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Search History

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

1. Substance use disorders and schizophrenia.

Citation: Clinical manual for treatment of schizophrenia., 2012(261-290) (2012)

Author(s): Bogenschutz, Michael P; Arenella, Pamela B

Institution: Bogenschutz, Michael P.: University of New Mexico, Department of Psychiatry, Albuquerque, NM; Arenella, Pamela B.: University of New Mexico, Department of Psychiatry, Albuquerque, NM

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Substance use disorders are a prevalent co-occurring problem in those with schizophrenia. Substance use disorders have a significant adverse effect on morbidity and mortality in this population. The etiology is multifactorial, involving neurobiological, genetic, and environmental factors. Multiple substances of abuse are common, especially nicotine, alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine. Screening, diagnosis, and treatment of substance use disorders are important and can have profound effects on an individual's outcome. Treatments include psychopharmacological, psychotherapeutic, and multidisciplinary interventions. Several medications have been FDA approved for the treatment of substance use disorders and also appear to be helpful in treating schizophrenic patients with substance use disorders, although few controlled trials have been done in this population. Psychosocial and psychological interventions have been adapted for use in patients with schizophrenia as well. Treatment of both the psychotic illness and the substance use disorder will improve overall functioning and outcomes in these patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Death and Dying](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Drug Usage Screening](#)
[Environmental Effects](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Interdisciplinary Treatment Approach](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Neurobiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

2. Influence of religiosity on 12-step participation and treatment response among substance-dependent adolescents.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, November 2011, vol./is. 72/6(1000-1011), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Kelly, John F; Pagano, Maria E; Stout, Robert L; Johnson, Shannon M

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Institution: Kelly, John F.: Center for Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; Pagano, Maria E.: Center for Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; Stout, Robert L.: Center for Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; Johnson, Shannon M.: Center for Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study examined the frequency and temporal trends of alcohol use among women with and without myocardial infarction (MI) in the United States. Method: We pooled yearly surveys from the nationally representative Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System between 1997 and 2008. Subjects for this study were 1,186,951 women, of whom 50,055 had a previous MI. Yearly weighted prevalence rates and frequencies of drinking behaviors were calculated for alcohol use in women with and without previous MI. Results: Fewer post-MI women consumed alcohol than other women (24% vs. 46%), but the prevalence of drinking increased over time in both groups. Nearly one third of post-MI women and half of all women consumed more than one drink per day. Heavy episodic drinking (four or more drinks per day) increased over time in both groups. After multivariable adjustment, post-MI women were less likely to report any drinking or consuming more than one drink per day, but the prevalence of heavy episodic drinking and the increasing trends over time were similar in both groups. Conclusions: Heavy alcohol use and heavy episodic drinking among women in the United States increased over the past decade, regardless of MI history. Although this may have reflected the influence of national guidelines on alcohol consumption, the increase in heavy episodic drinking suggests that better efforts to educate clinicians and women about the harms from excessive alcohol are required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Religiosity](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. Pavlovian-to-Instrumental Transfer in Cocaine Seeking Rats.

Citation: Behavioral Neuroscience, August 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0735-7044;1939-0084 (Aug 6, 2012)

Author(s): LeBlanc, Kimberly H; Ostlund, Sean B; Maidment, Nigel T

Abstract: Drug-associated cues are believed to be important mediators of addiction and drug relapse. Although such cues may influence drug-seeking behavior through multiple routes, it is their putative incentive motivational properties-their ability to elicit "craving"-that interests many addiction researchers. The Pavlovian-to-instrumental transfer paradigm is commonly used to assay cue-evoked incentive motivation in situations involving natural rewards, but has not been widely applied to the study of drug self-administration. We used this paradigm to determine whether cues paired with intravenous cocaine could promote performance of an independently trained task in which rats self-administered cocaine by completing a chain of two different lever press actions, a procedure used to parse behavior into cocaine seeking (first action) and cocaine taking (second action). Rats showed significant transfer, increasing task performance during cocaine-paired cues. This effect was observed for both seeking and taking actions, although a trend toward greater cocaine taking was observed, a result that is consistent with studies using natural rewards. Our results demonstrate that cocaine-paired cues can provoke the pursuit of cocaine through a Pavlovian motivational process. This phenomenon may provide a useful new tool for modeling drug relapse, particularly as a method for targeting the response-invigorating effects of stimulus-drug learning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

4. A Comparison of Four Telephone-Based Counseling Styles for Recovering Stimulant Users.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, August 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Aug 6, 2012)

Author(s): Farabee, David; Cousins, Sarah J; Brecht, Mary-Lynn; Antonini, Valerie P; Lee, Anne B; Brummer, Julie; Hemberg, Jordana; Karno, Mitchell; Rawson, Richard A

Abstract: The continuing development and refinement of empirically supported interventions to increase participation in posttreatment care and promote sustained abstinence from illicit drug use is a priority for the addictions field. The purpose of this study was to assess the combined and relative effectiveness of four types of counseling styles, delivered by telephone, relative to a no call control condition. Stimulant users (N = 302) were randomized to one of four low-cost, telephone support protocols (unstructured/nondirective, unstructured/directive, structured/nondirective, structured/directive) or a standard referral to aftercare without telephone counseling (control). All of the study participants were nearing the completion of (or had completed) an intensive phase of structured, outpatient stimulant abuse treatment. Drug use and aftercare participation were assessed at 3 and 12 months following randomization. Intent-to-treat analyses showed no significant time-by-group interactions for these primary outcomes. Subsequent analyses, however, revealed a significant difference between the aggregated call groups and the control group at the time of the 3-month follow-up. The mean ASI drug use severity composite score for subjects in the call conditions declining from .058 at baseline to .048 at 3 months, whereas the no call/control group average score increased from .053 to .062 ($t(1) = 4.95, p = .026$). A similar-and slightly stronger-effect was found when the study sample was restricted to those reporting any use during the month prior to the baseline interview ($n = 152$). This study provides modest support for the telephone-based counseling approaches strategies examined in this project. Subsequent research will assess interactions between patient characteristics and counseling styles, and improved identification of which treatment graduates might be more likely to benefit from this type of continuing support. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

5. Placebo-Group Responders in Methamphetamine Pharmacotherapy Trials: The Role of Immediate Establishment of Abstinence.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, August 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Aug 6, 2012)

Author(s): Brensilver, Matthew; Heinzlering, Keith G; Swanson, Aimee-Noelle; Shoptaw, Steven J

Abstract: Treatment responses of placebo groups in addiction medicine trials have important implications for research methodology and clinical practice, however studies examining placebo group responses in addiction medicine are scarce. Extant data suggest the importance of early treatment responsiveness for long-term outcomes. Among methamphetamine- (MA) dependent individuals randomized to placebo pill plus behavioral support conditions in pharmacotherapy development trials, we hypothesized that immediate abstinence would be a necessary but insufficient predictor for end-of-trial (EOT) abstinence. The study is a secondary analysis of participants ($n = 184$; 36% female) in the placebo condition of three randomized, placebo-controlled methamphetamine dependence pharmacotherapy trials. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analyses assessed the predictive power of initial abstinence, assessed by thrice weekly urine samples, for EOT abstinence. Sixty percent of individuals with complete abstinence in the first two weeks of treatment were abstinent at EOT, while 18% of people who failed to meet this standard were abstinent at EOT. Early response was related to retention at EOT and 12-month follow-up. Findings suggest that the inability to achieve at least three MA negative screenings in the first two weeks is associated with greater than 90% likelihood of treatment failure. A third week of screening added minimally to the prediction of EOT outcomes. The prediction of treatment failure was more precise than the prediction of treatment success. The absence of a clinical response in the first two weeks of treatment among participants in the placebo group signals high risk of treatment failure. The majority of information regarding response in the placebo

group from a 12-week trial is obtained early in the trial. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

6. How do the basal ganglia regulate sleep-wake behavior?

Citation: Trends in Neurosciences, July 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0166-2236 (Jul 31, 2012)

Author(s): Lazarus, Michael; Huang, Zhi-Li; Lu, Jun; Urade, Yoshihiro; Chen, Jiang-Fan

Abstract: The basal ganglia (BG) are involved in motor function, habit formation, and reward or addictive behaviors, but the question as to how the BG integrate arousal with these fundamental striatal functions has only recently received much attention. Findings based on electrophysiology, neurotoxic lesioning, and the use of transgenic animals have established that the striatum and globus pallidus are key structural elements for the control of sleep and wakefulness. Here, we discuss emerging anatomical and molecular mechanisms of sleep-wake regulation at work in the BG. Furthermore, we propose a model whereby adenosine and dopamine receptors in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) are involved in the integration of behavioral processes and the induction of wakefulness through cortical activation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

7. Ethical implications of research on craving.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, July 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Jul 17, 2012)

Author(s): Carter, Adrian; Hall, Wayne

Abstract: Cravings, intense desires to experience the effects of a drug, are widely regarded as significant impediments to overcoming addiction, although their role in relapse may be overstated. Scientists and clinicians wish to better understand the neurobiological and cognitive basis of craving so that they may develop psychotherapeutic, pharmacological and other medical methods to reduce craving and thereby drug use. The conduct of such research raises significant ethical issues. When recruiting individuals and conducting this research, scientists need to ensure that substance dependent participants have the capacity to provide free and uncoerced consent. This is especially the case in studies in which dependent participants are given their drug of addiction or provided with other inducements to participate (e.g. financial incentives) that may undermine their ability to fully consider the risks of participation. Treatments for addiction that seek to reduce cravings may also carry risks. This includes psychotherapeutic approaches, as well as pharmacological and medical treatments. Clinicians need to consider the risks and benefits of treatment and carefully communicate these to patients. The desire to reduce urges to use drugs should not be employed to justify potentially harmful and ineffective treatments. The safety and effectiveness of emerging treatments should be assessed by well conducted randomized controlled clinical trials. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

8. The atypical antidepressant mirtazapine attenuates expression of morphine-induced place preference and motor sensitization.

Citation: Brain Research, July 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0006-8993 (Jul 20, 2012)

Author(s): Graves, Steven M; Persons, Amanda L; Riddle, Jennifer L; Celeste Napier, T

Abstract: Opioid abuse and dependence remains prevalent despite having multiple FDA-approved medications to help maintain abstinence. Mirtazapine is an atypical antidepressant receiving attention for substance abuse pharmacotherapy, and its action includes alterations in monoaminergic transmission. As monoamines are indirectly altered by opioids, the current investigation assessed the ability of mirtazapine to ameliorate morphine-induced behaviors. Conditioned place preference (CPP) is a behavioral assay wherein a rewarding drug is paired with a distinct environmental context resulting in reward-related salience of cues through learning-related neuronal plasticity. A second behavioral assay involved motor sensitization (MSn), wherein repeated administration results in an enhanced motoric response to an acute challenge, also reflecting neuronal plasticity. Attenuation of CPP and/or MSn provides two behavioral measures to suggest therapeutic potential for addiction therapy, and the present study evaluated the effectiveness of mirtazapine to reduce both behaviors. To do so, morphine-induced CPP was established using an eight day conditioning paradigm, and expression of CPP was tested on day 10 following a 24h or 30min mirtazapine pretreatment. To determine if mirtazapine altered the expression of MSn, on day 11, rats received a pretreatment of mirtazapine, followed 30min later by a challenge injection of morphine. Pretreatment with mirtazapine 24h prior to the CPP test had no effect on CPP expression. In contrast, a 30min pretreatment of mirtazapine attenuated the expression of both CPP and MSn. Collectively, these results indicate that mirtazapine may help to maintain abstinence in opioid dependent patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

9. A brief educational intervention about pain and aging for older members of the community and health care workers.

Citation: The Journal of Pain, July 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1526-5900 (Jul 27, 2012)

Author(s): Gagliese, Lucia; Katz, Laura; Gibson, Maggie; Clark, Alexander J; Lussier, David; Gordon, Allan; Salter, Michael W

Abstract: Developing educational interventions about pain may lead to improved pain management for older people. A public group educational session, entitled "Pain in the Older Person," was presented in 7 cities across Canada (Vancouver, Calgary, London, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and Halifax). The presentation lasted approximately 90 minutes and was followed by a question and answer period of at least 20 minutes. Prior to the educational session, participants provided demographic data and completed measures of pain intensity, frequency, interference, and treatment; of subjective health; and of knowledge about pain. Following the session, participants completed the same knowledge items again as well as items assessing satisfaction. Data were provided by 54 health care workers (HCW) and 54 older community members (66.3 +/- 10.2 years old). Prior to the educational session, knowledge gaps were evident among the older community members, especially about analgesic use. Among the HCW, knowledge gaps were found about addiction and the relationship between pain and aging. Comparison of knowledge scores before and after the educational session revealed that both groups demonstrated significant knowledge gains. Satisfaction scores were very high, with no significant difference between HCW and older community members. This is the first study to show that a brief educational intervention is associated with gains in knowledge about pain and aging among both older community members and HCW. These results suggest that a brief public educational session is a promising method of pain education that may reduce barriers to pain management in older people. PERSPECTIVE: This article describes the results of a brief public educational session about pain and aging attended by older members of the community and health care workers. This intervention could potentially improve pain management for older people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

10. German translation and validation of the Yale Food Addiction Scale.

Original Title: Deutsche ubersetzung und validierung der Yale Food Addiction Scale.

Citation: Diagnostica, 2012, vol./is. 58/3(115-126), 0012-1924 (2012)

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

Correspondence Address: Meule, Adrian: Universitat Wurzburg, Lehrstuhl fur Psychologie I, Marcusstr. 9-11, Wurzburg, Germany, 97070, adrian.meule@uni-wuerzburg.de

Institution: Meule, Adrian: Universitat Wurzburg, Lehrstuhl fur Psychologie I, Wurzburg; Vogele, Claus: Research Unit INSIDE, Universite du Luxembourg, Walferdange; Kubler, Andrea: Lehrstuhl fur Psychologie I, Universitat Wurzburg, Wurzburg

Language: German

Abstract: Excessive food consumption is often described as an addictive behavior. Nevertheless, to date in the German literature, there is a lack of instruments specifically assessing the construct of food addiction. For this reason, we translated and validated the Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS, Gearhardt, Corbin, & Brownell, 2009). This scale identifies people with distinctive symptoms indicative of addiction to certain foods. Psychometric properties were tested in a sample comprising predominantly university students (N = 752). The one-factorial structure of the YFAS could be replicated and an adequate internal consistency was achieved. Convergent validity revealed medium-to-high correlations with other measures of problematic eating behavior. Discriminant validity was shown for distinct but related constructs, such as alcohol addiction and impulsivity. Furthermore, the YFAS proved to be a significant predictor of binge eating episodes. The YFAS appears to be a useful tool for the assessment of eating behaviors that have an addiction-like character. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Hogrefe Verlag Gottingen; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Foreign Language Translation](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

Citation: The American Journal of Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 169/2(225-226), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Feb 1, 2012)

Author(s): Rosenheck, Robert

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Homelessness, Housing, and Mental Illness by Russell K. Schutt (2011). In the book the author has written what must surely be the most thorough multimethod study yet to appear of efforts to help homeless people with serious mental illness reenter mainstream community living. The author takes his presentation far beyond traditional experimental analysis and offers his readers extensive subanalyses that address patient housing preferences and the ways in which such preferences change over time, along with provider judgments about what kind of housing would be best for each client, and the interaction between client and provider perspectives. The author examines differential subgroup outcomes, reporting that both minorities and those with addictive disorders tended to have poor outcomes but that these disadvantages seemed to be

attenuated in the evolving consumer household model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Homeless](#)
[*Housing](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
Source: PsycINFO

12. Review of Handbook of mentalizing in mental health practice .

Citation: The American Journal of Psychiatry, March 2012, vol./is. 169/3(336), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Mar 1, 2012)

Author(s): Choi-Kain, Lois W

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Handbook of Mentalizing in Mental Health Practice edited by Anthony W. Bateman and Peter Fonagy (see record 2011-19854-000). The book provides mental health practitioners with a refreshingly broad, basic approach to psychotherapy, founded on up to date developmental psychology and neuroscientific research, applicable to a diverse number of disorders and clinical settings. The book provides a coherent, scientifically sophisticated, and clinically practical guide to navigating the broad conceptual, empirical, and clinical territory the editors claim that mentalizing covers. The book is divided into two main sections. In the first section, the authors outline the scientific and conceptual bases of mentalization-based treatment and the basic clinical approach involved in mentalizing therapies, as well as a number of modifications of techniques for different psychotherapeutic settings. The second section is devoted to describing specific applications of mentalizing therapies for treatment of different psychiatric presentations, such as borderline and antisocial personality disorder, eating disorders, trauma-related disorders, depression, and drug addiction. The book is an excellent guide to a modern psychotherapeutic approach bridging the gaps in the psychotherapeutic world among different treatment approaches and between psychiatric science and practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Mental Health](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Mentalization](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
Source: PsycINFO

13. Changes in body weight and psychotropic drugs: A systematic synthesis of the literature.

Citation: PLoS ONE, June 2012, vol./is. 7/6, 1932-6203 (Jun 15, 2012)

Author(s): Dent, Robert; Blackmore, Angelique; Peterson, Joan; Habib, Rami; Kay, Gary Peter; Gervais, Alan; Taylor, Valerie; Wells, George

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Institution: Dent, Robert: Weight Management Clinic, Ottawa Hospital, Ottawa, ON; Blackmore, Angelique: Weight Management Clinic, Ottawa Hospital, Ottawa, ON; Peterson, Joan: Ottawa Health Research Institute, Ottawa, ON; Habib, Rami: Department of Psychiatry, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON; Kay, Gary Peter: Department of Psychiatry, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON; Gervais, Alan: Weight Management Clinic, Ottawa Hospital, Ottawa, ON; Taylor, Valerie: University of Toronto, Toronto, ON; Wells, George: Cardiovascular Research Methods Centre, University of Ottawa Heart Institute, Ottawa, ON

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Psychotropic medication use is associated with weight gain. While there are studies and reviews comparing weight gain for psychotropics within some classes, clinicians frequently use drugs from different classes to treat psychiatric disorders. Objective: To undertake a systematic review of all classes of psychotropics to provide an all encompassing evidence-based tool that would allow clinicians to determine the risks of weight gain in making both intra-class and interclass choices of psychotropics. Methodology and Results: We developed a novel hierarchical search strategy that made use of systematic reviews that were already available. When such evidence was not available we went on to evaluate randomly controlled trials, followed by cohort and other clinical trials, narrative reviews, and, where necessary, clinical opinion and anecdotal evidence. The data from the publication with the highest level of evidence based on our hierarchical classification was presented. Recommendations from an expert panel supplemented the evidence used to rank these drugs within their respective classes. Approximately 9500 articles were identified in our literature search of which 666 citations were retrieved. We were able to rank most of the psychotropics based on the available evidence and recommendations from subject matter experts. There were few discrepancies between published evidence and the expert panel in ranking these drugs. Conclusion: Potential for weight gain is an important consideration in choice of any psychotropic. This tool will help clinicians select psychotropics on a case-by-case basis in order to minimize the impact of weight gain when making both intra-class and interclass choices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Dent et al.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Body Weight](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

14. Exploring dynamics in mood regulation-Mixture latent Markov modeling of ambulatory assessment data.

Citation: Psychosomatic Medicine, May 2012, vol./is. 74/4(366-376), 0033-3174;1534-7796 (May 2012)

Author(s): Crayen, Claudia; Eid, Michael; Lischetzke, Tanja; Courvoisier, Delphine S; Vermunt, Jeroen K

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To illustrate how fluctuation patterns in ambulatory assessment data with features such as few categorical items, measurement error, and heterogeneity in the change pattern can adequately be analyzed with mixture latent Markov models. The identification of fluctuation patterns can be of great value to psychosomatic research concerned with dysfunctional behavior or cognitions, such as addictive behavior or noncompliance. In our application, unobserved subgroups of individuals who differ with regard to their mood regulation processes, such as mood maintenance and mood repair, are identified. Methods: In an ambulatory assessment study, mood ratings were collected 56 times during 1 week from 164 students. The pleasant-unpleasant mood dimension was assessed by the two ordered categorical items unwell-well and bad-good. Mixture latent Markov models with different number of states, classes, and degrees of invariance were

tested, and the best model according to information criteria was interpreted. Results: Two latent classes that differed in their mood regulation pattern during the day were identified. Mean classification probabilities were high (90.88) for this model. The larger class showed a tendency to stay in and return to a moderately pleasant mood state, whereas the smaller class was more likely to move to a very pleasant mood state and to stay there with a higher probability. Conclusions: Mixture latent Markov models are suitable to obtain information about interindividual differences in stability and change in ambulatory assessment data. Identified mood regulation patterns can serve as reference for typical mood fluctuation in healthy young adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychosomatic Society; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Emotional Regulation](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Markov Chains](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

15. Trajectories of delinquency from age 14 to 23 in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth sample.

Citation: International Journal of Adolescence and Youth, March 2012, vol./is. 17/1(47-62), 0267-3843;2164-4527 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Murphy, Debra A; Brecht, Mary-Lynn; Huang, David; Herbeck, Diane M

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Language: English

Abstract: This study utilised data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to investigate risk trajectories for delinquency and factors associated with different trajectories, particularly substance use. The sample (n = 8984) was 49% female. A group-based trajectory model was applied, which identified four distinct trajectories for both males and females: a High group with delinquency rates consistently higher than other groups, with some decrease across the age range; a Decreased group, beginning at high levels with substantial decrease to near zero; a Moderate group, experiencing some decline but remaining at moderate rates of delinquency through most of the age range; and a consistently Low group, having low rates of delinquency declining to near zero by mid-teens to late-teens. The Low group was distinguished by several protective factors, including higher rates of maternal authoritative parenting style, possible lower acculturation (higher rates of non-English spoken at home), higher rates of religious activity, later substance use initiation, lower rates of early delinquent activity, less early experience with neighbourhood or personal violence, and higher rates of perceiving penalty for wrongdoing. Conversely, the High group was characterised by several vulnerability factors-essentially the converse of the protective factors above. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Protective Factors](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Effects of prenatal immune activation and peri-adolescent stress on amphetamine-induced conditioned place preference in the rat.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, July 2012, vol./is. 222/2(313-324), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Richtand, Neil M; Ahlbrand, Rebecca; Horn, Paul S; Chambers, Brad; Davis, Jon; Benoit, Stephen

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Institution: Richtand, Neil M.: Psychiatry Service, Cincinnati Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH; Ahlbrand, Rebecca: Psychiatry Service, Cincinnati Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH; Horn, Paul S.: Psychiatry Service, Cincinnati Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH; Chambers, Brad: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH; Davis, Jon: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH; Benoit, Stephen: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Addiction is a disease of learning and memory, as learning processes underlying acquisition, extinction, and reinstatement of drug-paired associations play central roles in addiction. Early developmental stress enhances risk for drug problems in adulthood. Environmental factors influencing learning and memory processes relevant to addiction remain incompletely characterized. Objectives: To determine effects of prenatal immune activation and developmental stress on conditioned place preference to amphetamine, and reversal learning. Methods: Pregnant Sprague-Dawley rats were injected with polyinosinic:polycytidylic acid (poly I:C) or vehicle on gestational day 14. Half of the male offspring received 2 h of restraint stress at post-natal day 35. Behavioral testing was performed in adulthood. Results: Restraint stress inhibited acquisition of place preference to low-dose amphetamine (0.5 mg/kg), while poly I:C treatment had no measurable effect on place preference acquisition. In contrast, drug-induced reinstatement of preference for drug-paired chamber was enhanced in offspring of poly I:C-treated dams [$F(1,25)05.31, p=0.03$]. Performance on a Morris water maze reversal learning task was impaired in poly I:C offspring. Reversal learning performance was correlated with place preference reinstatement in non-stressed ($r=0.42, p=0.0095$), but not stressed rats ($r=0.04, p=0.49$). Conclusions: Prenatal immune activation enhances drug induced reinstatement of conditioned place preference. These data demonstrate longstanding impact on behaviors with potential influence on risk for drug relapse as a consequence of prenatal immune activation. Further study is needed to determine clinical and epidemiological consequences of similar exposures in human populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Prenatal Development](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Effects of acupuncture on stress-induced relapse to cocaine-seeking in rats.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, July 2012, vol./is. 222/2(303-311), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Yoon, Seong Shoon; Yang, Eun Jin; Lee, Bong Hyo; Jang, Eun Young; Kim, Hee Young; Choi, Sun-Mi; Steffensen, Scott C; Yang, Chae Ha

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Cocaine addiction is associated with high rates of relapse, and stress has been identified as a major risk factor. We have previously demonstrated that acupuncture reduces drug self-administration and dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens (NAc), a brain structure implicated in stress induced reinstatement of drug-seeking behavior. Objective: This study was conducted to investigate the effects of acupuncture on foot shock-induced reinstatement of cocaine-seeking and the expression of c-Fos and the transcription factor cAMP response element-binding protein (CREB) in the NAc, used as markers of neuronal activation in conditions of stress-induced reinstatement to cocaine. Methods: Male Sprague-Dawley rats were trained to self administer cocaine (1.0 mg/kg) for 14 days, followed by extinction and then footshock stress. Acupuncture was applied at bilateral Shenmen (HT7) points for 1 min after footshock stress. Results and conclusions: Acute footshock stress reinstated cocaine-seeking behavior and enhanced c-Fos expression and phosphorylates CREB (pCREB) activation in the NAc shell in cocaine pre-exposed rats. On the other hand, acupuncture at HT7, but not at control point (LI5), markedly reduced reinstatement of cocaine-seeking (86.5 % inhibition vs. control value), c-Fos expression (81.7% inhibition), and pCREB activation (79.3% inhibition) in the NAc shell. These results suggest that acupuncture attenuates stress-induced relapse by regulating neuronal activation in the NAc shell. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acupuncture](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Stress](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Escalation of cocaine intake with extended access in rats: Dysregulated addiction or regulated acquisition?

Citation: Psychopharmacology, July 2012, vol./is. 222/2(257-267), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Beckmann, Joshua S; Gipson, Cassandra D; Marusich, Julie A; Bardo, Michael T

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Understanding the neurobehavioral mechanisms underlying dysregulation cocaine intake is important for the development of new cocaine abuse therapies. Objectives: The current study determined if cocaine escalation under extended access conditions (6-h access) is regulated by discrimination learning processes. Methods: Rats were initially trained on cocaine self administration (0.1 or 0.25 mg/kg/infusion) using a fixed ratio 1 (FR 1) schedule under 1-h access for 12 sessions. Some rats were then trained to self-administer cocaine under 1-h or 6-h access conditions exclusively for 14 additional sessions, while other rats were trained under both 1- and 6-h access conditions that were cued or noncued for 28 additional sessions(14 sessions for each 1- and 6-h access). Two additional groups of rats were initially trained to self-administer cocaine using an FR 1 schedule under 10-min access for 12 sessions;half of the animals were then switched to 60-min access conditions for 14 additional sessions. Results: When access conditions were differentially cued, escalation of cocaine intake was evident in animals with both 1-and 6-h access conditions during the escalation phase. Escalation also was evident in animals initially trained with 10-min access and then switched to 60-min access. Conclusions: The results demonstrate that dysregulation and regulated intake can be expressed within the same animal indicating that escalation is context-dependent. Furthermore escalated cocaine intake can be expressed under 1-h access conditions. Overall, these results suggest that escalated cocaine intake may be representative of discrimination-dependent regulated intake rather than addiction-like, compulsive intake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Discrimination Learning](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. The effects of acute and chronic steady state methadone on memory retrieval in rats.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, July 2012, vol./is. 222/2(225-235), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Cummins, Erin; Allen, Craig P; Ricchetti, Alexander; Boughner, Emily; Christenson, Kayla; Haines, Megan; Limebeer, Cheryl L; Parker, Linda A; Leri, Francesco

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Although widely prescribed to treat opioid addiction, little is known about the possible side effects of methadone on memory functions. Objectives: The aim of this study is to compare the effects of acute and chronic methadone on memory retrieval in rats and to explore the selectivity of possible deficits. Methods: Administration of acute (0, 1.25, 2.5, and 5 mg/kg SC) and chronic steady state methadone (0, 10, 30, and 55 mg/kg/day SC by osmotic mini-pump) was tested on recall of three different types of information: stimulus-reward (10-arm parallel maze), stimulus-response (8-arm radial maze), and stimulus-stimulus (Barnes maze). Acute and steady state methadone doses

were also compared on tests of locomotor activity and reactivity to aversive stimuli (i.e., swimming and acoustic startle). Results: In the stimulus-reward task, acute methadone impaired performance as a result of severe depression of locomotion. This motor deficit, however, was modulated by the motivational valence of environmental stimulation. In fact, acute methadone did not eliminate forced swimming behavior. In the stimulus-response and stimulus-stimulus tasks, accuracy was impaired independently of direct motor deficits, but rats were hyper-reactive to aversive stimulation and, in fact, 5 mg/kg enhanced acoustic startle. Importantly, chronic steady state methadone did not affect accuracy of memory retrieval, did not depress motor or swimming activity, and did not change startle reactivity. Conclusion: Only acute methadone impaired accuracy and/or performance on three tests of memory retrieval. These findings in rats suggest that memory deficits reported in methadone-maintained individuals may not be directly attributable to methadone. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Locomotion](#)
[*Memory](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Effect of long-term cannabis use on axonal fibre connectivity.

Citation: Brain: A Journal of Neurology, July 2012, vol./is. 135/7(2245-2255), 0006-8950;1460-2156 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Zalesky, Andrew; Solowij, Nadia; Yucel, Murat; Lubman, Dan I; Takagi, Michael; Harding, Ian H; Lorenzetti, Valentina; Wang, Ruopeng; Searle, Karissa; Pantelis, Christos; Seal, Marc

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Language: English

Abstract: Cannabis use typically begins during adolescence and early adulthood, a period when cannabinoid receptors are still abundant in white matter pathways across the brain. However, few studies to date have explored the impact of regular cannabis use on white matter structure, with no previous studies examining its impact on axonal connectivity. The aim of this study was to examine axonal fibre pathways across the brain for evidence of microstructural alterations associated with long-term cannabis use and to test whether age of regular cannabis use is associated with severity of any microstructural change. To this end, diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging and brain connectivity mapping techniques were performed in 59 cannabis users with longstanding histories of heavy use and 33 matched controls. Axonal connectivity was found to be impaired in the right fimbria of the hippocampus (fornix), splenium of the corpus callosum and commissural

fibres. Radial and axial diffusivity in these pathways were associated with the age at which regular cannabis use commenced. Our findings indicate long-term cannabis use is hazardous to the white matter of the developing brain. Delaying the age at which regular use begins may minimize the severity of microstructural impairment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Guarantors of Brain. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Interhemispheric Interaction](#)
[*White Matter](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

21. Medication reconciliation for controlled substances: An "ideal" prescription-drug monitoring program.

Citation: The New England Journal of Medicine, June 2012, vol./is. 366/25(2341-2343), 0028-4793;1533-4406 (Jun 21, 2012)

Author(s): Perrone, Jeanmarie; Nelson, Lewis S

Institution: Perrone, Jeanmarie: Division of Medical Toxicology, Department of Emergency Medicine, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania, PA; Nelson, Lewis S.: Department of Emergency Medicine, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: The United States is in the midst of an epidemic of misuse of prescription opioids and related deaths. Since 1993, federal legislation has supported the formation of state-based prescription-drug monitoring programs (PDMPs) to track prescribing of controlled substances. Now, these programs are benefiting from renewed interest and increased funding; 42 states currently have operational PDMPs, and 6 have enacted legislation to develop programs. Clinical evaluation of a new patient with chronic pain can be difficult without a comprehensive pain-management record. Although relying solely on the patient's history is generally acceptable and well intentioned, it may lead to dangerous misprescribing. Web-based PDMPs solve many of the problems that limited earlier, fax-based systems, but they also raise new concerns. The collection and provision of consistent information at all stages of the prescribing process would unify reporting expectations and simplify communication. Each PDMP should include contact information of the prescriber, recipient, and pharmacy; the standardized generic name of the drug, the dose prescribed, and the number of units dispensed; the dates of both prescribing and dispensing; and other relevant information. It is also believed that PDMPs are no panacea; a multimodal approach is required. Cultural change related to the expectations of patients and providers, new medications and formulations, and extensive education at many levels can contribute to a reduction in opioid misuse, even as appropriate access to this pharmacotherapy is maintained. We should initiate active safety measures to address the growing rates of illness and death associated with the pharmaceuticalization of the 21st century. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Massachusetts Medical Society; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Education](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Monitoring](#)
[*Opiates](#)

[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Conflict Resolution](#)

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

22. Longitudinal variation in adolescent physical activity patterns and the emergence of tobacco use.

Citation: Journal of Pediatric Psychology, July 2012, vol./is. 37/6(622-633), 0146-8693;1465-735X (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Audrain-McGovern, Janet; Rodriguez, Daniel; Rodgers, Kelli; Cuevas, Jocelyn; Sass, Joseph

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The objective of this investigation was to examine how variation in adolescent physical activity is related to smoking and alternative tobacco use. Methods: Adolescents (N = 1,384) completed a self-report survey every 6 months from ages 14- to 18-years old in a prospective study of health behaviors. The 8 waves of data were analyzed using General Growth Mixture Modeling (GGMM) Results: GGMM identified five physical activity trajectories including stable higher (SHPA), decreased (DPA), stable regular (SRPA), curvilinear (CPA), and stable low (SLPA). Across 4 years, the likelihood of smoking was greater among adolescents in the DPA, SLPA and SRPA trajectories compared to adolescents belonging to the SHPA trajectory. Alternative tobacco use was greatest among adolescents in the DPA and SRPA trajectories. Conclusions: Adolescents with decreasing physical activity and even adolescents averaging an hour of physical activity a day (SRPA) are important groups to target for tobacco use prevention and intervention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society of Pediatric Psychology. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Physical Activity](#)

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

23. Review of Survivors of addiction.

Citation: The Journal of Analytical Psychology, June 2012, vol./is. 57/3(393-395), 0021-8774;1468-5922 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Murrow, Hope

Institution: Murrow, Hope: New England Society of Jungian Analysts

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Survivors of Addiction, Narratives of Recovery* by Mary Addenbrooke (see record 2011-15496-000). This is an important book, crafted with great care, which builds much needed bridges between psychoanalysts, addiction counselors and people in recovery from substance abuse. It is based on interviews and statements from fifteen men and women in treatment for alcohol or heroin addiction and followed over many years by the Substance Misuse Project at Crawley Hospital in England. Dr. Raj Rathod, a psychiatrist to whom the book is dedicated, saw many of these patients over time. This is a book about survivors. Only one of the subjects was still using drugs when interviewed, and his anger and defensiveness are in stark contrast to the tone of the other narratives. The book amplifies Jung's statement that 'Results may appear at almost any stage of the treatment, quite irrespective of the severity or duration of the illness'. Mary Addenbrooke refers to some of the archetypal patterns underlying addictions as being that of 'The Lost Child', 'The Negative Hero', 'The Wounded Healer' and 'The Scapegoat'. These patterns are found in fairy tales and spiritual practices, as well as in psychoanalysis. Whether in addictions' treatment, analysis or both, the recovering person will find him/herself to be guided by this powerful pattern of transformation. Mary Addenbrooke shows us that the psychoanalytic attitude can play an important role in the treatment of addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Survivors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Review of Gendering addiction: The politics of drug treatment in a neurochemical world.

Citation: Women's Studies International Forum, May 2012, vol./is. 35/3(184-185), 0277-5395 (May-Jun 2012)

Author(s): Cullen, Fin

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Institution: Cullen, Fin: Centre for Youth Work Studies, Brunel University, Uxbridge

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Gendering Addiction: The Politics of Drug Treatment in a Neurochemical World* by Nancy. D. Campbell and Elizabeth Ettore. Over recent years neuroscience has gained an increasing influence within sections of social policy making, education and welfare. An example of this trend is in a current UK policy discussion paper on youth which states explicitly that: "brain science" is seen as exciting and offering a "hard science" basis for policy and practice'. This neurological turn in theory, policy and practice responses is also explored in depth in relation to drugs policy and treatment in a new publication by Nancy Campbell and Elizabeth Ettore who aim to take a fresh look at the issues of gender and addiction. Taking a critical feminist approach, the first half of the book explores gender and treatment issues including pioneers in feminist treatment for women in a masculinist system, before latterly interrogating contemporary drugs policy and motherhood in the UK and US contexts. In this text Campbell and Ettore are deeply concerned about the injustice and epistemological erasure of women's needs and bodies in contemporary drug discourses of treatment. Indeed they maintain that after decades of feminist challenges, that women's specific needs still remain largely unmet in many contemporary drugs services. My thoughts are that the gendering of drugs education policy would be another ripe area that would also benefit from Campbell's and Ettore's rigorous conceptual work which is not currently covered in this book. Overall, this is a broad ranging, theoretically engaged and ambitious book. This book provides an excellent historical and contemporary overview of gender and policy in the drugs field, and will be a valuable asset for scholars and students interested in feminist theory, drugs

policy and the sociology of health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Feminism](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Politics](#)
[Drug Laws](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. The scoop on group.

Citation: PsycCRITIQUES, 2012, vol./is. 57/31(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2012)

Author(s): Hernandez, Patricia M

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Principles and Practice of Group Work in Addictions edited by Robert Hill and Jennifer Harris (see record 2011-15498-000). This book is divided into three parts: (a) Core Considerations in Addictions Group Work, (b) Practical Considerations in Addictions Group Work, and (c) Special Considerations in Addictions Group Work. Overall, it is a useful book for educators, supervisors, and substance treatment facilities. For educational purposes, the book could be used as a supplement to the adopted group text and/or field placement courses. It is geared toward the practitioner and intended to identify common problems and offer practical solutions for group work in addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Electronic Collection

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[Social Group Work](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Brief report of a test differential alcohol risk using sibling attributions of paternal alcoholism.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, November 2011, vol./is. 72/6(1037-1040), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Boynton, Marcella H; Arkes, Jeremy; Hoyle, Rick H

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Institution: Boynton, Marcella H.: Transdisciplinary Prevention Research Center, Duke University, Durham, NC; Arkes, Jeremy: Transdisciplinary Prevention Research Center, Duke University, Durham, NC; Hoyle, Rick H.: Transdisciplinary Prevention Research Center, Duke University, Durham, NC

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Parental alcoholism is generally found to be a strong predictor of alcohol misuse. Although the majority of siblings agree on the presence of parental alcohol issues, there is a significant minority who do not. Method: The current study analyzed sibling data from the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth using multilevel modeling, which accounts for the nested structure of the data. These analyses permitted a test of whether (a) identifying one's father as an alcoholic predicted greater risk of alcohol problems, (b) being from a family whose siblings did not all agree on the presence of paternal alcoholism increased the likelihood of alcohol problems, and (c) risk of alcohol misuse significantly differed among individuals from families in which there was familial disagreement about paternal alcoholism. Results: Results show that individuals who identified their father as an alcoholic were themselves more likely to have alcohol issues

as compared with individuals both within and between families who did not identify their father as an alcoholic. Risk was similar for individuals in families in which there was disagreement about paternal alcoholism compared with individuals from families in which everyone agreed on the presence of paternal alcoholism. Moreover, there was not a significant interaction between paternal alcoholism attributions and familial disagreement. Conclusions: Findings indicate that in the case of child reports of paternal alcoholism, the increased risk of alcohol problems holds true regardless of the accuracy of an individual's assessment. These results may be not only because of the impact of paternal alcoholism on a person's alcohol misuse but also because of a person's alcohol problems potentially influencing his or her perceptions of familial alcohol-related behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Attribution](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Siblings](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. Vulnerability to the rapid ("telescoped") development of alcohol dependence in individuals with anxiety disorder.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, November 2011, vol./is. 72/6(1019-1027), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Kushner, Matt G; Maurer, Eric; Menary, Kyle; Thuras, Paul

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The frequent co-occurrence of alcohol dependence and anxiety disorder is a long-standing clinical conundrum. An underdeveloped perspective on this issue concerns the impact of a co occurring anxiety disorder on the sequence and developmental course of alcohol-related milestones. Extrapolating from the body of basic science indicating overlap in the neurobiological processes associated with both anxiety disorder and alcohol dependence-particularly those involving the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and elements of the amygdala-we hypothesized that anxiety-disordered individuals are vulnerable to the rapid development of alcohol dependence. Specifically, we predicted that the time from pre-dependence alcohol milestones (e.g., age at which regular drinking began) to post-dependence alcohol milestones would be briefer ("telescoped") among those with an anxiety disorder. Method:Seventy-eight individuals with alcohol dependence who had recently begun a chemical dependency treatment program underwent a diagnostic interview to determine the presence of current anxiety disorders and to establish the age at which several alcohol use and dependence milestones were first achieved. Results: We found that, compared with others in the sample, anxiety-disordered individuals transitioned significantly more quickly from the time they first began drinking regularly and first began getting drunk regularly to the onset of alcohol dependence, as well as from most pre-dependence alcohol milestones to the point at which their alcohol dependence was most severe. Conclusions: Individuals with anxiety disorders transition from regular drinking to alcohol dependence more rapidly than do individuals without anxiety disorders. These findings contribute to an improved understanding of the etiology of comorbidity and suggest novel directions for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Test of a conceptual model of partner aggression among women entering substance use disorder treatment.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, November 2011, vol./is. 72/6(933-942), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Schumm, Jeremiah A; O'Farrell, Timothy J; Murphy, Christopher M; Murphy, Marie; Muchowski, Patrice

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Institution: Schumm, Jeremiah A.: Cincinnati VA Medical Center, PTSD, Fort Thomas, KY; O'Farrell, Timothy J.: Cincinnati VA Medical Center, PTSD, Fort Thomas, KY; Murphy, Christopher M.: Cincinnati VA Medical Center, PTSD, Fort Thomas, KY; Murphy, Marie: Cincinnati VA Medical Center, PTSD, Fort Thomas, KY; Muchowski, Patrice: Cincinnati VA Medical Center, PTSD, Fort Thomas, KY

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Despite extensive intimate partner violence (IPV) among women in substance use disorder treatment, few studies have investigated IPV risk factors within this population. Conceptual models, which have received support in other populations, propose that anti sociality and generalized violence, alcohol and drug use, and relationship adjustment may be interrelated path ways that influence IPV. The purpose of this study was to test a conceptual model that integrates these individual and relationship pathways to explain IPV among women entering substance use disorder treatment. Method: Women entering substance use disorder treatment (N = 277) who had a male relationship partner completed measures of the following domains about themselves and their male partners: anti sociality/generalized violence, heavy alcohol use, drug use, relationship adjustment, and psychological and physical IPV. Results: Structural equation modeling analyses showed that the antisociality/generalized violence of each partner had direct and indirect effects on IPV. Each partner's antisociality/generalized violence was directly related to her or his physical IPV. Female antisociality/generalized violence was indirectly related to female physical IPV via female drug use and female psychological IPV. Male anti sociality/generalized violence was indirectly associated with male physical IPV via male drinking, relationship adjustment, and male psychological IPV. A reciprocal relationship was found between partners' psychological IPV but not physical IPV. When accounting for other individual and relational IPV predictors, male partners' physical IPV influenced women's physical IPV, but women's physical IPV did not influence their male partner's physical IPV. Conclusions: Both partners' antisociality/generalized violence, substance use, and overall relationship adjustment are important in understanding IPV among women entering substance use disorder treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aggressive Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Life story narratives of recovery from dependent drug and alcohol use: A tool for identity reconstruction within a therapeutic community.

Citation: Therapeutic Communities, 2011, vol./is. 32/3(182-200), 0964-1866 (Fal, 2011)

Author(s): Irving, Andrew

Correspondence Address: Irving, Andrew, irvingad@hotmail.com

Institution: Irving, Andrew: Institute of Work, Health and Organisations, University of Nottingham, Nottingham

Language: English

Abstract: A narrative approach within criminology, sociology and psychology has been taken to understand various trauma experiences. In accordance with Bruner (1990) and Giddens (1991) narrative is seen as the prime agent in identity formation. The 'fractured' narratives of dependent drug and alcohol users are seen to constitute a 'spoiled identity'. The present paper focuses on how life stories may be used as a tool for identity reconstruction within a therapeutic community (TC) treatment environment. Analysis of three individual life stories of recovering drug/acknowledgements together with follow-up interviews illustrates certain emergent common themes. The paper argues that accounts of the process of writing and exploring a life story provide evidence of three observable means of identity reconstruction: through selection and editing life story content, a heightened awareness of life story events, and by renegotiating power and control issues in the recovery process. The paper concludes by advocating the use of a life story interview within the core TC treatment method as a means of promoting and reflecting on identity change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Identity Formation](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Criminology](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Narratives](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Psychoactive substance use among young offenders in a Nigerian correctional facility: A comparative analysis.

Citation: The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, April 2012, vol./is. 11/2(91-101), 1499-9013;1932-9903 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Ogunwale, A; Ogunlesi, A. O; Akinhanmi, A

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Institution: Ogunwale, A.: Forensic Unit, Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Abeokuta; Ogunlesi, A. O.: Forensic Unit, Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Abeokuta; Akinhanmi, A.: Drug Addiction Treatment, Education, and Research Unit, Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Abeokuta

Language: English

Abstract: Few studies in Nigeria have specifically examined psychoactive substance use among young offenders. Using the Modified World Health Organization (WHO) Student Drug Use Questionnaire, 54 borstal inmates (a secure correctional facility for juveniles) and 104 secondary school students were compared across several drug use variables. Alcohol was the most prevalent substance used in the lifetime among the borstal inmates and they used it significantly more than the students (66.7% vs. 47.1%, $p = 0.03$). The difference in alcohol use, however, was no longer significant when age and dysfunctional family background were taken into account in a regression model. Cannabis was the second most commonly used substance among the borstal group and its lifetime prevalence rate was significantly higher among them compared with the students (48.1% vs. 0.0%, $p < 0.0001$). The one-year prevalence rate of cannabis use was significantly different between the two groups ($p < 0.0001$). Lifetime tobacco use was also significantly higher among them. Lifetime psychoactive substance use is a significant problem among the borstal

inmates in this study with associated psychological and legal implications. There is need to develop government policy directed at adequate screening, assessment and intervention for substance use disorders among borstal populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[Prisoners](#)
Source: PsycINFO

31. Alexitimia and addiction disorders. Psychodynamic aspects and general consideration.

Original Title: Alexitimia e disturbi da "addiction". Aspetti psicodinamici e considerazioni generali.
Citation: Il Vaso di Pandora, 2011, vol./is. 19/1(35-64), 1828-3748 (2011)
Author(s): Nanni, Sabino
Institution: Nanni, Sabino: Primario Ospedaliero ASL 22 Piemonte
Language: Italian
Abstract: The Author states that in many cases (among which an example is described) a normality of addictive type is the first phase, compensated, of a pathology which easily evolves towards addiction and/or somatic complications. Due to the phobic repulsion these people have towards anything that may take them away from "normality", they rarely search a psychiatric help during the early phase of their illness. Useful suggestions on this issue may be found in a literary model: Tolstoj's Ivan Ilijc. Here, the lack of 'autonomous self-preservative structures', the incapability of true auxiliary relationships, and the impossibility to express one's disease through 'reintegrative symptoms' (i.e. manifestations capable to preserve the integrity of the self) appear as essential features. The limits of alexithymic people and the possible therapists' scarce awareness of the opportunities of cure are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alexithymia](#)
[*Psychodynamics](#)
[*Complications \(Disorders\)](#)
Source: PsycINFO

32. Battling drug addiction in Bangalore.

Citation: The Lancet, June 2012, vol./is. 379/9831(2040), 0140-6736 (Jun 2, 2012)
Author(s): Shepherd-Smith, Amelia
Language: English
Abstract: Substance misuse is a growing problem among Bangalore's youth, but little help is on offer for those who seek treatment in one of the city's addiction centres. Depression amongst youth in Bangalore has risen steadily over the past 5 years, while the average age of onset has fallen from 18 to 13 years. Until a few years ago substance misuse in India was considered a personality disorder suffered by deviants. In a positive sign, life skills classes are set to be made compulsory in schools across Bangalore. However, for some, any change in behavior will be short term, unless drug interventions are offered alongside it. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)

[*Major Depression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

33. Exercise for smoking cessation.

Citation: Mental Health and Physical Activity, June 2012, vol./is. 5/1(99-100), 1755-2966 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Ussher, Michael; Taylor, Adrian H; Faulkner, Guy

Correspondence Address: Ussher, Michael, mussher@sgul.ac.uk

Institution: Ussher, Michael: Division of Population Health Sciences and Education, St George's University of London, London; Taylor, Adrian H.: University of Exeter, Exeter; Faulkner, Guy: Faculty of Kinesiology and Physical Education, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON

Language: English

Abstract: In this review we determine the effectiveness of exercise as an aid to smoking cessation. We searched Medline, Pubmed, Embase, PsycINFO, Dissertation Abstracts, CINAHL, and the Specialized Register of the Cochrane Tobacco Addiction Group for eligible studies. We included randomized trials which compared an exercise program alone, or an exercise program as an adjunct to a cessation program, with a cessation program, recruiting smokers or recent quitters, and with a follow-up of six months or more. We defined the efficacy of the intervention in terms of the risk ratio (RR) for quitting in the treatment group versus the control condition. Because of differences in study designs we summarized the results narratively, making no attempt at meta-analysis. There is insufficient evidence to recommend exercise as an aid to smoking cessation. There is good evidence to recommend exercise as an aid for acutely reducing tobacco withdrawal and cravings. Further research is needed to understand how best to integrate this advice into current smoking cessation programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Exercise](#)
[*Physical Activity](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Mechanisms underlying the link between cannabis use and prospective memory.

Citation: PLoS ONE, May 2012, vol./is. 7/5, 1932-6203 (May 11, 2012)

Author(s): Cuttler, Carrie; McLaughlin, Ryan J; Graf, Peter

Correspondence Address: Cuttler, Carrie, cuttler@mail.ubc.ca

Institution: Cuttler, Carrie: Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC; McLaughlin, Ryan J.: Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC; Graf, Peter: Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC

Language: English

Abstract: While the effects of cannabis use on retrospective memory have been extensively examined, only a limited number of studies have focused on the links between cannabis use and prospective memory. We conducted two studies to examine the links between cannabis use and both time-based and event-based prospective memory as well as potential mechanisms underlying these links. For the first study, 805 students completed an online survey designed to assess cannabis consumption, problems with cannabis use indicative of a disorder, and frequency of experiencing prospective memory failures. The

results showed small to moderate sized correlations between cannabis consumption, problems with cannabis use, and prospective memory. However, a series of mediation analyses revealed that correlations between problems with cannabis use and prospective memory were driven by self-reported problems with retrospective memory. For the second study, 48 non-users (who had never used cannabis), 48 experimenters (who had used cannabis five or fewer times in their lives), and 48 chronic users (who had used cannabis at least three times a week for one year) were administered three objective prospective memory tests and three self-report measures of prospective memory. The results revealed no objective deficits in prospective memory associated with chronic cannabis use. In contrast, chronic cannabis users reported experiencing more internally-cued prospective memory failures. Subsequent analyses revealed that this effect was driven by self-reported problems with retrospective memory as well as by use of alcohol and other drugs. Although our samples were not fully characterized with respect to variables such as neurological disorders and family history of substance use disorders, leaving open the possibility that these variables may play a role in the detected relationships, the present findings indicate that cannabis use has a modest effect on self-reported problems with prospective memory, with a primary problem with retrospective memory appearing to underlie this relationship. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cuttler et al.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prospective Memory](#)
[*Retrospective Memory](#)
[Mediation](#)
[Family History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

35. Reward-related dorsal striatal activity differences between former and current cocaine dependent individuals during an interactive competitive game.

Citation: PLoS ONE, May 2012, vol./is. 7/5, 1932-6203 (May 14, 2012)

Author(s): Hyatt, Christopher J; Assaf, Michal; Muska, Christine E; Rosen, Rivkah I; Thomas, Andre D; Johnson, Matthew R; Hylton, Jennifer L; Andrews, Melissa M; Reynolds, Brady A; Krystal, John H; Potenza, Marc N; Pearlson, Godfrey D

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Language: English

Abstract: Cocaine addiction is characterized by impulsivity, impaired social relationships, and abnormal mesocorticolimbic reward processing, but their interrelationships relative to stages of cocaine addiction are unclear. We assessed blood-oxygenation level dependent (BOLD) signal in ventral and dorsal striatum during functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) in current (CCD; n = 30) and former (FCD; n = 28) cocaine dependent subjects as well as healthy control (HC; n = 31) subjects while playing an interactive competitive Domino game involving risk-taking and reward/punishment processing. Out-of-scanner impulsivity-related measures were also collected. Although both FCD and CCD subjects scored significantly higher on impulsivity-related measures than did HC subjects, only FCD subjects had differences in striatal activation, specifically showing hypoactivation during their response to gains versus losses in right dorsal caudate, a brain region linked to habituation, cocaine craving and addiction maintenance. Right caudate activity in FCD subjects also correlated negatively with impulsivity-related measures of self-reported compulsivity and sensitivity to reward. These findings suggest that remitted cocaine dependence is associated with striatal dysfunction during social reward processing in a manner linked to compulsivity and reward sensitivity measures. Future research should investigate the extent to which such differences might reflect underlying vulnerabilities linked to cocaine-using propensities (e.g., relapses). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Hyatt et al.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Striatum](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Competition](#)
[Games](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

36. Review of Sports hypnosis in practice: Scripts, strategies, and case examples.

Citation: American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis, April 2012, vol./is. 54/4(365-366), 0002-9157;2160-0562 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Levitan, Alexander A

Institution: Levitan, Alexander A.: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Sports Hypnosis in Practice: Scripts, Strategies, and Case Examples by J. Tramontana (see record 2011-11509-000). This is a short, easy-to-read summary of the author's experience with sports hypnosis. It covers numerous basic applications of hypnosis, as well as their specific uses in a variety of different sports. Topics included are golf, track and field, gymnastics, equestrian show jumping, football, baseball, basketball, softball, tennis, volleyball, soccer, Olympic shooting, cycling, and rugby. Also included are chapters discussing recovering from injuries and substance abuse and other addictive behaviors. The author has incorporated a variety of hypnotic techniques into his therapy with athletes. Other techniques are more permissive and emphasize "efficiency and effortlessness" as the keys to success. Metaphor and storytelling are abundantly employed with appropriate examples of their use. Also included in this book are a series of affirmations which the author has found useful to share with his clients. Finally, in addition to a generous amount of reference citations, the author has included a series of recommended films and books which apply to specific sports. In summary, this is a useful manual on sports hypnosis written by someone with appreciable experience in the field and written in a fashion that can be readily utilized by those who would like to have a

handy resource should they encounter a sport setting which is unfamiliar to them.
(PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Society of Clinical Hypnosis

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Baseball](#)
[*Basketball](#)
[*Hypnosis](#)
[*Hypnotherapy](#)
[*Sports](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Soccer](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

37. Disturbing sexuality.

Original Title: Troublante sexualite...

Citation: Revue Francaise de Psychanalyse, March 2012, vol./is. 76/1(117-128), 0035-2942 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Sechaud, Evelyne

Correspondence Address: Sechaud, Evelyne, 148, ruederenes, Paris, France, 75006, evelyne.sechaud@wanadoo.fr

Language: French

Abstract: Sexuality is disturbing. It throws bodies and minds into disarray. The sexual drive that stimulates and generates desire impels fantasies and behaviours. It can give rise to both pleasure and anxiety. Although sexuality fosters development, it can also cause symptoms, inhibitions and addictive behaviours. However, its development and manifestations that originate from infantile sexuality vary according to each subject's psychic organisation. Neurotic frigidity is portrayed in an oedipal dream, while the development of two half-brothers from Michel Houellebecq's novel *Atomised* unfolds the destiny of a sexuality that is inhibited in one case and addictive in the other. Their childhood history reveals infantile traumas and a distortion of early relations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Sexual Fantasy](#)
[*Sexuality](#)
[*Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Who receives opioids for acute pain in emergency departments? Considering evidence, patient and provider preferences.

Citation: Pain, May 2012, vol./is. 153/5(941-942), 0304-3959 (May 2012)

Author(s): Fanciullo, Gilbert J

Correspondence Address: Fanciullo, Gilbert J.: Department of Anesthesiology, Section of Pain Medicine, Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center, Dartmouth Medical School, One Medical Center Drive, Lebanon, NH, US, 03756, gilbert.j.fanciullo@hitchcock.org

Institution: Fanciullo, Gilbert J.: Department of Anesthesiology, Section of Pain Medicine, Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center, Dartmouth Medical School, Lebanon, NH

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Timothy F. Platts-Mills et al. (see record 2012-10697-010). In this issue of *Pain*, Platts-Mills et al. in a multicenter study of non-Hispanic whites report that there is a correlation between educational level and likelihood of receiving opioids in

emergency departments (EDs) following minor motor vehicle collisions (MVC). In a well controlled study, patients who had not graduated from at least high school received opioids 54% of the time compared to only 10% of the time in post college graduate educated individuals. The authors hypothesize that more highly educated patients' greater fear of addiction may contribute to reduced receipt of opioids among them. Less well educated patients require commitments of time enabling shared decision making. It is possible that less well educated patients do not appreciate the risk as well as more highly educated individuals and that if they did, they might decline treatment with opioids. Platt-Mills et al. have added elegant new material to the epidemiological foundation of acute pain management with opioids. Inadequate evidence base, patient bias, opioid seeking, provider stress, and less than optimal management paradigms may be at least part of the "Why". (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: International Association for the Study of Pain; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Emergency Services](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pain](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. Is parental socio-economic status related to the initiation of substance abuse by young people in an English city? An event history analysis.

Citation: Social Science & Medicine, April 2012, vol./is. 74/7(1053-1061), 0277-9536;1873-5347 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Sutherland, Alex

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Institution: Sutherland, Alex: Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge

Language: English

Abstract: This paper aims to examine the relationship between parental socio-economic status (SES) and adolescent substance use. The central question posed in the title is approached in two stages. First, theoretical and empirical research in this area is reviewed. Second, data from an ongoing longitudinal study of young people in England (the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study-PADS+) are used to highlight the nature of this relationship in one city. Results from discrete-time event history analyses show that when examining what predicts initiation of substance use, familial and demographic factors emerge as important predictors, but SES does not appear to be relevant. The concluding discussion focuses on whether support is found for hypotheses derived from the existing literature and implications for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Family](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Hookah use among college students from a Midwest University.

Citation: Journal of Community Health: The Publication for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, April 2012, vol./is. 37/2(294-298), 0094-5145;1573-3610 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Braun, Robert E; Glassman, Tavis; Wohlwend, Jennifer; Whewell, Aubrey; Reindl, Diana M

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Institution: Braun, Robert E.: Department of Health and Sport Sciences, Otterbein University, Westerville, OH; Glassman, Tavis: Department of Health Education, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH; Wohlwend, Jennifer: Department of Health Education, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH; Whewell, Aubrey: Department of Health Education, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH; Reindl, Diana M.: Department of Health Education, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH

Language: English

Abstract: National data indicate nearly a quarter of college students smoked from a hookah at some point in their lifetime regardless of gender. To address this issue, researchers assessed the perceptions, knowledge, beliefs of hookah users at a large Midwestern University and also determined what other drug related high-risk behaviors were associated with this behavior. An anonymous, online survey was sent to 2,000 randomly selected undergraduate students from a large Midwestern University. Researchers used a cross sectional research design to determine the prevalence and motivating factors associated with hookah use. Respondents included 438 individuals (60% female) with an average age of 23.1 (SD = 12.32), yielding a response rate of 22%. Approximately 15.4% of the sample had previously smoked hookah, while 6% used hookah within the past 30 days. Common motivating factors associated with smoking hookah included socializing/partying (29%), peer influence (27%), and for relaxation (25%). Correlations were calculated comparing hookah use to other high risk behaviors with the two highest correlations consisted of 30-day tobacco use ($r = 0.67$) and marijuana ($r = 0.39$). The results from this study suggest hookah use is limited to a small percentage of students. Students appear to smoke hookah for social reasons and underestimate the addictive properties associated with the product. Researchers and practitioners need to develop and evaluate specific interventions to educate college students about the health hazards associated with hookah use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Chances for children of parents with mental diseases and/or addiction problems .

Original Title: Chancen für Kinder psychisch kranker und/oder suchtbelasteter Eltern Ergebnisse des Modellprojekts.

Citation: PDP Psychodynamische Psychotherapie: Forum der tiefenpsychologisch fundierten Psychotherapie, December 2011, vol./is. 10/4(186-210), 1618-7830 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Kluth, Susan; Mielke, Axel; Freyberger, Harald J

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Language: German

Abstract: Children of parents with mental diseases are a high risk group for neglect and abuse. The project "Chances for children of parents with mental diseases and/or addiction problems" was realized from June 2008 to December 2010 with the support of the National Centre on Early Prevention. Experience has shown that it is useful to start intervention and

prevention at an early age to support the children's development and to minimize their risk. Because of this our program included families with children from birth to the age of three. To measure the effects of intervention different methods were used a in pre-post-test-design with a distance of six month. 117 mother and their 142 children were include. 44,4% were teenage mothers. All mothers show a variety of psychological problems. The children in both subgroups are described as inconspicuously. The mothers report of high frequent contact to youth welfare, to a general practitioner or to a paediatrician, while only a few used psychiatric or psychological help. The network between the different institutions was described as not satisfy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Schattauer GmbH, Stuttgart; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Offspring](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Psychosocial risk factors leading to specific development of anxiety disorders.

Original Title: Psychosoziale Belastungsfaktoren, die zur spezifischen Genese einer Angststörung führen.

Citation: PDP Psychodynamische Psychotherapie: Forum der tiefenpsychologisch fundierten Psychotherapie, December 2011, vol./is. 10/4(223-234), 1618-7830 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Kuhne, Silvia Liese-Lotte; Bauser, Ulrike; Froder, Reinhard; Kaul, Ingrid; Tschuschke, Volker

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Language: German

Abstract: In previous studies patients with an anxiety disorder have been compared to healthy subjects to identify specific risk factors leading to an anxiety disorder. The intention of our study was, to compare patients with anxiety disorder with patients with comorbid disorders, in order to identify exclusively those risk factors that lead to the development of an anxiety disorder. We compared patients with an anxiety disorder (N = 28) with patients with depression (N = 30), substance addiction (N = 32) and posttraumatic stress disorder in regards to traumatic occurrence during childhood and adulthood, somatic disorders and mental illnesses within the family. We identified the experience of violence during adulthood as a specific risk factor for patients with an anxiety disorder. However, sexual abuse and separation experiences appeared to be non specific risk factors, neither in childhood nor in adulthood. Anxiety disorders seem to appear in vulnerable subjects within a secure social network but unexpected experience of violence during adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Schattauer GmbH, Stuttgart; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Early Experience](#)
[Major Depression](#)

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
Trauma

Source: PsycINFO

43. When the mean fails, use an M-estimator.

Citation: Anales de Psicología, January 2012, vol./is. 28/1(281-288), 0212-9728;1695-2294 (Jan 2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: In the field of addictions on many occasions one has to work with quantitative variables, and the arithmetic mean is the most used location index. Nevertheless, the use of this index should be limited to those situations in which the distributions of the variables are symmetrical. The aim of this work is to exemplify the importance of recurring to adequate descriptive statistics in order to summarize quantitative variables, through the study of the quantity of consumption of addictive substances in adolescence. The sample is made up of 9300 students between 14 and 18 years (47.1% boys and 52.9% girls) who anonymously answered a questionnaire on consumption of substances. The quantity of weekly consumption of different substances is de-scribed using classical location indexes belonging to Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA). It can be seen how the results vary noticeably according to the statistics selected, with the Huber M-estimator as the index giving more "real" values. The arithmetic mean is not a good index in order to duly approach the reality of drug consumption when the distributions are asymmetrical, in which cases it becomes necessary to use resistant indexes such as, among others, Huber's M-estimator. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Adolescent Attitudes
*Drug Abuse
*Drug Usage
*Statistics

Source: PsycINFO

44. Psychological motivation in online role-playing games: A study of Spanish World of Warcraft players.

Citation: Anales de Psicología, January 2012, vol./is. 28/1(274-280), 0212-9728;1695-2294 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Fuster, Hector; Oberst, Ursula; Griffiths, Mark; Carbonell, Xavier; Chamarro, Andres; Talam, Antoni

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Language: English

Abstract: The popularity of playing videogames has increased considerably during the last few decades, and has become one of the most popular leisure activities worldwide. Some of

the most popular game types are the Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Games (MMORPGs). However, there has also been increased suspicion and social alarm that these games may possess an addictive potential, similar to other behavioural addictions, and that the user may develop maladaptive behaviours with respect to these games. The purpose of the present study was to assess the psychological motivations of playing World of Warcraft (WoW) and to relate them to socio-demographic variables and gaming styles. A questionnaire for assessing these motivations was developed and applied online to a collective of games. The final sample comprised 253 Spanish WoW players (all young males). Factor analysis of the questionnaire scores showed the presence of four motivations for gaming: socialisation, exploration, achievement, and dissociation. Results indicated that socialisation was one of the main motivational factors and that the gamers preferred the Player-versus-Player environment. Both of these aspects appear to be factors that may prevent potentially negative outcomes by inhibiting solitary play. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Socialization](#)
[*Role Playing Games](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. The mediating role of self-regulation in cigarette smoking and alcohol use among young people.

Citation: Anales de Psicología, January 2012, vol./is. 28/1(1-10), 0212-9728;1695-2294 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Garcia-del-Castillo, Jose Antonio; Dias, Paulo Cesar; Perez, Julian Diaz; del Castillo Lopez, Alvaro Garcia

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Language: English

Abstract: This research explores the role of self-regulation in substance-use behaviours from a developmental perspective. We explore the influence of the peer group and parental competencies on self-regulation, in relation to substance use in young people, by means of two convenience samples, the first comprising 478 participants aged 10 to 20, the majority of whom were female, and the second made up of 311 youngsters aged 10 to 17, the majority being male. The instruments used were a Sociodemographic Questionnaire (ad hoc), a Smoking and Alcohol Use Questionnaire (ad hoc), the Adolescent Self-Regulatory Inventory-brief version (ASRI-2r), the Parental Competencies Scale and the Peer Relations Questionnaire. The results confirm a relationship between gender and long-term self-regulation, whose level is higher among girls and young women. Those youngsters with friends who smoke or regularly drink alcohol score lower on the short-term self-regulation subscales. A moderate positive relationship is confirmed between long-term self-regulation and positive competencies in parents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Self Regulation](#)

[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Self Concept](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Television dependency and family relationships amongst juvenile delinquents in the United Kingdom.

Citation: The Sociological Review, March 1970, vol./is. 18/1(103-113), 0038-0261;1467-954X (Mar 1970)

Author(s): Chaney, D. C

Institution: Chaney, D. C.: University of Hong Kong

Language: English

Abstract: Given the social importance of establishing an adequate explanatory theory of media dependency and the extremely vague boundaries of the frustration-substitution theory, the study reported in this paper used relevant data to investigate two broad hypotheses: (1) amongst a sample of juvenile delinquents time spent on television viewing will increase as strain in family or peer relationships increases; (2) amongst a sample of juvenile delinquents involvement in television viewing will increase as strain in family or peer relationship increases. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Peer Relations](#)
[*Television Viewing](#)
[Frustration](#)
[Involvement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Advances in animal models of drug addiction.

Citation: Molecular and functional models in neuropsychiatry., 2011(213-250), 1866-3370 (2011)

Author(s): Heidbreder, Christian

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Institution: Heidbreder, Christian: Reckitt Benckiser Pharmaceuticals Inc., Richmond, VA

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Drug addiction is a syndrome of impaired response inhibition and salience attribution, which involves a complex neurocircuitry underlying drug reinforcement, drug craving, and compulsive drug-seeking and drug-taking behaviors despite adverse consequences. The concept of disease stages with transitions from acute rewarding effects to early- and end-stage addiction has had an important impact on the design of nonclinical animal models. This chapter reviews the main advances in nonclinical paradigms that aim to at model (1) positive and negative reinforcing effects of addictive drugs; (2) relapse to drug-seeking behavior; (3) reconsolidation of drug cue memories, and (4) compulsive/impulsive drug intake. In addition, recent small animal neuroimaging studies and invertebrate models will be briefly discussed (see also Bifone and Gozzi, Animal models of ADHD, 2011). Continuous improvement in modeling drug intake, craving, withdrawal symptoms, relapse, and comorbid psychiatric associations is a necessary step to better understand the etiology of the disease and to ultimately foster the discovery, validation and optimization of new efficacious pharmacotherapeutic approaches. The modeling of specific subprocesses or constructs that address clinically defined criteria will ultimately increase our understanding of the disease as a whole. Future research will have to address the questions of whether some of these constructs can be reliably used as outcome measures to assess the effects of a treatment in clinical settings, whether changes in those measures can be a target of therapeutic efforts, and

whether they relate to biological markers of traits such as impulsivity, which contribute to increased drug-seeking and may predict binge-like patterns of drug intake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[Craving](#)
[Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Addiction to near-death.

Citation: On Freud's "Beyond the pleasure principle", 2011(191-205) (2011)

Author(s): Joseph, Betty

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) There is a very malignant type of self-destructiveness, which we see in a small group of our patients and which is, I think, in the nature of an addiction-an addiction to near-death. It dominates these patients' lives; for long periods it dominates the way they bring material to the analysis and the type of relationship they establish with the analyst; it dominates their internal relationships, the so-called thinking, and the way they communicate with themselves. The picture that these patients present is, I am sure, a familiar one: in their external lives these patients get more and more absorbed into hopelessness and involved in activities that seem destined to destroy them physically as well as mentally—for example, considerable over-working, almost no sleep, avoiding eating properly or secretly over-eating if the need is to lose weight, drinking more and more, and perhaps cutting off from relationships. In other patients this type of addiction is probably less striking in their actual living but equally important in their relationship with the analyst and the analysis. Indeed, in all these patients the place where the pull towards near-death is most obvious is in the transference. As I want to illustrate in this chapter, these patients bring material to analysis in a very particular way. They do show a strong though frequently silent negative therapeutic reaction, but this negative therapeutic reaction is only one part of a much broader and more insidious picture. I am stressing here that a powerful masochism is at work, and these patients will try to create despair in the analyst and then get him to collude with the despair or become actively involved by being harsh, critical, or in some way or another verbally sadistic to the patient. At the same time the analyst will sense that there is real misery and anxiety around, and this will have to be sorted out and differentiated from the masochistic use and exploitation of misery. The other area that I am going to discuss is that of the patient's internal relationships and a particular type of communication with himself—because I believe that in all such patients one will find a type of mental activity consisting of a going over and over again about happenings or anticipations of an accusatory or self-accusatory type in which the patient becomes completely absorbed. In the patients that I am describing it seems to me that the near-destruction of the self takes place with considerable libidinal satisfaction, however much the concomitant pain. The main additional aspects, however, that I want to discuss are: the way in which these problems make themselves felt in the transference and in the patient's internal relationships and his thinking, and the deeply addictive nature of this type of masochistic constellation and the fascination and hold on them that it has. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Near Death Experiences](#)
[*Negative Therapeutic Reaction](#)
[*Self Destructive Behavior](#)
[*Interpersonal Relationships](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. On Freud's "Beyond the pleasure principle"

Citation:	On Freud's "Beyond the pleasure principle", 2011 (2011)
Author(s):	Akhtar, Salman [Ed]; O'Neil, Mary Kay [Ed]
Institution:	Akhtar, Salman: Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, PA; O'Neil, Mary Kay: Canadian Institute of Psychoanalysis, Montreal, PQ
Language:	English
Abstract:	(from the cover) Freud's "Beyond the Pleasure Principle" constitutes a major landmark and a real turning point in the evolution of psychoanalytic theory. Pushing aside the primacy of the tension-discharge-gratification model of mental dynamics, this work introduced the notion of a "daemonic force" within all human beings that slowly but insistently seeks psychic inactivity. Inertia, and death. Politely dismissed by some as a pseudo-biological speculation and rapturously espoused by others as a bold conceptual advance, "death instinct" became a stepping stone to the latter conceptualizations of mind's attacks on itself, negative narcissism, addiction to near-death, and the utter destruction of meaning in some clinical situations. The concept also served as a bridge between the quintessentially Western psychoanalysis and the Eastern perspectives on life and death. These diverse and rich connotations of the proposal are elucidated in On Freud's "Beyond the Pleasure Principle". Other consequences of Freud's 1920 paper-namely, the marginalization of ego instincts and the "upgrading" of aggression in the scheme of things-are also addressed. The editors have gathered a body of distinguished psychoanalysts from around the world to argue, discuss, elaborate upon, and advance Freud's path-breaking contribution. The result is a book of rare Intelligence, charm, and clinical significance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings:	*Death Instinct *Ego *Freud (Sigmund) *Psychoanalytic Theory
Source:	PsycINFO