

# Search Results

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## Search History

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1. PsycInfo; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE; 39753 results.
2. PsycInfo; addict\*.ti,ab; 37548 results.
3. PsycInfo; 1 OR 2; 67864 results.

**1. Effects of an opioid (proenkephalin) polymorphism on neural response to errors in health and cocaine use disorder.**

- Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, Oct 2015, vol. 293, p. 18-26, 0166-4328 (Oct 15, 2015)
- Author(s):** Moeller, Scott J.; Beebe-Wang, Nicasia; Schneider, Kristin E.; Konova, Anna B.; Parvaz, Muhammad A.; Alia-Klein, Nelly; Hurd, Yasmin L.; Goldstein, Rita Z.
- Abstract:** Chronic exposure to drugs of abuse perturbs the endogenous opioid system, which plays a critical role in the development and maintenance of addictive disorders. Opioid genetics may therefore play an important modulatory role in the expression of substance use disorders, but these genes have not been extensively characterized, especially in humans. In the current imaging genetics study, we investigated a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of the protein-coding proenkephalin gene (PENK: rs2609997, recently shown to be associated with cannabis dependence) in 55 individuals with cocaine use disorder and 37 healthy controls. Analyses tested for PENK associations with fMRI response to error (during a classical color-word Stroop task) and gray matter volume (voxel-based morphometry) as a function of Diagnosis (cocaine, control). Results revealed whole-brain Diagnosis × PENK interactions on the neural response to errors (fMRI error > correct contrast) in the right putamen, left rostral anterior cingulate cortex/medial orbitofrontal cortex, and right inferior frontal gyrus; there was also a significant Diagnosis × PENK interaction on right inferior frontal gyrus gray matter volume. These interactions were driven by differences between individuals with cocaine use disorders and controls that were accentuated in individuals carrying the higher-risk PENK C-allele. Taken together, the PENK polymorphism—and potentially opioid neurotransmission more generally—modulates functioning and structural integrity of brain regions previously implicated in error-related processing. PENK could potentially render a subgroup of individuals with cocaine use disorder (i.e., C-allele carriers) more sensitive to mistakes or other related challenges; in future studies, these results could contribute to the development of individualized genetics-informed treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Polymorphism](#)  
[Gray Matter](#)  
[Naloxone](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Cingulate Cortex](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

**2. Involvement of the caudal granular insular cortex in alcohol self-administration in rats.**

- Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, Oct 2015, vol. 293, p. 203-207, 0166-4328 (Oct 15, 2015)
- Author(s):** Pushparaj, Abhiram; Le Foll, Bernard
- Abstract:** Animal models of substance abuse have established a role for the caudal granular insular cortex (CGIC) in drug taking behaviour for several addictive substances, yet nothing has thus far been reported for alcohol. The current research was undertaken to examine the involvement of the CGIC in a rat model of alcohol self-administration. We investigated the inactivating effects of local infusions of a  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid agonist mixture (baclofen/muscimol) into the CGIC on alcohol self-administration under a fixed ratio-3 (FR-3). This inactivation of the CGIC decreased operant responding for alcohol along with a corresponding decrease in oral alcohol intake. Our results demonstrate the involvement of the CGIC in alcohol taking behaviour and suggest future studies examine the differential involvement of the various subregions of the insular cortex in various aspects of alcohol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Drug Abuse](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Rats](#)

[Insula](#)  
[Drug Self Administration](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 3. Cocaine self-administration in Wistar-Kyoto rats: A behavioral and biochemical analysis.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, Oct 2015, vol. 293, p. 62-73, 0166-4328 (Oct 15, 2015)

**Author(s):** Jastrzębska, Joanna; Frankowska, Małgorzata; Szumiec, Łukasz; Sadakierska-Chudy, Anna; Haduch, Anna; Smaga, Irena; Bystrowska, Beata; Daniel, Wladyslawa A.; Filip, Małgorzata

**Abstract:** Depression and cocaine abuse disorders are common concurrent diagnoses. In the present study, we employed Wistar-Kyoto (WKY) rats that showed a depressive-like phenotype to study intravenous cocaine self-administration and extinction/reinstatement procedures. We also investigated the basal tissue level of neurotransmitters, their metabolites and plasma corticosterone (CORT) concentrations in WKY rats, bulbectomized (OBX) rats, and control rats. The WKY rats exhibited an attenuation of the cocaine-associated lever presses and cocaine intake during the acquisition/maintenance of cocaine self-administration only under specific conditions. Active lever presses exhibited by the WKY rats and control animals did not differ during the extinction training and cocaine-seeking behaviors. The WKY rats demonstrated alterations in the basal levels of dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin in selected brain structures involved in depression and drug addiction. The changes in the level of neurotransmitters in these animals refer not only to the control (Wistar) rats but also to bulbectomized animals, which represent another depression model. Furthermore, we identified unchanged levels of CORT in the WKY and OBX rats during the light phase and free-stress conditions. This finding suggests that WKY rats should not be used to investigate the co-occurrence of depression and cocaine addiction, as this rat strain does not show an enhanced risk of relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Rats](#)  
[Neurotransmitters](#)  
[Drug Self Administration](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Reinstatement](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 4. Problematic mobile phone use of swiss adolescents: Is it linked with mental health or behaviour?

**Citation:** International Journal of Public Health, Oct 2015, (Oct 8, 2015), 1661-8556 (Oct 8, 2015)

**Author(s):** Roser, Katharina; Schoeni, Anna; Foerster, Milena; Rössli, Martin

**Abstract:** Objectives: To investigate the associations between problematic mobile phone use and mental health and behavioural problems in 412 Swiss adolescents owning a mobile phone while controlling for amount of mobile phone use. Methods: Problematic mobile phone use was determined by the MPPUS-10 (Mobile Phone Problem Use Scale) and related to health and behavioural problems by means of multivariable regression modelling. Results: MPPUS-10 was 4.7 (95 % CI 1.8, 7.6) units higher in girls than in boys, increased significantly with age and was significantly decreased with increasing educational level of the parents. Furthermore, problematic mobile phone use was associated with impaired psychological well-being, impaired parent and school relationships and more behavioural problems but was not related to peer support and social acceptance. Conclusions: Our study indicates that problematic mobile phone use is associated with external factors such as worse home and school environment and internal factors such as impaired mental health and behavioural problems of the adolescents and thus problematic mobile phone use should be addressed, in particular when dealing with adolescents showing behavioural or emotional problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 5. Alcohol and other addictive disorders following bariatric surgery: Prevalence, risk factors and possible etiologies.

**Citation:** European Eating Disorders Review, Oct 2015, (Oct 8, 2015), 1072-4133 (Oct 8, 2015)

**Author(s):** Steffen, Kristine J.; Engel, Scott G.; Wonderlich, Joseph A.; Pollert, Garrett A.; Sondag, Cindy

**Abstract:** Bariatric surgery is currently the most effective intervention for significant and sustained weight loss in obese individuals. While patients often realize numerous improvements in obesity-related comorbidities and health-related quality of life, a small minority of patients have less optimal outcomes following bariatric surgery. The literature on the emergence of alcohol use disorders (AUDs) following bariatric surgery has grown in the past several years and collectively provides convincing evidence that a significant minority of patients develop new-onset AUDs following bariatric surgery. Roux-Y gastric bypass (RYGB) has generally been associated with the risk of developing an AUD, while laparoscopic adjustable gastric banding generally has not, in several large studies. One theory that has been discussed at some length is the idea of 'addiction transfer' wherein patients substitute one 'addiction' (food) for a new 'addiction' (alcohol) following surgery. Animal work suggests a neurobiological basis for increased alcohol reward following RYGB. In addition, several pharmacokinetic studies have shown rapid and dramatically increased peak alcohol concentrations following RYGB. The prevalence of alcohol and other addictive disorders and potential etiological contributors to post-operative AUDs will be explored. Copyright © 2015 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd and Eating Disorders Association. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** No terms assigned

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 6. Understanding americans' views on opioid pain reliever abuse.

**Citation:** Addiction, Oct 2015, (Oct 7, 2015), 0965-2140 (Oct 7, 2015)

**Author(s):** Barry, Colleen L.; Kennedy-Hendricks, Alene; Gollust, Sarah E.; Niederdeppe, Jeff; Bachhuber, Marcus A.; Webster, Daniel W.; McGinty, Emma E.

**Abstract:** Aims Opioid pain reliever abuse rates have increased sharply in the United States. This study examines Americans' personal experience with opioid pain reliever use and abuse, and views about the seriousness of the problem, factors causing it, responsibility for addressing it and support for policies to resolve it. Design Public opinion survey. Setting and Participants A nationally representative US adult sample (n = 1111). Measures Experiences with opioid pain relievers and views about the seriousness, causes of and responsibility for addressing the problem, and support for policies to reduce opioid pain reliever abuse. Findings 28.2 per cent of Americans reported using opioid pain relievers in the last 12 months, 69.5% have used them in their life-time and 17.3% reported using these medications when not prescribed to them. Fifty-eight per cent ranked the problem as serious, on a par with other major health concerns. Individual-orientated factors, including a lack of understanding about how easy it is to become addicted (80.0%) and improper storage (65.1%) and disposal (64.1%), ranked highest as causes, and those abusing opioid pain relievers (83.8%) and their physicians (78.0%) were viewed as most responsible for solving the problem. Of the policies recommended to curb the epidemic, 14 of 16 were supported by a majority of Americans. Conclusions Americans view the problem of opioid pain reliever abuse as serious, and support nearly all the policies recommended by medical, law enforcement, disease control and public health experts to curb the epidemic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** No terms assigned

**Source:** PsycInfo

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