criteria for inclusion. Results: Mean effects sizes were significant and positive for each outcome category (ranging from  $d = 0.11$  for academic achievement to  $d = 0.29$  for aggression). Heterogeneity in effect sizes was noted for all four outcomes. Stronger

effects resulted when mentor motivation was professional development but not by other implementation features. Significant improvements in effects were found when advocacy and emotional support mentoring processes were emphasized. Conclusions: This popular approach has significant impact on delinquency and associated outcomes for youth at risk for delinquency. While evidencing some features may relate to effects, the body of literature is remarkably lacking in details about specific program features and procedures. This persistent state of limited reporting seriously impedes understanding about how mentoring is beneficial and ability to maximize its utility. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[Aggressive Behavior](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Mentor](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Journal of Experimental Criminology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

#### 111. Application of counseling as a method of assistance in the clubs of treated alcoholics from the view of social workers.

**Original Title:** Primjena savjetovanja kao metode pomoci u klubovima liječenih alkoholicara iz perspektive socijalnih radnika.

**Citation:** Socijalna Psihijatrija, March 2014, vol./is. 42/1(62-70), 0303-7908 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Brlek, Ivana; Berc, Gordana; Babic, Marina Milic

**Correspondence Address:** Brlek, Ivana: Pravni Fakultet, Studijski Centar Socijalnog Rada, Nazorova 51, Hrvatska, Zagreb, Croatia, 10000, ivana\_brlek@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Pravni Fakultet, Studijski Centar Socijalnog Rada, Zagreb, Croatia; Pravni Fakultet, Studijski Centar Socijalnog Rada, Zagreb, Croatia; Pravni Fakultet, Studijski Centar Socijalnog Rada, Zagreb, Croatia

**Language:** Serbo-Croatian

**Abstract:** The paper deals with the application of counseling as a method of professional assistance in personal growth of the clubs of treated alcoholics (CTA). Counseling is applied in Croatia for the last few decades by therapists who are professionals in humanities, among them social workers. The aim of the study was to find out the specifics of various types of counseling and their practical efficiencies in the process of change and re-socialization of the CTA. Five social workers with experience in working with CTA participated in this qualitative research (a pilot study). Study results showed that most of the time, therapists used group and family counseling, and sometimes individual counseling. Topics that are commonly treated with CTA are related to family and partner relationships and personal growth of the clients. Participants distinguished the following outputs of counseling in client life: making important decisions, taking positive changes during re-socialization, and improving relationships with family members and others. In order to work more professionally with CTA, therapists need specialized and continuing education. This paper emphasizes the importance of investing in the education of therapists and wider application of counseling focused on the welfare of each CTA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Clubs \(Social Organizations\)](#)  
[\\*Family Therapy](#)

\*Group Counseling  
 \*Social Casework  
 Alcoholism  
 Counselor Education  
 Social Workers

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 112. The experience of foster care for adult persons with mental disorders from the perspective of foster caregiver.

**Original Title:** Iskustvo udomiteljstva odraslih osoba s dusevnim smetnjama iz perspektive udomitelja.

**Citation:** Socijalna Psihijatrija, March 2014, vol./is. 42/1(50-61), 0303-7908 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Laklija, Maja; Barisec, Ana

**Correspondence Address:** Laklija, Maja: Pravni Fakultet u Zagrebu, Studijski Centar Socijalnog Rada, Nazorova ul. 51, Zagreb, Croatia, maja.laklija@pravo.hr

**Institution:** Sveuciliste u Zagrebu, Pravni Fakultet, Studijski Centar Socijalnog Rada, Zagreb, Croatia; Centar za Socijalnu Skrb Ivanic Grad, Ivanic Grad, Hrvatska, Croatia

**Language:** Serbo-Croatian

**Abstract:** One of the forms of non-institutional care for people with mental disorders is foster care. In the Republic of Croatia, foster care is regulated by the Act on Foster Care. Foster family tends to offer the social protection beneficiary an experience of family life, staying in their environment and a higher quality of life and care, according to his/her needs. The objective of this study was to get an insight into the experiences of foster caregivers (N=8) providing foster care for persons with mental disorders. Results showed that foster families found their motivation for foster care in the altruism experience of foster care in their closer environment, experience of caring for a family member, self-awareness of their own abilities, and socioeconomic circumstances of their life. Factors that inhibit successful foster care are difficulties in adapting process to life with the user, communication, cooperation with experts, community attitudes, feeling of being under paid, addiction and death of the user. Favorable circumstances in providing foster care are cooperation with experts, help and support from the family, communication, community attitudes, personal characteristics and foster production for personal use. Recommendations for improving the quality of foster care for this category of users are better material compensation, quicker filling of empty capacity, professionalization of foster care, and more stable legal framework for education. Finally, the study indicated the possible ways to improve foster care for people with mental disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Caregivers  
 \*Foster Care  
 \*Mental Disorders  
 Experiences (Events)  
 Quality of Life

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 113. Approaches to reduce problematic alcohol use-We are still late.

**Original Title:** Hilfen zu problematischem Alkoholkonsum-Noch kommen wir zu spat.

**Citation:** Sucht: Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaft und Praxis, April 2014, vol./is. 60/2(107-113), 0939-5911 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** John, Ulrich; Meyer, Christian; Bischof, Gallus; Freyer-Adam, Jennis; Grothues, Janina; Rumpf, Hans-Jurgen

**Correspondence Address:** John, Ulrich: Instituts fur Sozialmedizin und Pravention, Universitatsmedizin Greifswald, Walther-Rathenau-Str. 48, Greifswald, Germany, 17475, ujohn@uni-greifswald.de

**Institution:** Universitätsmedizin Greifswald, Instituts für Sozialmedizin und Prävention, Greifswald, Germany; Universitätsmedizin Greifswald, Instituts für Sozialmedizin und Prävention, Greifswald, Germany; Universitätsklinikum Schleswig-Holstein, Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Lubeck, Germany; Universitätsmedizin Greifswald, Instituts für Sozialmedizin und Prävention, Greifswald, Germany; Psychiatrisches Krankenhaus Luneburg, Luneburg, Germany; Universitätsklinikum Schleswig-Holstein, Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Lubeck, Germany

**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Aim: The aim of this position paper is to discuss findings on alcohol-attributable mortality according to consequences for prevention and treatment in Germany. Results: Evidence revealed that participation in specialized alcohol dependence treatment was not associated with longer survival than having not participated and that tobacco consumption should be considered. Conclusions: The conclusion is drawn that a system of support should be realized that fulfills seven prerequisites. These include preventive action and integrated care with proactive contacting of the population and a stronger consideration of tobacco smoking than in the past. Doing so, more life years of those affected may be kept than by the existing focus on treatment of alcohol problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[Death and Dying](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 114. Decrease in alcohol-attributable mortality by treatment of alcohol dependents.

**Original Title:** Reduzierung alkoholbedingter mortalität durch behandlung der alkoholabhängigkeit.

**Citation:** Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, April 2014, vol./is. 60/2(93-105), 0939-5911 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Rehm, Jurgen; Rehm, Maximilien; Shield, Kevin D; Gmel, Gerrit; Frick, Ulrich; Mann, Karl

**Correspondence Address:** Rehm, Jurgen: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2S1, jtrehm@gmail.com

**Institution:** Institut für Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie, TU Dresden, Dresden, Germany; Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Ryerson University, Toronto, ON, Canada; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, ON, Canada; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, ON, Canada; Klinik & Poliklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universität Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany; Klinik für Abhängiges Verhalten und Suchtmedizin, Zentralinstitut für Seelische Gesundheit, Mannheim, Germany

**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Aims: The aim of this article is to estimate for Germany the health burden attributable to heavy alcohol consumption and to alcohol dependence. In addition, we estimated the potential effects of increasing the treatment coverage rate for alcohol dependence on alcohol-attributable mortality. Methods: Attributable fractions were used to estimate the proportion of mortality that was attributable to heavy alcohol consumption and to alcohol dependence. The effects of treatment interventions were estimated by means of Monte Carlo simulations. Results: In Germany in 2004, for people in the age group of 15 to 64 years, heavy alcohol consumption was responsible for 58 % and 71 % of all alcohol-attributable deaths in women and men respectively, and alcohol dependence was responsible for 40 % and 68 % of all alcohol-attributable deaths in women and men,

respectively. It should be noted that the groups of heavy drinkers and people with alcohol dependence overlap considerably. If the proportion of people with alcohol dependence undergoing the most effective treatment rose to 40%, 10.7% and 13.1 % of all alcohol-attributable deaths in women and men, respectively, could be prevented within one year; a treatment coverage rate of 20 % was estimated to result in the prevention of 5.3 % and 6.5 % of all alcohol-attributable deaths in women and men, respectively. Conclusions: Alcohol consumption and, more specifically, alcohol dependence are responsible for a large proportion of the burden of disease in Germany. Increasing the availability of effective treatment interventions to a greater number of people with alcohol dependence could reduce this burden. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[Death and Dying](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 115. Challenges in translating DSM-5 criteria for Gambling Disorder into Finnish.

**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, April 2014, vol./is. 31/2(221-224), 1458-6126 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Castren, Sari; Salonen, Anne H; Alho, Hannu; Lahti, Tuuli

**Correspondence Address:** Castren, Sari, sari.castren@thl.fi

**Institution:** Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland; Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland; Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland; Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article discusses the challenges faced in translating DSM-5 for Gambling Disorder into Finnish. In the DSM-5, Gambling Disorder (GD) is the sole behavioral addiction in the new category of substance-related and addictive disorders. The workgroup decided to set the following requirements for the new Finnish term for GD before starting the translation process: the term should be more precise than the previous terms, the term should specify that the game is played in order to win money, the term should be less stigmatizing than the previous terms in the same manner as GD is less stigmatizing than PG in English; and the term should be usable for both research and clinical purposes. The translation process started with considering the best Finnish translation for the DSM-5 diagnostic term Gambling Disorder. The Glossary Board of the Finnish Medical Society Duodecim rejected the suggested term rahapelaamishairio because a word-to-word translation of the "disorder" was not considered necessary. The Glossary Board recommended that the word "addiction" should be included in the translation of GD in order to highlight GD's nature as a behavioral addiction. The workgroup rejected the term peliriippuvuus, because it did not bring any added value to the earlier DSM-IV translation. After the translation of the diagnostic term, the workgroup continued the translation process by translating the 9 items of the DSM-5 for GD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Clinical Practice](#)  
[\\*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)  
[\\*Foreign Language Translation](#)

[\\*Pathological Gambling  
Addiction](#)

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

**116. Images of alcoholism among adolescents in individualistic and collectivistic geographies.**

**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, April 2014, vol./is. 31/2(189-205), 1458-6126 (Apr 2014)  
**Author(s):** Rolando, Sara; Katainen, Anu  
**Correspondence Address:** Rolando, Sara, rolando@eectica.it  
**Institution:** Eclectica, Turin, Italy; University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Aim: This article compares adolescents' images of alcoholism in two different drinking geographies, namely Helsinki (Finland) and Turin (Italy), with the aim to better understand the persisting variance in youth drinking within Europe. Design: Altogether 28 focus group interviews were conducted at schools among 15-year-old pupils (N=145). To assure reliable qualitative comparison across language boundaries, we applied a structured qualitative focus-group methodology called the Reception Analytical Group Interview (RAGI). Conclusions: Collectivist images of alcoholism can be considered more protective in terms of alcohol-related risk behaviour as they 1) emphasise interpersonal responsibility, 2) enhance the value of norms and traditions, and 3) highlight causes of alcoholism which are beyond the control of the individual (that is, contextual, social and inherent in the substance), making the attitude towards alcohol more cautious. A greater emphasis on the individual competence may correspondingly result in a lower perception about the risks of drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Psychopathology](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Collectivism](#)  
[\\*Individual Differences](#)  
[\\*Interpersonal Communication](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Geography](#)

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

**117. Predisposing, enabling and need factors of heroin addicts' using prescribed methadone or buprenorphine for a year or longer: An exploratory study of drug treatment for heroin addicts in the Swedish welfare system.**

**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, April 2014, vol./is. 31/2(175-188), 1458-6126 (Apr 2014)  
**Author(s):** Nilsson, Marcus Blom; Lundgren, Lena M; Chassler, Deborah  
**Correspondence Address:** Nilsson, Marcus Blom, marcus.blom.nilsson@socw.umu.se  
**Institution:** Department of social work, Umea University, Umea, Sweden; Center for Addictions Research and Services, Boston University, School of Social Work, Boston, MA, US; Center for Addictions Research and Services, Boston University, School of Social Work, Boston, MA, US  
**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: This exploratory study draws on national register data for 2,638 opioid users from 2004-2008 to examine whether or not certain predisposing, enabling and need factors are associated with taking methadone or buprenorphine continuously on doctor's orders for one year or more. Design: Chi-square analysis, one-way Anova and logistic regression methods were used to explore the association between self-reported demographic characteristics, alcohol/drug use severity, substance use disorder treatment history, criminal justice history, level of mental health symptomatology, mental health treatment history, and whether or not adult opioid users had taken methadone or buprenorphine continuously on doctor's orders for one year or longer. Results: Having a job and having had more voluntary treatment episodes were significantly associated with using methadone or buprenorphine. Those opioid users who had a job were 19 times more likely to be on methadone or buprenorphine than opiate users who did not have a job. Conclusions: In our study, individuals who were working were significantly more likely to medicate against their opioid abuse. This suggests that they may be more socially integrated than their non-medicating counterparts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Methadone](#)  
[\\*Needs Assessment](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Enabling](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 118. Does screening participation affect cigarette smokers' decision to quit? A long-horizon panel data analysis.

**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, April 2014, vol./is. 31/2(141-160), 1458-6126 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Bretteville-Jensen, Anne Line; Biorn, Erik; Selmer, Randi

**Correspondence Address:** Bretteville-Jensen, Anne Line, alb@sirus.no

**Institution:** Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research (SIRUS), Norway; Department of Economics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Division of Epidemiology, Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Despite decades of intensive anti-tobacco initiatives, millions of people are still smoking. The health authorities are seeking new tools and extended knowledge. Screening programs may, in addition to the potential health benefits from early detection of smoking related diseases, also increase smoking cessation among participants. This study examines the effect of screening participation by comparing the smokers' cessation hazard in screening years to nonscreening years. Methods: All smokers (n = 10,471) participated in a three-wave cardiovascular screening and were followed up over a maximum of 14 years. The panel was merged with administrative registers. We used a flexible discrete-time duration model to investigate the effect of the screening program while simultaneously accounting for the possible influence of personal characteristics, addiction indicators, economic factors, health status and health changes. Specifically, we examined and compared long-term smokers (LT; smoked > 25 years) with short-term (ST; smoked < 5 years) and medium-term (MT; smoked 10-20 years) smokers. Results: We found that 29% of LT smokers quit smoking during the follow-up whereas 32% of MT and 48% of ST smokers reported the same. The screening participation years stood out as especially important for all groups. The impact of the first screening was particularly high, and for the first two screenings, the effect was higher for long-term smokers than for the smokers with shorter smoking careers. Receiving an abnormal test result was not

associated with a significant increase in cessation hazard for any group of smokers. Conclusions: The substantial effect of being invited to and participating in a screening appears robust, and may prove useful when discussing future policies for smoking cessation. This paper suggests that further initiatives for consultations with health personnel, in this case through a screening program, could increase the quitting hazard. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Program Development](#)  
[\\*Screening](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Health Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 119. Epidemiological trends and the advances of treatments of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) in China.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(313-317), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Sun, Hong-Qiang; Chen, Hong-Mei; Yang, Fu-De; Lu, Lin; Kosten, Thomas R

**Correspondence Address:** Kosten, Thomas R.: Department of Psychiatry, Neuroscience, and Pharmacology, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, US, 77030, kosten@bcm.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, US; Department of Alcohol and Drug Dependence, Beijing Hui-Long-Guan Hospital, Peking University, Beijing, China; Department of Alcohol and Drug Dependence, Beijing Hui-Long-Guan Hospital, Peking University, Beijing, China; National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China; Department of Psychiatry, Neuroscience, and Pharmacology, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) have quickly spread and been widely abused in many parts of the world, particularly in China. This review focuses on and describes the epidemiological trends and the advances of treatments of ATS in China. Methods: A descriptive study based on literature identified from searches of the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (1979-2013), PubMed databases, hand-picked references, and online references with emphasis on epidemiology, treatment and traditional Chinese medicine. This review covers some traditional Chinese treatments and their complementary Western approaches. Results and Conclusions: The epidemiological trends of ATS in China have led to its being 2.2 times the rate of morphine abuse and second only to marijuana abuse. The treatment programs in China have used traditional herbal approaches as well as acupuncture, often in combination with Western medications such as fluoxetine for depression associated with ATS abuse. Other herbal treatments have reversed the cardiac arrhythmias associated with ATS intoxication, and acupuncture has been used successfully for the protracted depressive and somatic symptoms of ATS withdrawal over a period of 3 months. Scientific Significance: These traditional Chinese treatments may be increasingly available to the world, but will remain a consistent complementary therapy for ATS in China and the Far East, where ATS has become such a prevalent problem. (Am J Addict 2014;23:313-317) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)

\*Drug Rehabilitation  
 \*Drug Therapy  
 \*Epidemiology  
 Alternative Medicine  
 Drug Abuse  
 Morphine  
 Trends

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

**120. Ziprasidone versus clozapine in the treatment of dually diagnosed (DD) patients with schizophrenia and cannabis use disorders: A randomized study.**

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(308-312), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Schnell, Thomas; Koethe, Dagmar; Krasnianski, Anna; Gairing, Stefanie; Schnell, Knut; Daumann, Jorg; Gouzoulis-Mayfrank, Euphrosyne

**Correspondence Address:** Gouzoulis-Mayfrank, Euphrosyne: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital of Cologne, Kerpener Str. 62, Cologne, Germany, 50924, euphrosyne.gouzoulis-mayfrank@lvr.de

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital of Cologne, Cologne, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Clozapine is considered to be particularly effective in the treatment of dually diagnosed (DD) patients with psychosis and substance use disorders. However, its use is restricted by potentially severe side effects. The aim of the present pilot study was to compare the effects of clozapine with the newer second generation antipsychotic (SGA) ziprasidone in DD-patients. Methods: Thirty (n = 30) patients with schizophrenia and cannabis abuse/dependence were randomized to ziprasidone or clozapine and were followed up for up to 12 months. Results: Cannabis use was reduced in both groups during follow-up. Clozapine treatment was associated with less positive symptoms of schizophrenia, more side effects and poorer compliance with treatment. Conclusions: Results from this small pilot RCT suggest beneficial effects of both clozapine and ziprasidone in the treatment of cannabis use disorders in psychotic patients. Larger-scale RCTs are needed in order to assess advantages and disadvantages of the different SGAs in dually diagnosed populations. (Am J Addict 2014;23:308-312) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Clozapine  
 \*Drug Therapy  
 \*Neuroleptic Drugs  
 \*Schizophrenia  
 \*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation  
 Cannabis  
 Drug Abuse  
 Dual Diagnosis

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

**121. Alcoholics Anonymous and Twelve-Step recovery: A model based on social and cognitive neuroscience.**

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(300-307), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Galanter, Marc
- Correspondence Address:** Galanter, Marc: Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Department of Psychiatry, NYU School of Medicine, 550 First Avenue, New York, NY, US, 10016, marcgalanter@nyu.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Center for Spirituality and Healthcare, NYU School of Medicine, New York, NY, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: In the course of achieving abstinence from alcohol, longstanding members of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) typically experience a change in their addiction-related attitudes and behaviors. These changes are reflective of physiologically grounded mechanisms which can be investigated within the disciplines of social and cognitive neuroscience. Objective: This article is designed to examine recent findings associated with these disciplines that may shed light on the mechanisms underlying this change. Method: Literature review and hypothesis development. Results: Pertinent aspects of the neural impact of drugs of abuse are summarized. After this, research regarding specific brain sites, elucidated primarily by imaging techniques, is reviewed relative to the following: Mirroring and mentalizing are described in relation to experimentally modeled studies on empathy and mutuality, which may parallel the experiences of social interaction and influence on AA members. Integration and retrieval of memories acquired in a setting like AA are described, and are related to studies on storytelling, models of self-schema development, and value formation. A model for ascription to a Higher Power is presented. Conclusion: The phenomena associated with AA reflect greater complexity than the empirical studies on which this article is based, and certainly require further elucidation. Despite this substantial limitation in currently available findings, there is heuristic value in considering the relationship between the brain-based and clinical phenomena described here. Scientific Significance: There are opportunities for the study of neuroscientific correlates of Twelve-Step-based recovery, and these can potentially enhance our understanding of related clinical phenomena. (Am J Addict 2014;23:300-307) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Models](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Sobriety](#)  
[\\*Twelve Step Programs](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Neuroscience](#)  
[Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Social Neuroscience](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

**122. Attachment security and problematic substance use in low-income, suicidal, African American women.**

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(294-299), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Massey, Suen H; Compton, Michael T; Kaslow, Nadine J

**Correspondence Address:** Massey, Suen H.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, 676 North Saint Clair Street, Suite 1000, Chicago, IL, US, 60611, suena.massey@northwestern.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, George Washington University, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Washington, DC, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: While secure attachment may buffer the effect of adverse early experiences on the development of behavioral problems in children, whether attachment security may provide resilience against problematic substance use in adulthood is less clear, and addressed by this study. Methods: We examined relations between attachment security and problematic substance use in 356 African American women recruited for a suicide prevention/intervention study. Problematic substance use was defined as a positive screen on either the Brief Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test or the Drug Abuse Screening Test-10. Attachment security was assessed using the Secure Subscale of the Relationship Scales Questionnaire. Associations between demographic and psychosocial variables (age, education, unemployment, homelessness, attachment security, past childhood maltreatment, current exposure to intimate partner violence, and depressive symptoms) and problematic substance use were determined using logistic regression analyses. Results: Participants averaged 35.1 + 10.0 years of age, and exhibited significant psychosocial challenges. More secure attachment was independently associated with a lower likelihood of problematic drug use (OR = .516, 95% CI (.343-.777),  $p < .01$ ); and the problematic use of either alcohol or drugs (OR = .563, 95% CI (.374-.849),  $p < .01$ ). Attachment security, along with childhood maltreatment, age, and homelessness, accounted for 25.5% of the variance in problematic substance use. Discussion and Conclusions: Participants who reported greater attachment security were significantly less likely to engage in problematic substance use. Scientific Significance: Future research should explore attachment security as a resilience factor against problematic substance use. (Am J Addict 2014;23:294-299) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attachment Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Emotional Security](#)  
[\\*Suicide Prevention](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)  
[Blacks](#)  
[Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

### 123. Pharmacogenetics of naltrexone and disulfiram in alcohol dependent, dually diagnosed veterans.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(288-293), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Arias, Albert J; Gelernter, Joel; Gueorguieva, Ralitza; Ralevski, Elizabeth; Petrakis, Ismene L

**Correspondence Address:** Arias, Albert J.: VA Connecticut Healthcare System, 950 Campbell Road #116A, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, albert.arias@yale.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US;

Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US;  
Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Background: Disulfiram and naltrexone were evaluated in treatment of individuals with co-occurring alcohol dependence and other Axis I disorders (e.g., Major Depression). We explored pharmacogenetic interactions in genotyped subjects. Methods: Alcohol dependent (AD) subjects received naltrexone alone, placebo alone, disulfiram with placebo or disulfiram with naltrexone. They were genotyped for OPRM1 rs1799971 (Asn40Asp), and DBH rs1611115 (C-1021T). N = 107 male European-American subjects were included. Results: There were no significant interactions with OPRM1. DBH interacted with naltrexone on the primary outcome of abstinence from heavy drinking ( $2(1) = 5.23$ ,  $p = .02$ ). "T" allele carriers on naltrexone had more abstinence compared to "CC" subjects on naltrexone (FET,  $p = .01$ ). "T" allele carriers on naltrexone had the highest overall rates of abstinence from heavy drinking (>90%). Also, DBH genotype interacted with disulfiram ( $F(1,17) = 7.52$ ,  $p = .01$ ) on drinks per drinking day with less drinking for subjects with the "CC" genotype than for T allele carriers on disulfiram. Conclusions: DBH\*rs1611115\*T associated with better response to naltrexone, while for those on disulfiram that drank, "CC" subjects drank less than T carriers. For rs1799971\*G, we did not replicate findings from previous studies showing a more favorable response to NTX, possibly due to the small available sample. Scientific Significance: Genotyping rs1611115 may be useful in understanding inter-individual differences in AD treatment response. Future Directions Further study of rs1611115 pharmacogenetics is warranted. (Am J Addict 2014;23:288-293) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Alcoholism  
\*Disulfiram  
\*Drug Therapy  
\*Naltrexone  
\*Pharmacology  
Dual Diagnosis  
Genetics  
Mental Disorders  
Military Veterans

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**

Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

**124. Investigating the association between strategic and pathological gambling behaviors and substance use in youth: Could religious faith play a differential role?**

**Citation:**

The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(280-287), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):**

Lee, Grace P; Ghandour, Lilian A; Takache, Alaa H; Martins, Silvia S

**Correspondence Address:**

Ghandour, Lilian A.: Department of Epidemiology and Population Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, American University of Beirut, Office, Room 207, Van Dyck, PO Box 11- 0236, Riad El-Solh, Beirut, Lebanon, 1107-2020, lg01@aub.edu.lb

**Institution:**

Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Epidemiology and Population Health, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon; Department of Epidemiology and Population Health, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon; Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Objectives: This study investigated the link between gambling behaviors and the use of alcohol, drugs, and nonprescribed prescription medications, while exploring the

moderating role of distinct religious faiths. Methods: In 2010, 570 students from the American University of Beirut completed a self-reported, anonymous English questionnaire, which included lifetime gambling and past-year substance use measures. Results: Half (55%) were lifetime gamblers, of whom, 12% were probable pathological gamblers. About 60% were strategic gamblers. Lifetime gamblers were more than twice as likely as nongamblers to report past-year illegal drug use and alcohol abuse. Probable pathological gamblers were also more than four times as likely as nongamblers to report nonmedical prescription drug use, illegal drug use, and alcohol abuse. Compared to nonstrategic gamblers, strategic gamblers had more than three times the odds of illegal drug and cigarette use. The link between alcohol abuse and gambling was stronger among Christians than Muslims. Conversely, Muslims were more likely to report the co-occurrence of various gambling behaviors (lifetime, probable pathological, and strategic gambling) with both illegal drug use and cigarette use. Conclusions: Gambling and substance use behaviors were strongly linked in this sample of youth from Lebanon, corroborating the evidence from North America. Particularly novel are the co-occurrence of pathological gambling and nonmedical prescription drug use and the potential differential role of religion. (Am J Addict 2014;23:280-287) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Pathological Gambling  
 \*Protective Factors  
 \*Religious Beliefs  
 \*Faith  
 Comorbidity  
 Drug Usage  
 Prescription Drugs  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

#### 125. Alcohol and drug use in groups of cannabis users: Results from a survey on drug use in the Swedish general population.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(272-279), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)  
**Author(s):** Berge, Jonas; Hakansson, Anders; Berglund, Mats  
**Correspondence Address:** Berge, Jonas: Division of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Sciences, Lund University, Ostra Stallmastaregatan 17, Malmo, Sweden, 217 49, jptberge@gmail.com  
**Institution:** Division of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Sciences, Lund University, Lund, Sweden; Division of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Sciences, Lund University, Lund, Sweden; Division of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Sciences, Lund University, Lund, Sweden  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Although cannabis is well studied in the scientific literature, relatively little is known about the relationship between the frequency of cannabis use and the use of alcohol and other drugs. The aim of this study was to identify differences between frequent and occasional cannabis users with respect to the use of other illicit drugs, hazardous alcohol use, and unauthorized use of prescription drugs. Methods: Results from a questionnaire on drug use taken by 22,095 individuals in the Swedish general population were analyzed with a logistic regression model. Active cannabis use was defined as having used cannabis in the past 12 months. Use of cannabis two-to-three times per week or more was classified as frequent use. Results: Cannabis users were more likely to report hazardous alcohol use, use of other illicit drugs, and unauthorized use of prescription drugs than were non-users. Within the group of active cannabis users, frequent cannabis use, compared to occasional use, was associated with the use of other illicit drugs and negatively associated with hazardous alcohol use. Discussion and

Conclusions: The association between cannabis use and hazardous alcohol use, use of other illicit drugs, and unauthorized use of prescription drugs was expected. However, the negative association between frequent cannabis use and hazardous alcohol use among active cannabis users was surprising. This indicates that frequent cannabis users may differ from more occasional users in clinical needs. Scientific Significance: These results show a previously unknown characteristic of the association between frequency of cannabis use and hazardous alcohol use in the general population. (Am J Addict 2014;23:272-279) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcohol Abuse  
 \*Cannabis  
 \*Epidemiology  
 \*Marijuana Usage  
 \*Polydrug Abuse  
 Drug Usage  
 Prescription Drugs  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

#### 126. Relationships of behavioral measures of frontal lobe dysfunction with underlying electrophysiology in cocaine-dependent patients.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(265-271), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Gjini, Klevest; Qazi, Aisha; Greenwald, Mark K; Sandhu, Ravinder; Gooding, Diane C; Boutros, Nash N

**Correspondence Address:** Gjini, Klevest: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, Wayne State University, 3901 Chrysler Service Drive, Suite #2B, Detroit, MI, US, 48201, kgjini@med.wayne.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, School of Medicine, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, School of Medicine, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, School of Medicine, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, School of Medicine, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US; Department of Psychology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, School of Medicine, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Despite evidence that frontal lobe functioning is impaired in cocaine-dependent individuals, relationships between behavioral measures of frontal dysfunction and electrophysiological measures of inhibition in cocaine use have not been explored. Methods: Using the Frontal Systems Behavior Scale (FrSBe), frontal dysfunction was assessed in a group of abstinent cocaine-dependent subjects (N = 49) and healthy controls (N = 32). Using transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) and evoked potential (EP)-based electrophysiological measures of inhibition, we assessed associations between these measures and FrSBe estimates of frontal dysfunction. Results: Patients had significantly higher FrSBe scores for executive dysfunction, disinhibition, and apathy than controls. Lower TMS-based resting motor thresholds (ie, hyperexcitability) were significantly associated with higher executive dysfunction scores in the patients. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: Relationships between FrSBe scores and TMS-based measures highlight neurophysiological aberrations underlying frontal lobe dysfunction in cocaine abusers. TMS and EP measures may be useful probes of the intermediary steps between frontal lobe dysfunction and addictive behavior. (Am J Addict

2014;23:265-271) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Electrophysiology](#)  
[\\*Frontal Lobe](#)  
[Behavioral Assessment](#)  
[Central Nervous System Disorders](#)  
[Physiological Correlates](#)  
[Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

**127. High levels of opioid analgesic co-prescription among methadone maintenance treatment clients in British Columbia, Canada: Results from a population-level retrospective cohort study.**

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(257-264), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Nosyk, Bohdan; Fischer, Benedikt; Sun, Huiying; Marsh, David C; Kerr, Thomas; Rehm, Juergen T; Anis, Aslam H

**Correspondence Address:** Nosyk, Bohdan: BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, 613-1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6Z 1Y6, [bnosyk@cfenet.ubc.ca](mailto:bnosyk@cfenet.ubc.ca)

**Institution:** BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada; Centre for Health Evaluation & Outcome Sciences, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Northern Ontario School of Medicine, Sudbury, ON, Canada; BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, ON, Canada; Centre for Health Evaluation & Outcome Sciences, Vancouver, BC, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: The non-medical use of prescription opioids (PO) has increased dramatically in North America. Special consideration for PO prescription is required for individuals in methadone maintenance treatment (MMT). Our objective is to describe the prevalence and correlates of PO use among British Columbia (BC) MMT clients from 1996 to 2007. Methods: This study was based on a linked, population-level medication dispensation database. All individuals receiving 30 days of continuous MMT for opioid dependence were included in the study. Key measurements included the proportion of clients receiving >7 days of a PO other than methadone during MMT from 1996 to 2007. Factors independently associated with PO co-prescription during MMT were assessed using generalized linear mixed effects regression. Results: 16,248 individuals with 27,919 MMT episodes at least 30 days in duration were identified for the study period. Among them, 5,552 individuals (34.2%) received a total of 290,543 PO co-prescriptions during MMT. The majority (74.3%) of all PO dispensations >7 days originated from non-MMT physicians. The number of PO prescriptions per person-year nearly doubled between 1996 and 2006, driven by increases in morphine, hydromorphone and oxycodone dispensations. PO co-prescription was positively associated with female gender, older age, higher levels of medical co-morbidity as well as higher MMT dosage, adherence, and retention. Conclusion and Scientific Significance: A large proportion of MMT clients in BC received co-occurring PO prescriptions, often from physicians and pharmacies not delivering MMT. Experimental evidence for the treatment of pain in MMT clients is required to guide clinical practice. (Am J Addict 2014;23:257-264) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Trends](#)  
[Clients](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

**128. Prevalence of psychiatric disorders among heroin users who received methadone maintenance therapy in Taiwan.**

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(249-256), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Fan, Chiung-Yueh; Tan, Happy Kuy-Lok; Chien, I-Chia; Chou, Sun-Yuan

**Correspondence Address:** Chou, Sun-Yuan: Department of Health, Taoyuan Mental Hospital, No. 71, Longshou Street, Taoyuan County, Taoyuan City, Taiwan, 330-58, mgztc588@typc.doh.gov

**Institution:** Department of Health, Taoyuan Mental Hospital, Taoyuan, Taiwan; Department of Health, Taoyuan Mental Hospital, Taoyuan, Taiwan; Department of Health, Taoyuan Mental Hospital, Taoyuan, Taiwan; Department of Health, Taoyuan Mental Hospital, Taoyuan, Taiwan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Many patients under methadone maintenance treatment are present with comorbid psychiatric symptoms. Objective: We wish to examine the prevalence of psychiatric disorders among heroin users who received methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) in Taiwan. Methods: By combining the National Health Insurance Research database and Center for Disease Control database, 18,271 heroin users who received MMT were defined as the subject group and after matching age and sex, 73,084 patients were randomly selected as the control group. Results: The 1 year prevalence of any psychiatric disorder, any psychotic disorder, neurotic and other nonpsychotic disorder among MMT patients and control group were 13.14% versus 2.50% (OR 5.89, CI 5.53-6.27), 4.21% versus 1.29% (OR 3.38, CI 3.07-3.72), and 9.89% versus 1.31% (OR 8.25, CI 7.62-8.94), respectively. Conclusion: The prevalence of any co-morbid psychiatric disorder among MMT patients is almost six times higher than the control group. Scientific Significance: A thorough psychiatric screening and appropriate aggressive intervention should be incorporated into an effective methadone treatment program. (Am J Addict 2014;23:249-256) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Methadone](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

**129. Does stimulant use impair housing outcomes in low-demand supportive housing for chronically homeless adults?**

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(243-248), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)

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

**Correspondence Address:** Edens, Ellen L.: VA Connecticut Healthcare System, 950 Campbell Ave., West Haven, CT, US, 06516, ellen.edens@yale.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Recent research suggests low-demand housing (ie, not contingent upon abstinence) is effective in helping people exit homelessness, even among recent active substance users. Whether active users of illicit drugs and stimulants have worse housing outcomes than primary alcohol users, however, is unknown. Methods: A total of 149 participants in a multisite supportive housing program who reported high levels of active substance use at program entry were classified as either (1) predominantly "Alcohol Use" (>10 of 30 days alcohol, but not >10 days of drug use) or (2) "Illicit Drug Use" (>10 of 30 days any single illicit drug use with or without alcohol use). Sub-analysis of the "Illicit Drug Use" group compared participants reporting high levels of "Stimulant Use" (>10 days cocaine, crack, or methamphetamine use) to those with high levels of "Non-stimulant Use" (>10 days marijuana or other non-stimulant drug use). Group differences in housing outcomes were examined with mixed model multivariate regression. Results: During 24-month follow-up, days housed increased dramatically for both the "Alcohol Use" and the "Illicit Drug Use" groups without significant differences. Sub-analysis of illicit drug users showed stimulant use was associated with fewer days housed ( $p = .01$ ) and more days homeless ( $p = .02$ ) over time. Conclusions: Among illicit drug users, stimulant users have somewhat less successful housing outcomes than other active drug and alcohol users, though both groups maintained substantial housing improvements in low-demand housing. (Am J Addict 2014;23:243-248) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Homeless](#)  
[\\*Housing](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

### 130. Cannabis withdrawal in chronic, frequent cannabis smokers during sustained abstinence within a closed residential environment.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(234-242), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Lee, Dayong; Schroeder, Jennifer R; Karschner, Erin L; Goodwin, Robert S; Hirvonen, Jussi; Gorelick, David A; Huestis, Marilyn A

**Correspondence Address:** Huestis, Marilyn A.: IRP, National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIH, Biomedical Research Center, 251 Bayview Boulevard Suite 200, Room 05A-721, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, mhuestis@intra.nida.nih.gov

**Institution:** National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute of Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Office of the Clinical Director, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute of Health, Baltimore, MD, US; National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute of Health, Baltimore, MD, US; National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute of Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Molecular Imaging Branch,

National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, US;  
National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute of Health, Baltimore, MD, US;  
National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute of Health, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

**Objectives:** Chronic, frequent cannabis smokers may experience residual and offset effects, withdrawal, and craving when abstaining from the drug. We characterized the prevalence, duration, and intensity of these effects in chronic frequent cannabis smokers during abstinence on a closed research unit. **Methods:** Non-treatment-seeking participants (N = 29 on admission, 66% and 34% remaining after 2 and 4 weeks) provided subjective effects data. A battery of five instruments was computer-administered daily to measure psychological, sensory, and physical symptoms associated with cannabinoid intoxication and withdrawal. Plasma and oral fluid specimens were concurrently collected and analyzed for cannabinoids. Outcome variables were evaluated as change from admission (Day 0) with regression models. **Results:** Most abstinence effects, including irritability and anxiety were greatest on Days 0-3 and decreased thereafter. Cannabis craving significantly decreased over time, whereas decreased appetite began to normalize on Day 4. Strange dreams and difficulty getting to sleep increased over time, suggesting intrinsic sleep problems in chronic cannabis smokers. Symptoms likely induced by residual drug effects were at maximum intensity on admission and positively correlated with plasma and oral fluid cannabinoid concentrations on admission but not afterward; these symptoms showed overall prevalence higher than cannabis withdrawal symptoms. **Conclusions:** The combined influence of residual/offset drug effects, withdrawal, and craving was observed in chronic cannabis smokers during monitored abstinence. Abstinence symptoms were generally more intense in the initial phase, implying importance of early intervention in cannabis quit attempts. Sleep disturbance persisting for an extended period suggests that hypnotic medications could be beneficial in treating cannabis dependence. (Am J Addict 2014;23:234-242) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Cannabis  
\*Drug Abstinence  
\*Drug Dependency  
\*Smokeless Tobacco  
Physical Disorders  
Symptoms

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**

Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

### 131. Predictors of drinking and functional outcomes for men and women following inpatient alcohol treatment.

**Citation:**

The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(226-233), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):**

Sugarman, Dawn E; Kaufman, Julia S; Trucco, Elisa M; Brown, Jodi C; Greenfield, Shelly F

**Correspondence Address:**

Greenfield, Shelly F.: McLean Hospital, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Program, 115 Mill St., Belmont, MA, US, 02478, sgreenfield@mclean.harvard.edu

**Institution:**

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Program, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US;  
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Program, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US;  
Department of Psychiatry, Addiction Research Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Social Work, College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, California State University, Northridge, CA, US; Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Program, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: This prospective study uses path analytic models to examine baseline characteristics associated with both functioning and drinking outcomes 12 months after inpatient alcohol treatment. Methods: Alcohol-dependent participants (N = 101) were recruited during inpatient alcohol treatment and assessed monthly 1 year after discharge. Results: Alcohol severity was negatively associated with education and self-efficacy; marital status was positively associated with self-efficacy; and education and self-efficacy were negatively associated with drinking outcomes. Low alcohol severity, not having a depression diagnosis, and being married were associated with less social support impairment, which was in turn associated with better drinking outcomes. Having a history of sexual abuse did not influence drinking outcomes. However, having a history of sexual abuse was negatively associated with global functioning. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: Drinking outcomes were associated with education, self-efficacy, social support, and diagnosis of depression at baseline; however, global functioning 1 year following treatment was primarily and negatively associated with sexual abuse history. Future treatment research should include measures of both functioning and drinking behavior outcomes. (Am J Addict 2014;23:226-233) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Hospitalized Patients](#)  
[\\*Self Efficacy](#)  
[\\*Sobriety](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Human Sex Differences Prediction](#)  
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

### 132. Indirect effects of 12-session Seeking Safety on substance use outcomes: Overall and attendance class-specific effects.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(218-225), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Morgan-Lopez, Antonio A; Saavedra, Lissette M; Hien, Denise A; Campbell, Aimee N; Wu, Elwin; Ruglass, Lesia; Patock-Peckham, Julie A; Bainter, Sierra C

**Correspondence Address:** Morgan-Lopez, Antonio A.: Risk Behavior and Family Research Program, Division of Health, Social Policy, and Economics Research, RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US, 27709, amorganlopez@rti.org

**Institution:** L.L. Thurstone Psychometric Laboratory, Department of Psychology, UNC-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US; Department of Clinical Psychology, City College, City University of New York, New York, NY, US; Substance Abuse Division, New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US; Department of Social Work, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Clinical Psychology, City College, City University of New York, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, US; L.L. Thurstone Psychometric Laboratory, Department of Psychology, UNC-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: This study examined in- and post-treatment mediation effects of a 12-session dose of Seeking Safety (SS)-an integrative cognitive behavioral treatment for comorbid PTSD and SUDs-on alcohol and cocaine outcomes in comparison to Women's Health Education (WHE) in a seven-site randomized controlled effectiveness trial. Methods: Women (n = 353) enrolled in outpatient substance abuse treatment, who had experienced multiple traumas in childhood and/or adulthood and who had comorbid PTSD, were

randomly assigned to receive SS or WHE delivered in open enrollment groups for 12 sessions in 6 weeks (unlike the full 25-topic SS protocol). Data were analyzed under two forms of longitudinal mediation analysis, each accounting for changes over time in group membership and group context, respectively. Results: Women in SS, compared to WHE, showed significantly steeper decreases in PTSD frequency and severity, which in turn, showed significant impact in reducing both cocaine and alcohol use. This pattern was strongest for those who completed most of the treatment sessions, which was the majority of patients in the trial; these patterns only emerged during the in-treatment phase. Conclusions: Use of an integrated approach to PTSD/SUD such as SS can be helpful to more rapidly reduce PTSD, which consequently reduce SUD symptoms, particularly for those who attend most of the available treatment sessions. Scientific Significance: This is one of the first studies to illustrate such effects in treating comorbid PTSD and SUD in the context of a highly impaired population delivered by community-based providers. (Am J Addict 2014;23:218-225) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Multimodal Treatment Approach](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)  
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

### 133. Sex differences in smoking cue reactivity: Craving, negative affect, and preference for immediate smoking.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(211-217), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Doran, Neal

**Correspondence Address:** Doran, Neal: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, 3350 La Jolla Village Drive, VMRF 317, 151B, San Diego, CA, US, 92161, nmdoran@ucsd.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Female smokers have greater difficulty quitting, possibly due to increased reactivity to smoking-related cues. This study assessed sex differences in craving, affect, and preference for immediate smoking after cue exposure. Methods: Regular smokers (n = 60; 50% female) were exposed to smoking and neutral cues in separate, counterbalanced sessions. Outcomes included changes in craving and affect and preference for immediate smoking following cue exposure. Results: Findings indicated that women exhibited greater preference for immediate smoking (p = .004), and reported greater cue-induced increases in cigarette craving (p = .046) and negative affect (p = .025). Discussion and Conclusions: These data suggest that women may have greater difficulty inhibiting smoking after cue exposure, possibly as a consequence of greater increases in craving and negative affect. Scientific Significance and Future Directions: Findings suggest a mechanism that may contribute to greater cessation failure among female smokers. (Am J Addict 2014;23:211-217) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)

[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Smoking Cessation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

#### 134. Nationwide dissemination of contingency management: The Veterans Administration initiative.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(205-210), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Petry, Nancy M; DePhilippis, Dominick; Rash, Carla J; Drapkin, Michelle; McKay, James R

**Correspondence Address:** Petry, Nancy M.: University of Connecticut School of Medicine, MC-3944, 263 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, CT, US, 06030-3944, npetry@uchc.edu

**Institution:** University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; Dept of Veterans Affairs, Philadelphia, PA, US; University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; Dept of Veterans Affairs, Philadelphia, PA, US; Dept of Veterans Affairs, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Contingency management (CM) is an empirically validated intervention but one not often applied in practice settings in the US. Objectives: The aim of this article is to describe the veterans administration (VA) nationwide implementation of CM treatment. Methods: In 2011, the VA called for integration of CM in its intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment clinics. As part of this initiative, the VA funded trainings and ongoing implementation support, and it provided direct funds for reinforcers and other intervention costs. Results: Over 100 clinics received this funding in 2011, and CM has been implemented in over 70 substance abuse treatment clinics since August 2011. Conclusions: This training and implementation experience has been highly successful and represents the largest scale training in evidence-based treatments for substance use disorders in the VA health care system to date. Scientific Significance: This program may serve as a model for training in evidence-based treatments. (Am J Addict 2014;23:205-210) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Contingency Management](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Military Veterans](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Government Programs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

#### 135. Implementing substance abuse group therapy clinical trials in real-world settings: Challenges and strategies for participant recruitment and therapist training in the Women's Recovery Group Study.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2014, vol./is. 23/3(197-204), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Greenfield, Shelly F; Crisafulli, Michele A; Kaufman, Julia S; Freid, Cathryn M; Bailey, Genie L; Connery, Hilary S; Rapoza, Michelle; Rodolico, John

**Correspondence Address:** Greenfield, Shelly F.: Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, McLean Hospital, 115 Mill St., Belmont, MA, US, 02478, sgreenfield@mclean.harvard.edu

**Institution:** Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD, US; Division

of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US; Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US; Stanley Street Treatment and Resources, Fall River, MA, US; Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Open-enrollment group therapy research is challenged by the participant recruitment necessary to ensure continuous group enrollment. We present successful strategies to overcome the following barriers during the Women's Recovery Group (WRG) two-site clinical trial (N = 158): maintenance of sample size and balanced gender randomization during continuous enrollment, maintenance of group attendance, and training and retention of therapists over the 24-month continuous group enrollment. Methods: To increase recruitment, we targeted referral sources yielding the highest enrollment conversion at each site. Group sessions were consistently held regardless of group size. Therapists were trained in two teams allowing for coverage and uninterrupted treatment over 24 months. Results: At both sites recruitment and enrollment increased with each successive quarter. Sample size and end date targets were met without disruptions in treatment. Group therapists reported high satisfaction with their training and treatment experiences. Discussion and Conclusions: These strategies supported targeted enrollment and study duration, stability of open-enrollment group therapy frame, and therapist retention and satisfaction. Scientific Significance: Applying these strategies can aid in providing evidence-based group therapy in both clinical and research settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Clinical Trials](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Group Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Therapists](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Psychotherapy Training](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

### 136. Psychopharmacological treatment of young people with substance dependence: A survey of prescribing practices in England.

**Citation:** Child and Adolescent Mental Health, May 2014, vol./is. 19/2(102-109), 1475-357X;1475-3588 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Bateman, Johanna; Gilvarry, Eilish; Tziggili, Maria; Crome, Ilana B; Mirza, Kah; McArdle, Paul

**Correspondence Address:** Bateman, Johanna, Great Ormond Street, London, United Kingdom, hannahbateman@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Plummer Court Alcohol & Drug Service, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom; City University London, London, United Kingdom; Keele University, South Staffordshire and Shropshire NHS Foundation Trust, Keele, STS, United Kingdom; Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Institute of Psychiatry at the Maudsley, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Fleming Nuffield Unit, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background Prescribing for substance-dependent youth requires expert knowledge of developmental and contextual issues and use of largely unlicensed medicines. This first national survey aimed to determine the nature of pharmacological treatments delivered in

England including the extent of maintenance therapy, supervised consumption and specialties prescribing. Method Data were gathered regarding opiate substitutes & other medications prescribed for opiate, alcohol & benzodiazepine dependence, drug & alcohol relapse prevention and comorbidities. Evidence of distinct approaches to younger compared with older adolescents was sought. Results The overall response rate was 73%. The majority treated were over 16 years. 85% treatments were opiate substitute therapies; many received longer term maintenance therapy. Prescribing for alcohol dependence & comorbidity was low; the largest prescribing group were General Practitioners. Conclusions Questions remain about the scale of youth dependence, the use of substitute agents in maintenance treatment and the number of adolescent addiction specialists in the treatment cadre. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Blackwell Publishing.; HOLDER: The Authors. Child and Adolescent Mental Health-Association for Child and Adolescent Mental Health; YEAR: 2013

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Child and Adolescent Mental Health](#)

### 137. Determinants of adolescent suicidal ideation: Rural versus urban.

**Citation:** The Journal of Rural Health, 2014, vol./is. 30/2(175-185), 0890-765X;1748-0361 (Spr, 2014)

**Author(s):** Murphy, Sean M

**Correspondence Address:** Murphy, Sean M., PO Box 1495, Spokane, WA, US, 99210-1495, sean.murphy@wsu.edu

**Institution:** Department of Health Policy and Administration, Washington State University, Spokane, WA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Abstract Purpose The existing literature on disparities between rural and urban adolescents as they pertain to suicidal behavior is limited; identifying these distinctions could be pivotal in the decision of how to efficiently allocate scarce resources to reduce youth suicide rates. This study aimed to identify dissimilarities in predictors of suicidal ideation across the rural/urban threshold, as ideation is one of the most important predictors of suicide. Given that substance abuse is generally considered one of the strongest risk factors for suicidal behavior, a secondary aim was the isolation of the differences in usage of particular substances between rural and urban adolescents, and their effects on the likelihood of suicidal ideation, which is something that previous studies have had difficulty addressing. Methods A global test determined that individual predictors of suicidal ideation differed across rural and urban adolescents, and simply including a rural/urban indicator in a multiple regression would result in biased estimates. Therefore, this paper assessed rural/urban differences among a comprehensive list of traditionally perceived risk and protective factors via bivariate analyses and separate multiple full-information-maximum-likelihood regressions, which account for missing data. Findings Somewhat contrary to the extant literature, the findings indicate important differences among predictors of suicidal ideation for rural and urban youths. Conclusions These differences should be taken into consideration when developing plans to combat adolescent suicide. The results further indicate that analyzing potential predictors of suicidal ideation for rural and urban adolescents via bivariate analyses alone, or a rural/urban indicator in a multiple regression, is not sufficient. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: National Rural Health Association; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Rural Environments](#)  
[\\*Suicidal Ideation](#)  
[\\*Urban Environments](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Rural Health, The*

### 138. Pharmacotherapy of generalized anxiety disorder: Focus and update on pregabalin.

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**Citation:** Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, January 2014, vol./is. 14/1(29-38), 1473-7175;1744-8360 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Both, Charlotte; Kojda, Georg; Lange-Asschenfeldt, Christian

**Correspondence Address:** Lange-Asschenfeldt, Christian, christian.lange-asschenfeldt@ivr.de

**Institution:** Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacology, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University, Dusseldorf, Germany; Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacology, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University, Dusseldorf, Germany; Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacology, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University, Dusseldorf, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) is one of the most common psychiatric disorders and clinically characterized by both psychological anxiety and somatic symptoms (muscular tension and autonomic symptoms). Next to serotonergic antidepressants, the Ca<sup>2+</sup> channel 2 ligand pregabalin is an approved first-line treatment of GAD in many countries. Pregabalin is considered effective against psychological and somatic anxiety symptoms alike. However, occurrence of discontinuation syndromes and a growing number of reports regarding abuse or dependence during the last years are concerns, particularly in patients with a history of addictive behavior. Here we review key issues of GAD and the pharmacology and pharmacokinetics of pregabalin. Above all, we evaluate evidence from available randomized placebo-controlled as well as head-to-head clinical trials with other drugs regarding its efficacy and safety in the GAD treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Generalized Anxiety Disorder](#)  
[\\*Pharmacokinetics](#)  
[\\*Pregabalin](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Expert Reviews* in *Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics*

### 139. What have we learned from trials on antiangiogenic agents in glioblastoma?

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**Citation:** Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, January 2014, vol./is. 14/1(1-3), 1473-7175;1744-8360 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Soffiatti, Riccardo; Trevisan, Elisa; Ruda, Roberta

**Correspondence Address:** Soffiatti, Riccardo: Department of Neuro-Oncology, University and City of Health and Science Hospital of Turin, Turin, Italy, riccardo.soffiatti@unito.it

**Institution:** Department of Neuro-Oncology, University and City of Health and Science Hospital of Turin, Turin, Italy; Department of Neuro-Oncology, University and City of Health and

Science Hospital of Turin, Turin, Italy; Department of Neuro-Oncology, University and City of Health and Science Hospital of Turin, Turin, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Trials on recurrent glioblastoma have shown that bevacizumab alone is able to increase response rate on MRI, median and 6-month progression-free survival (PFS), and modestly overall survival, allowing an improvement of neurological function and a reduction of steroids. Any drug combination was not superior over bevacizumab alone. A synergistic effect of CCNU has been suggested when added to bevacizumab (BELOB trial), but excluded when added to cediranib (REGAL trial). Phase III trials on bevacizumab in newly diagnosed glioblastoma have shown an improvement of PFS of 3-4 months, but failed to prolong overall survival. The AVAglio trial has reported an improvement of quality of life, while the RTOG 0825 did not, and suggested a negative impact on neurocognitive functions. The GLARIUS trial, focusing on newly diagnosed glioblastoma without MGMT methylation, suggested an advantage for bevacizumab plus irinotecan. The Phase III CENTRIC trial has excluded any role for cilengitide in addition to standard treatment in newly diagnosed glioblastoma. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Neoplasms](#)  
[\\*Neurocognition](#)  
[\\*Neurology](#)  
[\\*Steroids](#)  
[\\*Neuroglia](#)  
[Response Frequency](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Expert Reviews* in [Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics](#)

#### 140. Childhood maltreatment is associated with a sex-dependent functional reorganization of a brain inhibitory control network.

**Citation:** Human Brain Mapping, April 2014, vol./is. 35/4(1654-1667), 1065-9471;1097-0193 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Elton, Amanda; Tripathi, Shanti P; Mletzko, Tanja; Young, Jonathan; Cisler, Josh M; James, G. Andrew; Kilts, Clinton D

**Correspondence Address:** Kilts, Clinton D.: Psychiatric Research Institute, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, 4301 W. Markham Str. #554, Little Rock, AR, US, 72205, cdkilts@uams.edu

**Institution:** Brain Imaging Research Center, Psychiatric Research Institute, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Brain Imaging Research Center, Psychiatric Research Institute, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US; Brain Imaging Research Center, Psychiatric Research Institute, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Brain Imaging Research Center, Psychiatric Research Institute, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Brain Imaging Research Center, Psychiatric Research Institute, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Brain Imaging Research Center, Psychiatric Research Institute, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Brain Imaging Research Center, Psychiatric Research Institute, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Childhood adversity represents a major risk factor for drug addiction and other mental disorders. However, the specific mechanisms by which childhood adversity impacts human brain organization to confer greater vulnerability for negative outcomes in adulthood is largely unknown. As an impaired process in drug addiction, inhibitory control of behavior was investigated as a target of childhood maltreatment (abuse and neglect). Forty adults without Axis-I psychiatric disorders (21 females) completed a

Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) and underwent functional MRI (fMRI) while performing a stop-signal task. A group independent component analysis identified a putative brain inhibitory control network. Graph theoretical analyses and structural equation modeling investigated the impact of childhood maltreatment on the functional organization of this neural processing network. Graph theory outcomes revealed sex differences in the relationship between network functional connectivity and inhibitory control which were dependent on the severity of childhood maltreatment exposure. A network effective connectivity analysis indicated that a maltreatment dose-related negative modulation of dorsal anterior cingulate (dACC) activity by the left inferior frontal cortex (IFC) predicted better response inhibition and lesser attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptoms in females, but poorer response inhibition and greater ADHD symptoms in males. Less inhibition of the right IFC by dACC in males with higher CTQ scores improved inhibitory control ability. The childhood maltreatment-related reorganization of a brain inhibitory control network provides sex-dependent mechanisms by which childhood adversity may confer greater risk for drug use and related disorders and by which adaptive brain responses protect individuals from this risk factor. *Hum Brain Mapp* 35:1654-1667, 2014. 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Child Abuse](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
[Emotional Adjustment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**141. A commonly carried genetic variant in the delta opioid receptor gene, OPRD1, is associated with smaller regional brain volumes: Replication in elderly and young populations.**

**Citation:** *Human Brain Mapping*, April 2014, vol./is. 35/4(1226-1236), 1065-9471;1097-0193 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Roussotte, Florence F; Jahanshad, Neda; Hibar, Derrek P; Sowell, Elizabeth R; Kohannim, Omid; Barysheva, Marina; Hansell, Narelle K; McMahon, Katie L; Zubicaray, Greig I; Montgomery, Grant W; Martin, Nicholas G; Wright, Margaret J; Toga, Arthur W; Jack, Clifford R Jr.; Weiner, Michael W; Thompson, Paul M; ADNI

**Correspondence Address:** Thompson, Paul M.: Laboratory of Neuro Imaging, Department of Neurology, Imaging Genetics Center, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US, thompson@loni.ucla.edu

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** ADNI

**Institution:** Imaging Genetics Center, Laboratory of Neuro Imaging, Department of Neurology, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US; Imaging Genetics Center, Laboratory of Neuro Imaging, Department of Neurology, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US; Imaging Genetics Center, Laboratory of Neuro Imaging, Department of Neurology, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Pediatrics, Developmental Cognitive Neuroimaging Laboratory (DCNL), University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Imaging Genetics Center, Laboratory of Neuro Imaging, Department of Neurology, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US; Imaging Genetics Center, Laboratory of Neuro Imaging, Department of Neurology, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US; Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Center for Advanced Imaging, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging Laboratory, School of Psychology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Brisbane, QLD, Australia;

Imaging Genetics Center, Laboratory of Neuro Imaging, Department of Neurology, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, US; Department of Medicine, Radiology, and Psychiatry, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Imaging Genetics Center, Laboratory of Neuro Imaging, Department of Neurology, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Delta opioid receptors are implicated in a variety of psychiatric and neurological disorders. These receptors play a key role in the reinforcing properties of drugs of abuse, and polymorphisms in OPRD1 (the gene encoding delta opioid receptors) are associated with drug addiction. Delta opioid receptors are also involved in protecting neurons against hypoxic and ischemic stress. Here, we first examined a large sample of 738 elderly participants with neuroimaging and genetic data from the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative. We hypothesized that common variants in OPRD1 would be associated with differences in brain structure, particularly in regions relevant to addictive and neurodegenerative disorders. One very common variant (rs678849) predicted differences in regional brain volumes. We replicated the association of this single-nucleotide polymorphism with regional tissue volumes in a large sample of young participants in the Queensland Twin Imaging study. Although the same allele was associated with reduced volumes in both cohorts, the brain regions affected differed between the two samples. In healthy elderly, exploratory analyses suggested that the genotype associated with reduced brain volumes in both cohorts may also predict cerebrospinal fluid levels of neurodegenerative biomarkers, but this requires confirmation. If opiate receptor genetic variants are related to individual differences in brain structure, genotyping of these variants may be helpful when designing clinical trials targeting delta opioid receptors to treat neurological disorders. *Hum Brain Mapp* 35:1226-1236, 2014. 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

[\\*Alzheimer's Disease](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Neurodegeneration](#)  
[Age Differences](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Genetics](#)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

#### 142. Do brief alcohol motivational interventions work like we think they do?

**Citation:**

*Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, March 2014, vol./is. 38/3(853-859), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):**

Bertholet, Nicolas; Palfai, Tibor; Gaume, Jacques; Daeppen, Jean-Bernard; Saitz, Richard

**Correspondence Address:**

Bertholet, Nicolas: Alcohol Treatment Center, CHUV, Beaumont 21b, P2, 02, Lausanne, Switzerland, 1011, Nicolas.Bertholet@chuv.ch

**Institution:**

Department of Community Medicine and Health, Alcohol Treatment Center, Lausanne University Hospital and Medical School, Lausanne, Switzerland; Department of Psychology, Boston University, Boston, MA, US; Department of Community Medicine and Health, Alcohol Treatment Center, Lausanne University Hospital and Medical School, Lausanne, Switzerland; Department of Community Medicine and Health, Alcohol Treatment Center, Lausanne University Hospital and Medical School, Lausanne, Switzerland; Section of General Internal Medicine, Boston University, Boston, MA, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:** Background: Questions remain about how brief motivational interventions (BMIs) for unhealthy alcohol use work, and addressing these questions may be important for improving their efficacy. Therefore, we assessed the effects of various characteristics of BMIs on drinking outcomes across 3 randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Methods: Audio recordings of 314 BMIs were coded. We used the global rating scales of the Motivational Interviewing Skills Code (MISC) 2.1: counselor's acceptance, empathy, and motivational interviewing (MI) spirit, and patient's self-exploration were rated. MI proficiency was defined as counselor's rating scale scores >5. We also used the structure, confrontation, and advice subscale scores of the Therapy Process Rating Scale and the Working Alliance Inventory. We examined these process characteristics in interventions across 1 U.S. RCT of middle-aged medical inpatients with unhealthy alcohol use (n = 124) and 2 Swiss RCTs of young men with binge drinking in a nonclinical setting: Swiss-one (n = 62) and Swiss-two (n = 128). We assessed the associations between these characteristics and drinks/d reported by participants 3 to 6 months after study entry. Results: In all 3 RCTs, mean MISC counselor's rating scales scores were consistent with MI proficiency. In overdispersed Poisson regression models, most BMI characteristics were not significantly associated with drinks/d in follow-up. In the U.S. RCT, confrontation and self-exploration were associated with more drinking. Giving advice was significantly associated with less drinking in the Swiss-one RCT. Contrary to expectations, MI spirit was not consistently associated with drinking across studies. Conclusions: Across different populations and settings, intervention characteristics viewed as central to efficacious BMIs were neither robust nor consistent predictors of drinking outcome. Although there may be alternative reasons why the level of MI processes was not predictive of outcomes in these studies (limited variability in scores), efforts to understand what makes BMIs efficacious may require attention to factors beyond intervention process characteristics typically examined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[Motivational Interviewing](#)  
[Patients](#)  
[Self Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

### 143. Acute alcohol response phenotype in heavy social drinkers is robust and reproducible.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, March 2014, vol./is. 38/3(844-852), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Roche, Daniel J. O; Palmeri, Michael D; King, Andrea C

**Correspondence Address:** King, Andrea C.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, 5841 S. Maryland Avenue (MC-3077), Chicago, IL, US, 60637, [aking@bsd.uchicago.edu](mailto:aking@bsd.uchicago.edu)

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: In 3 previously published works (Brumbach et al., 2007, Drug Alcohol Depend 91:10-17; King et al., 2011a, Arch Gen Psychiatry 68:389-399; Roche and King, 2010, Psychopharmacology (Berl) 212:33-44), our group characterized acute alcohol responses in a large group of young, heavy binge drinkers (n = 104) across a variety of subjective, eye-tracking, and psychometric performance measures. Methods: The primary

goal of the current study was to directly replicate prior findings of alcohol response in heavy social drinkers (HD) in a second independent cohort (n = 104) using identical methodology. A secondary goal was to examine the effects of family history (FH) of alcohol use disorders (AUD) on acute alcohol response in both samples. Participants attended 2 randomized laboratory sessions in which they consumed 0.8 g/kg alcohol or a taste-masked placebo. At pre- and post-drink time points, participants completed subjective scales, psychomotor performance and eye-movement tasks, and provided salivary samples for cortisol determination. Results: Results showed that the second cohort of heavy drinkers exhibited a nearly identical pattern of alcohol responses to the original cohort, including sensitivity to alcohol's stimulating and hedonically rewarding effects during the rising breath alcohol content (BrAC) limb, increases in sedation during the declining BrAC limb, a lack of cortisol response, and psychomotor and eye-tracking impairment that was most evident at peak BrAC. The magnitude and temporal pattern of these acute effects of alcohol in the second cohort were similar to the first cohort across all measures, with the exception of 3 eye-movement measures: pro- and antisaccade accuracy and antisaccade velocity. FH of AUD did not affect alcohol response in the first cohort, and this was replicated in the second cohort. Conclusions: In sum, in 2 independent samples, we have demonstrated that HD display a consistent and reliable sensitivity to alcohol's subjective effects and impairment of eye-tracking and psychomotor performance, which is not affected by FH status. This acute alcohol response phenotype in heavy, frequent binge drinkers appears to be robust and reproducible. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Social Drinking  
 \*Family History  
 Phenotypes  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

#### 144. Alcohol dependence and suicide-related ideation/behaviors in an Israeli household sample, with and without major depression.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, March 2014, vol./is. 38/3(820-825), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Mar 2014)  
**Author(s):** Shoval, Gal; Shmulewitz, Dvora; Wall, Melanie M; Aharonovich, Efrat; Spivak, Baruch; Weizman, Avraham; Hasin, Deborah  
**Correspondence Address:** Hasin, Deborah: Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1051 Riverside Drive #123, New York, NY, US, 10032, dsh2@columbia.edu  
**Institution:** Geha Mental Health Center, Petah Tiqva, Israel; New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US; New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US; New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US; Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel; Geha Mental Health Center, Petah Tiqva, Israel; New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: Suicide-related ideation and behaviors (SRIB) are associated with both alcohol disorders and major depressive disorder (MDD). The objective of this study was to evaluate the relationship of alcohol dependence (AD) and major depression to the risk for lifetime SRIB. Methods: Data from a community-based sample of 1,237 adult Israeli lifetime drinkers assessed with reliable diagnostic measures were analyzed using logistic regression. Results: Lifetime SRIB was reported in 4.7% and was more prevalent among participants with AD (9.0%) than among those without AD (4.1%); p-value = 0.01. Although both AD and major depression were associated with SRIB (AD: OR 2.2, 95%

CI 1.1 to 4.4; MDD: OR 11.4, 95% CI = 6.4 to 20.4), joint analysis showed that AD without MDD increased risk for SRIB as compared to those without AD or MDD (OR 3.1, 95% CI 1.1 to 9.1), but AD did not increase risk among those with MDD (OR 1.1, 95% CI 0.4 to 2.7). Among those with AD, the severity of subclinical depressive symptoms was associated with increased SRIB. Conclusions: These findings show that AD increases risk for SRIB among individuals without a history of major depression. Suicidal tendencies may be undetected and underdiagnosed in this group because of the absence of major depression and therefore left untreated. These findings should be considered when adopting suicide prevention or treatment strategies for this high-risk subpopulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Major Depression  
 \*Suicidal Ideation  
 \*Suicide  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from Wiley in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

#### 145. Event-related potential responses to the acute and chronic effects of alcohol in adolescent and adult Wistar rats.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, March 2014, vol./is. 38/3(749-759), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Mar 2014)  
**Author(s):** Ehlers, Cindy L; Desikan, Anita; Wills, Derek N  
**Correspondence Address:** Ehlers, Cindy L.: Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences Department, Scripps Research Institute, 10550 N. Torrey Pines Rd. SP30-1501, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, cindy@scripps.edu  
**Institution:** Department of Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: This study explored the hypothesis that adolescent ethanol (EtOH) exposure may cause long-lasting changes in EtOH sensitivity by exploring the age-related effects of acute alcohol on intoxication and on event-related potential (ERP) responses to acoustic stimuli in EtOH-naive adolescent and adult male Wistar rats and in adult rats that were exposed to chronic EtOH/control conditions during adolescence. Methods: EtOH-naive adolescent (postnatal day 32 [PD32]) and adult male rats (PD99) were included in the first study. In a second study, rats were exposed to 5 weeks of EtOH vapor (blood EtOH concentrations at 175 mg%) or air from PD24 to 59 and allowed to mature until PD90. In both studies, rats were implanted with cortical recording electrodes, and the effects of acute EtOH (0.0, 1.5, and 3.0 g/kg) on behavioral and ERP responses were assessed. Results: Adolescents were found to have higher amplitude and longer latency P3a and P3b components at baseline as compared to adult rats, and EtOH was found to produce a robust dose-dependent increase in the latency of the P3a and P3b components of the auditory ERP recorded in cortical sites in both adolescents and adults. However, EtOH produced significantly larger delays in P3a and P3b latencies in adults as compared to adolescents. Acute EtOH administration was also found to produce a robust dose-dependent increase in the latency of the P3a and P3b components in adult animals exposed to EtOH vapor as adolescents and air exposed controls; however, larger acute EtOH-induced increases in P3a and P3b latencies were seen in controls as compared to adolescent vapor exposed rats. Conclusions: Adolescent rats have a less intense P3 latency response to acute EtOH administration when compared to adult rats. Exposure to chronic EtOH during adolescence can cause "retention" of the adolescent phenotype of

reduced P3 latency sensitivity to EtOH. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Evoked Potentials](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Toxic Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

#### 146. Relationship between brain volumetric changes and interim drinking at six months in alcohol-dependent patients.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, March 2014, vol./is. 38/3(739-748), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Segobin, Shailendra H; Chetelat, Gael; Le Berre, Anne-Pascale; Lannuzel, Coralie; Boudehent, Celine; Vabret, Francois; Eustache, Francis; Beaunieux, Helene; Pitel, Anne-Lise

**Correspondence Address:** Pitel, Anne-Lise: INSERM, EPHE, Universite de Caen de Basse-Normandie, U1077, GIP Cyceron, Bd Becquerel, Caen, France, 14074, Cedex, pitel@cyceron.fr

**Institution:** INSERM, EPHE, Universit e de Caen de Basse-Normandie, UMR-S1077, Caen, France; INSERM, EPHE, Universit e de Caen de Basse-Normandie, UMR-S1077, Caen, France; INSERM, EPHE, Universit e de Caen de Basse-Normandie, UMR-S1077, Caen, France; INSERM, EPHE, Universit e de Caen de Basse-Normandie, UMR-S1077, Caen, France; INSERM, EPHE, Universit e de Caen de Basse-Normandie, UMR-S1077, Caen, France; INSERM, EPHE, Universit e de Caen de Basse-Normandie, UMR-S1077, Caen, France; INSERM, EPHE, Universit e de Caen de Basse-Normandie, UMR-S1077, Caen, France; INSERM, EPHE, Universit e de Caen de Basse-Normandie, UMR-S1077, Caen, France; INSERM, EPHE, Universit e de Caen de Basse-Normandie, UMR-S1077, Caen, France; INSERM, EPHE, Universit e de Caen de Basse-Normandie, UMR-S1077, Caen, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Chronic alcohol consumption results in brain damage potentially reversible with abstinence. It is however difficult to gauge the degree of recovery of brain tissues with abstinence since changes are subtle and a significant portion of patients relapse. State-of-the-art morphometric methods are increasingly used in neuroimaging studies to detect subtle brain changes at a voxel level. Our aim was to use the most refined morphometric methods to observe in alcohol dependence the relationship between volumetric changes and interim drinking over a 6-month follow-up. Methods: Overall, 19 patients with alcohol dependence received volumetric T1-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) after detoxification. A 6-month follow-up study was then conducted, during which 11 of them received a second MRI scan. First, correlations were conducted between gray matter (GM) and white matter (WM) volumes of patients at alcohol treatment entry and the amount of alcohol consumed between treatment entry and follow-up. Second, longitudinal analyses were performed from pairs of MRI scans using tensor-based morphometry in the 11 patients, and correlations were computed between the resultant Jacobian maps of GM and WM and interim drinking. Results: Our preliminary results showed that, among others, alcoholics with smaller thalamus at alcohol treatment entry tended to resume with heavy alcohol consumption ( $p < 0.005$  uncorrected [unc.]). Our longitudinal study revealed an overall inverse relationship between recovery of brain structures like the cerebellum, striatum, and cingulate gyrus, and the amount of alcohol consumed over the 6-month follow-up ( $p < 0.005$  unc.). The recovery could be observed not only with strict abstinence but also in cases of moderate resumption of alcohol consumption, when there had been no drastic relapse into alcohol dependence. Conclusions: Those preliminary findings indicate that the volume of the thalamus at treatment entry may have an influence on subsequent interim drinking. There is recovery of certain brain regions even when patients resume with moderate, but not

drastic, alcohol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Brain Size](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)  
[Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
[Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

#### 147. New glutamatergic target for alcohol and substance use disorder medications.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 231/7(1429-1431), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Vadasz, Csaba; Saito, Mariko

**Correspondence Address:** Vadasz, Csaba: Nathan Kline Institute, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US, VADASZ@NKL.RFMH.ORG

**Institution:** Nathan Kline Institute, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US;  
 Nathan Kline Institute, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The latest review in a special issue of psychopharmacology focused on glutamatergic targets for new alcohol medications. While the authors provide an informative overview of several components of the glutamate system with established roles in alcohol-related behaviors [the Nmethyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor and specific NMDA receptor subunits, the glycine B site on the NMDA receptors, L-alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-isoxazole-4-propionic acid (AMPA) receptor, metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluR2/3 and mGluR5), and glutamate transporters], there is one conspicuous omission: the metabotropic glutamate receptor subtype 7 (mGluR7). Because there is compelling genetic and psychopharmacological evidence demonstrating a role for mGluR7 in modulating alcohol-related behaviors, involvement in cocaine addiction, and alcoholism and comorbid psychiatric disorders, we believe it is important to complement the recently compiled list of glutamatergic targets for new alcohol medications. The importance of adding a new glutamatergic target for new medications is highlighted by the fact that the efficacy of the FDA approved medications for alcohol use disorders is low and limited, while alcohol use is one of the three leading risk factors for global disease burden (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[\\*AMPA](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

#### 148. "Endocannabinoids underlie reconsolidation of hedonic memories in Wistar rats": Erratum.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 231/7(1427), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** De Carvalho, Cristiane Ribeiro; Pamplona, Fabricio Alano; Cruz, Jessica Silveira; Takahashi, Reinaldo Naoto
- Correspondence Address:** De Carvalho, Cristiane Ribeiro: Laboratory of Psychopharmacology, Department of Pharmacology, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Campus Universitario Trindade, Florianopolis, Brazil, 88049-900, decarvalhocr@gmail.com
- Institution:** Laboratory of Psychopharmacology, Department of Pharmacology, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianopolis, Brazil; D'Or Institute for Research and Education, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Laboratory of Psychopharmacology, Department of Pharmacology, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianopolis, Brazil; Laboratory of Psychopharmacology, Department of Pharmacology, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianopolis, Brazil
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reports an error in "Endocannabinoids underlie reconsolidation of hedonic memories in Wistar rats" by Cristiane Ribeiro De Carvalho, Fabricio Alano Pamplona, Jessica Silveira Cruz and Reinaldo Naoto Takahashi (Psychopharmacology, 2014[Apr], Vol 231[7], 1417-1425). There was an inadvertent error in Figure 1 of the online version of this article. The data that originally appeared in this figure was exactly the same data plotted in Figure 2 (painel A-C). The Figure 2 is correct and the published Figure 1 (painel A-C) should be replaced with the original figure present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2014-09737-014). Rationale: Drug addicts constantly relapse to drug seeking after recall of memories linked to the drug experience. It is believed that a successful application of therapies that block memory reconsolidation may end the continuous cycle of drug relapse. Objectives: The purpose of this study is to investigate whether modulation of the endocannabinoid system would impact the reconsolidation of opioid-related hedonic memories in rats previously paired to morphine context. Methods: Male Wistar rats were trained to acquire a morphine-conditioned place preference (CPP). One week later, morphine-CPP memory was reactivated by a brief exposure to a drug-paired context. Immediately after the memory reactivation session, independent groups of morphine-trained rats received a single subcutaneous injection of different doses of cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist rimonabant, CB2-selective antagonist AM630, potent CB1/CB2 agonist WIN 55,212-2, inhibitor of enzyme fatty acid amide hydrolase URB597, or vehicle. Morphine-CPP was retested 1 and 2 weeks after reactivation. Results: Blockade of CB1 (but not CB2) cannabinoid receptors impaired CPP reconsolidation of morphine-CPP at both tests 1 and 2 weeks post-reactivation, whereas direct activation of cannabinoid receptors did not produce significant effects on morphine-induced CPP. However, boosting endocannabinoid signaling by inhibition of anandamide metabolism promoted a transient CB1-dependent enhancement of the CPP. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabinoids](#)  
[\\*Hedonism](#)  
[\\*Morphine](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[Memory](#)  
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

#### 149. Endocannabinoids underlie reconsolidation of hedonic memories in Wistar rats.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 231/7(1417-1425), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2014)

- Author(s):** De Carvalho, Cristiane Ribeiro; Pamplona, Fabricio Alano; Cruz, Jessica Silveira; Takahashi, Reinaldo Naoto
- Correspondence Address:** De Carvalho, Cristiane Ribeiro: Laboratory of Psychopharmacology, Department of Pharmacology, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Campus Universitario Trindade, Florianopolis, Brazil, 88049-900, decarvalhocr@gmail.com
- Institution:** Laboratory of Psychopharmacology, Department of Pharmacology, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianopolis, Brazil; D'Or Institute for Research and Education, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Laboratory of Psychopharmacology, Department of Pharmacology, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianopolis, Brazil; Laboratory of Psychopharmacology, Department of Pharmacology, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianopolis, Brazil
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** [Correction Notice: An Erratum for this article was reported in Vol 231(7) of Psychopharmacology (see record 2014-09737-015). There was an inadvertent error in Figure 1 of the online version of this article. The data that originally appeared in this figure was exactly the same data plotted in Figure 2 (painel A-C). The Figure 2 is correct and the published Figure 1 (painel A-C) should be replaced with the original figure present in the erratum.] Rationale: Drug addicts constantly relapse to drug seeking after recall of memories linked to the drug experience. It is believed that a successful application of therapies that block memory reconsolidation may end the continuous cycle of drug relapse. Objectives: The purpose of this study is to investigate whether modulation of the endocannabinoid system would impact the reconsolidation of opioid-related hedonic memories in rats previously paired to morphine context. Methods: Male Wistar rats were trained to acquire a morphine-conditioned place preference (CPP). One week later, morphine-CPP memory was reactivated by a brief exposure to a drug-paired context. Immediately after the memory reactivation session, independent groups of morphine-trained rats received a single subcutaneous injection of different doses of cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist rimonabant, CB2-selective antagonist AM630, potent CB1/CB2 agonist WIN 55,212-2, inhibitor of enzyme fatty acid amide hydrolase URB597, or vehicle. Morphine-CPP was retested 1 and 2 weeks after reactivation. Results: Blockade of CB1 (but not CB2) cannabinoid receptors impaired CPP reconsolidation of morphine-CPP at both tests 1 and 2 weeks post-reactivation, whereas direct activation of cannabinoid receptors did not produce significant effects on morphine-induced CPP. However, boosting endocannabinoid signaling by inhibition of anandamide metabolism promoted a transient CB1-dependent enhancement of the CPP. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabinoids](#)  
[\\*Hedonism](#)  
[\\*Morphine](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[Memory](#)  
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

**150. Neural responses to subliminally presented cannabis and other emotionally evocative cues in cannabis-dependent individuals.**

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 231/7(1397-1407), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Wetherill, Reagan R; Childress, Anna Rose; Jagannathan, Kanchana; Bender, Julian; Young, Kimberly A; Suh, Jesse J; O'Brien, Charles P; Franklin, Teresa R

- Correspondence Address:** Wetherill, Reagan R.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, 3900 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, rweth@mail.med.upenn.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Rationale: Addiction theories posit that drug-related cues maintain and contribute to drug use and relapse. Indeed, our recent study in cocaine-dependent patients demonstrated that subliminally presented cocaine-related stimuli activate reward neurocircuitry without being consciously perceived. Activation of reward neurocircuitry may provoke craving and perhaps prime an individual for subsequent drug-seeking behaviors. Objectives: Using an equivalent paradigm, we tested whether cannabis cues activate reward neurocircuitry in treatment-seeking, cannabis-dependent individuals and whether activation was associated with relevant behavioral anchors: baseline cannabis craving (drug-seeking behavior) and duration of use (degree of conditioning). Methods: Twenty treatment-seeking, cannabis-dependent individuals (12 males) underwent event-related blood oxygen level-dependent functional magnetic resonance imaging during exposure to 33-ms cannabis, sexual, and aversive cues presented in a backward-masking paradigm. Drug use history and cannabis craving were assessed prior to imaging. Results: Participants showed increased activity to backward-masked cannabis cues in regions supporting reward detection and interoception, including the left anterior insula, left ventral striatum/amygdala, and right ventral striatum. Cannabis cue-related activity in the bilateral insula and perigenual anterior cingulate cortex was positively associated with baseline cannabis craving, and cannabis cue-related activity in the medial orbitofrontal cortex was positively correlated with years of cannabis use. Neural responses to backward-masked sexual cues were similar to those observed during cannabis cue exposure, while activation to aversive cues was observed only in the left anterior insula and perigenual anterior cingulate cortex. Conclusions: These data highlight the sensitivity of the brain to subliminal reward signals and support hypotheses promoting a common pathway of appetitive motivation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Biological Neural Networks](#)  
[Marijuana](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Psychopharmacology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.