

Search Results

Table of Contents

Search History	page 6
1. Does stress contribute to the incubation of craving?	page 7
2. Effective deep brain stimulation in heroin addiction: A case report with complementary intracranial electroencephalogram.	page 7
3. Protein kinase Mzeta is necessary for cocaine-induced synaptic potentiation in the ventral tegmental area.	page 8
4. Cocaine hydrolase encoded in viral vector blocks the reinstatement of cocaine seeking in rats for 6 months.	page 8
5. Dopamine release in chronic cannabis users: A [¹⁸ F]Raclopride Positron Emission Tomography Study.	page 9
6. Nociceptin/orphanin FQ blockade of corticotropin-releasing factor-induced gamma-aminobutyric acid release in central amygdala is enhanced after chronic ethanol exposure.	page 10
7. Sex and relationships on the street: How homeless men judge partner risk on Skid Row.	page 11
8. Stigma and sexual compulsivity in a community-based sample of HIV-positive gay and bisexual men.	page 11
9. Patterns of substance use among a large urban cohort of HIV-infected men who have sex with men in primary care.	page 12
10. Middle-aged and older men who have sex with men exhibit multiple trajectories with respect to the number of sexual partners.	page 13
11. The role of alcohol and substance use in risky sexual behavior among older men who have sex with men: A review and critique of the current literature.	page 13
12. The association of intimate partner violence, recreational drug use with HIV seroprevalence among MSM.	page 14
13. Dramatherapy and addiction: Learning to live with destructiveness.	page 15
14. Self-harm in young people's psychiatry: Transforming Munch's Scream.	page 15
15. Chaos, destruction and abuse: Dramatherapy in a school for excluded adolescents.	page 16
16. Forensic aspects of drug-induced violence.	page 16
17. Nonprescription drug abuse.	page 17
18. Surprise! Neural correlates of Pearce-Hall and Rescorla-Wagner coexist within the brain.	page 18
19. From prediction error to incentive salience: Mesolimbic computation of reward motivation.	page 18
20. The treatment of drug addicts in the prison system.	page 19
21. The level of ionic and total magnesium in serum and lymphocytes in alcohol addicts.	page 20
22. Interactive process in alcoholics marriage and family: Genesis of personality disorder of alcohol addicts.	page 21
23. Substance abuse counseling with college students.	page 21
24. A collegiate children of alcoholics/addicts psychoeducational group.	page 22
25. Sleep routines and adolescent adjustment.	page 23
26. Alcohol and tobacco consumption behaviors and their relationship to healthy habits in adolescents.	page 23
27. Acute mental disturbance caused by synthetic cannabinoid: A potential emerging substance of abuse in Hong Kong.	page 24
28. A night to remember: A harm-reduction birthday card intervention reduces high-risk drinking during 21st birthday celebrations.	page 25

29. "It has made college possible for me": Feedback on the impact of a university-based center for students in recovery.	page 25
30. College women's experiences with physically forced, alcohol- or other drug-enabled, and drug-facilitated sexual assault before and since entering college.	page 26
31. Perceptions about residence hall wingmates and alcohol-related secondhand effects among college freshmen.	page 27
32. Legal-age students' provision of alcohol to underage college students: An exploratory study.	page 27
33. The co-occurrence of alcohol use and gambling activities in first-year college students.	page 28
34. Event-specific analyses of poly-drug abuse and concomitant risk behavior in a college bar district in Florida.	page 29
35. Review of Applied cognitive and behavioural approaches to the treatment of addiction: A practical treatment guide Luke.	page 29
36. Review of Psychotherapy for the treatment of substance abuse.	page 30
37. The impact of significant others on motivational enhancement therapy: Findings from project MATCH.	page 30
38. Cognitive changes in topiramate-treated patients with alcoholism: A 12-week prospective study in patients recently detoxified.	page 31
39. Nicotine-induced upregulation of native neuronal nicotinic receptors is caused by multiple mechanisms.	page 32
40. Modulation of taste responsiveness and food preference by obesity and weight loss.	page 33
41. In a new vein: Theorizing addiction and identity in Thomas De Quincey, Sylvia Plath, and Tupac Shakur.	page 33
42. The relationship between traumatic childhood experiences and proclivities towards substance abuse, self-esteem and coping strategies.	page 34
43. "I'm In Control": Compensatory manhood in a therapeutic community.	page 35
44. Common and specific liability to addiction: Approaches to association studies of opioid addiction.	page 35
45. "Old Dogs" and New Skills: How Clinician Characteristics Relate to Motivational Interviewing Skills Before, During, and After Training.	page 36
46. Pushing the boundaries of education: Evaluating the impact of Second StepReg.: A violence prevention curriculum with psychosocial and non-cognitive measures.	page 36
47. Psychological mechanisms of the tendency of super-quick decay for delayed heroin reinforcement in heroin abstiners.	page 37
48. Review of Integrated group therapy for bipolar disorder and substance abuse.	page 38
49. Substance-related disorders.	page 38
50. Implementation and evaluation of a harm-reduction model for clinical care of substance using pregnant women.	page 39
51. Developmental effects of acute, chronic, and withdrawal from chronic nicotine on fear conditioning.	page 40
52. Evaluation and initial in vitro and ex vivo characterization of the potential positron emission tomography ligand, BU99008 (2-(4,5-Dihydro-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-methyl-1H-indole), for the Imidazoline2 binding site.	page 40
53. An attentional control task reduces intrusive thoughts about smoking.	page 41
54. SU-6656, a selective Src kinase inhibitor, attenuates mecamylamine-precipitated nicotine withdrawal syndrome in mice.	page 42
55. The effectiveness of interactive journaling in reducing recidivism among substance-dependent jail inmates.	page 43
56. Psychological characteristics of patients submitted to bariatric surgery.	page 43
57. Teaching NeuroImages: Pseudo-subarachnoid hemorrhage.	page 44

58. Protracted withdrawal from cocaine self-administration flips the switch on 5-HT1b receptor modulation of cocaine abuse-related behaviors.	page 45
59. Review of Group therapy for substance use disorders: A motivational cognitive-behavioral approach.	page 45
60. Research reviews: Editor's note.	page 46
61. Reward-Related Attentional Biases and Adolescent Substance Use: The TRAILS Study.	page 46
62. The Moderating Effects of Group Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for Depression Among Substance Users.	page 47
63. Systematic review of addiction treatment in Mexico.	page 47
64. Benefits of universal intervention effects on a youth protective shield 10 years after baseline.	page 48
65. The influence of socioeconomic status on cannabis use among French adolescents.	page 49
66. A family intervention to reduce sexual risk behavior, substance use, and delinquency among newly homeless youth.	page 49
67. The difference between adolescent users and non-users of addictive substances in a low socio-economic status community: Contextual factors explored from the perspective of subjective wellbeing.	page 50
68. Prevalence, severity, and correlates of problematic sexual Internet use in Swedish men and women.	page 51
69. Reducing widespread pipe sharing and risky sex among crystal methamphetamine smokers in Toronto: Do safer smoking kits have a potential role to play?	page 51
70. Exploring the relationship between drug and alcohol treatment facilities and violent and property crime: A socioeconomic contingent relationship.	page 52
71. Temporal orientation and a course of alcohol addiction therapy.	page 53
72. Nucleus accumbens response to incentive stimuli anticipation in children of alcoholics: Relationships with precursive behavioral risk and lifetime alcohol use.	page 53
73. Arg kinase regulates prefrontal dendritic spine refinement and cocaine-induced plasticity.	page 54
74. Striatal alpha 5 nicotinic receptor subunit regulates dopamine transmission in dorsal striatum.	page 55
75. Pretrial diversion & record sealing: A promising approach to reduce recidivism among substance abusing offenders.	page 56
76. Substance-abusing women offenders as victims: Chronological sequencing of pathways into criminal behavior.	page 56
77. Modern materialism through the lens of Indo-Tibetan Buddhism.	page 57
78. Mindfulness-based substance abuse treatment for incarcerated youth: A mixed method pilot study.	page 57
79. Too much work: A killer or a pleasure? An empirical investigation of the antecedents and consequences of workaholism.	page 58
80. Patients' reports about medical doctors inquiries on their mental health: Do generational status, ethnicity and mental health/substance use disorders matter?	page 59
81. Grey matter alterations associated with cannabis use: Results of a VBM study in heavy cannabis users and healthy controls.	page 59
82. Aberrant reward processing in Parkinson's disease is associated with dopamine cell loss.	page 60
83. Pharmacy-based intervention in Wernicke's encephalopathy.	page 61
84. Craving to smoke does not signify physical addiction: A comment on DiFranza et al. (2012).	page 62
85. Behavioural approach tendencies to heroin-related stimuli in abstinent heroin abusers.	page 62
86. CREB involvement in the regulation of striatal prodynorphin by nicotine.	page 63
87. Examination of a role for metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 in the medial prefrontal cortex in cocaine sensitization in rats.	page 64
88. Post-retrieval extinction training enhances or hinders the extinction of morphine-induced conditioned place preference in rats dependent on the retrieval-extinction interval.	page 64

89. The need for close monitoring of early psychosis and co-occurring substance misuse.	page 65
90. Comparison of personality characteristics in Parkinson disease patients with and without impulse control disorders and in healthy volunteers.	page 66
91. Smoking cessation after brain damage does not lead to increased depression: Implications for understanding the psychiatric complications of varenicline.	page 66
92. "I feel uncomfortable 'calling a patient out'": Educational needs of palliative medicine fellows in managing opioid misuse.	page 67
93. Preventive role of social interaction for cocaine conditioned place preference: Correlation with FosB/DeltaFosB and pCREB expression in rat mesocorticolimbic areas.	page 68
94. Calculating the burden of disease of suicide, attempted suicide, and suicide ideation by estimating disability weights.	page 68
95. Is media framing of coverage of prescription drug abuse a reflection of cultural diffusion?	page 69
96. The effects of neighborhood characteristics on rearrest after participation in drug treatment court: A re-analysis of the Baltimore City Drug Treatment Court experiment.	page 70
97. Patient satisfaction, prescription drug abuse, and potential unintended consequences.	page 70
98. Development and validation of the Decisional Balance Scale for problematic Prescription Drug use (DBS-PD)-20.	page 71
99. Ten-year stability and variability, drinking patterns, and impairment in community youth with diagnostic orphan status of alcohol dependence.	page 72
100. Cue-induced craving and physiological reactions in recently and long-abstinent heroin-dependent patients.	page 72
101. Drugs use as a cultural practice within gangs.	page 73
102. Prevention and monitoring strategies on the use of illicit substances and accidents and costs in heavy load drivers in Mexico.	page 74
103. Comparison between crack and other drugs abusers in a specialized outpatient facility of a university hospital.	page 74
104. The view of adolescents from the rural area of Costa Rica in rehabilitation programs about drug consumption.	page 75
105. Protective and family risk factors related to drugs in families of adolescents from Valparaiso, Chile.	page 76
106. School spaces for the prevention of drug addiction: View of school principals.	page 76
107. International cooperation in combating illicit drugs in Mozambique.	page 77
108. Relations between family context and substance abuse in high school adolescents.	page 77
109. Meaning of drugs use for adolescents living in the streets, Valencia, Venezuela.	page 78
110. Protective and family risk factors related to adolescent drug use.	page 79
111. Licit drugs consumption among nursing students at a private university in Bogota, Colombia.	page 79
112. Experiences and meanings of the drugs phenomenon in nursing students.	page 80
113. Nursing school students' perception of legal and illegal drugs consumption.	page 80
114. Risk and protection factors related to the consumption of psychoactive substances in undergraduate nursing students.	page 81
115. Epidemiological profile of drug addiction in college students.	page 82
116. The nature of methadone diversion in England: A Merseyside case study.	page 82
117. Psychoactive substances and the political ecology of mental distress.	page 83
118. Early attentional modulation by alcohol-related cues in young binge drinkers: An event-related potentials study.	page 84
119. Substance use disorders in the elderly.	page 85

120. Contingency management: What it is and why psychiatrists should want to use it.	page 85
121. Real-Time fMRI in the Treatment of Nicotine Dependence: A Conceptual Review and Pilot Studies.	page 86
122. The Virgin of Guadalupe as an ancillary modality for treating Hispanic substance abusers: Juramentos in the United States.	page 86
123. The effects of repeated corticosterone exposure on the interoceptive effects of alcohol in rats.	page 87
124. Acute tolerance to alcohol impairment of behavioral and cognitive mechanisms related to driving: Drinking and driving on the descending limb.	page 88
125. Obituary for Bart Hoebel.	page 88
126. Ethnic identity and substance use among Mexican-heritage preadolescents: Moderator effects of gender and time in the United States.	page 89

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. Does stress contribute to the incubation of craving?

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, April 2012, vol./is. 71/8(e39), 0006-3223 (Apr 15, 2012)

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Institution: Karoly, Hollis C.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: This letter focuses on the contribution of stress to the incubation of craving. By looking at the role of stress using parallel animal and human models, one can gain a new perspective on the issue of incubation of craving. The allostatic model proposed by Koob views addiction as a persistent state of stress, involving increased reward set-points and activation of hormonal stress responses. In this model, baseline levels of stress are so high that environmental cues are more likely to lead to drug seeking in an effort to relieve this constant stress. It is also important to note that a major difference between human and animal models is that animals are not motivated by psychosocial factors to become abstinent. The current gap in the understanding of incubation of craving can be addressed in both human and animal research, keeping in mind that current animal models fail to capture the stressful psychosocial experience of trying to quit and remain abstinent from an addictive substance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Craving](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Stress Reactions](#)
[Animal Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

2. Effective deep brain stimulation in heroin addiction: A case report with complementary intracranial electroencephalogram.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, April 2012, vol./is. 71/8(e35-e37), 0006-3223 (Apr 15, 2012)

Author(s): Valencia-Alfonso, Carlos-Eduardo; Luigjes, Judy; Smolders, Ruud; Cohen, Michael X; Levar, Nina; Mazaheri, Ali; van den Munckhof, Pepijn; Schuurman, P. Richard; van den Brink, Wim; Denys, Damiaan

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Institution: Valencia-Alfonso, Carlos-Eduardo: Department of Neuromodulation and Behavior, Netherlands Institute for Neuroscience, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of a 47-year old treatment-refractory heroin dependent man who had been using heroin for 22 years at the time of intake. The case reports effective deep brain stimulation (DBS) treatment in a patient with therapy resistant heroin addiction in whom we also obtained pretreatment intracranial electroencephalogram (iEEG) recordings from the nucleus accumbens and adjacent anterior limb of the internal capsule in response to drug related pictures. The patient was implanted following standard procedures with a four contact electrode in each hemisphere. Electrodes were implanted following the anterior limb of the internal capsule into the nucleus accumbens. During the optimization period, several electrode settings were systematically tested according to a standardized procedure. During the iEEG recordings, significant differences were observed in power for drug related compared to drug-unrelated pictures at the dorsal contact points but not at the other contact points. This is the second case report of successful DBS in a heroin dependent patient and the first one on the association between pretreatment electrophysiologic measurements of the implanted target and DBS effectiveness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Electroencephalography](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[*Deep Brain Stimulation](#)
Source: PsycINFO

3. Protein kinase Mzeta is necessary for cocaine-induced synaptic potentiation in the ventral tegmental area.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, April 2012, vol./is. 71/8(706-713), 0006-3223 (Apr 15, 2012)
Author(s): Ho, Shih-Yin; Chen, Chih-Hao; Liu, Tsung-Han; Chang, Hsiao-Fu; Liou, Jau-Cheng
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Institution: Ho, Shih-Yin: Department of Biological Sciences, National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan
Language: English
Abstract: Background: Much progress has been made in our understanding of brain regions and specific receptors that are involved in the action of cocaine addiction. Although long-term modifications of mesolimbic reward circuit following cocaine exposure are responsible for cocaine-addicted behaviors, the underlying molecular mechanism at the cellular level is still obscure. Here, we investigated the possible participation of protein kinase Mzeta (PKMzeta) in synaptic potentiation following cocaine exposure. Methods: Spontaneous and evoked synaptic activity of glutamate synapse in saline- and cocaine-treated rats were examined by preparing acute brain slices and performing whole-cell voltage-clamp recordings from individual dopamine neurons in the ventral tegmental area (VTA). We also assessed the role of PKMzeta on the behavioral responses by cocaine conditioned place preference. Results: Chelerythrine, an inhibitor of PKMzeta , reversed the cocaine-induced facilitation of spontaneous synaptic transmission in the VTA. PKMzeta inhibition by chelerythrine or myristoylated zeta inhibitory peptide significantly attenuated the cocaine exposure-induced enhancement of alpha -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid receptor/N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor ratio. Myristoylated zeta inhibitory peptide had no effect on spike timing-dependent long-term potentiation in rats previously injected with saline but remarkably restored spike timing-dependent long-term potentiation in VTA dopamine neurons in slices prepared from rats that received single or multiple cocaine exposure. Western blot analyses showed that both single and five consecutive cocaine injections induced a significant increase in PKMzeta level. Furthermore, intracranial infusion of myristoylated zeta inhibitory peptide in the VTA disrupted cocaine conditioned place preference. Conclusions: Our results suggest that persistent activity of PKMzeta is a requisite for cocaine-induced enhancement of synaptic plasticity in the VTA and cocaine conditioned place preference. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Proteins](#)
[*Synapses](#)
[*Tegmentum](#)
[*Long-term Potentiation](#)
[Kinases](#)
Source: PsycINFO

4. Cocaine hydrolase encoded in viral vector blocks the reinstatement of cocaine seeking in rats for 6 months.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, April 2012, vol./is. 71/8(700-705), 0006-3223 (Apr 15, 2012)

Author(s): Anker, Justin J; Brimijoin, Stephen; Gao, Yang; Geng, Liyi; Zlebnik, Natalie E; Parks, Robin J; Carroll, Marilyn E

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Institution: Anker, Justin J.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Cocaine dependence is a pervasive disorder with high rates of relapse. In a previous study, direct administration of a quadruple mutant albumin-fused butyrylcholinesterase that efficiently catalyzes hydrolysis of cocaine to benzoic acid and ecgonine methyl ester acutely blocked cocaine seeking in an animal model of relapse. In the present experiments, these results were extended to achieve a long-duration blockade of cocaine seeking with a gene transfer paradigm using a related butyrylcholinesterase-based cocaine hydrolase (CocH). Methods: Male and female rats were allowed to self-administer cocaine under a fixed-ratio 1 schedule of reinforcement for approximately 14 days. Following the final self-administration session, rats were injected with CocH vector or a control injection (empty vector or saline), and their cocaine solutions were replaced with saline for 14 days to allow for extinction of lever pressing. Subsequently, they were tested for drug-primed reinstatement by administering intraperitoneal injections of saline (S), cocaine (C) (5, 10, and 15 mg/kg), and d-amphetamine according to the following sequence: S, C, S, C, S, C, S, d-amphetamine. Rats then received cocaine-priming injections once weekly for 4 weeks and, subsequently, once monthly for up to 6 months. Results: Administration of CocH vector produced substantial and sustained CocH activity in plasma that corresponded with diminished cocaine-induced (but not amphetamine-induced) reinstatement responding for up to 6 months following treatment (compared with high-responding control animals). Conclusions: These results demonstrate that viral transfer of CocH may be useful in promoting long-term resistance to relapse to cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Dopamine release in chronic cannabis users: A [¹⁸F]Raclopride Positron Emission Tomography Study.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, April 2012, vol./is. 71/8(677-683), 0006-3223 (Apr 15, 2012)

Author(s): Urban, Nina B. L; Slifstein, Mark; Thompson, Judy L; Xu, Xiaoyan; Girgis, Ragy R; Raheja, Sonia; Haney, Margaret; Abi-Dargham, Anissa

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Institution: Urban, Nina B. L.: Departments of Psychiatry, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Low striatal dopamine D_{2/3} receptor (D_{2/3}) availability and low ventrostriatal dopamine (DA) release have been observed in alcoholism and cocaine and heroin dependence. Less is known about the dopaminergic system in cannabis dependence. We assessed D_{2/3} availability and DA release in abstinent cannabis users compared with control subjects and explored relationships to cannabis use history using [¹⁸F]

¹raclopride positron emission tomography and an amphetamine challenge paradigm. Methods: Sixteen recently abstinent, psychiatrically healthy cannabis-using participants (27.3 ± 6.1 years, 1 woman, 15 men) and 16 matched control subjects (28.1 ± 6.7 years, 2 women, 14 men) completed two positron emission tomography scans, before and after injection of intravenous d-amphetamine (.3 mg/kg). Percent change in [¹raclopride binding after amphetamine (change in nondisplaceable binding potential, Delta BPND) in subregions of the striatum was compared between groups. Correlations with clinical parameters were examined. Results: Cannabis users had an average consumption of 517 ± 465 estimated puffs per month, indicating mild to moderate cannabis dependence. Neither baseline BPND nor Delta BPND differed from control subjects in any region of interest, including ventral striatum. In cannabis-dependent subjects, earlier age of onset of use correlated with lower [Delta BPND] in the associative striatum when controlling for current age. Conclusions: Unlike other addictions, cannabis dependence of mild to moderate severity is not associated with striatal DA alterations. However, earlier or longer duration of use is related to lower DA release in the associative striatum. These observations suggest a more harmful effect of use during adolescence; more research is needed to distinguish effects of chronicity versus onset. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cannabis
*Dopamine
*Drug Abstinence
*Drug Dependency

Source: PsycINFO

6. Nociceptin/orphanin FQ blockade of corticotropin-releasing factor-induced gamma-aminobutyric acid release in central amygdala is enhanced after chronic ethanol exposure.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, April 2012, vol./is. 71/8(666-676), 0006-3223 (Apr 15, 2012)

Author(s): Cruz, Maureen T; Herman, Melissa A; Kallupi, Marsida; Roberto, Marisa

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Institution: Cruz, Maureen T.: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The central nucleus of the amygdala (CeA) mediates stress- and addiction-related processes. Corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) and nociceptin/orphanin FQ (nociceptin) regulate ethanol intake and anxiety-like behavior. In the rat, CRF and ethanol significantly augment CeA gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) release, whereas nociceptin diminishes it. Methods: Using electrophysiologic techniques in an in vitro slice preparation, we investigated the interaction of nociceptin and CRF on evoked and spontaneous GABAergic transmission in CeA slices of naive and ethanol-dependent rats and the mechanistic role of protein kinase A. Results: In neurons from naive animals, nociceptin dose-dependently diminished basal-evoked GABA_A receptor-mediated inhibitory postsynaptic potentials (IPSPs) by decreasing GABA release and prevented, as well as reversed, CRF-induced augmentation of IPSPs, actions that required PKA signaling. In neurons from ethanol-dependent animals, nociceptin decreased basal GABAergic transmission and blocked the CRF-induced increase in GABA release to a greater extent than in naive controls. Conclusions: These data provide new evidence for an interaction between the nociceptin and CRF systems in the CeA. Nociceptin opposes CRF effects on CeA GABAergic transmission with sensitization of this effect in dependent animals. These properties of nociceptin may underlie its anti-alcohol and anxiolytic properties and identify the nociceptin receptor as a useful therapeutic target for

alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Corticotropin Releasing Factor](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)
[*Neuropeptides](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Sex and relationships on the street: How homeless men judge partner risk on Skid Row.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, April 2012, vol./is. 16/3(774-784), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Brown, Ryan A; Kennedy, David P; Tucker, Joan S; Wenzel, Suzanne L; Golinelli, Daniela; Wertheimer, Samuel R; Ryan, Gery W

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Institution: Brown, Ryan A.: RAND Corporation, RAND Health, Santa Monica, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Homeless men in the U.S. represent a large and growing population, and have elevated rates of HIV/AIDS and sexual risk behaviors, including unprotected sex with women. We conducted qualitative interviews (n = 30) with homeless men using shelters and meal lines in downtown Los Angeles (Skid Row) to better understand how such men view the risks of sexual encounters with female partners. Men living on Skid Row perceived multiple risks, including HIV and unwanted pregnancy as well as emotional trauma, loss of resources, exacerbation of drug addiction, and physical attack. Respondents described using visual and behavioral cues, social reputation, geographical location, feelings of trust, perceived relationship seriousness, and medically inaccurate "folk" beliefs to judge whether partners were risky and/or condom use was warranted. Medically inaccurate beliefs suggest the potential utility of evidence-based interventions to change such beliefs. We also consider implications for relationships on the street and housing interventions. (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: [*Homeless](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Sexual Partners](#)
[*Interpersonal Relationships](#)
[Urban Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Stigma and sexual compulsivity in a community-based sample of HIV-positive gay and bisexual men.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, April 2012, vol./is. 16/3(741-750), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Rendina, H. Jonathon; Golub, Sarit A; Grov, Christian; Parsons, Jeffrey T

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Institution: Rendina, H. Jonathon: Center for HIV/AIDS Educational Studies & Training (CHEST), New York, NY, US

- Language:** English
- Abstract:** A better exploration of factors associated with sexual compulsivity (SC) among various subpopulations may help to explain its etiology, development, and course, as well as provide implications for treatment. Criticisms of SC highlight the need to have a better understanding of SC that takes into account both behavioral and psychosocial variables such as stigma, particularly stigma related to sexual orientation and HIV status. The purpose of this study was to investigate the association of SC with sexual behavior and stigma in a sample of HIV-positive gay and bisexual men. A cross-sectional, street-intercept method was adapted to survey a sample of 127 HIV-positive gay and bisexual males at two large-scale LGBT community events in the fall of 2008 and spring of 2009. We found that the number of recent male sexual partners (AOR = 1.05) and internalized HIV stigma (AOR = 8.20) were significantly associated with SC symptomology, while internalized homonegativity and interpersonal HIV stigma were not. These findings contradict many prominent criticisms of SC while highlighting the need to better understand the mechanisms related to the development of SC symptomology and the potential role stigma may have for the psychosexual well-being of HIV-positive gay and bisexual men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality. Nov, 2010. An earlier version of this paper was presented at the annual meeting of the aforementioned conference
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Bisexuality](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Stigma](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 9. Patterns of substance use among a large urban cohort of HIV-infected men who have sex with men in primary care.**
- Citation:** AIDS and Behavior, April 2012, vol./is. 16/3(676-689), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Apr 2012)
- Author(s):** Skeer, Margie R; Mimiaga, Matthew J; Mayer, Kenneth H; O'Cleirigh, Conall; Covahey, Charles; Safren, Steven A
- Correspondence Address:** Skeer, Margie R.: Fenway Institute, Fenway Health, 1340 Boylston Street, Boston, MA, US, 02215, mskkeer@fenwayhealth.org
- Institution:** Skeer, Margie R.: Fenway Institute, Fenway Health, Boston, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The present study sought to identify characteristics of HIV-infected MSM that are associated with the use of specific substances and substance abuse in general. Participants were 503 HIV-infected MSM who were receiving primary care. A self-assessment and medical records were used to obtain information about past 3-month alcohol and drug use and abuse, and demographics, HIV-disease stage and treatment, sexual risk, and mental health. Associations of these four domains with substance use and abuse outcomes were examined using hierarchical block-stepwise multivariable logistic regression. Substance use and abuse in the sample was high. Transmission risk behavior was significantly associated with over half of the outcomes. The associations of demographic and HIV-disease stage and treatment variables varied by substance, and mental health problems contributed differentially to almost every outcome. These findings should be considered for designing, implementing, and evaluating substance use programming for HIV-infected MSM. (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: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)
 Alcohol Abuse
 Drug Abuse
 Primary Health Care
 Urban Environments

Source: PsycINFO

10. Middle-aged and older men who have sex with men exhibit multiple trajectories with respect to the number of sexual partners.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, April 2012, vol./is. 16/3(590-598), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Lim, Sin How; Christen, Charles Lafayette; Marshal, Michael P; Stall, Ronald D; Markovic, Nina; Kim, Kevin H; Silvestre, Anthony J

Correspondence Address: Lim, Sin How: Department of Behavioral and Community Health Sciences, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US, sh118@pitt.edu

Institution: Lim, Sin How: Department of Behavioral and Community Health Sciences, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study aimed to examine trajectories with respect to the number of sexual partners among older men who have sex with men and to determine characteristics associated with trajectory groups. Nagin's group-based modeling was used to identify trajectories for 237 men from the Pitt Men's Study with respect to the number of male intercourse partners from age 50.0 to 59.5. Three distinct trajectory groups were identified. Most men (69.2%) had a median of two sexual partners in the past 6 months across the age range of the study. A smaller group (19.4%) had low or no sex partners. The smallest group (11.4%) had 30 or more sexual partners in the past 6 months at age 50. The groups were statistically different with respect to race, HIV status, drug use (marijuana, poppers, crack cocaine, and Viagra), the number of unprotected anal sex partners, and personal attitudes towards sex. (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: [*Aging](#)
[*Sexual Partners](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)
 Drug Usage
 HIV
 Racial and Ethnic Differences
 Sexual Attitudes
 Sexual Risk Taking

Source: PsycINFO

11. The role of alcohol and substance use in risky sexual behavior among older men who have sex with men: A review and critique of the current literature.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, April 2012, vol./is. 16/3(578-589), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Heath, Jessie; Lanoye, Autumn; Maisto, Stephen A

Correspondence Address: Heath, Jessie, 723 DeWitt St., Syracuse, NY, US, 13203, jdnaught@syr.edu

Institution: Heath, Jessie: Department of Psychology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: HIV incidence is increasing among men who have sex with men (MSM) despite years of prevention education and intervention efforts. Whereas there has been considerable progress made in identifying risk factors among younger MSM, older MSM have been largely neglected. In particular, the role of alcohol and drug use in conjunction with sex has not been thoroughly studied in older MSM samples. This article reviews the small body of literature examining the association of substance abuse and risky sexual behavior in this population and provides a methodological critique of the reviewed studies. The data show that older MSM are engaging in risky sexual behavior, with the likelihood of engaging in risky sexual activities increasing with the use of alcohol and other drugs. Methodological limitations prevent strong conclusions regarding whether the sexual risk behaviors of older MSM differ from those of younger MSM, and the extent to which alcohol and drug use may differentially contribute to engagement in sexual risk-taking as a function of age. Future research is needed to clarify these associations. (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: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)
[Aging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. The association of intimate partner violence, recreational drug use with HIV seroprevalence among MSM.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, April 2012, vol./is. 16/3(491-498), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Li, Ying; Baker, Joseph J; Korostyshevskiy, Valeriy R; Slack, Rebecca S; Plankey, Michael W

Correspondence Address: Li, Ying: Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases, Georgetown University, 2115 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Suite 130, Washington, DC, US, 20007, y167@georgetown.edu

Institution: Li, Ying: Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases, Georgetown University, Washington, DC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Intimate partner violence (IPV) has been significantly associated with HIV among heterosexual individuals. Yet a similar relationship has not been so clearly described among men who have sex with men (MSM). The aim of this study was to investigate the association of IPV with HIV seroprevalence among MSM. Participants consisted of 7,844 MSM clients who visited the Whitman Walker Clinic in Washington DC from 2000 through 2007, the majority of whom were Caucasian with a median age of 30. The univariate analysis showed that self-reported IPV was significantly associated with HIV (OR: 1.67, CI: 1.14-2.45) among the sampled MSM clients. However, when adjusting for sexually transmitted infection (STI) status and self-reported risk behaviors including recreational drug use, condom use, number of male sex partners, and having sex with a positive HIV partner, the association of IPV with HIV was not statistically significant. Results indicated that the strong independent association of recreational drug use with HIV seroprevalence decreased the association of IPV with HIV significantly (with recreational drug use, OR: 1.36, CI: 0.93-2.00 vs. without recreational drug use, OR: 1.51, CI: 1.03-2.22). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Dramatherapy and addiction: Learning to live with destructiveness.

Citation: Dramatherapy and destructiveness: Creating the evidence base, playing with Thanatos., 2011(108-119) (2011)

Author(s): Zografou, Lia

Institution: Zografou, Lia: Freelance Practice, Thessaloniki, Greece

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter will draw upon my research with members of Narcotics Anonymous (NA) to elucidate aspects of the author's dramatherapy practice which were affected by notions of destructiveness, both in process and content. Working with addicted populations is challenging at the best of times. Introducing a creative approach to people who have firmly established cognitive constructs about self, world and addiction can often feel like a never-ending struggle on the road to nowhere, under the constant threat of clients relapsing. The fundamental concepts of NA are crucial in comprehending this client group's notions of destructiveness in both behavioural and intrapersonal terms. I will present examples of insights gained from my experience as both a practitioner and a researcher, stressing that the dialogue between practice and research can improve both and offer useful tools in tackling destructiveness in the process of therapy with addicted clients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Psychodrama](#)
[*Twelve Step Programs](#)
[Psychotherapy](#)
[Self Concept](#)
[Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Self-harm in young people's psychiatry: Transforming Munch's Scream.

Citation: Dramatherapy and destructiveness: Creating the evidence base, playing with Thanatos., 2011(78-94) (2011)

Author(s): Dokter, Ditty

Institution: Dokter, Ditty: Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter focuses on active self-harm during therapy. This may occur within or between sessions, in the form of substance abuse, self-mutilation and suicide attempts. These problems tend to be prevalent in clients with the diagnosis of borderline personality disorder (BPD), addiction and psychosis, but tend to be extra prevalent in adolescent psychiatry. The clinical case study is drawn from a 17-year-old young woman participating in therapeutic community-based arts therapy groups. The theoretical orientation is group dynamic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychiatry](#)
[*Art Therapy](#)
[*Psychodrama](#)
[*Self Injurious Behavior](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
 Addiction
 Borderline Personality Disorder
 Dance Therapy
 Group Dynamics
 Psychiatry
 Psychosis
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Chaos, destruction and abuse: Dramatherapy in a school for excluded adolescents.

Citation: Dramatherapy and destructiveness: Creating the evidence base, playing with Thanatos., 2011(66-77) (2011)

Author(s): Zeal, Eleanor

Institution: Zeal, Eleanor: Roehampton University, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter aims to present an outline of the nature of working as a dramatherapist in a school committed to supporting excluded adolescents; the various challenges faced and how dramatherapy may be utilised. The chapter provides the theoretical orientation upon which the intervention is based, illustrated by a group and individual case vignettes. The work featured in this chapter takes place in a school, established as a charity, and similar to a state-run pupil referral unit. It accommodates 30-40 male and female students aged 13-16, from virtually every London borough. The students' cultural and racial backgrounds are diverse. Many of the students are 'statemented' with numeracy and literacy learning difficulties [educational statements are a way of funding extra support for children with special educational needs (SEN)]. Many of the students may also have attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), emotional and behavioural disorder (EBD), self-injurious behaviour (SIB), autism, cannabis addiction and self-harming tendencies. My role as a dramatherapist is to support the school's intention to provide education by meeting some of the emotional needs of the pupils. Once referred students have been accepted by the school, dramatherapy is offered as part of the provision. Group and individual sessions are available for a period of up to 2 years. Students self-refer for individual sessions and each teaching group is offered one session per week, which students choose whether or not to attend. Time-tabling is difficult, as demand far outweighs the resources of a lone therapist. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Psychodrama](#)
[*Psychological Needs](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[*Special Education](#)
[*Therapist Characteristics](#)
 Schools
[Self Injurious Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Forensic aspects of drug-induced violence.

Citation: Journal of Pharmacy Practice, February 2012, vol./is. 25/1(41-49), 0897-1900;1531-1937 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Anderson, Peter D; Bokor, Gyula

Correspondence Address: Anderson, Peter D., 5308 Avalon Drive, Randolph, MA, US, 02368, forensicrxguy@aol.com

Institution: Anderson, Peter D.: University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Violence is unfortunately a part of society. The causes of violence are not completely understood, but it involves sociological, genetic, financial, biological, and environmental factors. Drugs can cause aggression by altering the neurotransmitters dopamine, norepinephrine, gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), and serotonin. Specific drugs associated with aggression include alcohol, anabolic steroids, cocaine, amphetamines, sedatives, opiates, and hallucinogens. Aggression can be categorized into impulsive and predatory aggression. Drugs under certain conditions cause impulsive aggression. Sometimes a defense in criminal cases is that the drug caused the violence, that is drug-induced insanity. A case of insanity is more likely to be accepted if the event was unplanned and had no apparent motive. An acceptance of insanity by voluntary intoxication is rarely accepted by the criminal justice system. A more common legal strategy is to seek diminished capacity which aims to obtain a reduction in the severity of the criminal charges. We will discuss some, but not all of the pharmacological and physiological issues relating to drug-induced violence. Then some of the "big picture" forensic issues will be presented. Our goal is to present a primer on the pharmacological and forensic issues relating to drug-induced violence. No attempt was made to provide a comprehensive review of all the literature related to drug-induced violence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Forensic Psychology](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Aggressive Behavior](#)
[Forensic Evaluation](#)
[Psychopharmacology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Nonprescription drug abuse.

Citation: Journal of Pharmacy Practice, February 2012, vol./is. 25/1(13-21), 0897-1900;1531-1937 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Conca, Addison J; Worthen, David R

Correspondence Address: Worthen, David R.: University of Rhode Island, 125 Fogarty Hall, 41 Campus Avenue, Kingston, RI, US, 02881, dworthen@ds.uri.edu

Institution: Conca, Addison J.: University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Nonprescription drug, also referred to as over-the-counter (OTC) abuse, is a serious and growing global health challenge. Drugs from many different therapeutic classes and numerous dosage forms and drug delivery systems are implicated in nonprescription drug abuse. Individuals who commonly abuse certain nonprescription medications are likewise diverse, varying in age, demographics, and overall health status. The clinician is in a unique position to assist in identifying those patients at risk for nonprescription drug abuse and those who are abusers, and may play an important role in intervention, patient care, and in the treatment of nonprescription drug abuse. A concise review of nonprescription drug abuse may be of use to the clinician in this regard. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Nonprescription Drugs](#)
[Antihistaminic Drugs](#)
[Caffeine](#)
[Nicotine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Surprise! Neural correlates of Pearce-Hall and Rescorla-Wagner coexist within the brain.

Citation: European Journal of Neuroscience, April 2012, vol./is. 35/7(1190-1200), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Roesch, Matthew R; Esber, Guillem R; Li, Jian; Daw, Nathaniel D; Schoenbaum, Geoffrey

Correspondence Address: Schoenbaum, Geoffrey: NIDA Intramural Research Program, 251 Bayview Drive, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, schoenbg@schoenbaumlab.org

Institution: Roesch, Matthew R.: Department of Psychology, University of Maryland College Park, College Park, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Learning theory and computational accounts suggest that learning depends on errors in outcome prediction as well as changes in processing of or attention to events. These divergent ideas are captured by models, such as Rescorla-Wagner (RW) and temporal difference (TD) learning on the one hand, which emphasize errors as directly driving changes in associative strength, vs. models such as Pearce-Hall (PH) and more recent variants on the other hand, which propose that errors promote changes in associative strength by modulating attention and processing of events. Numerous studies have shown that phasic firing of midbrain dopamine (DA) neurons carries a signed error signal consistent with RW or TD learning theories, and recently we have shown that this signal can be dissociated from attentional correlates in the basolateral amygdala and anterior cingulate. Here we will review these data along with new evidence: (i) implicating habenula and striatal regions in supporting error signaling in midbrain DA neurons; and (ii) suggesting that the central nucleus of the amygdala and prefrontal regions process the amygdalar attentional signal. However, while the neural instantiations of the RW and PH signals are dissociable and complementary, they may be linked. Any linkage would have implications for understanding why one signal dominates learning in some situations and not others, and also for appreciating the potential impact on learning of neuropathological conditions involving altered DA or amygdalar function, such as schizophrenia, addiction or anxiety disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Learning](#)
[*Neural Networks](#)
[Learning Theory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

19. From prediction error to incentive salience: Mesolimbic computation of reward motivation.

Citation: European Journal of Neuroscience, April 2012, vol./is. 35/7(1124-1143), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Berridge, Kent C

Correspondence Address: Berridge, Kent C.: Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109-1043, berridge@umich.edu

Institution: Berridge, Kent C.: Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reward contains separable psychological components of learning, incentive motivation and pleasure. Most computational models have focused only on the learning component of reward, but the motivational component is equally important in reward circuitry, and even more directly controls behavior. Modeling the motivational component requires recognition of additional control factors besides learning. Here I discuss how mesocorticolimbic mechanisms generate the motivation component of incentive salience. Incentive salience takes Pavlovian learning and memory as one input and as an equally important input takes neurobiological state factors (e.g. drug states, appetite states, satiety states) that can vary independently of learning. Neurobiological state changes can produce unlearned fluctuations or even reversals in the ability of a previously learned reward cue to trigger motivation. Such fluctuations in cue-triggered motivation can dramatically depart from all previously learned values about the associated reward outcome. Thus, one consequence of the difference between incentive salience and learning can be to decouple cue-triggered motivation of the moment from previously learned values of how good the associated reward has been in the past. Another consequence can be to produce irrationally strong motivation urges that are not justified by any memories of previous reward values (and without distorting associative predictions of future reward value). Such irrationally strong motivation may be especially problematic in addiction. To understand these phenomena, future models of mesocorticolimbic reward function should address the neurobiological state factors that participate to control generation of incentive salience. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. European Journal of Neuroscience--Federation of European Neuroscience Societies and Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Incentives](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Prediction Errors](#)
[*Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

20. The treatment of drug addicts in the prison system.

Citation: Alcoholism: Journal on Alcoholism and Related Addictions, 2011, vol./is. 47/2(111-126), 0002-502X (2011)

Author(s): Muzinic, Lana; Penic, Zvonimir; Vukota, Ljiljana; Palijan, Tija Zarkovic

Correspondence Address: Palijan, Tija Zarkovic: Neuropsihijatrijska bolnica dr Ivan Barbot, Jelengradska 1, Popovaca, Croatia, 44317, tija-zarkovic.palijan@sk.t-com.hr

Institution: Muzinic, Lana: Department of Psychiatry Vrapce, Zagreb, Croatia

Language: English

Abstract: A great number of persons addicted to drugs are in the prison system. According to Walmsey, the significant increase in the prisoners' population in the world (estimated to 9 million prisoners in prisons of 211 countries) can be attributed to an increased criminal activity in persons using illicit drugs. Reports on the number of crimes linked to drugs (possession, trafficking) are various since the number of these crimes depends on a certain country's penal policy and policy of fighting substance abuse. In all countries the increase in the number of crimes connected to use, possession and trafficking is significant. The increase in crime commitment can be caused by the occurrence of comorbidity, in which case addiction is in comorbidity with psychiatric disorders, or the psychiatric disorders are in comorbidity with psychoactive substance abuse and psychoactive substance

addiction. New trends show that Croatia is not significantly different from the developed countries of Eastern and Western Europe, as well as new member countries of the EU. The present paper will show the experience in the Croatian prison system with a review of characteristics of addicts considering gender and age, type of penal sanctions and type of psychoactive substances, which affects also the choice of the treatment the addicts will be included in, as well as planning post-penal monitoring. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

21. The level of ionic and total magnesium in serum and lymphocytes in alcohol addicts.

Citation: Alcoholism: Journal on Alcoholism and Related Addictions, 2011, vol./is. 47/2(99-110), 0002-502X (2011)

Author(s): Vidrih, Branka; Karlovic, Dalibor; Matosic, Ana; Vrkic, Nada

Correspondence Address: Vidrih, Branka: Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Center right-pointing-double-angle Sestre milosrdniceleft-pointing-double-angle quotation mark, Vinogradska cesta 29, Zagreb, Croatia, 10 000

Institution: Vidrih, Branka: Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Center, Zagreb, Croatia

Language: English

Abstract: By measuring the concentration of total magnesium in serum one cannot make a difference between the biologically active, ionic magnesium and the one bound to proteins. Despite the normal value of concentration of ionic magnesium in serum, very often a deficiency of ionic magnesium is present in cells. This is why the determination of the concentration of ionic magnesium in cells is more important than obtaining an accurate insight about the entire magnesium status in the organism. Two most important functions of magnesium are the activation of enzymes and regulation of the membrane electrolyte transport. In alcohol addicts there is almost always a magnesium deficiency which is manifested as hypomagnesemia and cellular magnesium deficiency. Therefore, we decided to study a group of alcohol addicts and the relationship between magnesium concentration in serum and lymphocytes. The objectives of this paper were to determine the concentrations of ionic and total magnesium in serum and lymphocytes in alcohol addicts and to compare the values obtained in alcohol addicts with those of the healthy control group. We hypothesized that in alcohol addicts there is hypomagnesemia which is expressed more significantly in the sample of lymphocytes than in serum, and that the level of magnesium concentration returns to reference values after the establishment of abstinence. The study included subjects treated for alcohol addiction as inpatients, while the control group consisted of healthy volunteers. The results we obtained suggest that the concentration of total and ionic magnesium in alcohol addicts, both in serum and lymphocytes, reduced significantly compared to the control group. The changes in the concentration of ionic and total magnesium were more significant in the sample of lymphocytes. The concentration values of total and ionic magnesium in serum and lymphocytes depend on the duration of abstinence. After an initial decrease, the concentrations of total and ionic magnesium in serum and the concentrations of ionic magnesium in lymphocytes slowly come close to the values of the control group. The most expressed decrease of values compared to the control group was determined in the concentration of total magnesium in lymphocytes. The normalization of concentration values in total and ionic magnesium occurs in serum more quickly than in lymphocytes, so a therapy longer than 21 days is necessary. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)

*Blood Serum
*Lymphocytes
*Magnesium

Source: PsycINFO

22. Interactive process in alcoholics marriage and family: Genesis of personality disorder of alcohol addicts.

Citation: Alcoholism: Journal on Alcoholism and Related Addictions, 2011, vol./is. 47/2(91-98), 0002-502X (2011)

Author(s): Nastasic, Petar

Correspondence Address: Nastasic, Petar: Faculty of Political Science, Belgrade University, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro, p.nastasic@verat.net

Institution: Nastasic, Petar: Faculty of Political Science, Belgrade University, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro

Language: English

Abstract: The belief that the alcoholics' personality plays a significant role in the etiology and development of alcohol dependence has had a long tradition. The typology of personality dependent on alcoholism has been the subject of scientific and clinical research interests for over 200 years. The personality of alcoholics has often been described as morally weak. During the twentieth century the interpretation of alcoholism and alcoholic's personality, have found its place within psychiatry and psychoanalysis. At the end of the twentieth century two types of expansion in the understanding of alcoholism have occurred parallel to one another. One has been achieved in the field of neurobiochemistry and genetics of alcoholism. The second type of expansion is associated with the application of systems of theory in psychiatry and more intensive research of interactive processes and events in the emotional as well as the communication system of the alcoholics' family. In this paper we analyzed the psychological defense mechanisms of alcoholics, as well as interactive tools that are used for the maintenance of addiction, but also as a relational source used for the formation of personality disorders. A significant source of deepening of behavioral disorder is in the pathology of alcoholic's marriage dyad, which is seen as a process, not only as a joint and/or individual dysfunction. The concluding observations in this study are associated with the analysis of an alcoholic's family system which is seen as a very powerful incubator of the right-pointing-double-angle addictive personalityleft-pointing-double-angle quotation mark, as well as source of therapeutic changes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Family
*Marriage
*Personality Disorders

Source: PsycINFO

23. Substance abuse counseling with college students.

Citation: Group work and outreach plans for college counselors., 2011(171-177) (2011)

Author(s): Rivera, Edil Torres; Hendricks, Whitney A; Peace, Perry

Institution: Rivera, Edil Torres: University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) A 2007 report of the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University indicated that close to half of all full-time college students engage in binge drinking and/or abuse prescription and illegal drugs. The study presented possible causes of the problem and barriers to resolving it, ranging from student resistance to a lack of responsibility among the administration. However, we believe that a model using psychoeducational groups to infuse liberatory or emancipatory principles is

lacking in the literature on working with college students in substance abuse settings. Therefore, we introduce a theoretical framework and praxis that focuses on the following areas: (a) the theory and principles of liberation psychology as a process for reaching and providing alternatives to college students, (b) a psychoeducational model of group work with college students, and (c) roles of the college substance abuse counselor/group worker. Professionals have made great strides in counseling college students in prevention and education with regard to the use and misuse of alcohol and drugs; however, binge drinking and drug abuse continue to be a problem (Carlson, Johnson, & Jacobs, 2010; Reed et al., 2010). Group work is one of the most popular modalities of treatment in college and university counseling centers, but it is difficult to determine if existing groups are for the treatment and prevention of alcohol and drug issues or for other issues (Kincade & Kalodner, 2004). Thus, we believe that a model based on liberation psychology that uses a psychoeducational modality could be a helpful approach to treatment and prevention among college students with substance abuse problems. Martin Baro (as cited in Aron & Corne, 1994/1996) referred to liberation psychology as a psychology that has to begin with a new horizon, a new epistemology, and a new praxis. However, the essence of this type of psychology is creating critical consciousness and thus giving choices and creating liberation. Based on the principles of liberation psychology, these three practical bases (new horizon, new epistemology, and new praxis) lead mental health professionals to three urgent tasks: (a) recovering historical memory, (b) de-ideologizing everyday experience and social reality, and (c) using the virtues of a people (Baro, as cited in Aron & Corne, 1994/1996). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Group Counseling](#)
[*Psychoeducation](#)
[*School Counseling](#)
[Binge Drinking](#)
[Colleges](#)
[Prevention](#)
[Psychological Theories](#)
[School Counselors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. A collegiate children of alcoholics/addicts psychoeducational group.

Citation: Group work and outreach plans for college counselors., 2011(161-169) (2011)

Author(s): Woodford, Mark; Buser, Juleen K; Riccobono, Linda; Bartuska, Rebecca

Institution: Woodford, Mark: College of New Jersey, Ewing, NJ, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Combined data from 2002 to 2007 indicate that at least 1 in 10 children in the United States live in homes with at least one substance-dependent or substance-abusing parent (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, 2009). This represents more than 8.3 million children (or 11.9% of the total population of children younger than the age of 18). Moreover, estimates are that approximately one fourth of college students are adult children of alcoholics (ACOAs; Kelley et al., as cited in Kelley et al., 2007). Some ACOA college students experience adaptive and/or problematic social and emotional effects related to their upbringing. A psychoeducational group counseling format provides an opportunity for them to learn about the possible social and emotional effects that having a substance-abusing or substance-dependent parent can have on their daily lives. The primary goal of this group is to help self-identified ACOA students (a) understand the influence of their family of origin on their choices related to their social and emotional lives, and (b) begin to develop the self-knowledge and skills needed to become well-adjusted and well-functioning adults. This psychoeducational process involves six

90-minute group sessions and is considered a closed group, in that no new members should be admitted once the 6-week span of sessions has begun. Using this format, counselors can provide two 6-week group sessions each semester. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Children of Alcoholics](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Emotions](#)
[*Group Counseling](#)
[*School Counseling](#)
 Adult Development
 Drug Addiction
 Psychoeducation
 School Counselors
 Social Adjustment

Source: PsycINFO

25. Sleep routines and adolescent adjustment.

Original Title: Rutinas de sueno y ajuste adolescente.

Citation: Behavioral Psychology/Psicologia Conductual: Revista Internacional Clinica y de la Salud, 2011, vol./is. 19/3(541-555), 1132-9483 (2011)

Author(s): Delgado, Alfredo Oliva; Flores, M. Carmen Reina; Vega, Miguel Angel Pertegal; Suarez, Lucia Antolin

Correspondence Address: Delgado, Alfredo Oliva: Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla, Spain, 41018, oliva@us.es

Institution: Delgado, Alfredo Oliva: Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: This paper presents the results of a study that describes the sleep routines in a sample of 2400 Andalusian adolescents aged between 12 and 17 years and its relation to three indicators of psychological adjustment such as substance use, and internalizing and externalizing problems, both assessed by the Youth Self Report (YSR; Achenbach, 1991). The results indicate that, particularly among older teens, there is a significant sleep deprivation during school days, and a delay in bedtime hours during weekends. These sleep routines were significantly related to psychological adjustment, since those boys and girls who reported sleeping fewer hours and going to bed later on weekends had a worse emotional and behavioral adjustment. The article suggests the importance of developing some measures to allow teens healthier sleep routines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Externalization](#)
[*Sleep](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Alcohol and tobacco consumption behaviors and their relationship to healthy habits in adolescents.

Original Title: Conductas de consumo de alcohol y tabaco y su relacion con los habitos saludables en adolescentes.

Citation: Behavioral Psychology/Psicologia Conductual: Revista Internacional Clinica y de la Salud, 2011, vol./is. 19/3(523-539), 1132-9483 (2011)

Author(s): Huescar, Elisa; Cervello, Eduardo; Llamas, Lucia; Moreno-Murcia, Juan Antonio

Correspondence Address: Huescar, Elisa: Universidad Miguel Hernandez de Elche, Elche, Spain, 03202, ehuescar@umh.es

Institution: Huescar, Elisa: Universidad Miguel Hernandez de Elche, Elche, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The aim of this study was to analyze the relationship between different variables adjusted to a healthy lifestyle, and the consumption of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs in adolescence. 282 students between 15 and 20 years of age participated in the study. They were administered different questionnaires to evaluate habitual physical activity, perceived competence and image, food habits and consumption of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs. The results revealed that the perception of body image was associated positively with alcohol drinking, and fun as a motive for doing sport was associated positively with not smoking. Regression analysis revealed that consumption of tobacco was lower in adolescents who had higher rates of physical exercise. Regarding the consumption of alcohol, perceived competence about sport was lower in those consuming more, while the perceived body image seemed to improve as adolescents consumed larger amounts of alcohol. It is suggested that in order to prevent the consumption of unhealthy substances associated with leisure, initiation to sport should be used as a strategy of social transformation in public health programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking Habits](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. Acute mental disturbance caused by synthetic cannabinoid: A potential emerging substance of abuse in Hong Kong.

Citation: East Asian Archives of Psychiatry, March 2012, vol./is. 22/1(31-33), 2078-9947 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Tung, C. K.; Chiang, T. P.; Lam, M

Correspondence Address: Tung, C. K.: Tuen Mun Substance Abuse Clinic, Castle Peak Hospital, Hong Kong, China, ricky.cktung@gmail.com

Institution: Tung, C. K.: Tuen Mun Substance Abuse Clinic, Castle Peak Hospital, Hong Kong, China

Language: English

Abstract: Synthetic cannabinoids are hybrid herbal/chemical products which mimic the effects of cannabis. They are usually marketed as incense or 'herbal smoking blend', and best known by the brand names 'K2' and 'Spice'. Their popularity among recreational drug abusers has grown rapidly due to their easy availability, relatively low cost, non-detection by conventional drug tests, and ease of concealing their use from family and authorities. They took Europe and later North America by storm in the late 2000s, yet limited medical literature exists detailing their adverse effects. They began to emerge in the Hong Kong drug scene in 2009. We report on a man who developed acute mental disturbance after 4 weeks of daily K2 abuse. This is the first case report of mental disorder caused by synthetic cannabinoid abuse in a Chinese. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Chinese Cultural Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

28. A night to remember: A harm-reduction birthday card intervention reduces high-risk drinking during 21st birthday celebrations.

Citation: Journal of American College Health, May 2009, vol./is. 57/6(659-663), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (May 2009)

Author(s): LaBrie, Joseph W; Migliuri, Savannah; Cail, Jessica

Correspondence Address: LaBrie, Joseph W.: Department of Psychology, Loyola Marymount University, 1 LMU Drive, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90045, jlabrie@lmu.edu

Institution: LaBrie, Joseph W.: Department of Psychology, Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: In collaboration with Residence Life, the Heads UP research team developed a 21st birthday card program to help reduce the risky drinking often associated with these celebrations. Participants: 81 students (28 males, 53 females) completed a post-21st birthday survey. Of these, 74 reported drinking during their 21st birthday and were included in the analyses. Methods: During the 2005-2006 school year, the authors assigned students celebrating 21st birthdays to either receive an alcohol risk-reduction birthday card or to a no-card condition. The students completed a survey after their birthday. Results: Students who received the card consumed fewer drinks and reached lower blood alcohol content (BAC) levels on their birthday than did students who did not receive it. Female students who received the card consumed 40% fewer drinks and reached nearly 50% lower BAC levels than women who did not receive it. Conclusion: This program is easily replicated, inexpensive, and may be used by universities to reduce risk related to celebratory alcohol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Heldref Publications; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

29. "It has made college possible for me": Feedback on the impact of a university-based center for students in recovery.

Citation: Journal of American College Health, May 2009, vol./is. 57/6(650-657), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (May 2009)

Author(s): Bell, Nancy J; Kanitkar, Kirti; Kerksiek, Kimberly A; Watson, Wendy; Das, Anindita; Kostina-Ritchey, Erin; Russell, Matthew H; Harris, Kitty

Correspondence Address: Bell, Nancy J.: Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US, 79409, nancy.bell@ttu.edu

Institution: Bell, Nancy J.: Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The authors aimed to gain information on (1) the challenges for recovering students on a university campus and (2) the most helpful components of a collegiate recovery program. Participants: The 15 students in the study were all in recovery from substance abuse. They entered the university and also entered the campus recovery

program either in fall 2002 or fall 2003. Methods: Semistructured interviews were conducted with students multiple times during their first academic year. Results: Participants identified several challenges on the university campus. Many believed they would have dropped out of school or relapsed without the support of the recovery program, and they described aspects of the program that were particularly important to them. Conclusions: Support from a campus recovery program is essential for many recovering students. There are a variety of recovery program components that can foster the sense of community that was so important to the students in this study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Heldref Publications; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Feedback](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

30. College women's experiences with physically forced, alcohol- or other drug-enabled, and drug-facilitated sexual assault before and since entering college.

Citation: Journal of American College Health, May 2009, vol./is. 57/6(639-647), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (May 2009)

Author(s): Krebs, Christopher P; Lindquist, Christine H; Warner, Tara D; Fisher, Bonnie S; Martin, Sandra L

Correspondence Address: Krebs, Christopher P.: RTI International, 3040 Cornwallis Rd., Research Triangle Park, NC, US, 27709-2194, krebs@rti.org

Institution: Krebs, Christopher P.: RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Research has shown associations between college women's alcohol and/or drug consumption and the risk of sexual assault, but few studies have measured the various means by which sexual assault is achieved. Participants: The authors' Campus Sexual Assault Study obtained self-report data from a random sample of undergraduate women (N = 5,446). Methods: The authors collected data on sexual assault victimization by using a cross-sectional, Web-based survey, and they conducted analyses assessing the role of substance use. The authors also compared victimizations before and during college, and across years of study. Results: Findings indicate that almost 20% of undergraduate women experienced some type of completed sexual assault since entering college. Most sexual assaults occurred after women voluntarily consumed alcohol, whereas few occurred after women had been given a drug without their knowledge or consent. Conclusions: The authors discuss implications for campus sexual assault prevention programs, including the need for integrated substance use and sexual victimization prevention programming. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Heldref Publications; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Sex Offenses](#)
[*Victimization](#)
 Colleges

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

31. Perceptions about residence hall wingmates and alcohol-related secondhand effects among college freshmen.

Citation: Journal of American College Health, May 2009, vol./is. 57/6(619-626), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (May 2009)

Author(s): Boekeloo, Bradley O; Bush, Elizabeth N; Novik, Melinda G

Correspondence Address: Boekeloo, Bradley O.: School of Public Health, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US, 20742, boekeloo@umd.edu

Institution: Boekeloo, Bradley O.: Department of Public and Community Health, University of Maryland, School of Public Health, College Park, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The authors examined the secondhand effects among college freshmen of others' alcohol use and related student characteristics, and perceptions about residence hallmates. Participants: The authors surveyed 509 incoming freshmen residing in predominantly freshman residence halls. Methods: The authors administered a Web-based survey 2 months into the 2006 fall academic semester. Results: Most (80%) students experienced at least 1 secondhand effect. Participants' perceptions of wingmates' acceptance and expectation of alcohol use and participants' perceived inability to protect themselves against alcohol problems were related to experiencing secondhand effects, as were being a female and a drinker. Conclusions: Incoming college freshmen frequently experienced secondhand effects of alcohol use. Involving residence halls in norms-based interventions aimed at reducing secondhand effects warrants evaluation. Further research is also needed to examine skill building among college students to avoid and intervene into others' drinking and to examine resident advisor roles as both engenderers of trust and cooperation as well as enforcers of alcohol rules. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Heldref Publications; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Dormitories](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Student Characteristics](#)

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

32. Legal-age students' provision of alcohol to underage college students: An exploratory study.

Citation: Journal of American College Health, May 2009, vol./is. 57/6(611-618), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (May 2009)

Author(s): Brown, Richard L; Matousek, Therese A; Radue, Mary B

Correspondence Address: Brown, Richard L.: Department of Family Medicine, School of Medicine and Public Health, University of Wisconsin, 5901 Research Park Boulevard, Suite 110, Madison, WI, US, 53719, drrichbrown@gmail.com

Institution: Brown, Richard L.: University of Wisconsin, School of Medicine and Public Health, Madison, WI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The authors investigated the magnitude and cultural context of legal-age university students' provision of alcohol to underage students and how such alcohol

provision might be deterred. Participants: 130 legal-age students at a midwestern university in the United States were randomly selected. Methods: The authors assessed 16 focus groups and a thematic analysis. Results: Most participants reported frequent alcohol provision. Most denied moral responsibility for any negative consequences that recipients might suffer. Small numbers of participants, chiefly women, would decrease alcohol provision after education on the sexual risks to underage females. Larger numbers would decrease provision in response to consistent law enforcement, severe legal and disciplinary penalties, and education on severe penalties. Conclusions: Legal-age students' provision of alcohol to underage students is an integral part of college students' drinking culture. As a deterrent, an enforcement-based campaign may be more effective than an educational campaign on the possible negative consequences of alcohol for underage students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Heldref Publications; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[*Underage Drinking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

33. The co-occurrence of alcohol use and gambling activities in first-year college students.

Citation: Journal of American College Health, May 2009, vol./is. 57/6(597-602), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (May 2009)

Author(s): Martens, Matthew P; Rocha, Tracey L; Cimini, M. Dolores; Diaz-Myers, Angelina; Rivero, Estela M; Wulfert, Edelgard

Correspondence Address: Martens, Matthew P.: Department of Counseling, Educational Psychology, and Research, University of Memphis, Ball Hall 105E, Memphis, TN, US, 38152, matt.martens@memphis.edu

Institution: Martens, Matthew P.: Department of Counseling, Educational Psychology, and Research, University of Memphis, Memphis, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Both alcohol use and gambling are behaviors that can be problematic for many college students; however, it is not clear whether the relationship between the 2 exists for students who have recently entered college. Participants: The sample included 908 first-year college students who were surveyed in fall 2005, approximately 1 month after entering college. Methods: Participants completed Web-based surveys on alcohol use and gambling behaviors. Results: Alcohol use and alcohol-related risks were significantly related to both gambling frequency and peak gambling loss. Conclusions: These findings have implications for researchers and clinicians working in the area of addictive behaviors among college students, suggesting that those presenting with problems in 1 domain may also be at risk for problems in the other. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Heldref Publications; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Gambling](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

34. Event-specific analyses of poly-drug abuse and concomitant risk behavior in a college bar district in Florida.

Citation: Journal of American College Health, May 2009, vol./is. 57/6(575-585), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (May 2009)

Author(s): Thombs, Dennis L; O'Mara, Ryan; Dodd, Virginia J; Merves, Michele L; Weiler, Robert M; Goldberger, Bruce A; Pokorny, Steven B; Moore, Christine; Reingle, Jennifer; Gullet, Sara E

Correspondence Address: Thombs, Dennis L.: Department of Behavioral Science and Community Health, University of Florida, P.O. Box 100175 HSC, Gainesville, FL, US, 32610-0175, dthombs@phhp.ufl.edu

Institution: Thombs, Dennis L.: Department of Behavioral Science and Community Health, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The authors describe the epidemiology of risk behavior associated with poly-drug use in a college bar district of a large campus community. Participants: A total of 469 bar patrons participated in the study. Methods: The authors used self-report data and biological measures collected from patrons outside bars in July and August of 2007. Results: The mean breath alcohol concentration of the exiting patrons was 0.09. Illicit and prescription drug use on the nights of data collection and in the recent past were significant features of the profile of patron risk behavior. About one-quarter of the patrons using only alcohol reported an intention to drive a vehicle within 60 minutes of leaving an establishment, compared with almost one-half of those using both alcohol and marijuana. Conclusions: A substantial amount of high-risk behavior was generated from the bar district on 4 typical nights. College bar districts should be a priority focus for prevention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Heldref Publications; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Colleges](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Polydrug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

35. Review of Applied cognitive hand behavioural approaches to the treatment of addiction: A practical treatment guide Luke.

Citation: Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy, May 2012, vol./is. 40/3(381-382), 1352-4658;1469-1833 (May 2012)

Author(s): Smith, Neil

Institution: Smith, Neil: National Problem Gambling Clinic, Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Applied Cognitive Hand Behavioral Approaches to the Treatment of Addiction: A Practical Treatment Guide Luke by Luke Mitcheson et al. (2010). This is a handbook to help individuals understand and treat substance misuse difficulties using cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) techniques. It combines a grounding in the various theories of addiction, with clear information on the structure and techniques of the appropriate CBT interventions. Although not designed as a manual, this book offers

information on the specifics of CBT treatment in that it features vignettes, questions and behavioral experiments that would be helpful for those wishing to construct a high quality CBT intervention for a client with an addiction problem. A minor drawback of this publication is the sole focus on substance disorders in a book on "addiction". The forthcoming inclusion of pathological gambling with substance related disorders in DSM-V reveals the increase in focus on behavioral addictions as an issue for treatment providers. In conclusion, this is a ground-breaking book that provides a comprehensive overview of the use of CBT with clients with addiction difficulties. It would be a useful guide for clinicians of varied experience looking to provide a first-rate CBT treatment for clients with addiction difficulties. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: British Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapies; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Review of Psychotherapy for the treatment of substance abuse.

Citation: Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy, May 2012, vol./is. 40/3(380), 1352-4658;1469-1833 (May 2012)

Author(s): Ashraph, Mark

Institution: Ashraph, Mark: Lorraine Hewitt House, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Psychotherapy for the Treatment of Substance Abuse edited by Marc Galanter and Herbert D. Kleber (see record 2010-21818-000). This is an American text detailing a number of modalities for treatment of substance abuse (misuse and dependence). It contains chapters on assessment of clients who abuse substances, nature of drug testing and cross-cultural aspects of addictions therapy. There is integration of theory, clinical examples with evidence basis for interventions, chapter summaries and suggested further reading. This book only details American clinical guidelines, service provision and drug laws. This limits its use as a guide to UK practice, particularly as a number of modalities discussed are not included in current UK service provision based on NICE guidelines. The text is designed as an overview of different modalities and is not a treatment manual. This book is recommended to those who have an interest in psychotherapy for substance abuse and are seeking an overview of assessment and psychotherapy treatments in an American context. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: British Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapies; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. The impact of significant others on motivational enhancement therapy: Findings form project MATCH.

Citation: Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy, May 2012, vol./is. 40/3(297-312), 1352-4658;1469-1833 (May 2012)

Author(s): Manuel, Jennifer K; Houck, Jon M; Moyers, Theresa B

Correspondence Address: Manuel, Jennifer K.: UCSF, San Francisco General Hospital, Bldg 20, Ste. 2100, Rm 2117, 1001 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, CA, US, 94110, jennifer.manuel@ucsf.edu

Institution: Manuel, Jennifer K.: University of California, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Social network support for abstinence has been associated with improved treatment outcomes among samples of individuals with alcohol use disorders. As a result, research studies have focused on the inclusion of significant others (SOs) in the treatment process. Nonetheless, little is known about 1) the specific influence SOs may have on clients during treatment sessions or 2) whether SO within-session behaviors have any relationship to client post-treatment drinking. Method: In the current study, Motivational Enhancement Therapy sessions in which a SO was present were coded using a behavioral coding system designed to measure SO and client within-session language. Results: Relationships were observed between SO and client within-session language. Furthermore, some specific SO categories of language predicted post-treatment client drinking. Conclusions: This study is the first systematic evaluation of SO contributions in substance abuse treatment sessions. Future research examining SO language in the treatment of alcohol use disorders might allow clinicians to avoid contributions from SOs that are associated with poorer drinking outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers Meeting. 2008. Albuquerque. NM, US. Portions of this manuscript were presented at the aforementioned conference and and at the 2008 Annual Meeting of the Research Society on Alcoholism, San Diego, CA.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: British Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapies; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Significant Others](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Social Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Cognitive changes in topiramate-treated patients with alcoholism: A 12-week prospective study in patients recently detoxified.

Citation: Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, April 2012, vol./is. 66/3(235-241), 1323-1316;1440-1819 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Likhitsathian, Surinporn; Saengcharnchai, Pichai; Uttawichai, Kanok; Yingwiwattanapong, Jatsada; Wittayanookulluk, Apisak; Srisurapanont, Manit

Correspondence Address: Srisurapanont, Manit: Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Muang, Chiang Mai, Thailand, 50200, manit.s@cmu.ac.th

Institution: Likhitsathian, Surinporn: Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The aim of this study was to determine the 12-week cognitive changes in topiramate-treated patients recently detoxified from alcohol. Methods: Participants were inpatients with DSM-IV alcohol dependence. All of them were discharged within 14 days after the initiation of topiramate treatment. The topiramate dose range was 50-300 mg/day. The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) was used on day 0, day 29, day 57, and day 85. Differences of the MoCA total and seven subtest scores among four time-points were compared. Results: Thirty-eight participants (36 men and two women) had a mean +or- SD age of 43.1 +or- 8.6 years old. At enrollment, they were abstinent for a mean +or- SD of 11.5 +or- 5.3 days. Five, one, and three patients dropped out of the

study on day 29, day 57, and day 85, respectively. On day 85, the mean \pm SD dose of topiramate was 253.1 \pm 60.8 mg/day. Alcohol consumption decreased drastically during follow up. At each time-point, 75%-80% of the participants were continuous abstainers. The mean \pm SD MoCA total, language subtest, and delayed recall subtest scores increased significantly from day 0 to day 85, from 22.0 \pm 4.7 to 24.7 \pm 3.4 ($P < 0.01$), from 1.1 \pm 1.0 to 1.3 \pm 1.0 ($P = 0.03$), and from 2.7 \pm 1.7 to 4.1 \pm 1.0 ($P < 0.01$), respectively. Conclusion: Topiramate-treated patients recently detoxified from alcohol usually have an improvement of their cognitive function, especially in the language and delayed recall domains. This phenomenon may be caused by the greater influence of cognitive recovery associated with decreased drinking as compared with topiramate-induced cognitive impairment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences--Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Detoxification](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

39. Nicotine-induced upregulation of native neuronal nicotinic receptors is caused by multiple mechanisms.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, February 2012, vol./is. 32/6(2227-2238), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Feb 8, 2012)

Author(s): Govind, Anitha P; Walsh, Heather; Green, William N

Correspondence Address: Green, William N.: Department of Neurobiology, University of Chicago,, 947 E. 58th Street, Chicago, IL, US, 60637, wgreen@midway.uchicago.edu

Institution: Govind, Anitha P.: Department of Neurobiology, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Nicotine causes changes in brain nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) during smoking that initiate addiction. Nicotine-induced upregulation is the long-lasting increase in nAChR radioligand binding sites in brain resulting from exposure. The mechanisms causing upregulation are not established. Many different mechanisms have been reported with the assumption that there is a single underlying cause. Using live rat cortical neurons, we examined for the first time how exposure and withdrawal of nicotine shape the kinetics of native alpha 4beta 2-containing nAChR upregulation in real time. Upregulation kinetics demonstrates that at least two different mechanisms underlie this phenomenon. First, a transient upregulation occurs that rapidly reverses, faster than nAChR degradation, and corresponds to nAChR conformational changes as assayed by conformational-dependent, subunit-specific antibodies. Second, a long-lasting process occurs correlating with increases in nAChR numbers caused by decreased proteasomal subunit degradation. Previous radioligand binding measurements to brain tissue have measured the second process and largely missed the first. We conclude that nicotine-induced upregulation is composed of multiple processes occurring at different rates with different underlying causes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acetylcholine](#)
[*Cholinergic Receptors](#)
[*Neurons](#)
[*Nicotine](#)

*Pharmacology
Addiction
Rats

Source: PsycINFO

40. Modulation of taste responsiveness and food preference by obesity and weight loss.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0031-9384 (Apr 12, 2012)

Author(s): Berthoud, Hans-Rudolf; Zheng, Huiyuan

Abstract: Palatable foods lead to overeating, and it is almost a forgone conclusion that it is also an important contributor to the current obesity epidemic - there is even talk about food addiction. However, the cause-effect relationship between taste and obesity is far from clear. As discussed here, there is substantial evidence for altered taste sensitivity, taste-guided liking and wanting, and neural reward processing in the obese, but it is not clear whether such traits cause obesity or whether obesity secondarily alters these functions. Studies with calorie restriction-induced weight loss and bariatric surgery in humans and animal models suggest that at least some of the obesity-induced alterations are reversible and consequently represent secondary effects of the obese state. Thus, both genetic and non-genetic predisposition and acquired alterations in taste and reward functions appear to work in concert to aggravate palatability-induced hyperphagia. In addition, palatability is typically associated with high energy content, further challenging energy balance regulation. The mechanisms responsible for these alterations induced by the obese state, weight loss, and bariatric surgery, remain largely unexplored. Better understanding would be helpful in designing strategies to promote healthier eating and prevention of obesity and the accompanying chronic disease risks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

41. In a new vein: Theorizing addiction and identity in Thomas De Quincey, Sylvia Plath, and Tupac Shakur.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-A(3265), 0419-4209 (2012)

Author(s): Horn, Katherine

Institution: Horn, Katherine: Tufts U., US

Language: English

Abstract: This dissertation examines the development and limitations of the existing definitions of the concepts addict and addiction and offers a new theory of addiction and identity. The definition that this study proposes is informed by analysis of Thomas De Quincey's Confessions of an English Opium Eater, Sylvia Plath's letters and journals, and Tupac Shakur's lyrics, as well as by present psychological, psychiatric, neuroscientific and cultural analyses of the phenomenon. I argue that a need for a less identity-conferring, deterministic, and reductive definition of addiction exists and that analysis of the work of the three above-mentioned figures leads to such an understanding and theory of addiction. By identifying the paradoxes of Thomas De Quincey's innovative Confessions of an English Opium Eater (1821), Chapter One unveils three key traits essential to a revised theory of addiction. De Quincey at once sets the groundwork for traditional theories of addiction while also revising these theories. The three traits that De Quincey introduces include: the distinction between repetition and return, the complexities of hierarchizing the object of addiction over the addict, and the dangers of viewing "addict" as an identity-conferring and totalizing term. Moving from De Quincey's text, Chapter Two focuses on the analysis of patterns of addiction as they occur in Sylvia Plath's journals and letters. Plath's writing highlights her meta-obsession with why she struggles without success to shift her attention from her incapacity to stop these patterns of addiction. The chapter also addresses the significance for Plath of the following: the role of repetition;

the concept of a fluid self; the prominence of patterns of addictive language; and the impact of external pressures on her internalization of perfectionism. Finally, Chapter Three reads Tupac Shakur's lyrics and interviews for evidence that Shakur was aware of the cultural beliefs that made addiction and despair so common in the impoverished, urban, violent and drug-ridden communities in which he lived. Moreover, Shakur, as a rapper and activist commits himself to addressing and helping resolve these problems. Unlike De Quincey and Plath, Shakur understands the political and cultural machinations driving addiction and aims to disable them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Communities](#)
[*Culture \(Anthropological\)](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Self Concept](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. The relationship between traumatic childhood experiences and proclivities towards substance abuse, self-esteem and coping strategies.

Original Title: Madde Kullananlarda Cocukluk Orseienme Yasantilarinin, Madde Kullanma Egilimi, Benlik Saygisi ve Basa Cikma Tutumlari ile Iliskisi.

Citation: Turk Psikiyatri Dergisi, 2011, vol./is. 22/2(83-92), 1300-2163 (Sum, 2011)

Author(s): Toker, Timur; Tiryaki, Ahmet; Ozcurumez, Gamze; Iskender, Baykal

Correspondence Address: Tiryaki, Ahmet, ahmetiryaki@hotmail.com

Institution: Toker, Timur: Karadeniz Teknik Univ, Saglik Bilimleri Enstitusu, Turkey

Language: Turkish

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to compare people with substance use disorder with healthy controls in terms of childhood abuse, proclivity towards substance abuse, coping skills and self-esteem as well as the correlation between experiences of abuse in childhood and these variables. Method: The study group included 41 subjects diagnosed with substance use disorder, who had been sentenced under the respective laws as a result of crimes relating to substance use and possession, and the control group. A sociodemographic Data Form, SCID-I, Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, COPE, Substance Abuse Proclivity Scale and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale were applied to all participants. Results: Childhood trauma history was observed to be more common in the study group than in the control group. When the childhood trauma questionnaire was evaluated, the scores for physical abuse were found to be significantly higher in the study group. COPE subscale scores for mental disengagement, focusing on problems and expressing emotions, active coping, coping through religion and emotional social support usage were significantly lower in the study group. The study group's results on the Substance Abuse Proclivity Scale were found to be higher than those of the control group. On the Rosenberg Self Respect Scale, the study group's scores were higher while the control group was more likely to have high self respect. Conclusion: People with substance use disorder are more likely to have a childhood history of physical abuse, higher proclivity towards substance abuse and lower self esteem. The level of abuse increases the level of emotion-based coping while decreasing levels of problem-based coping. There is support for the view that that traumatic childhood experiences are one of the psychosocial risk factors related to, although not specific to substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Early Experience](#)
[*Self Esteem](#)
[*Trauma](#)

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

43. "I'm In Control": Compensatory manhood in a therapeutic community.

Citation: Gender & Society, April 2012, vol./is. 26/2(190-215), 0891-2432 (Apr 2012)
Author(s): Ezzell, Matthew B
Institution: Ezzell, Matthew B.: James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Based on participant observation and in-depth interviews, this article analyzes the ways that male residents in a drug treatment program signified a masculine self through compensatory manhood acts. I analyze four strategies of identity work that men used during group accountability sessions called "games": (1) signifying masculinity through aggression; (2) subordinating women and nonconventional men; (3) calling others to account as men; and (4) "keeping your head": managing emotions to (re)assert control. This article adds to our understanding of the ways that compensatory manhood acts are structured locally through interaction, highlighting ways that men's interactions may be self-defeating and also reproduce inequality by reinforcing dominant ideologies of misogyny and homophobia. In addition, it speaks to the ways that masculine subjectivity is constructed against and through dominant narratives of addiction and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Identity Formation](#)
[*Masculinity](#)
[*Subjectivity](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Ideology](#)
Source: PsycINFO

44. Common and specific liability to addiction: Approaches to association studies of opioid addiction.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Apr 27, 2012)
Author(s): Nielsen, David A; Kreek, Mary Jeanne
Abstract: BACKGROUND: Opioid addiction, whether to opiates such as heroin and morphine, and/or to non-medical use of opioids, is a major problem worldwide. Although drug-induced and environmental factors are essential for the liability to develop opioid addiction, the genetic background of an individual is now known also to play a substantial role. METHODS: The overall goal of this article is to address the common and specific liabilities to addiction in the context of approaches to studies of one addiction, opioid addiction. Literature on identifying genetic variants that may play a role in the development of opioid addiction was reviewed. RESULTS: A substantial number of genetic variants have been reported to be associated with opioid addiction. No single variant has been found in any of the reported GWAS studies with a substantial effect size on the liability to develop heroin addiction. It appears that there is a complex interaction of a large number of variants, some rare, some common, which interact with the environment and in response to specific drugs of abuse to increase the liability of developing opioid addiction. CONCLUSIONS: In spite of the inherent difficulties in obtaining large well-phenotyped cohorts for genetic studies, new findings have been reported that are being used to develop testable hypotheses into the biological basis of opioid addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:**Source:** PsycINFO**45. "Old Dogs" and New Skills: How Clinician Characteristics Relate to Motivational Interviewing Skills Before, During, and After Training.****Citation:** Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, May 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0022-006X;1939-2117 (May 7, 2012)**Author(s):** Carpenter, Kenneth M; Cheng, Wendy Y; Smith, Jennifer L; Brooks, Adam C; Amrhein, Paul C; Wain, R. Morgan; Nunes, Edward V

Abstract: Objective: The relationships between the occupational, educational, and verbal-cognitive characteristics of health care professionals and their motivational interviewing (MI) skills before, during, and after training were investigated. Method: Fifty-eight community-based addiction clinicians (M = 42.1 years, SD = 10.0; 66% Female) were assessed prior to enrolling in a 2-day MI training workshop and being randomized to one of three post-workshop supervision programs: live supervision via tele-conferencing (TCS), standard tape-based supervision (Tape), or workshop training alone. Audiotaped sessions with clients were rated for MI skillfulness with the Motivational Interviewing Treatment Integrity (MITI) coding system v 2.0 at pre-workshop and 1, 8, and 20 weeks post-workshop. Correlation coefficients and generalized linear models were used to test the relationships between clinician characteristics and MI skill at each assessment point. Results: Baseline MI skill levels were the most robust predictors of pre- and post-supervision performances. Clinician characteristics were associated with MI Spirit and reflective listening skill throughout training and moderated the effect of post-workshop supervision method on MI skill. TCS, which provided immediate feedback during practice sessions, was most effective for increasing MI Spirit and reflective listening among clinicians with no graduate degree and stronger vocabulary performances. Tape supervision was more effective for increasing these skills among clinicians with a graduate degree. Further, TCS and Tape were most likely to enhance MI Spirit among clinicians with low average to average verbal and abstract reasoning performances. Conclusions: Clinician attributes influence the effectiveness of methods used to promote the acquisition of evidence-based practices among community-based practitioners. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:****Source:** PsycINFO**46. Pushing the boundaries of education: Evaluating the impact of Second StepReg.: A violence prevention curriculum with psychosocial and non-cognitive measures.****Citation:** Child & Youth Services, January 2012, vol./is. 33/1(46-69), 0145-935X;1545-2298 (Jan 2012)**Author(s):** Neace, William P; Munoz, Marco A**Correspondence Address:** Neace, William P.: Annsley Frazier School of Education, Bellarmine University, 2001 Newburg Road, Louisville, KY, US, 40205, wneace@bellarmine.edu**Institution:** Neace, William P.: Annsley Frazier School of Education, Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY, US**Language:** English

Abstract: The Second StepReg. violence prevention curriculum was implemented in a large urban school district as part of a comprehensive three-year initiative to impact students at-risk for violence and substance abuse. An outcome evaluation was conducted to assess the intervention's effectiveness on students' attitudes and on behaviors important for accountability. Results indicated improvements in students' prosocial attitudes and behaviors that were consistent across two large cohorts of students. Implications for

theory and future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Curriculum](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Psychological mechanisms of the tendency of super-quick decay for delayed heroin reinforcement in heroin abstiners.

Citation: Acta Psychologica Sinica, August 2009, vol./is. 41/8(763-772), 0439-755X (Aug 30, 2009)

Author(s): Zhang, Feng; Shui, Ren-De; Zhou, Yan-Yan; Liang, Jun-Ying; Shen, Mo-Wei

Correspondence Address: Shen, Mo-Wei: Department of Psychology and Behavioral Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China, 310028, mwshen@zju.edu.cn

Institution: Zhang, Feng: Department of Psychology, Ningbo University, Ningbo, China

Language: Chinese

Abstract: Previous researches adopting the Delay Discounting Task (DDT) in behavioral economics suggested that the quick decay for delayed reinforcer is a behavioral process common to a variety of addiction such as alcohol, nicotine, cocaine and opioid or heroin. The present study explores the psychological mechanisms of tendency of super-quick decay in heroin abstiners during different abstinence phases to delayed heroin reinforcer by the DDT, in which the measurement of craving in cue-exposure situations taken as the validity index of DDT evaluation. In the present study, 124 male heroin abstiners (17~39 years old, $M=29.27$, $SD=5.00$) during different abstinence phases (1~29 months, $M=12.68$, $SD=7.58$) were selected to administer Chinese computerized version of the DDT which was based on monetary rewards and heroin rewards, respectively. The results of the present study showed that (1) Hyperbolic discounting functions provided a good fit for the subjects discounting data of both delayed reinforcement conditions, and median $R_{superscript 2}$ was from 0.91 to 0.90 for monetary and heroin rewards. (2) Relative to monetary rewards, the delay discounting rates (k) of heroin abstiners were much higher for heroin rewards along with the abstinence time course, $Z = 7.688$, $p < 0.10$, $superscript 2$ heroin=0.806, $df=2$, $p > 0.10$. (4) The delay discounting rates (k) for heroin rewards were correlated with the heroin craving on the cue-exposure paradigm, $r=0.47$, $df=26$, $p < 0.01$, and heroin craving of super-quick decay group was much higher than that of low-quick decay group, $t=2.343$, $df=26$, $p < 0.05$. (5) The delay discounting rates (k) for heroin rewards were correlated with the k for monetary rewards, $r=0.52$, $df=122$, $p < 0.001$, and k of higher impulsive group was much higher than that of low impulsive group, $U=209.500$, $p < 0.001$. From the present study we concluded that (1) Heroin abstiners are characterized in tendency of super-quick decay for delayed reinforcement to heroin in the delay discounting task, and the characteristics in heroin abstiners do not improve along with the abstinence time course. (2) The tendency may be an interactional outcome of heroin abstiners' trait impulsivity and heroin cue eliciting, and their accelerated amount relative to monetary rewards in DDT may be manifested as the heroin cue-eliciting effect. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Memory Decay](#)
[*Reinforcement Delay](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Review of Integrated group therapy for bipolar disorder and substance abuse.

Citation: Social Work with Groups: A Journal of Community and Clinical Practice, April 2012, vol./is. 35/2(179-183), 0160-9513;1540-9481 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Leeman, Dana Grossman

Institution: Leeman, Dana Grossman: Simmons College School of Social Work, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Integrated group therapy for bipolar disorder and substance abuse by R. D. Weiss & H. S. Connery (see record 2011-15068-000). The authors establishes the clinical context in which integrated group therapy (IGT) was created and argue for its efficacy. The book is the result of years of accumulated practice wisdom, and two randomized controlled trials that demonstrate that integrated group therapy has better treatment outcomes for this client population than pharmacotherapy alone. For less experienced clinicians, or for those in need of some review, the book is are particularly helpful and beautifully written. The book, though potentially attractive to the clinicians in myriad ways, seemed lacking in culturally competent language and sensitivity to the unique needs of the clients who struggle with literacy, for whom English is not their first language, and for whom substance resisting behaviors are often occurring within impoverished areas that are saturated with violence and substance abuse. The book is recommended for use in partial hospital programs, and outpatient mental health and substance abuse recovery and relapse prevention groups and is an exceptional resource for practitioners and clients alike. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Integrative Psychotherapy](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Substance-related disorders.

Citation: The evidence-based guide to antidepressant medications., 2012(171-187) (2012)

Author(s): Mack, Avram H

Institution: Mack, Avram H.: Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington, DC, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The substance-related disorders (SRDs) are a large, heterogeneous group of disorders that have varied neurobiological states, pharmacology, and natural history. Substantial efforts have addressed the possible value of using antidepressants to reduce substance use or to alleviate substance-related or substance-induced symptoms. When considering the application of antidepressant medications to treat any SRD, clinicians need to keep in mind these basic points: with a few exceptions, the use of antidepressants in persons misusing substances tends to present dangers in misattribution of effect, is not typically approved according to U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) labeling, and is based on little to no data. Therefore, this chapter is structured in a way that lays out the many clinical SRD situations in which an antidepressant might be used, but it also maybe based on lesser evidence than for other conditions. This chapter is divided into two sections: the indications for antidepressants in SRDs and any information available about the use of antidepressant medications in SRDs. A few topics of great interest include bupropion for nicotine dependence, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) for comorbid alcohol dependence and depression, and other agents for

cocaine depression. This sporadic grouping of therapies not only underlines the heterogeneity of the natural history and biology of the various substances of abuse, but also belies the vast number of attempts to find methods to treat these destructive conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*Clinicians](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Drugs](#)
[History](#)
[Nicotine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Implementation and evaluation of a harm-reduction model for clinical care of substance using pregnant women.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, January 2012, vol./is. 9/, 1477-7517 (Jan 19, 2012)

Author(s): Wright, Tricia E; Schuetter, Renee; Fombonne, Eric; Stephenson, Jessica; Haning, William F III

Correspondence Address: Wright, Tricia E.: Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Women's Health, University of Hawaii, John A. Burns School of Medicine, 1319 Punahou St., Ste. 824, Honolulu, HI, US, 96826, tewright@hawaii.edu

Institution: Wright, Tricia E.: Gynecology and Women's Health, University of Hawaii, John A. Burns School of Medicine, Honolulu, HI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Methamphetamine (MA) use during pregnancy is associated with many pregnancy complications, including preterm birth, small for gestational age, preeclampsia, and abruption. Hawaii has lead the nation in MA use for many years, yet prior to 2007, did not have a comprehensive plan to care for pregnant substance-using women. In 2006, the Hawaii State Legislature funded a pilot perinatal addiction clinic. The Perinatal Addiction Treatment Clinic of Hawaii was built on a harm-reduction model, encompassing perinatal care, transportation, child-care, social services, family planning, motivational incentives, and addiction medicine. We present the implementation model and results from our first one hundred three infants (103) seen over 3 years of operation of the program. Methods: Referrals came from community health centers, hospitals, addiction treatment facilities, private physician offices, homeless outreach services and self-referral through word-of-mouth and bus ads. Data to describe sample characteristics and outcome was obtained prospectively and retrospectively from chart abstraction and delivery data. Drug use data was obtained from the women's self-report and random urine toxicology during the pregnancy, as well as urine toxicology at the time of birth on mothers, and urine and meconium toxicology on the infants. Post-partum depression was measured in mothers with the Edinburgh Post-Partum depression scale. Data from Path clinic patients were compared with a representative cohort of women delivering at Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children during the same time frame, who were enrolled in another study of pregnancy outcomes. Ethical approval for this study was obtained through the University of Hawaii Committee for Human Studies. Results: Between April 2007 and August 2010, 213 women with a past or present history of addiction were seen, 132 were pregnant and 97 delivered during that time. 103 live-born infants were delivered. There were 3 firsttrimester Spontaneous Abortions, two 28-week intrauterine fetal deaths, and two sets of twins and 4 repeat pregnancies. Over 50% of the women had lost custody of previous children due to substance use. The majority of women who delivered used methamphetamine (86%), either in the year before pregnancy or during pregnancy. Other drugs include marijuana (59.8%), cocaine (33%), opiates (9.6%), and alcohol (15.2%). Of the women served, 85% smoked cigarettes upon enrollment. Of the 97 women delivered during this period, all but 4 (96%) had negative

urine toxicology at the time of delivery. Of the 103 infants, 13 (12.6%) were born preterm, equal to the state and national average, despite having many risk factors for prematurity, including poverty, poor diet, smoking and polysubstance use. Overwhelmingly, the women are parenting their children, > 90% retained custody at 8 weeks. Long-term follow-up showed that women who maintained custody chose long-acting contraceptive methods; while those who lost custody had a very high (> 50%) repeat pregnancy rate at 9 months post delivery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

51. Developmental effects of acute, chronic, and withdrawal from chronic nicotine on fear conditioning.

Citation: Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1074-7427 (Apr 11, 2012)

Author(s): Portugal, George S; Wilkinson, Derek S; Turner, Jill R; Blendy, Julie A; Gould, Thomas J

Abstract: Pre-adolescence and adolescence are developmental periods associated with increased vulnerability for tobacco addiction, and exposure to tobacco during these periods may lead to long-lasting changes in behavioral and neuronal plasticity. The present study examined the short- and long-term effects of nicotine and nicotine withdrawal on fear conditioning in pre-adolescent, adolescent, and adult mice, and potential underlying substrates that may mediate the developmental effects of nicotine, such as changes in nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) binding, CREB expression, and nicotine metabolism. Age-related differences existed in sensitivity to the effects of acute nicotine, chronic nicotine and nicotine withdrawal on contextual fear conditioning (no changes in cued fear conditioning were seen); younger mice were more sensitive to the acute effects and less sensitive to the effects of nicotine withdrawal 24h post treatment cessation. Developmental differences in nAChR binding were associated with the effects of nicotine withdrawal on contextual learning. Developmental differences in nicotine metabolism and CREB expression were also observed, but were not related to the effects of nicotine withdrawal on contextual learning 24h post treatment. Chronic nicotine exposure during pre-adolescence or adolescence, however, produced long-lasting impairments in contextual learning that were observed during adulthood, whereas adult chronic nicotine exposure did not. These developmental effects could be related to changes in CREB. Overall, there is a developmental shift in the effects of nicotine on hippocampus-dependent learning and developmental exposure to nicotine results in adult cognitive deficits; these changes in cognition may play an important role in the development and maintenance of nicotine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

52. Evaluation and initial in vitro and ex vivo characterization of the potential positron emission tomography ligand, BU99008 (2-(4,5-Dihydro-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-methyl-1H-indole), for the Imidazoline2 binding site.

Citation: Synapse, June 2012, vol./is. 66/6(542-551), 0887-4476;1098-2396 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Tyacke, Robin J; Fisher, Amy; Robinson, Emma S. J; Grundt, Peter; Turner, Emma M; Husbands, Stephen M; Hudson, Alan L; Parker, Christine A; Nutt, David J

Correspondence Address: Tyacke, Robin J.: Neuropsychopharmacology Unit, Centre for Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Division of Experimental Medicine, Imperial College London, Burlington Danes Building, Hammersmith Hospital campus, 160 Du Cane Road, London, United Kingdom, W12 0NN, r.tyacke@imperial.ac.uk

Institution: Tyacke, Robin J.: Neuropsychopharmacology Unit, Centre for Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: The density of the Imidazoline₂ binding site (I₂BS) has been shown to change in psychiatric conditions such as depression and addiction, along with neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and Huntington's chorea. The presence of I₂BS on glial cells and the possibility that they may in some way regulate glial fibrillary acidic protein has led to increased interest into the role of I₂BS and I₂BS ligands in conditions characterized by marked gliosis. In addition, it has been suggested that I₂BS may be a marker for human glioblastomas. Therefore, the development of a positron emission tomography (PET) radioligand for the I₂BS would be of major benefit in our understanding of these conditions. We now report the successful synthesis and initial pharmacological evaluation of potential PET radioligands for the I₂BS as well as the tritiation and characterization of the most favorable of the series, BU99008 (6), both in vitro and ex vivo in rat. The series as a whole demonstrated excellent affinity and selectivity for the I₂BS, with BU99008 (6) selected as the lead candidate to be taken forward for in vivo assessment. BU99008 (6) showed very good affinity for the I₂BS (K_i of 1.4 nM; K_d = 1.3 nM), good selectivity compared with the alpha 2-adrenoceptor (909-fold). In addition, following peripheral administration, [³H]BU99008 demonstrated a heterogeneous uptake into the rat brain consistent with the known distribution of the I₂BS in vivo. This, and the amenability of BU99008 (6) to radiolabeling with a positron-emitting radioisotope, indicates its potential as a PET radioligand for imaging the I₂BS in vivo. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Pharmacology](#)
[*Receptor Binding](#)
[*Ligand](#)
[*Positron Emission Tomography](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. An attentional control task reduces intrusive thoughts about smoking.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, April 2012, vol./is. 14/4(472-478), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Apr 2012)

Author(s): May, Jon; Andrade, Jackie; Willoughby, Kimberley; Brown, Chris

Correspondence Address: May, Jon: School of Psychology, University of Plymouth, Drake Circus, Plymouth, United Kingdom, PL4 8AA, jon.may@plymouth.ac.uk

Institution: May, Jon: School of Psychology, University of Plymouth, Plymouth, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Attentional control tasks such as body scanning and following isometric exercise instructions have been shown to reduce smoking cravings, apparently by reducing stress (Ussher, M., Cropley, M., Playle, S., Mohidin, R., & West, R. [2009]. Effect of isometric exercise and body scanning on cigarette cravings and withdrawal symptoms. *Addiction*, 104, 1251-1257. doi:10.1111/j.1360-0443.2009.02605.x). Related work based upon elaborated intrusion theory (Kavanagh, D. J., Andrade, J., & May, J.

[2005]. Imaginary relish and exquisite torture: The elaborated intrusion theory of desire. *Psychological Review*, 112, 446-467. doi:10.1037/0033-295X.112.2.446) has shown that similar tasks can reduce hungry participants' involuntary food-related thoughts (May, J., Andrade, J., Batey, H., Berry, L.-M., & Kavanagh, D. [2010]. Less food for thought: Impact of attentional instructions on intrusive thoughts about snack foods. *Appetite*, 55, 279-287. doi:10.1016/j.appet.2010.06.014). This study tests the effect of body scanning instructions upon smoking-related thoughts as well as craving. Methods: Twenty-seven smokers took part in 2 counterbalanced sessions, on different days, having been asked to abstain from smoking for 2 hr. In each session, they followed audio instructions for three 10-min blocks during which their thoughts were probed 10 times. In the first and third blocks, they were instructed to let their mind wander; during the second block of the control session, they also let their mind wander, but in the experimental session, they followed body scanning instructions. "Smoking thought frequency" was assessed using thought probes; "Craving" was measured using Factor 1 of the Questionnaire on Smoking Urges (Tiffany, S. T., & Drobes, D. J. [1991]. The development and initial validation of a questionnaire on smoking urges. *British Journal of Addiction*, 86, 1467-1476. doi:10.1111/j.1360-0443.1991.tb01732.x). Results: Participants reported fewer smoking-related thoughts and lower smoking cravings in the body scanning block of the experimental session, whereas they rose in the comparable mind-wandering block of the control session. The reduction in thoughts during the body scanning correlated with the corresponding reduction in craving. Conclusions: Body scanning reduces cravings and reduces the frequency or shortens the duration of smoking thoughts. Attentional control strategies may form a useful part of smoking cessation practices. (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 for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Craving](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Attentional Capture](#)
[*Intrusive Thoughts](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. SU-6656, a selective Src kinase inhibitor, attenuates mecamylamine-precipitated nicotine withdrawal syndrome in mice.

Citation: *Nicotine & Tobacco Research*, April 2012, vol./is. 14/4(407-415), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Rehni, Ashish K; Pharmacy, M; Singh, Thakur Gurjeet; Pharmacy, M; Arora, Sandeep

Correspondence Address: Singh, Thakur Gurjeet: Department of Pharmacology, Chitkara College of Pharmacy, Chitkara University, H.No. 9/81 Mohalla Gillzian, District Fatehgarh Sahib, Bassi Pathana, India, gurjeethakur@gmail.com

Institution: Rehni, Ashish K.: Department of Pharmacology, Chitkara College of Pharmacy, Chitkara University, Patiala, India

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Src kinase is reported to regulate neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor activity, which is among the principal receptor systems acted upon by nicotine. Src kinase is documented to mediate the pathogenesis of substance dependence. Therefore, the present study has been designed to investigate the effect of SU-6656, selective src kinase inhibitor, on the development of nicotine dependence in a mouse model of mecamylamine-induced nicotine withdrawal syndrome. Methods: Our experimental protocol consisted of administration of nicotine (2.5 mg/kg, subcutaneously), 4 times daily for 7 days. In order to precipitate nicotine withdrawal, mice were given 1 injection of mecamylamine (3 mg/kg, intraperitoneally), 1 hr after the last nicotine injection on the test day (Day 8). Behavioral observations were made for a period of 30 min immediately after mecamylamine treatment. Withdrawal syndrome was quantitated in terms of a

composite withdrawal severity score (WSS), and withdrawal syndrome-related anxiety was assessed by elevated plus maze test results. Results: SU-6656 markedly and dose dependently ($p < .01$) attenuated mecamylamine-induced experimental nicotine withdrawal syndrome in mice measured in terms of WSS and anxiety score. Conclusions: Thus, it is suggested that src kinase is involved in the development of nicotine dependence-induced precipitation of its withdrawal syndrome and thus may serve as a viable pharmacological target to tackle the problem of nicotine addiction. (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 for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Etiology](#)
[*Kinases](#)
[*Mecamylamine](#)
[*Nicotine Withdrawal](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. The effectiveness of interactive journaling in reducing recidivism among substance-dependent jail inmates.

Citation: International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, April 2012, vol./is. 56/2(317-332), 0306-624X (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Proctor, Steven L; Hoffmann, Norman G; Allison, Steve

Correspondence Address: Hoffmann, Norman G.: Adjunct Professor of Psychology, Western Carolina University, Evince Clinical Assessments, 29 Peregrine Place, Waynesville, NC, US, 28786, evinceassessment@aol.com

Institution: Proctor, Steven L.: Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The present study sought to evaluate the influence of interactive journaling on criminal recidivism and identify significant predictors of recidivism among a sample of 183 male inmates incarcerated in a local jail facility randomly assigned to either an interactive journaling condition or a control group. All participants met DSM-IV-TR criteria for substance dependence, had their current offense indicate substance involvement, and had a minimum of one previous arrest in the prior 12 months. The recidivism rate (51%), in terms of subsequent bookings within a 12-month period, for the journaling group was significantly lower than the recidivism rate (66%) for the control group, chi superscript $2(1, 183) = 4.13, p < .05$. The three most significant independent predictors of subsequent bookings were severity of posttraumatic stress disorder, group assignment (journaling vs. placebo), and employment status. Interactive journaling appears to show promise as a brief treatment intervention strategy for substance dependence in local jail settings and may have the potential for reducing recidivism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crime Prevention](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[*Journal Writing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Psychological characteristics of patients submitted to bariatric surgery.

Original Title: Características psicológicas de pacientes submetidos a cirugía bariátrica.

- Citation:** Trends in Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, January 2009, vol./is. 31/1(73-78), 2237-6089 (Jan-Apr 2009)
- Author(s):** Magdaleno, Ronis Jr.; Chaim, Elinton Adami; Turato, Egberto Ribeiro
- Correspondence Address:** Magdaleno, Ronis, Jr., Rua Padre Almeida, 515/14, Campinas, Brazil, CEP 13025-251, ronism@uol.com.br
- Institution:** Magdaleno, Ronis: Departamento de Psicologia Medica e Psiquiatria, Faculdade de Ciencias Medicas, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), Campinas, Brazil
- Language:** Portuguese
- Abstract:** Introduction: The great number of patients submitted to bariatric surgery who have psychological and psychiatric complications during the postoperative period require a thorough preoperative investigation and a categorization with the purpose of predicting possible complications and personalizing psychological care that might favor patient compliance. Psychodynamic assessment may provide data for such categorization and, thus, suggest effective pre- and postoperative approach strategies. Therefore, the objective of this study was to identify personality structures that may be useful in the postoperative follow-up, as well as additional inclusion and exclusion criteria for the surgical procedure. Methods: Report of empirical survey conducted during psychotherapy sessions with an open group of patients who underwent bariatric surgery. Discussion: After surgery, patients may experience phases of emotional restructuring, such as an initial phase of feeling triumphant, followed by a phase when there is risk of melancholic behavior and new addictions. We identified three categories of psychological structures: melancholic structure (patients seem to be more likely to develop other postoperative addictive behaviors, mainly eating disorders, since they cannot tolerate the frustration of the loss); dementalized structure (due to the lack of elaborative capacity, patients are unable to reorganize themselves in face of the challenge of keeping their weight under control); and perverse structure (patients comply with the scheduled weight loss; however, their behavior makes the health team experience uncomfortable situations). Establishing psychological categories may be crucial in order to suggest postoperative management strategies, including referral to a psychotherapist with the purpose of providing personalized care, thus increasing specific therapeutic success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Revista de Psiquiatria do Rio Grande do Sul-APRS
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Client Characteristics](#)
[*Medical Psychology](#)
[*Posttreatment Followup](#)
[*Psychodynamics](#)
[*Bariatric Surgery](#)
[Group Psychotherapy](#)
[Surgical Patients](#)
[Treatment Compliance](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

57. Teaching NeuroImages: Pseudo-subarachnoid hemorrhage.

- Citation:** Neurology, February 2012, vol./is. 78/8(e54), 0028-3878;1526-632X (Feb 21, 2012)
- Author(s):** Westwood, Andrew J; Burns, Joseph D; Green, Deborah M
- Correspondence Address:** Westwood, Andrew J., andrew.westwood@bmc.org
- Institution:** Westwood, Andrew J.: Department of Neurology, Boston University, School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Presents a case report of a 28-year-old woman with history of IV drug use and was found comatose in asystole. Pupils were fixed and dilated. Urine toxicology was positive for cocaine, opiates, and benzodiazepines. Head CT revealed sulcal effacement and loss of

gray-white differentiation. The subarachnoid spaces and interhemispheric fissures showed areas of abnormally increased density, but the basilar cistern was void of blood. Pseudo-subarachnoid hemorrhage was diagnosed. It is a rare radiographic sign that occurs in the setting of marked hypoxic-ischemic injury, spontaneous intracranial hypotension, or pyogenic meningitis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: AAN Enterprises, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Hemorrhage](#)
[*Meningitis](#)
[*Subarachnoid Hemorrhage](#)
[Neuroimaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at *Ovid*

58. Protracted withdrawal from cocaine self-administration flips the switch on 5-HT1B receptor modulation of cocaine abuse-related behaviors.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0006-3223 (Apr 27, 2012)

Author(s): Pentkowski, Nathan S; Cheung, Tim H.C; Toy, William A; Adams, Matthew D; Neumaier, John F; Neisewander, Janet L

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The role of serotonin-1B receptors (5-HT1BRs) in modulating cocaine abuse-related behaviors has been controversial due to discrepancies between pharmacological and gene knockout approaches and opposite influences on cocaine self-administration versus cocaine-seeking behavior. We hypothesized that modulation of these behaviors via 5-HT1BRs in the mesolimbic pathway may vary depending on the stage of the addiction cycle. METHODS: To test this hypothesis, we examined the effects of increasing 5-HT1BR production by microinfusing a viral vector expressing either green fluorescent protein and 5-HT1BR or green fluorescent protein alone into the medial nucleus accumbens shell of rats either during maintenance of cocaine self-administration (i.e., active drug use) or during protracted withdrawal. RESULTS: 5-HT1BR receptor gene transfer during maintenance shifted the dose-response curve for cocaine self-administration upward and to the left and increased breakpoints and cocaine intake on a progressive ratio schedule, consistent with enhanced reinforcing effects of cocaine. In contrast, following 21 days of forced abstinence, 5-HT1BR gene transfer attenuated breakpoints and cocaine intake on a progressive ratio schedule of reinforcement, as well as cue- and cocaine-primed reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior. CONCLUSIONS: This unique pattern of effects suggests that mesolimbic 5-HT1BRs differentially modulate cocaine abuse-related behaviors, with a facilitative influence during periods of active drug use, in striking contrast to an inhibitory influence during protracted withdrawal. These findings suggest that targeting 5-HT1BRs may lead to a novel treatment for cocaine dependence and that the therapeutic efficacy of these treatments may vary depending on the stage of the addiction cycle. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

59. Review of Group therapy for substance use disorders: A motivational cognitive-behavioral approach.

Citation: International Journal of Group Psychotherapy, April 2012, vol./is. 62/2(333-335), 0020-7284 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Roth, Jeffrey D

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Group Therapy for Substance Use Disorders A Motivational Cognitive-Behavioral Approach by Linda Carter Sobell and Mark B. Sobell (see record 2011-06486-000). The book presents the evidence behind their innovative group treatment approach and synthesizes decades of research and clinical experience. The book presents a groundbreaking evidence-based approach to conducting therapy groups for persons with substance use disorders. The approach integrates cognitive-behavioral, motivational interviewing, and relapse prevention techniques, while capitalizing on the power of group processes. The book provides clinicians with a detailed intervention framework and clear-cut strategies for helping clients to set and meet their own treatment goals. The book is recommend for anyone interested in learning more about motivational interviewing and cognitive behavioral approaches to group therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Research reviews: Editor's note.

Citation: International Journal of Group Psychotherapy, April 2012, vol./is. 62/2(323), 0020-7284 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Kanas, Nick [Ed]

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Group Therapy for Substance Use Disorders A Motivational Cognitive-Behavioral Approach by Linda Carter Sobell and Mark B. Sobell (see record 2011-06486-000). The book presents the evidence behind their innovative group treatment approach and synthesizes decades of research and clinical experience. The book presents a groundbreaking evidence-based approach to conducting therapy groups for persons with substance use disorders. The approach integrates cognitive-behavioral, motivational interviewing, and relapse prevention techniques, while capitalizing on the power of group processes. The book provides clinicians with a detailed intervention framework and clear-cut strategies for helping clients to set and meet their own treatment goals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Reward-Related Attentional Biases and Adolescent Substance Use: The TRAILS Study.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, May 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (May 7, 2012)

Author(s): van Hemel-Ruiter, Madelon E; de Jong, Peter J; Oldehinkel, Albertine J; Ostafin, Brian D

Abstract: Current cognitive-motivational theories of addiction propose that prioritizing appetitive, reward-related information (attentional bias) plays a vital role in the development and maintenance of substance abuse. This study focused on reward-related attentional processes that might be involved in young-adolescent substance use. Participants were young adolescents (N = 682, mean age = 16.14), who completed a motivated game in the format of a spatial orienting task as a behavioral index of appetitive-related attentional

processes and a questionnaire to index substance (alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis) use. Correlational analysis showed a positive relationship between substance use and enhanced attentional engagement, with cues that predicted potential reward and nonpunishment. These results are consistent with the view that adolescents who show a generally enhanced appetitive bias might be at increased risk for developing heavier substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

62. The Moderating Effects of Group Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for Depression Among Substance Users.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, May 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (May 7, 2012)

Author(s): Hunter, Sarah B; Witkiewitz, Katie; Watkins, Katherine E; Paddock, Susan M; Hepner, Kimberly A

Abstract: This study examined the prospective longitudinal relationship between changes in depressive symptoms on alcohol and/or drug (i.e., substance) use among addiction participants in treatment, and whether group cognitive-behavioral therapy for depression (GCBT-D) moderated the relationship. Using a quasi-experimental intent-to-treat design, 299 residential addiction treatment clients with depressive symptoms (Beck Depression Inventory-II, BDI-II scores > 17; Beck, Steer, & Brown, 1996) were assigned to either usual care (n = 159) or usual care plus a 16-session GCBT-D intervention (n = 140). Two follow-up interviews were conducted, one 3 months after the baseline interview corresponding to the end of the intervention, and then one 3 months later. Parallel-process growth modeling was used to examine changes in depressive symptoms and the associated changes in abstinence and negative consequences from substance use over time. Treatment group was included as a moderator of the association. Participants in the GCBT-D condition showed a greater increase in abstinence and greater decreases in depressive symptoms and negative consequences over time. There were significant interaction effects, such that the associations between depressive symptoms, negative consequences, and abstinence changes were larger in the usual-care condition than in the GCBT-D condition. The results suggest that the intervention may be effective by attenuating the association between depressive symptoms and substance use outcomes. These findings contribute to the emerging literature on the prospective longitudinal associations between depressive symptoms and substance use changes by being the first to examine them among a sample receiving GCBT-D in an addiction treatment setting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

63. Systematic review of addiction treatment in Mexico.

Original Title: Revision sistematica sobre tratamiento de adicciones en Mexico.

Citation: Salud Mental, July 2011, vol./is. 34/4(351-365), 0185-3325 (Jul-Aug 2011)

Author(s): Rojas, Estela; Real, Tania; Garcia-Silberman, Sarah; Medina-Mora, Maria Elena

Correspondence Address: Medina-Mora, Maria Elena: Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Calz Mexico-Xochimilco 101, San Lorenzo Huipucico, Mexico, 14370, medinam@imp.edu.mx

Institution: Rojas, Estela: Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, San Lorenzo Huipucico, Mexico

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The consumption of substances with addictive potential is a relevant health problem. In Mexico, the abuse is spreading and the use of services is unfrequent. To extend the offer and accessibility to treatment means to increase the coverage and to guarantee that efficient and effective models are used to treat the patients. The aim of the paper was to learn what has been investigated in this respect; a systematic review of the studies was undertaken to evaluate the treatment research through clinical trials. Methods: A review of the published literature from 1980 to 2010 in databases and specialized documentation centers was undertaken. Reports of clinical trials to evaluate interventions for the consumption of alcohol, tobacco and drugs were included. The criteria proposed by CONSORT were used as indicators. Results: Two hundred and twenty publications were located on treatment in Mexico, of which only 26 (11.8 %) corresponded to clinical trials to evaluate the impact of different interventions. The most used type of treatment was the cognitive-behavioral brief one, followed by its combination with therapy of replacement, pharmacological therapy and individual psychotherapy or group therapy. Trials also included evaluation of motivational brief therapy, the program "La familia ensenante" (teaching family) and psychotherapy, as well as the therapy centered on solutions. Discussion: Most of the clinical trials localized do not comply with the criteria or do it partially. Additionally they have short scopes due to the limited size of the samples. The results reveal that the reports published of investigations are very scanty to evaluate programs of treatment. There is a need to implement programs of treatment directed to specific populations and to the use of different types of drugs, and to evaluate the interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Trials](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Benefits of universal intervention effects on a youth protective shield 10 years after baseline.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, April 2012, vol./is. 50/4(414-417), 1054-139X (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Spoth, Richard L; Trudeau, Linda S; Gyll, Max; Shin, Chungyeol

Correspondence Address: Spoth, Richard L.: Partnerships in Prevention Science Institute, Iowa State University, ISU Research Park, Building 2, Suite 2400, 2625 North Loop Drive, Ames, IA, US, 50010, rlsposh@iastate.edu

Institution: Spoth, Richard L.: Partnerships in Prevention Science Institute, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: An earlier randomized controlled study found that a universal, family-focused preventive intervention produced protective shield effects--reduced adolescent exposures to illicit substance opportunities--among adolescents in grade 12. This study examined a follow-up assessment of the sample during young adulthood. Methods: A randomized controlled trial evaluated the Iowa Strengthening Families Program that was implemented in 22 rural schools (N = 446 families) when the participants were in grade six. Measures included adolescent exposure to illicit substance use and young adult lifetime substance use (age 21; N = 331). Growth curve modeling examined indirect intervention effects through growth factors of adolescent exposure. Results: Findings from this study confirm protective shield effects that mediate long-term reduction of illicit substance use (beta = -.14, p = .02, Relative Reduction Rate = 28.2%). Conclusions: The benefits of decreasing exposure to substance use during adolescence through universal interventions were supported, with positive effects extending into young adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[Age Differences](#)
Source: PsycINFO

65. The influence of socioeconomic status on cannabis use among French adolescents.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, April 2012, vol./is. 50/4(395-402), 1054-139X (Apr 2012)
Author(s): Legleye, Stephane; Beck, Francois; Khlat, Myriam; Peretti-Watel, Patrick; Chau, Nearkasen
Correspondence Address: Legleye, Stephane: Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques, 133 Bd Davout, Paris, France, 75020, stephane.legleye@ined.fr
Institution: Legleye, Stephane: Institut National des etudes Demographiques (Ined), Paris, France
Language: English
Abstract: Purpose: To investigate the influence of the family socioeconomic status (F-SES) on various intensities and frequencies of cannabis use in late adolescence. Design/Settings/Participants: Data were obtained from a cross-sectional survey conducted in 2008, which was representative of French youth aged 17 (n = 39,542). Outcomes were overall use (abstinence, lifetime use, 1-9, and 10+ uses in the past year) for all adolescents, and frequent use for those who smoked cannabis at least 10 times in the past year (<=9, 10-19, 20+ uses in the past month). Additionally, cannabis use disorders and heavy use (having smoked at least 4 joints last time) were studied among previous-year users. F-SES was the highest occupational category of both parents (in 7 categories, from managers/professionals [used as the reference category] to inactive/unemployed). Multinomial logistic regressions were computed controlling for gender; other substances use; parental separation; parental use of alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis; housing, being out of school, and sociability. Findings: For overall use, we found a strong positive social gradient: the lower the F-SES or the higher the frequency of use, the lower the odds ratio (OR) (from .85 to .52 for 10+ uses in the past year among farmers). For frequent use, we found a strong negative gradient: the lower the F-SES category, the higher the OR (from 1.02 to 2.05 among inactive/unemployed), and likewise for cannabis use disorder and heavy use (OR = 1.85 and 2.03 among inactive/unemployed). Conclusions: Adolescents from affluent families are more prone to experimentation with cannabis and to use it at low levels but present lower levels of frequent, heavy, or problematic use than those from other SES categories. Mechanisms that hinder transition to intensive use should be investigated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Family](#)
[Socioeconomic Status](#)
Source: PsycINFO

66. A family intervention to reduce sexual risk behavior, substance use, and delinquency among newly homeless youth.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, April 2012, vol./is. 50/4(358-364), 1054-139X (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Milburn, Norweeta G; Iribarren, Francisco Javier; Rice, Eric; Lightfoot, Marguerita; Solorio, Rosa; Rotheram-Borus, Mary Jane; Desmond, Katherine; Lee, Alex; Alexander, Kwame; Maresca, Katherine; Eastmen, Karen; Arnold, Elizabeth Mayfield; Duan, Naihua

Correspondence Address: Milburn, Norweeta G.: Center for Community Health, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, 10920 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 350, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90024, nmilburn@mednet.ucla.edu

Institution: Milburn, Norweeta G.: Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, Center for Community Health, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: We evaluate the efficacy of a short family intervention in reducing sexual risk behavior, drug use, and delinquent behaviors among homeless youth. Methods: A randomized controlled trial of 151 families with a homeless adolescent aged 12 to 17 years. Between March 2006 and June 2009, adolescents were recruited from diverse sites in Southern California and were assessed at recruitment (baseline), and at 3, 6, and 12 months later. Families were randomly assigned to an intervention condition with five weekly home-based intervention sessions or a control condition (standard care). Main outcome measures reflect self-reported sexual risk behavior, substance use, and delinquent behaviors over the past 90 days. Results: Sexual risk behavior (e.g., mean number of partners; $p < .001$), alcohol use ($p = .003$), hard drug use ($p < .001$), and delinquent behaviors ($p = .001$) decreased significantly more during 12 months in the intervention condition compared with the control condition. Marijuana use, however, significantly increased in the intervention condition compared with the control condition ($p < .001$). Conclusions: An intervention to reengage families of homeless youth has significant benefits in reducing risk over 12 months. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Family Intervention](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Risk Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. The difference between adolescent users and non-users of addictive substances in a low socio-economic status community: Contextual factors explored from the perspective of subjective wellbeing.

Citation: South African Journal of Psychology, December 2011, vol./is. 41/4(477-487), 0081-2463 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Florence, Maria; Koch, Elize

Correspondence Address: Florence, Maria, mflorence@uwc.ac.za

Institution: Florence, Maria: Psychology Department, University of the Western Cape, Bellville, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: We aimed to explore the differences between adolescents from a low socio-economic Cape Town community who used addictive substances, and those who did not, with regard to subjective wellbeing. The Kidscreen52 was used to measure subjective wellbeing in a sample of 179 Grade 10 and 11 learners; 41.3% of the sample was male. Thirty-five percent of the adolescents reported to be substance users, with significantly more males reporting substance use than females in both grades. Scores on four of the sub-scales were significantly different for the substance users and non-users (namely,

Feelings, General mood, Family and home life, School and learning). A post hoc analysis indicated that males and females differed significantly on General mood, but that this difference did not interact with substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Psychological Society of South Africa.
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[Communities](#)
Source: PsycINFO

68. Prevalence, severity, and correlates of problematic sexual Internet use in Swedish men and women.

Citation: Archives of Sexual Behavior, April 2012, vol./is. 41/2(459-466), 0004-0002;1573-2800 (Apr 2012)
Author(s): Ross, Michael W; Mansson, Sven-Axel; Daneback, Kristian
Correspondence Address: Ross, Michael W.: Center for Health Promotion and Prevention Research, School of Public Health, University of Texas, PO Box 20036, Houston, TX, US, 77225, Michael.W.Ross@uth.tmc.edu
Institution: Ross, Michael W.: Center for Health Promotion and Prevention Research, School of Public Health, University of Texas, Houston, TX, US
Language: English
Abstract: The content and prevalence of problematic Internet sexual use was investigated in a sample of 1,913 Internet-recruited younger Swedish men and women. Five items as part of a larger Internet sexual use study addressed problems associated with it, control, dysphoria, feeling "addicted," and feeling the need for treatment. The resulting scale of Internet sexual problems indicated that 5% of women and 13% of men reported some problems, with 2% of women and 5% of men indicating serious problems across the five items. Of five predictors of problematic use, three were significant: religiosity, having negative experiences with Internet sexual use, and frequency of pornography viewing. The viewing and sharing of pornography was most closely associated with reported problems. Data also suggested that having some very specific pornographic content interests were associated with an increase in reported problems. While these data were limited by the non-random nature of the sample, they suggest that Internet sexual problems are measurable, are a subset of Internet addiction with sexual content, and affect as small but significant proportion of the Internet-using population. (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: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
Source: PsycINFO

69. Reducing widespread pipe sharing and risky sex among crystal methamphetamine smokers in Toronto: Do safer smoking kits have a potential role to play?

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, February 2012, vol./is. 9/, 1477-7517 (Feb 16, 2012)
Author(s): Hunter, Charlotte; Strike, Carol; Barnaby, Lorraine; Busch, Adam; Marshall, Chantel; Shepherd, Susan; Hopkins, Shaun
Correspondence Address: Strike, Carol, carol.strike@utoronto.ca
Institution: Hunter, Charlotte: Human Biology Program, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Crystal methamphetamine smoking is associated with many negative health consequences, including the potential for transmission of hepatitis. We examined whether or not a kit for crystal methamphetamine smoking might have some potential to reduce the negative health effects of crystal methamphetamine smoking. Methods: Five focus groups were conducted with crystal methamphetamine smokers recruited by community health agencies and youth shelters in Toronto, Canada. Target groups included homeless/street-involved youth, sex workers, men who have sex with men, and youth in the party scene. Participants (n = 32) were asked questions about motivations for crystal methamphetamine use, the process of smoking, health problems experienced, sharing behaviour, risky sexual practices, and the ideal contents of a harm reduction kit. Results: Pipe sharing was widespread among participants and was deemed integral to the social experience of smoking crystal methamphetamine. Heated pipes were unlikely to cause direct injuries, but participants mentioned having dry, cracked lips, which may be a vector for disease transmission. Many reported having sex with multiple partners and being less likely to use condoms while on the drug. Demand for harm reduction kits was mixed. Conclusions: Changing pipe sharing behaviours may be difficult because many participants considered sharing to be integral to the social experience of smoking crystal methamphetamine. Within the context of a broader health promotion and prevention program, pilot testing of safer smoking kits to initiate discussion and education on the risks associated with sharing pipes and unprotected sex for some communities (e.g., homeless/street-involved youth) is worth pursuing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Public Health Services](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

70. Exploring the relationship between drug and alcohol treatment facilities and violent and property crime: A socioeconomic contingent relationship.

Citation: Security Journal, April 2012, vol./is. 25/2(95-115), 0955-1662;1743-4645 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Taniguchia, Travis A; Salvatore, Christopher

Correspondence Address: Taniguchia, Travis A.: Redlands Police Department, 30 Cajon Street, Redlands, CA, US, 92373, ttaniguchi@redlandspolice.org

Institution: Taniguchia, Travis A.: Redlands Police Department, Redlands, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Siting of drug and alcohol treatment facilities is often met with negative reactions because of the assumption that these facilities increase crime by attracting drug users (and possibly dealers) to an area. This assumption, however, rests on weak empirical footings that have not been subjected to strong empirical analyses. Using census block groups from Philadelphia, PA, it was found that the criminogenic impact of treatment facilities in and near a neighborhood on its violent and property crime rates may be contingent on the socioeconomic status (SES) of the neighborhood. Paying attention to both the density and proximity of facilities in and around neighborhoods, results showed that the criminogenic impact of treatment facilities depended largely on neighborhood SES. Under some conditions more treatment facilities nearby was associated with lower crime. Reasons why the presumed criminogenic impact of treatment facilities appears only under some

conditions were suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment Facilities](#)
[Crime](#)
Source: PsycINFO

71. Temporal orientation and a course of alcohol addiction therapy.

Original Title: Preferowana orientacja temporalna a przebieg leczenia odwykowego osob uzaleznionych od alkoholu.
Citation: Psychiatria Polska, 2011, vol./is. 45/2(177-186), 0033-2674 (2011)
Author(s): Chodkiewicz, Jan; Nowakowska, Katarzyna
Correspondence Address: Chodkiewicz, Jan: Instytut Psychologii, UL, ul. Smugowa, 10/12, Lodz, Poland, 91-433
Institution: Chodkiewicz, Jan: Zaklad Psychologii Zdrowia, Instytut Psychologii, UL, Lodz, Poland
Language: Polish
Abstract: Aim. The aim of the study was assess the meaning of preferred temporal orientation for results of alcohol dependence therapy. Methods. One hundred and sixteen (116) (95 men and 21 women) alcohol addict patients were evaluated at the beginning of the alcohol addiction outpatient therapy. The temporal orientation and attitude for time was assessed by using Temporal Orientation Questionnaire--AION and Carpe Diem, Fatalism and Hedonism Scale by Sobol-Kwapinska. Results. The results showed that alcohol addict patients were in the highest degree focused on the past and the present in the hedonism and fatalism dimensions, while being relatively focused in the lowest degree on the present carpe diem dimension and the future at the beginning of the therapy. Men and women at the beginning of the therapy varied in some dimensions of temporal orientation. The differences occurred also between patients who finished and discontinued alcohol dependence therapy. Conclusions. Patients at the begging of alcohol addiction therapy prefer past and present temporal orientation. 1. There are differences between temporal orientation preferred by men and women. 2. Future temporal orientation is beneficial to finish addiction therapy by addict men. 3. Women who finish therapy are focused more on the past and hedonistic present orientation than women who discontinued therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Temporal Frequency](#)
[*Time Perception](#)
[Fatalism](#)
[Hedonism](#)
Source: PsycINFO

72. Nucleus accumbens response to incentive stimuli anticipation in children of alcoholics: Relationships with precursive behavioral risk and lifetime alcohol use.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, February 2012, vol./is. 32/7(2544-2551), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Feb 15, 2012)
Author(s): Yau, Wai-Ying Wendy; Zubieta, Jon-Kar; Weiland, Barbara J; Samudra, Preeti G; Zucker, Robert A; Heitzeg, Mary M
Correspondence Address: Heitzeg, Mary M.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, 4250 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109, mheitzeg@umich.edu

Institution: Yau, Wai-Ying Wendy: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Children of alcoholics (COAs) are at elevated risk to develop alcohol and other substance use disorders. The neurobiological underpinnings of this heightened vulnerability are presently not well understood. This study investigated whether, in humans, COAs have different functioning of the mesolimbic reward circuitry beyond previous substance use confounds and examined potential group differences in neural response in relation to alcohol use and behavioral risk. We studied 20 18- to 22-year-old COAs and 20 controls, developmentally well characterized for substance use and selected to match on sex, age, IQ, lifetime substance use and associated problems, and precursive (ages 12-14 years) externalizing behavioral risk. None met criteria for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders IV diagnosis. Neural responses to anticipation of reward and loss were assessed using functional magnetic resonance imaging during a monetary incentive delay task. Overall, COAs showed reduced ventral striatum activation during anticipation of monetary reward and loss compared with controls. However, additional analysis revealed that blunted nucleus accumbens (NAcc) response was only observed in COAs who have not demonstrated any problem drinking behavior. In addition, uniquely in COAs, NAcc activation was positively correlated with precursive externalizing risk, as well as current and lifetime alcohol consumption. These findings suggest a multilevel developmental process whereby lower precursive behavioral risk appears protective of later problem alcohol use in COAs, which is further associated with a blunted NAcc response to incentive anticipation, potentially reflecting a resilience mechanism. Moreover, the results suggest that a close association between motivational responses, alcohol consumption, and behavioral risk may underlie addiction vulnerability in COAs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Children of Alcoholics](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Risk Assessment Responses](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Arg kinase regulates prefrontal dendritic spine refinement and cocaine-induced plasticity.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, February 2012, vol./is. 32/7(2314-2323), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Feb 15, 2012)

Author(s): Gourley, Shannon L; Olevska, Anastasia; Warren, M. Sloan; Taylor, Jane R; Koleske, Anthony J

Correspondence Address: Koleske, Anthony J., 333 Cedar Street, SHMC-E31, New Haven, CT, US, 06520-8024, anthony.koleske@yale.edu

Institution: Gourley, Shannon L.: Department of Psychiatry, Division of Molecular Psychiatry, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Adolescence is characterized by vulnerability to the development of neuropsychiatric disorders including drug addiction, as well as prefrontal cortical refinement that culminates in structural stability in adulthood. Neuronal refinement and stabilization are hypothesized to confer resilience to poor decision making and addictive-like behaviors, although intracellular mechanisms are largely unknown. We characterized layer V prefrontal dendritic spine development and refinement in adolescent wild-type mice and mice lacking the cytoskeletal regulatory protein Abl-related gene (Arg) kinase. Relative to hippocampal CA1 pyramidal neurons, which exhibited a nearly linear increase in spine

density up to postnatal day 60 (P60), wild-type prefrontal spine density peaked at P31, and then declined by 18% by P56-P60. In contrast, dendritic spines in mice lacking Arg destabilized by P31, leading to a net loss in both structures. Destabilization corresponded temporally to the emergence of exaggerated psychomotor sensitivity to cocaine. Moreover, cocaine reduced dendritic spine density in wild-type orbitofrontal cortex and enlarged remaining spine heads, but arg^{-/-} spines were unresponsive. Local application of Arg or actin polymerization inhibitors exaggerated cocaine sensitization, as did reduced gene dosage of the Arg substrate, p190RhoGAP. Genetic and pharmacological Arg inhibition also retarded instrumental reversal learning and potentiated responding for reward-related cues, providing evidence that Arg regulates both psychomotor sensitization and decision-making processes implicated in addiction. These findings also indicate that structural refinement in the adolescent orbitofrontal cortex mitigates psychostimulant sensitivity and support the emerging perspective that the structural response to cocaine may, at any age, have behaviorally protective consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Dendrites](#)
[*Kinases](#)
[*Neural Plasticity](#)
[*Spinal Column](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Striatal alpha 5 nicotinic receptor subunit regulates dopamine transmission in dorsal striatum.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, February 2012, vol./is. 32/7(2352-2356), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Feb 15, 2012)

Author(s): Exley, Richard; McIntosh, J. Michael; Marks, Michael J; Maskos, Uwe; Cragg, Stephanie J

Correspondence Address: Cragg, Stephanie J.: Department of Physiology, Anatomy, and Genetics, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom, OX1 3PT, Stephanie.cragg@dpag.ox.ac.uk

Institution: Exley, Richard: Department of Physiology, Anatomy, and Genetics, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Polymorphisms in the gene for the alpha 5 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) subunit are associated with vulnerability to nicotine addiction. However, the underlying normal functions of alpha 5-containing nAChRs in the brain are poorly understood. Striatal dopamine (DA) transmission is critical to the acquisition and maintenance of drug addiction and is modulated strongly by nicotine acting at heteromeric beta 2-containing (beta 2*) nAChRs. We explored whether alpha 5 subunits, as well as alpha 4, alpha 6, and beta 3 subunits, participate in the powerful regulation of DA release probability by beta 2* nAChRs in nucleus accumbens (NAc) core and in dorsal striatum [caudatoputamen (CPu)]. We detected evoked dopamine release using fast-scan cyclic voltammetry at carbon-fiber microelectrodes in striatal slices from mice with deletions of alpha 4, alpha 5, alpha 6, or beta 3 subunits. We show that the nAChR subtypes that dominantly regulate dopamine transmission depend critically upon alpha 5 subunits in the dorsal CPu in alpha 4alpha 5(non-alpha 6)beta 2-nAChRs but not in NAc core, where alpha 4alpha 6beta 2beta 3-nAChRs are required. These data reveal the distinct populations of nAChRs that govern DA transmission in NAc core versus dorsal CPu. Furthermore, they indicate that alpha 5 subunits are critical to the regulation of DA transmission by alpha 4beta 2* nAChRs in regions of striatum associated with habitual and instrumental responses (dorsal CPu) rather than pavlovian associations (NAc). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cholinergic Receptors](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Striatum](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Pretrial diversion & record sealing: A promising approach to reduce recidivism among substance abusing offenders.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-A(3513), 0419-4209 (2012)

Author(s): Chaple, Michael James

Institution: Chaple, Michael James: Rutgers The State U New Jersey - Newark, US

Language: English

Abstract: Pretrial diversion programs, which provide treatment and other ancillary support, have consistently demonstrated an ability to reduce recidivism for substance abusing offenders. However, prior research has almost always overlooked the fact that diversion programs have the potential to promote record sealing, and therefore the effect of record sealing on recidivism has rarely been studied. The current study compared re-arrest rates for two groups of a first-time, substance-abusing, nonviolent felony offenders--those convicted versus diverted to treatment in lieu of conviction. Results from the path analysis show that the effect of criminal justice disposition (i.e., diverted vs. convicted) on recidivism is in fact mediated by record sealing. Specifically, being convicted actually increased the odds of re-arrest because being convicted decreased the odds of record sealing and getting a record sealed decreased the odds of re-arrest. Overall, results point to the importance of record sealing in suggesting that the success of these competing dispositions (i.e. conviction vs. diversion) depends largely upon the extent to which they can facilitate record sealing. Evidence from this study suggests that diversion currently offers the best path to record sealing. Criminal justice policy makers should give more consideration to the potential benefits that may be realized by implementing strategies designed to promote record sealing for first-time, substance-abusing, nonviolent felony offenders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

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

Source: PsycINFO

76. Substance-abusing women offenders as victims: Chronological sequencing of pathways into criminal behavior.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-A(3518), 0419-4209 (2012)

Author(s): Smith, Vivian C

Institution: Smith, Vivian C.: Rutgers The State U New Jersey - Newark, US

Language: English

Abstract: Alarming rates of U.S. women's imprisonment for drug-related offenses in the last decade generated increased interest in explanations of women's criminal behavior. Previous research on women's pathways indicated that gender mattered significantly in shaping how women enter a pattern of law-violating behavior. These studies furthered the women's-routes-to-crime premise by proposing typified pathways and linking specific experiences to outcomes such as drug abuse and criminality. Particularly, the role of

sexual and/or physical abuse and/or neglect has been highlighted as a key factor in propelling women into a criminal trajectory. This investigation uses a retrospective approach to explore the differing pathway sequences among justice-involved women using childhood victimization, substance use and criminality as key variables. The research draws on Feminist Pathway Theory and Life Course Theory (LCT) to build the current study. The data come from Project WORTH (Women's Option for Recovery Treatment and Health). The sample (n=1,209) consists of women in the criminal justice system, classified as substance abusers. Bivariate, logistic, multinomial logistic regression and negative binomial regression were used to explore: (1) the distribution of temporal patterns of women's pathways into crime; (2) assess the dominant pathway; (3) examine relationships between common pathways and other risk factors; and (4) assess the relationship between common pathways and frequency of offending. Results indicate that there were eight common pathways. The most dominant pathway to crime among these women is one in which drug use preceded arrest without the presence of childhood abuse (Pathway 1). The second highest populated pathway reflected the feminist pathway theory's main premise; childhood victimization triggers drug use and entrance into crime (Pathway 3). Further analyses found that women who with history of familial drug use, parental incarceration, prior foster care and mental health issues were more likely to follow Pathway 3. Lastly, women in Pathway 1 have less frequency of offending. The findings are consistent with prior research suggesting that women's paths to crime differ. Results also challenge the position of childhood victimization in women's pathways into crime and assert that women victimized during childhood have a greater disadvantage given additional risk factors embedded within that pathway. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Victimization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. Modern materialism through the lens of Indo-Tibetan Buddhism.

Citation: International Journal of Transpersonal Studies, 2011, vol./is. 30/1-2(171-177), 1321-0122;1942-3241 (2011)

Author(s): Pope, Alan

Institution: Pope, Alan: University of West Georgia, Carrollton, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The suffering that gives rise to and is perpetuated by contemporary culture's addiction to materialistic consumption is described surprisingly well by the ancient tradition of Indo-Tibetan Buddhism. From this perspective, modern human beings exemplify hungry ghosts trapped in a state of incessant greed and insatiability, which at its core reflects a desperate attempt to maintain a sense of self that is out of accord with basic reality. The rich Tibetan Buddhist understanding of the unfolding process by which the hungry ghost negotiates its project, including its attempts to avoid greater suffering and to seek bliss, serves to elucidate our contemporary psychological dynamic. This analysis points to what is needed in order to extract ourselves from a consumerist mentality and find genuine fulfillment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Buddhism](#)
[*Materialism \(Philosophy\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Mindfulness-based substance abuse treatment for incarcerated youth: A mixed method pilot study.

Citation: International Journal of Transpersonal Studies, 2011, vol./is. 30/1-2(1-10), 1321-0122;1942-3241 (2011)

Author(s): Himelstein, Sam

Correspondence Address: Himelstein, Sam, sam@engagingthemoment.com

Institution: Himelstein, Sam: LLC, Mind Body Awareness Program, Oakland, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The current study investigated the effects of an 8-week mindfulness-based substance use intervention on self-reported impulsiveness, perceived drug risk, and healthy self-regulation in a sample of 60 incarcerated youth. Forty-eight participants completed questionnaires pre and post intervention. Additionally, 16 participants from two of the final 8-week cohorts were interviewed in focus groups about their experience of the program immediately following its completion. A mixed-method embedded model was used, in which qualitative data was used in support of quantitative data. Paired t-tests revealed a significant decrease ($p < .01$) in impulsiveness and a significant increase ($p < .05$) in perceived risk of drug use from pretest to posttest. No significant differences were found on self-reported self-regulation. Focus group interviews conducted immediately following the intervention revealed three major themes: receptivity to the program in general, appreciation of the facilitator teaching style, and learning about drugs. Clinical implications and directions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Risk Perception](#)
[Self Regulation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Too much work: A killer or a pleasure? An empirical investigation of the antecedents and consequences of workaholism.

Original Title: O excesso de trabalho mata ou da prazer? Uma expioracao dos antecedentes e consequentes do workaholismo.

Citation: Psicologia: Revista da Associacao Portuguesa Psicologia, 2011, vol./is. 25/1(51-72), 0874-2049 (2011)

Author(s): Gomes, Jorge F. S; Soares, Patricia

Correspondence Address: Gomes, Jorge F. S.: ISCTE - IUL, Departamento de Psicologia Social e das Organizacoes, Avenida das Forgas Armadas, Lisboa, Portugal, 1649-026, Jorge.gomes@isct.pt

Institution: Gomes, Jorge F. S.: ISCTE - IUL, Departamento de Psicologia Social e das Organizacoes, Lisboa, Portugal

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: The goal of this research is to examine workaholism as far as its antecedents and consequences are concerned. The topic is generally understudied, and therefore the current research explored actors' subjective views over relevant topics in the area. The current research used the Work Addiction Risk Test (Robinson, 1998) in order to identify workaholics in a cosmetics company. The individuals with the highest scores were later interviewed, in order to understand their accounts and views of the subject matters under study. Results are interesting since they allow building an initial picture of workaholism in the real world. Topics discussed are the concept of workaholism, its causes, its consequences, and what people think of the phenomenon. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Risk Factors](#)
[*Work \(Attitudes Toward\)](#)
[*Workaholism](#)
[Job Satisfaction](#)
[Occupational Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. Patients' reports about medical doctors inquiries on their mental health: Do generational status, ethnicity and mental health/substance use disorders matter?

Citation: Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved, November 2011, vol./is. 22/4(1369-1386), 1049-2089;1548-6869 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Ta, Van M; Hoick, Peter; Chen, TeChieh; Zane, Nolan

Correspondence Address: Ta, Van M.: Department of Health Science, San Jose State University, One Washington Square, MH 514, San Jose, CA, US, 95192, van.ta@sjsu.edu

Institution: Ta, Van M.: Department of Health Science, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Immigrants are less likely than others to use mental health (MH) services. Physicians' limited time often precludes inquiry about MH. This study investigated the influence of generational status, ethnicity, and mental/substance use disorders on physicians' inquiries about Asian American (AA) MH. Data from the National Latino and Asian American Study were analyzed (n = 1,853). The outcome was past year physician's inquiry regarding M H . Results revealed that AA with U.S.-born parents had significantly greater odds compared to AA born outside the U.S. to report that their doctors inquired about their MH (OR = 2.18, 95% CI: 1.28, 3.73). Past year mental/substance use disorder increased the odds of AA reporting that their doctors inquired about their MH (OR = 8.41; 95% CI: 3.28, 21.66). This increase differed by ethnicity, with Chinese less affected than Vietnamese (OR = 0.17; 95% CI: 0.05, 0.59). The reasons for these associations warrant further exploration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Meharry Medical College

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Asians](#)
[*Ethnic Identity](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Physicians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Grey matter alterations associated with cannabis use: Results of a VBM study in heavy cannabis users and healthy controls.

Citation: NeuroImage, February 2012, vol./is. 59/4(3845-3851), 1053-8119 (Feb 15, 2012)

Author(s): Cousijn, Janna; Wiers, Reinout W; Ridderinkhof, K. Richard; van den Brink, Wim; Veltman, Dick J; Goudriaan, Anna E

Correspondence Address: Cousijn, Janna, Weesperplein 4, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1018 XA, j.cousijn@uva.nl

Institution: Cousijn, Janna: ADAPT-Lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Cannabis abuse is related to impairments in a broad range of cognitive functions. However, studies on cannabis abuse in relation to brain structure are sparse and results are

inconsistent, probably due to differences in imaging methodology, severity of cannabis abuse, and use of other substances. The goal of the current MRI study was to investigate brain morphology related to current and lifetime severity of cannabis use and dependence in heavy cannabis users without intensive use of other illicit drugs. Voxel-based morphometry was used to assess differences in regional grey and white matter volume between 33 heavy cannabis users and 42 matched controls. Within heavy cannabis users, grey and white matter volume was correlated with measures of cannabis use and dependence. Analyses were focused a priori on the orbitofrontal cortex, anterior cingulate cortex, striatum, amygdala, hippocampus, and cerebellum, regions implicated in substance dependence and/or with high cannabinoid receptor-1 concentrations. Regional grey matter volume in the anterior cerebellum was larger in heavy cannabis users. Within the group of heavy cannabis users, grey matter volume in the amygdala and hippocampus correlated negatively with the amount of cannabis use or dependence. No associations were found between white matter volume and measures of cannabis use or dependence. These findings indicate that associations between heavy cannabis use and altered brain structure are complex. Differential patterns of structural changes for various cannabis use levels imply that alterations in brain structure are associated with specific characteristics of cannabis use and dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[*Morphology](#)
[*Gray Matter](#)
[Brain Size](#)
[Hippocampus](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[White Matter](#)
[Cingulate Cortex](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Aberrant reward processing in Parkinson's disease is associated with dopamine cell loss.

Citation: NeuroImage, February 2012, vol./is. 59/4(3339-3346), 1053-8119 (Feb 15, 2012)

Author(s): Aarts, Esther; Helmich, Rick C; Janssen, Marcel Jr.; Oyen, Wim J.G; Bloem, Bastiaan R; Cools, Roshan

Correspondence Address: Aarts, Esther: Helen Wills Neuroscience Institute, University of California, 132 Barker Hall, Berkeley, CA, US, 94720-3190, Aarts.Esther@gmail.com

Institution: Aarts, Esther: Radboud University Nijmegen, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behavior, Nijmegen, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Dopamine has been implicated in reward-related impulsivity, but the exact relationship between dopamine, reward and impulsivity in humans remains unknown. We address this question in Parkinson's disease (PD), which is characterized by severe dopamine depletion. PD is associated primarily with motor and cognitive inflexibility, but can also be accompanied by reward-related impulsivity. This paradoxical symptom of PD has often been attributed to dopaminergic over stimulation by antiparkinson medication, which is necessary to relieve the motor and cognitive inflexibility. However, factors other than medication may also contribute to aberrant impact of reward. Here we assess whether cognitive inflexibility and aberrant reward impact in PD are two sides of the same coin, namely dopamine cell loss. To measure dopamine cell loss, we employed superscript 1superscript 2superscript 3I-FP-CIT Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT) in 32 PD patients (10 never-medicated patients and 22 patients after withdrawal of all medication for > 12 h) and related the values to behavior on a rewarded task-switching paradigm. Dopamine cell loss was associated not only with

cognitive inflexibility (under low reward), but also with aberrant impact of reward. These effects could not be attributed to medication use. Relative to controls (n = 26), aberrant reward processing in PD was particularly expressed as reduced capacity to maintain (i.e., repeat) the current task-set under high reward. Our findings demonstrate that factors intrinsically related to PD may underlie the paradoxical symptoms of inflexibility and reward-related impulsivity in PD. The present results concur with observations that low baseline dopamine states predispose to drug and other addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Parkinson's Disease](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Pharmacy-based intervention in Wernicke's encephalopathy.

Citation: The Psychiatrist, June 2010, vol./is. 34/6(234-238), 1758-3209;1758-3217 (Jun 2010)

Author(s): Day, Ed; Callaghan, Rhiannon; Kuruvilla, Tarun; George, Sanju; Webb, Kerry; Bentham, Peter

Correspondence Address: Day, Ed, e.j.day@bham.ac.uk

Institution: Day, Ed: The Barberry, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aims and method: Clinical audit methodology was used to compare the treatment of alcohol misusers at risk of Wernicke's encephalopathy in an acute medical setting, and to assess the impact of providing information about best practice to prescribing doctors. All patients prescribed thiamine during an admission to an acute hospital trust over a 6-month period were identified, and data about their treatment episode were collected retrospectively. Hospital pharmacists then provided all prescribers with a flowchart summarising current prescribing guidelines, and prescribing patterns were re-audited 6 months later. Results: Over two audit periods, half of the patients prescribed thiamine whose case notes we examined had symptoms suggestive of Wernicke's encephalopathy, and another 30% were at high risk. Prescribing adhered to hospital guidelines only in 14% of cases, with the pharmacy-led intervention associated with a small but significant increase in the number of patients receiving adequate treatment for Wernicke's encephalopathy. Clinical implications: Wernicke's encephalopathy is relatively common in alcohol-dependent individuals admitted to hospital, and it is easily and cheaply managed. However, even when potential cases are identified, prescribing guidelines are followed in a minority of cases, even with prompting by a hospital pharmacist. This may be related to the limited research base concerning the optimum dosing schedule of thiamine, or fears about possible anaphylaxis when using parenteral preparations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Wernicke's Syndrome](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Encephalopathies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

84. Craving to smoke does not signify physical addiction: A comment on DiFranza et al. (2012).

Citation: Psychopharmacology, May 2012, vol./is. 221/1(181-182), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (May 2012)

Author(s): Dar, Reuven; Frenk, Hanan

Correspondence Address: Dar, Reuven: Department of Psychology, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel, 69978, ruvidar@freud.tau.ac.il

Institution: Dar, Reuven: Department of Psychology, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by J. R. DiFranza et al. (see record 2012-01789-012). The authors report the results of a web-based survey designed to assess "stages of physical addiction" to tobacco. Consistent with this aim, the authors interpret their findings using terms such as "physical dependence", "physical addiction" and "biological symptoms". Whereas the authors state that craving to smoke reflects "withdrawal-induced desire to smoke", there is converging evidence that craving cannot be seen as a marker of physical addiction and is only weakly related to withdrawal from tobacco. Firstly, craving to smoke can persist for months and years, long after withdrawal from nicotine or tobacco can have any physiological effects. Secondly, craving has been shown to be dissociated from smoking deprivation. Moreover, the finding that smokers report progressively stronger and more nagging feelings of craving does not imply a "biological sequence" or physical dependence. In sum, while it is clearly important to document the progression of craving to smoke over time, the findings of DiFranza et al. should not be interpreted as showing progression of physical addiction to nicotine or tobacco. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Disease Course](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Behavioural approach tendencies to heroin-related stimuli in abstinent heroin abusers.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, May 2012, vol./is. 221/1(171-176), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (May 2012)

Author(s): Zhou, Yanyan; Li, Xinyu; Zhang, Meng; Zhang, Feng; Zhu, Chen; Shen, Mowei

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

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

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Drug-related cues can elicit approach responses in drug users. However, no relevant research has ever concerned heroin abusers. In the present study, we investigated whether the abstinent heroin abusers demonstrated special behavioural tendencies to approach or avoid the drug-related stimuli compared with neutral stimuli. Method: Twenty-two male abstinent heroin abusers (AH) and 20 healthy males (NC) were tested by a Pull/Push Task. Participants pulled (approach response) or pushed (avoidance response) a lever in response to the content of stimulus pictures (i.e. heroin-related versus neutral). The approach and avoidance scores were therefore calculated based on response times and directions to reflect their behavioural tendencies. Results and conclusion: Relative to the NC individuals, the AH individuals demonstrated significantly heightened tendencies to approach ("pull") the heroin-related stimuli in comparison with the neutral

stimuli, while their tendencies to avoid ("push") the heroin-related stimuli were marginally blunted, reflecting a special bias for AH individuals to behaviourally approach, and simultaneously resist to avoid, heroin-related cues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Change](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. CREB involvement in the regulation of striatal prodynorphin by nicotine.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, May 2012, vol./is. 221/1(143-153), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (May 2012)

Author(s): McCarthy, Michael J; Duchemin, Anne-Marie; Neff, Norton H; Hadjiconstantinou, Maria

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Institution: McCarthy, Michael J.: Department of Psychiatry, Ohio State University College of Medicine, Columbus, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: The transcription factor cAMP response element binding (CREB) protein plays a pivotal role in drug-dependent neuronal plasticity. CREB phosphorylation at Ser133 is enhanced by drugs of abuse, including nicotine. Dynorphin (Dyn) contributes to the addictive process and its precursor gene prodynorphin (PD) is regulated by CREB. PD mRNA and Dyn synthesis were enhanced in the striatum following acute nicotine, suggesting genomic regulation. Objective: These studies investigated PD transcription in mice acutely treated with nicotine, determined the role of CREB, and characterized the receptors involved. Results: Acute nicotine increased adenylyl cyclase activity, cAMP, and pCREB Ser133 levels in striatum and enhanced CREB binding to CRE elements (DynCREs) of the PD promoter, preferentially DynCRE3. DynCRE3 binding was dose dependent with 1 mg of nicotine giving a maximal response. Additionally, DynCRE binding was time dependent, rising by 15 min, reaching a maximum at 1 h, and returning to control by 3 h, a temporal pattern similar to that of cAMP and pCREB. Supershift experiments showed that CREB and pCREB Ser133 were the major contributors to DynCRE3 binding complex. The nAChR antagonist mecamylamine and the dopamine D1-like receptor antagonist SCH 23390 prevented the nicotine-induced increase of pCREB and nuclear protein binding to DynCRE3. Conclusions: Our findings suggest that nicotine regulates PD expression in striatum at the transcriptional level and CREB is involved. Dopamine D1 receptor stimulation by nAChR-released dopamine appears to be an underlying mechanism. Altered Dyn synthesis might be relevant for the behavioral actions of nicotine and especially its aversive properties. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Neural Plasticity](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Striatum](#)
[*CREB Activation](#)
[*Transcription Factors](#)
[Mice](#)
[Neurons](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Examination of a role for metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 in the medial prefrontal cortex in cocaine sensitization in rats.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, May 2012, vol./is. 221/1(91-100), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (May 2012)
- Author(s):** Timmer, Kristin M; Steketee, Jeffery D
- Correspondence Address:** Timmer, Kristin M.: Department of Pharmacology, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, 874 Union Ave., Rm. 115 Crowe, Memphis, TN, US, 38163, ktimmer@uthsc.edu
- Institution:** Timmer, Kristin M.: Department of Pharmacology, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Rationale: Glutamatergic projection neurons in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) are hyperexcitable in cocainesensitized animals, resulting in increased excitatory output to addiction-associated regions such as the ventral tegmental area (VTA) and nucleus accumbens. Evidence suggests that Group I metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 (mGluR5) is necessary for cocaine sensitization, and stimulation of this receptor in the mPFC potentially alters cell excitability directly through glutamate release or indirectly through downstream signaling cascades. Objectives and methods: Experiments in this report examined the role of mPFC mGluR5 in behavioral sensitization to cocaine. Group I mGluR agonist dihydroxyphenylglycine (DHPG) (15 nmol/side), mGluR5 antagonist 3((2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethynyl)pyridine (MTEP) (15 nmol/side), mGluR1 antagonist YM298198 (15 nmol/side), AMPA receptor antagonist CNQX (1 nmol/side), and/or saline were administered through cannulae implanted 1 mm above the mPFC and/or VTA in male rats. Cocaine (15 mg/kg, i.p.) was systemically administered for four consecutive days to induce sensitization and/or once on test day immediately preceding locomotor monitoring. Results: Intra-mPFC DHPG induced an mGluR5-mediated cross-sensitization to cocaine preventable through the prior administration of an AMPA receptor antagonist in the VTA. Furthermore, mGluR5 blockade in the mPFC failed to prevent the initiation of sensitization. However, intra-mPFC injections of the mGluR5 antagonist MTEP prevented the expression of cocaine sensitization at 21, but not 7, days following daily cocaine injections suggesting a possible role for mPFC mGluR5 in the persistence of the cocainesensitized state. Conclusions: These data suggest that stimulation of mGluR5s in the mPFC is sufficient to induce cocaine sensitization and is necessary for the expression of this sensitized response. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Sensitivity](#)
[*Glutamate Receptors](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Tegmentum](#)
[Rats](#)
[Sensitization](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

88. Post-retrieval extinction training enhances or hinders the extinction of morphine-induced conditioned place preference in rats dependent on the retrieval-extinction interval.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, May 2012, vol./is. 221/1(19-26), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (May 2012)
- Author(s):** Ma, Xiang; Zhang, Jian-Jun; Yu, Long-Chuan
- Correspondence Address:** Yu, Long-Chuan: Laboratory of Neurobiology, College of Life Sciences, Peking University, Beijing, China, 100871, yulc@pku.edu.cn

Institution: Ma, Xiang: Laboratory of Neurobiology, College of Life Sciences, Peking University, Beijing, China

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale and objective: Drug-associated memories are hypothesized to underlie the high risk of relapse in addiction. Recent studies show that post-retrieval extinction training erases fear memories by reconsolidation blockade. Here, we examine the efficacy of this non-invasive procedure in rats with drug-associated memories and explore the underlying mechanisms by varying retrieval-extinction intervals. To confirm the erasure hypothesis, in addition to the conventional spontaneous recovery and reinstatement assays, we conduct further assessment to detect the existence of drug-associated memories. Materials and methods: Morphine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP) model in rats was used to examine the effects of post-retrieval extinction training. After the establishment of morphine-induced CPP, CPP testing was used to retrieve drug-associated memories. In the following extinction training session, two groups of rats received conventional extinction training, that is, confined extinction training or repeated testing daily; the other two groups of rats underwent confined extinction training 10 min or 3 h after CPP testing, daily. The recoverability of the extinguished CPP was examined by spontaneous recovery and reinstatement assays. Results: Post-retrieval extinction training with a 10-min retrieval-extinction interval facilitated CPP extinction and suppressed the reinstatement and spontaneous recovery of extinguished CPP; nevertheless, CPP returned in the reinstatement assay after the 4-week spontaneous recovery test. In contrast, post-retrieval extinction training with a 3-h retrieval-extinction interval retarded the extinction of CPP. Conclusion: These results demonstrate that post-retrieval extinction training can either improve or impair CPP extinction depending on the retrieval-extinction interval. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Animal Cognition](#)
Rats

Source: PsycINFO

89. The need for close monitoring of early psychosis and co-occurring substance misuse.

Citation: The Psychiatrist, July 2011, vol./is. 35/7(241-243), 1758-3209;1758-3217 (Jul 1, 2011)

Author(s): Caton, Carol L. M

Correspondence Address: Caton, Carol L. M., clc3@columbia.edu

Institution: Caton, Carol L. M.: College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Substance misuse is widespread among individuals with early-phase psychotic disorders and is associated with a worse illness course. Thorough assessment of patterns of substance misuse at admission for psychiatric care is often lacking and can compromise the accuracy of a diagnostic assessment that distinguishes between a primary psychosis and one that is substance induced. Given the risk to recovery from psychosis posed by substance misuse, close monitoring of the course and treatment of early-phase psychosis that is accompanied by substance misuse is indicated and could inform the development of more effective dual-diagnosis treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Monitoring](#)

*Psychiatric Symptoms

*Psychosis

Source: PsycINFO

90. Comparison of personality characteristics in Parkinson disease patients with and without impulse control disorders and in healthy volunteers.

Citation: Cognitive and Behavioral Neurology, March 2012, vol./is. 25/1(25-33), 1543-3633 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Farnikova, Katerina; Obereigneru, Radko; Kanovsky, Petr; Prasko, Jan

Correspondence Address: Farnikova, Katerina: Department of Neurology, Palacky University Medical School, University Hospital, I. P. Pavlova 6, Olomouc, Czech Republic, 775 20, katmen@centrum.cz

Institution: Farnikova, Katerina: Departments of Neurology, Palacky University Medical School, Olomouc, Czech Republic

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: We aimed to assess personality characteristics in patients with Parkinson disease (PD) with and without impulse control disorders (ICD). Methods: We tested patients and controls with the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2) scales that have expected high sensitivity to apparent addictive behavior. We recorded mean disease duration and mean levodopa dose in the PD groups. Results: Of the 46 PD patients, 13 had ICD: hypersexuality, binge eating, or dopamine dysregulation. The PD patients with ICD had a longer duration of disease (11 vs. 5 y) and were taking higher doses of levodopa (900 vs. 500 mg/d). They scored above the pathologic threshold in 4 domains of the MMPI-2 Clinical Scales and in 8 Clinical Subscales and Content Scales. The most significant abnormality was Alienation--Self and Others. Conclusions: ICDs in the general population have similarities to disorders of substance addiction. In PD patients, some personality profiles could play a role in development of ICDs or dopamine dysregulation syndrome. The MMPI-2 may be a useful test for PD patients in general, and for detecting ICD in particular. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Impulse Control Disorders
*Parkinson's Disease
*Personality Traits
Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory

Source: PsycINFO

91. Smoking cessation after brain damage does not lead to increased depression: Implications for understanding the psychiatric complications of varenicline.

Citation: Cognitive and Behavioral Neurology, March 2012, vol./is. 25/1(16-24), 1543-3633 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Tranel, Daniel; McNutt, Ashton; Bechara, Antoine

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Institution: Tranel, Daniel: Department of Neurology, Division of Behavioral Neurology, University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City, IA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: There are concerns that varenicline (Chantix/Champix), a prescription medication used to treat smoking addiction, might cause serious neuropsychiatric side effects, such as depression, self-injurious behavior, and suicide. However, the cause of depression and related symptoms in persons who quit smoking after taking varenicline

remains uncertain, because smoking cessation itself can cause such symptoms. Method: We studied 70 patients with brain lesions: 32 had stopped smoking after suffering their lesion (Quitters) and 38 had kept smoking (Non-Quitters). Results: There was no indication of increased depression in the Quitters compared with the Non-Quitters. The 2 groups, which were statistically indistinguishable on demographic and neuropsychological variables, showed the same rates and levels of severity of depression and related symptoms. Moreover, in a subgroup of 16 Quitters who had stopped smoking immediately after their neurological injury in the context of losing their craving to smoke, rates of depression-related symptoms were no higher than in the other Quitters and the Non-Quitters. Conclusions: Smoking cessation did not lead to elevated levels of depression in patients with brain lesions, suggesting that psychiatric complications (particularly depression) observed after varenicline use are caused by the medication rather than the smoking cessation itself. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain Damage](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

92. "I feel uncomfortable 'calling a patient out'": Educational needs of palliative medicine fellows in managing opioid misuse.

Citation: Journal of Pain and Symptom Management, February 2012, vol./is. 43/2(253-260), 0885-3924 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Childers, Julie W; Arnold, Robert M

Correspondence Address: Childers, Julie W.: Division of General Internal Medicine, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, 200 Lothrop Street, Suite 9W, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213, childersjw2@upmc.edu

Institution: Childers, Julie W.: Section of Palliative Care and Medical Ethics, Division of General Internal Medicine, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Context: During the past 10 years, advocates of palliative care have sought to be included earlier in the course of patients' illnesses. Palliative care providers may thus be more likely to care for patients who misuse and abuse opioids. Objectives: To assess whether hospice and palliative medicine (HPM) fellows see patients at risk for opioid misuse and how competent they perceive themselves to be to treat pain in these patients. Methods: An electronic survey was distributed to 102 HPM fellows. The survey included questions assessing self-perceived competency in care for patients who misuse opioids. Responses were rated using a Likert scale of one to seven, where one = strongly agree and seven = strongly disagree; any number greater than two was considered to be nonagreement. Results: Fifty-seven (56%) fellows from 34 programs responded to the survey. In the previous two weeks, 77.2% of respondents had seen at least one patient with a substance use disorder (SUD) and 43.9% had treated a patient whom they were concerned was misusing opioids. Half (47.2%) of respondents stated that they have a working knowledge of addiction, 41.4% agreed their training has prepared them to manage opioid misuse, and 36.8% felt they knew how to differentiate pain from addiction. Only 21.1% were satisfied with how they treat symptoms in this population. Fellowship training in opioid misuse was associated with increased satisfaction. Conclusion: HPM fellows regularly see patients who are at risk for opioid misuse and feel unprepared to treat pain in these patients. There is a need for more education of fellows in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: U.S. Cancer Pain Relief Committee; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Palliative Care](#)
[*Oncology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

93. Preventive role of social interaction for cocaine conditioned place preference: Correlation with FosB/DeltaFosB and pCREB expression in rat mesocorticolimbic areas.

Citation: Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, March 2012, vol./is. 6/, 1662-5153 (Mar 2, 2012)

Author(s): El Rawas, Rana; Klement, Sabine; Salti, Ahmad; Fritz, Michael; Dechant, Georg; Saria, Alois; Zernig, Gerald

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Institution: El Rawas, Rana: Experimental Psychiatry Unit, Center for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria

Language: English

Abstract: The worsening of drug abuse by drug-associated social interaction is a well-studied phenomenon. In contrast, the molecular mechanisms of the beneficial effect of social interaction, if offered as a mutually exclusive choice to drugs of abuse, are under-investigated. In a rat place preference conditioning (CPP) paradigm, four 15 min episodes of social interaction with a gender- and weight-matched male early-adult conspecific inhibited cocaine-induced reinstatement of cocaine CPP, a model of relapse. These protective effects of social interaction were paralleled by a reduced activation, as assessed by Zif268 expression, in brain areas known to play pivotal roles in drug-seeking behavior. Here we show that social interaction during extinction of cocaine CPP also reduced cocaine-CPP-stimulated FosB expression in the nucleus accumbens shell and core. In addition, social interaction during cocaine CPP extinction increased pCREB (cAMP response element binding protein) expression in the nucleus accumbens shell and the cingulate cortex area 1 (Cg1). Our results show that FosB and pCREB may be implicated in the protective effect of social interaction against cocaine-induced reinstatement of CPP. Thus, social interaction, if offered in a context that is clearly distinct from the previously drug-associated one, may profoundly inhibit relapse to cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: El Rawas, Klement, Salti, Fritz, Dechant, Saria and Zernig; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[Animal Social Behavior](#)
[Rats](#)
[Cingulate Cortex](#)
[CREB Activation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

94. Calculating the burden of disease of suicide, attempted suicide, and suicide ideation by estimating disability weights.

Citation: Crisis: The Journal of Crisis Intervention and Suicide Prevention, 2012, vol./is. 33/2(63-65), 0227-5910;2151-2396 (2012)

Author(s): Kerkhof, Ad

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Institution: Kerkhof, Ad: Department of Clinical Psychology, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: A new application of a comprehensive method for assessing the burden of disease for suicidal behavior has been applied to epidemiological data in The Netherlands. Calculating the burden of disease of suicide in DALYs (disability adjusted life years) puts suicide at 21st in the list of most important diseases in The Netherlands with 43,500 DALYs. However, nonfatal suicide attempts also cause suffering, both physical and mental. If this suffering is taken into account, suicide and nonfatal attempted suicide climb to position 11 in this ranking of diseases with 90,700 DALYs. This places suicidal behaviors between dementia (rank 10) and breast cancer (rank 12). If the mental suffering from suicidal thoughts is taken into account as well, the number of DALYs increases to a total of 257,000, so that the full range of suicidal behaviors including suicidal thoughts rank among the most important diseases in The Netherlands. These figures are useful for setting priorities in health care and research funding. They result from a study by the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), the Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction (Trimbos Institute), and the Vrije Universiteit (Hoeymans & Schoemaker, 2010; Van Spijker, Van Straten, Kerkhof, Hoeymans, & Smit, 2011). Below I summarize the most important aspects of this study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Hogrefe Publishing; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)
[*Suicide](#)

Source: PsycINFO

95. Is media framing of coverage of prescription drug abuse a reflection of cultural diffusion?

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-A(3059), 0419-4209 (2012)

Author(s): LaVail, Katherine Hart

Institution: LaVail, Katherine Hart: State U New York at Buffalo, US

Language: English

Abstract: Abuse, or off-label use, of prescription opioids is the fastest-growing drug problem facing America. Medical professionals, public health professionals, and the media are prone to framing the problem as epidemic. Such framing has the potential to impact social understandings and responses to such drug abuse. This project sought to determine how the issue of prescription opioid abuse was framed over time in Internet and broadcast news coverage from 1997 to 2008. A content analysis was conducted on the framing of coverage of prescription opioid abuse applying principles of diffusion of innovations. Dominant frames of health and relative advantage emerged within the coverage, both used frequently to reinforce an overarching narrative of addiction. Future directions for research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)

*Mass Media
 *Opiates
 *Prescription Drugs

Source: PsycINFO

96. The effects of neighborhood characteristics on rearrest after participation in drug treatment court: A re-analysis of the Baltimore City Drug Treatment Court experiment.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-A(3516), 0419-4209 (2012)

Author(s): Nordstrom, Benjamin R

Institution: Nordstrom, Benjamin R.: U Pennsylvania, US

Language: English

Abstract: The nexus between drug use and crime is an area of intense interest. The United States spends vast amounts of money and effort in response to drug related crime. This dissertation first elucidates the scope and nature of the drug-crime nexus, then turns to a critical discussion of the disease model of addiction, the dominant paradigm for understanding drug dependence. The data supporting viewing addiction as a context-dependent behavior and examine the treatments that arise from this conceptualization of drug use are then considered. Drug treatment courts are one form of treatment that is predicated on treating addiction as a context-dependent behavior. Drug courts have demonstrated effectiveness in reducing rearrest after participation in such treatment. The Baltimore City Drug Treatment Court (BCDTC) experiment is one of the largest randomized controlled trials of the efficacy of drug courts. Data from the BCDTC experiment were used to analyze the effects of the neighborhood in which the participants lived on later rearrest. ArcView GIS software was used to geocode the street addresses of the 206 participants to the level of their police district and census tract. Data from the US Census Bureau were used to determine census tract characteristics on ten variables previously shown to be relevant in criminological studies. The tracts were then dichotomized into "high" or "low" categories for each characteristic. The frequency of rearrest was then examined. Logistic regression analysis was used to assess the odds of rearrest and Poisson regression was used to assess the incident rate ratio of rearrest based on neighborhood characteristics. The results were generally negative, but the police district in which one resides, and a number of neighborhood characteristics were shown to have some influence on rearrest. The limitations of the analysis and directions for future study are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: *Crime
 *Drug Therapy
 *Neighborhoods
 *Urban Environments
 Humanities
 Organizational Learning
 Bullying
 Human Resource Management

Source: PsycINFO

97. Patient satisfaction, prescription drug abuse, and potential unintended consequences.

Citation: JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, April 2012, vol./is. 307/13(1377-1378), 0098-7484 (Apr 4, 2012)

Author(s): Zgierska, Aleksandra; Miller, Michael; Rabago, David

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Institution: Zgierska, Aleksandra: Department of Family Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Patient-Centered care can improve treatment outcomes, and its implementation has become the focus of national and local efforts to optimize health and health care delivery. Patients' satisfaction with care is one of the pillars of patient-centered care. Combined with overall poor treatment outcomes in chronic pain and difficulties reported by most clinicians regarding issues surrounding prescription drug abuse, it is not surprising that clinicians' satisfaction and comfort level with management of care for patients with opioid-treated chronic pain are low. This general picture sets a stage for the following considerations. First, office visits in primary care are brief, and the pressure on clinicians to maximize "through-put" to meet patient volume benchmarks has intensified. Second, patient expectations shape the health encounter. Third, clinicians are experiencing increased pressure to produce positive results from their clinical activities. Although there is no single solution, an initial first step is to acknowledge the potential conflict in patient-physician interactions at the intersection of patient satisfaction and controlled substance prescribing. This will enable health care systems to move beyond the rigid use of quality measures, examine the issue locally, and develop realistic quality management systems to balance patient satisfaction with appropriate medical care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Satisfaction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Delivery](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

98. Development and validation of the Decisional Balance Scale for problematic Prescription Drug use (DBS-PD)-20.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, April 2012, vol./is. 37/4(444-448), 0306-4603 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Braun, Sabine I; Bischof, Gallus; Rumpf, Hans-Jurgen

Correspondence Address: Braun, Sabine I.: Research Group S-TEP, University of Lubeck, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Ratzeburger Allee 160, Lubeck, Germany, D-23568, sabine.braun@hvf-bs.net

Institution: Braun, Sabine I.: University of Lubeck, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Lubeck, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to develop a Decisional Balance Scale (DBS) for Prescription Drugs (PD), the DBS-PD-20, to examine its factorial structure and test its reliability and external validity by comparison across Stages of Change. A sample of 126 general hospital inpatients with either regular use of PD (more than 60 days within the last three months) or abuse of or dependence on PD was recruited in a northern German city. Exploratory principal components analysis revealed a two-factor structure, the Pros and Cons of PD intake, as expected. While the DBS-PD-20 showed good reliability (Cronbach's alpha = 0.91 for the Pros and = 0.89 for the Cons), external validity could be proven for the Cons (significant increase from precontemplation to contemplation/action), whereas the Pros showed an insignificant increase. Although further validation is needed, the DBS-PD-20 may be helpful for interventions and research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Prescription Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

99. Ten-year stability and variability, drinking patterns, and impairment in community youth with diagnostic orphan status of alcohol dependence.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, April 2012, vol./is. 37/4(399-406), 0306-4603 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Grabitz, Maike; Behrendt, Silke; Klotsche, Jens; Buehringer, Gerhard; Lieb, Roselind; Wittchen, Hans-Ullrich

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Institution: Grabitz, Maike: Institute of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Technische Universitaet Dresden, Dresden, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Some adolescents and young adults who do not fulfill criteria for DSM-IV alcohol abuse (AA) report symptoms of DSM-IV alcohol dependence (AD) below the diagnostic threshold (diagnostic orphans, DOs; 1 or 2 symptoms). Contemporarily, little is known on the long-term stability, risk of progression to AD, impairment, and drinking patterns possibly associated with this status in the first decades of life. Aim: (1) To identify prevalence rates of the DO status from adolescence to early adulthood. To investigate (2) stability and variability of the DO status over time and (3) associations between DO status, drinking patterns and impairment in comparison to subjects with AA, with AD, or without any symptoms. Method: N = 2039 community subjects (aged 14-24 years at baseline) were assessed at baseline and at about four and ten years after baseline. DSM-IV AUD diagnoses were obtained with the DIA-X/M-CIDI. Results: About 11-12% of the sample was classified as DOs at all waves. Over a period of ten years, 18% of DOs were stable in their diagnosis and additional 10% progressed to AD. DOs were comparable to subjects with AA in drinking patterns, impairment and stability of diagnostic status. DOs progressed to AD significantly more often than AA. AD was associated with highest levels in all outcomes of interest. Conclusions: The DO status in adolescence and early adulthood is associated with considerable stability, risk of progression and problematic alcohol intake. In consequence, it can be meaningful for the timely identification of early stages of clinically relevant alcohol problems. For subjects with DO status early specific interventions are required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[Communities](#)
[Thresholds](#)

Source: PsycINFO

100. Cue-induced craving and physiological reactions in recently and long-abstinent heroin-dependent patients.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, April 2012, vol./is. 37/4(393-398), 0306-4603 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Zhao, Min; Fan, Chenglu; Du, Jiang; Jiang, Haifeng; Chen, Hanhui; Sun, Haiming

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Institution: Zhao, Min: Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To understand the different patterns of cue-induced craving and physiological reactions among recently abstinent and long-abstinent heroin-dependent patients. Method: 26 healthy adult controls (HC), 29 long-abstinent (more than 1 year, LA), and 26 recently abstinent (less than 1 month, RA) heroin-dependent individuals were exposed to heroin-related and neutral video cues, one video per session, on different days in random order. Self-reported heroin craving by a 10-point visual analog scale (VAS), physiological reactions [skin conductance (SC), muscle electromyography (MEG), skin temperature (TEMP)] and cardiovascular arousal [heart rates (HR), systolic blood pressure (HBP) and diastolic blood pressure (LBP)] were assessed at baseline and after exposure. Results: Both heroin-abstinent groups showed increased heroin craving, SC, MEG, HR, SBP and LBP after exposure to heroin-related video, compared to the control group and compared to exposure to the neutral video. Except the RA group showed more HR changes, changes of heroin craving, SC, MEG, HR, SBP and LBP after exposure to the heroin cue video were not different between the LA and RA groups. Conclusions: Abstinent heroin-dependent patients had elevated craving and physiological reactions after exposure to videos containing heroin-related cues and the cue induced responses still occurred in long-abstinent patients. This phenomenon should be addressed in treatment and recovery services for heroin dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Craving](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. Drugs use as a cultural practice within gangs.

Original Title: El consumo de drogas como una practica cultural dentro de las pandillas.

Citation: Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem, May 2011, vol./is. 19/Spec Iss(839-847), 0104-1169;1518-8345 (May-Jun 2011)

Author(s): Guzman-Facundo, Francisco Rafael; Pedrao, Luiz Jorge; Lopez-Garcia, Karla Selene; Alonso-Castillo, Maria Magdalena; Esparza-Almanza, Santiago Enriqueta

Correspondence Address: Pedrao, Luiz Jorge: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Escola de Enfermagem de Ribeirao Preto, Departamento de Enfermagem Psiquiatrica e Ciencias Humanas, Av. dos Bandeirantes, 3900 Bairro Monte Alegre Ribeirao Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP: 14040-902, lujope@eerp.usp.br

Institution: Guzman-Facundo, Francisco Rafael: Facultad de Enfermeria, Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, Nuevo Leon, Mexico

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Today, the social phenomenon of drugs trafficking and violence related to drugs has tended to minimize the implications of drugs consumption in gangs. This article is based on in-depth interviews in young gangs in the metropolitan area of Nueve Leon, Mexico, with a view to reflecting en and analyzing the drug as a cultural practice within gangs. In the search for meaning, the first thing that is shown is the beginning of gang members in drugs consumption, and the form hew drugs are presented by family members and friends

of the gang is described. Next, we described the meaning of drugs use in everyday life and show the extent to which drugs use is acceptable and normalized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

102. Prevention and monitoring strategies on the use of illicit substances and accidents and costs in heavy load drivers in Mexico.

Original Title: Estrategias de prevencion y vigilancia sobre el uso de sustancias ilicitas y su impacto en los costos de accidentes en conductores de carga pesada en Mexico.

Citation: Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem, May 2011, vol./is. 19/Spec Iss(831-838), 0104-1169;1518-8345 (May-Jun 2011)

Author(s): Puente-Rodriguez, Eduardo; Pillon, Sandra Cristina

Correspondence Address: Pillon, Sandra Cristina: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Escola de Enfermagem de Ribeirao Preto, Departamento de Enfermagem Psiquiatrica e Ciencias Humanas, Av. dos Bandeirantes, 3900 Bairro Monte Alegre Ribeirao Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP: 14040-902, pillon@eerp.usp.br

Institution: Puente-Rodriguez, Eduardo: Facultad de Salud Publica y Nutricion, Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, Nuevo Leon, Mexico

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Read crashes are one of the largest public health problems in the world. Impacts affect Health, Economic and Social areas. This study focuses on heavy load drivers. The goal is to identify the costs of accidents to implement control strategies for licit and illicit substance consumption in heavy lead drivers. Method: a retrospective correlation study was conducted, covering the period from 2004 to 2006. In the population covered by the program, the number of accidents decreased by 15% and cost for damage by collision by 24%. Conclusion: This type of studies are of great value and can be used as a basis for implementing programs designed to modify behavior and carefully monitor the health of professional drivers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drivers
 *Drug Abuse Prevention
 *Drug Usage
 *Public Health
 *Transportation Accidents
Source: PsycINFO

103. Comparison between crack and other drugs abusers in a specialized outpatient facility of a university hospital.

Original Title: Comparacao entre usuarios de crack e de outras drogas em servico ambulatorial especializado de hospital universitario.

Citation: Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem, May 2011, vol./is. 19/Spec Iss(804-812), 0104-1169;1518-8345 (May-Jun 2011)

Author(s): Vargens, Renata Werneck; Cruz, Marcelo Santos; Santos, Manoel Antonio dos

Correspondence Address: Santos, Manoel Antonio dos: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciencias e Letras de Ribeirao Preto, Av. dos Bandeirantes, 3900 Bairro Monte Alegre Ribeirao Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP: 14040-902, masantos@ffclrp.usp.br

Institution: Vargens, Renata Werneck: Instituto de Psiquiatria, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

- Language:** Portuguese
- Abstract:** The increase in crack abuse and the profile of these abusers are well documented in Brazil, but studies in Rio de Janeiro are lacking. Optimization of resource allocation for prevention and treatment requires a better characterization of abusers with respect to socio-demographic characteristics and drugs use pattern. Patients admitted to the Drug Abuse Research and Care Program (PROJAD) at the Psychiatric Institute of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro between March 2007 and September 2008 were studied. Crack abusers were found to be significantly younger than other drug abusers and more frequently unmarried. Lower education level and unemployment were a trend in this group, although not statistically significant. The increase in the number of patients seeking treatment for crack abuse was documented. This is the first scientific study reporting on the expansion of crack abuse in Rio de Janeiro, which may provide information to put in practice public policies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Client Characteristics](#)
[*Crack Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hospitals](#)
[*Outpatients](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 104. The view of adolescents from the rural area of Costa Rica in rehabilitation programs about drug consumption.**
- Original Title:** Vision de jovenes Costarricenses, de zonas rurales, en un programa de rehabilitacion, sobre el consumo de drogas.
- Citation:** Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem, May 2011, vol./is. 19/Spec Iss(796-803), 0104-1169;1518-8345 (May-Jun 2011)
- Author(s):** Murillo-Castro, Ligia; Miasso, Adriana Inocenti
- Correspondence Address:** Miasso, Adriana Inocenti: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Escola de Enfermagem de Ribeirao Preto, Departamento de Enfermagem Psiquiatrica e Ciencias Humanas, Av. dos Bandeirantes, 3900 Bairro Monte Alegre Ribeirao Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP: 14040-902, amiasso@eerp.usp.br
- Institution:** Murillo-Castro, Ligia: Escola de Enfermagem, Universidade de Costa Rica, San Jose, Costa Rica
- Language:** Portuguese
- Abstract:** This qualitative study aimed to investigate the view of adolescents following rehabilitation programs about the consumption of illicit drugs. It was carried out in two Non-Governmental Organizations in Costa Rica. The focus group technique was applied, aiming to allow adolescents to express their feelings and experiences regarding illicit drug consumption. Results showed that the perception adolescents have of themselves is focused on a process of change and development of their identity and experimentation, which influence them in taking negative decisions like drug consumption. The relationships they have with their parents are conflicting, as they come from dysfunctional homes and marginal communities. Friends represent support for their difficulties and lead to drug consumption. The state of Costa Rica needs to define public policies to improve the lives of this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

105. Protective and family risk factors related to drugs in families of adolescents from Valparaiso, Chile.

- Original Title:** Factores protectores y de riesgo familiar relacionados al fenomeno de drogas, presentes en familias de adolescentes tempranos de Valparaiso, Chile.
- Citation:** Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem, May 2011, vol./is. 19/Spec Iss(789-795), 0104-1169;1518-8345 (May-Jun 2011)
- Author(s):** Mosqueda-Diaz, Angelica; das Gracias Carvalho Ferriani, Maria
- Correspondence Address:** das Gracias Carvalho Ferriani, Maria: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Escola de Enfermagem de Ribeirao Preto, Departamento Materno-Infantil e Saude Publica, Av. dos Bandeirantes, 3900 Bairro Monte Alegre Ribeirao Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP: 14040-902, caroline@eerp.usp.br
- Institution:** Mosqueda-Diaz, Angelica: Escuela de Enfermeria, Universidad de Valparaiso, Valparaiso, Chile
- Language:** Portuguese
- Abstract:** This quantitative, cross-sectional, descriptive and exploratory research aimed to identify and describe protective and family risk factors related to the phenomenon of drugs in adolescents' families in the community of Valparaiso, Chile. The sample consisted of 61 students enrolled in 2008 and selected through simple random sampling. The data collection Instrument was a questionnaire, developed and validated by experts from five countries in the Americas. Of the adolescents, 86.9% perceived the family relations, in general, as a protective factor, highlighting great communication with parents. Tensions, health and behavior problems were found as protective factors by a small number of students who act as neutral actors, in both cases associated with alcohol and drugs consumption by some family member. As risk factors, education and parents' kind of work were appointed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Background](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

106. School spaces for the prevention of drug addiction: View of school principals.

- Original Title:** Los espacios escolares para la prevencion de la drogodependencia: Concepcion de directivas de escuelas secundarias.
- Citation:** Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem, May 2011, vol./is. 19/Spec Iss(782-788), 0104-1169;1518-8345 (May-Jun 2011)
- Author(s):** Segovia, Nora Susana; Carvalho Goncalves, Marlene Fagundes
- Correspondence Address:** Carvalho Goncalves, Marlene Fagundes: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Escola de Enfermagem de Ribeirao Preto, Departamento de Enfermagem Psiquiatrica e Ciencias Humanas, Av. dos Bandeirantes, 3900 Bairro Monte Alegre Ribeirao Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP: 14040-902, mgoncalves@eerp.usp.br
- Institution:** Segovia, Nora Susana: Universidad Abierta Interamericana, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- Language:** Portuguese
- Abstract:** The aim of this research was to analyze the Secondary School Managers' response to the availability of a physical and psychological space at school to work on drug addiction prevention. A semi-structured questionnaire was applied to a sample of 15 high school managers in the Argentinean Education System (public and private schools) in Buenos Aires city and in the Province of Buenos Aires. A qualitative survey was carried out within the theoretical framework of International Health Regulations, School Management, Social Psychology and formal school regulations. These managers assume

that the prevention of drug addiction should be addressed at school, with the support of other institutions and experts. The main objective should be to promote professional training in health, psychology and group dynamics and to create a warm environment at school, based on empathy, understanding and tolerance to strengthen the bond with the students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Education](#)
[*Educational Administration](#)

Source: PsycINFO

107. International cooperation in combating illicit drugs in Mozambique.

Original Title: Cooperacao internacional para o combate as drogas ilicitas em Mocambique.

Citation: Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem, May 2011, vol./is. 19/Spec Iss(762-770), 0104-1169;1518-8345 (May-Jun 2011)

Author(s): Buvana, Flavia; Arena Ventura, Carla Aparecida

Correspondence Address: Arena Ventura, Carla Aparecida: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Escola de Enfermagem de Ribeirao Preto, Departamento de Enfermagem Psiquiatrica e Ciencias Humanas, Av. dos Bandeirantes, 3900 Bairro Monte Alegre Ribeirao Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP: 14040-902, caaventura@eerp.usp.br

Institution: Buvana, Flavia: Ucenciada em Ciencias Policiais, Policia de Investigacao Criminal, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Countries from Southern Africa have formed a Development Community (SADC) to stimulate common actions in several areas, among them Illicit drugs combat. In this context, the goal of this qualitative study was to identify information and perception about the cooperation set up between Mozambique and other SADC members in combatting illicit drugs. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with public employees developing actions directed at the implementation of the Protocol to Combat Drugs in SADC. After transcriptions, the interviews were analyzed by content analysis and resulted in the categories: "Mozambique as a drugs corridor", "Cooperation Initiatives in Drugs among African countries", "Cooperation Difficulties in Africa", "Problems in Protocol Implementation" and "Difficulties to implement a control policy". As a consequence, there is a need to review and update the policies and strategies in the drugs area, as they are not contextualized in the country's current reality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*International Organizations](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[*Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

108. Relations between family context and substance abuse in high school adolescents.

Original Title: Relacoes entre contexto familiar e uso de drogas em adolescentes de ensino medio.

Citation: Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem, May 2011, vol./is. 19/Spec Iss(753-761), 0104-1169;1518-8345 (May-Jun 2011)

Author(s): Garcia, Jairo Jose; Pillon, Sandra Cristina; dos Santos, Manoel Antonio

Correspondence Address: dos Santos, Manoel Antonio: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciencias e Letras de Ribeirao Preto, Av. dos Bandeirantes, 3900 Bairro Monte Alegre Ribeirao Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP: 14040-902, masantos@ffclrp.usp.br

Institution: Garcia, Jairo Jose: Medico, Ciudad de Leon, Leon, Nicaragua

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: This study aimed to describe the family context characteristics of high school adolescents and their relation to psychoactive substance abuse. It is a cross-sectional and descriptive study, with a population of 657 secondary-school students in the city of Leon, Nicaragua, which corresponded to 31% of the research context. Data was collected through an anonymous questionnaire. Results show that 56% of the adolescents were living with both parents and 32% only with the mother, 86% declared a good relationship with the mother, but 24% did not show confidence in the mother figure. Regarding psychoactive substance use within the family context, 52% of the adolescents' family presented previous use events and, in 42% of cases, the father was the user. Results offer important contributions to design public healthcare policies and to outline prevention strategies for use among adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*High School Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

109. Meaning of drugs use for adolescents living in the streets, Valencia, Venezuela.

Original Title: Significado del consumo de drogas para las adolescentes de la calle, en la ciudad de Valencia, Venezuela.

Citation: Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem, May 2011, vol./is. 19/Spec Iss(746-752), 0104-1169;1518-8345 (May-Jun 2011)

Author(s): Alvarado-Chacon, Roberto; Iossi Silva, Marta Angelica; Guzman-Facundo, Francisco; Serrano-Cazorla, Ronald Igor; Bencomo, Alexander

Correspondence Address: Iossi Silva, Marta Angelica: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Escola de Enfermagem de Ribeirao Preto, Departamento Materno-Infantil e Saude Publica, Av. dos Bandeirantes, 3900 Bairro Monte Alegre Ribeirao Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP: 14040-902, maiossi@eerp.usp.br

Institution: Alvarado-Chacon, Roberto: Docente Agregado, Escuela Enfermeria, Universidad de Carabobo, Valencia, Venezuela

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: This descriptive study with a qualitative approach aims to reveal the meaning of drugs use among adolescents living in the street, a condition that turns them into a social problem, so that theoretical approach seeks to understand the phenomenon. Seven (7) female adolescents living on the Cabriales walk in Valencia, Venezuela were interviewed. Grounded Theory and symbolic interactionism were used for data processing. Thus, the following categories were noticed: The search not to be good. Reaffirmation of the role of women. Consumption as experience. The gaze of others to the adolescent who uses drugs and The addict as a caregiver. Finally, we found that the use of drugs on the street for girls is a form of protection, survival and inclusion in the group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Meaning](#)
[*Social Issues](#)

Source: PsycINFO

110. Protective and family risk factors related to adolescent drug use.

Original Title: Factores familiares protectores y de riesgo relacionados al consumo de drogas en adolescentes.

Citation: Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem, May 2011, vol./is. 19/Spec Iss(738-745), 0104-1169;1518-8345 (May-Jun 2011)

Author(s): Cid-Monckton, Patricia; Pedrao, Luiz Jorge

Correspondence Address: Pedrao, Luiz Jorge: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Escola de Enfermagem de Ribeirao Preto, Departamento de Enfermagem Psiquiatrica e Ciencias Humanas, Av. dos Bandeirantes, 3900 Bairro Monte Alegre Ribeirao Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP: 14040-902, lujope@eerp.usp.br

Institution: Cid-Monckton, Patricia: Escuela de Enfermeria, Universidad de Valparaiso, Valparaiso, Chile

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: This cross-sectional and quantitative study aimed to verify the family's protective and risk factors related to drugs use in adolescents, considering the interaction patterns developed in the family, their degree of adaptability and vulnerability. Participants in this study were 80 female adolescents, from the 1st to 4th grade of high school, who answered a questionnaire. The most relevant risk and protective factors that would influence the situation were established, such as patterns of interaction, degree of adaptability, way of coping with problems, family resources and values. The major risk factors that emerged were the way people confront problems and, within these, lack of religious support and professional support, besides communication difficulties within families. The lowest risks were values, such as personal effort. The results highlight that nurses should assume psychosocial interventions as part of their role, especially among school-age children as, thus, they would be acting as agents in the prevention of drugs use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Protective Factors](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

111. Licit drugs consumption among nursing students at a private university in Bogota, Colombia.

Original Title: Consumo de drogas licitas en estudiantes de enfermeria de una universidad privada en Bogota, Colombia.

Citation: Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem, May 2011, vol./is. 19/Spec Iss(707-713), 0104-1169;1518-8345 (May-Jun 2011)

Author(s): Lopez-Maldonado, Marta Cecilia; Villar Luis, Margarita Antonia; da Silva Gherardi-Donato, Edilaine Cristina

Correspondence Address: Villar Luis, Margarita Antonia: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Escola de Enfermagem de Ribeirao Preto, Departamento de Enfermagem Psiquiatrica e Ciencias Humanas, Av. dos Bandeirantes, 3900 Bairro Monte Alegre Ribeirao Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP: 14040-902, margarit@eerp.usp.br

Institution: Lopez-Maldonado, Marta Cecilia: Facultad de Enfermeria, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogota, Colombia

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: This cross-sectional study aimed to establish the consumption of licit psychoactive substances in a sample of 237 nursing students at a private university in the city of Bogota, Colombia; and relate it with independent study variables: age, sex, marital status,

semester, number of children, work and living together Fagerstrom's Tolerance questionnaire was used to evaluate the gravity of nicotine dependence and the AUDIT to evaluate alcohol dependence. Confidentiality was guaranteed through the self administered Questionnaire and anonymous survey. Univariate analysis was used. Relevant data in this population was tobacco consumption in about 24 % and alcohol in 82%. The level of tobacco dependence corresponded to 5 (8.5%) students with slight dependence, 42 (72%) with average dependence and 12 (20%) with high dependence. When relating tobacco and alcohol consumption, 98 % of the students who smoke consume alcohol. The percentage of students who never drink was higher in the group of non smokers (23%) than among smokers (1.72%). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Nursing Students](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

112. Experiences and meanings of the drugs phenomenon in nursing students.

Original Title: Experiencias y significados sobre el fenomeno de las drogas en estudiantes de enfermeria.

Citation: Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem, May 2011, vol./is. 19/Spec Iss(691-698), 0104-1169;1518-8345 (May-Jun 2011)

Author(s): de los Angeles Meza-Benavide, Maria; Ferreira Furegato, Antonia Regina

Correspondence Address: Ferreira Furegato, Antonia Regina: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Escola de Enfermagem de Ribeirao Preto, Departamento de Enfermagem Psiquiatrica e Ciencias Humanas, Av. dos Bandeirantes, 3900 Bairro Monte Alegre, Ribeirao Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP: 14040-902, furegato@eerp.usp.br

Institution: de los Angeles Meza-Benavide, Maria: Escuela de Enfermeria, Universidad de Costa Rica, San Jose, Costa Rica

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: The aim of this study was to identify the meanings and experiences of nursing students regarding the drugs phenomenon. Data were collected through a semi-structured interview. Data analysis showed five theme categories. Of the 40 subjects in the sample, between 19 and 24 years old, 28 were women. Three had never received information about drugs, and most had had experiences with consumers or had consumed drugs. In Costa Rica, this problem is associated with stigma and traffic. They recognize that everyone is responsible, and consent with the State's contradictory attitude through tobacco company advertisements and complicity with distilleries. They acknowledge the importance of prevention and consider that the current approach of this issue is not appropriate. They would like it to be incorporated in their education, providing strategies on how to act and relate with drugs consumers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Experiences \(Events\)](#)
[*Meaning](#)
[*Nursing Students](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

113. Nursing school students' perception of legal and illegal drugs consumption.

Original Title: Percepcion de los estudiantes de una escuela de enfermeria acerca del consumo de drogas licitas e ilicitas.

Citation: Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem, May 2011, vol./is. 19/Spec Iss(684-690), 0104-1169;1518-8345 (May-Jun 2011)

Author(s): Bermudez-Herrera, Azucena; Silva lossi, Marta Angelica; Priotto Teixeira, Elis Maria; Sampaio Cordeiro, Julliane Messias

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Institution: Bermudez-Herrera, Azucena: Escuela de Enfermeria, Universidad de Guayaquil, Guayaquil, Ecuador

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Drugs consumption is as ancient as humanity. It has always existed and is associated with culture, in its historical and social context. The aim of this research is to know and analyze the perception of students from the Nursing School at the University of Guayaquil about legal and illegal drugs consumption. The methodological approach was qualitative, descriptive and exploratory. The sample consisted of eleven first-year students from the Nursing School. Individual and semi structured interviews were used for data collection. Thematic content analysis was adopted, in which five themes were identified: The economic situation, domestic violence, migration of close relatives, influence of the media that surround us, and ignorance about the topic. With a view to enhancing awareness on this hard reality that hurts and prejudices humanity, knowing students' perceptions contributes to identify their needs and create possibilities for health care interventions, particularly health promotion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Nursing Students](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

114. Risk and protection factors related to the consumption of psychoactive substances in undergraduate nursing students.

Original Title: Fatores de risco e protecao relacionados ao consumo de substancias psicoativas em alunos de graduacao em enfermagem.

Citation: Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem, May 2011, vol./is. 19/Spec Iss(673-683), 0104-1169;1518-8345 (May-Jun 2011)

Author(s): Morales, Blanca Nivia; Plazas, Merideidy; Sanchez, Rafael; Ventura, Carla Aparecida Arena

Correspondence Address: Ventura, Carla Aparecida Arena: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Escola de Enfermagem de Ribeirao Preto, Departamento de Enfermagem Psiquiatrica e Ciencias Humanas, Av. dos Bandeirantes, 3900 Bairro, Monte Alegre, Ribeirao Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP: 14040-902, caaventura@eerp.usp.br

Institution: Morales, Blanca Nivia: Facultad de Enfermeria, Fundacion Universitaria Ciencias de la Salud, Bogota, Colombia

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: This study aims to identify the frequency of risk and protection factors related to drug consumption among undergraduate nursing students. It is a cross-sectional study in which authors applied the instrument Risk and Protection Factors for the Consumption of Psychoactive Substances, validated for use with undergraduate nursing students. Data were analyzed through STATA 10. Three hundred and ninety students participated in the

study. The domain "prejudice and appraisal", "social permissiveness and access to psychoactive substances", "social skills and self-control" are risk factors for drugs use in 100% of participants. "Spirituality" and "satisfaction with interpersonal relations" were predominant protective domains. Based on data, authors can conclude that the students did not consider the risks in alcohol and tobacco consumption, as they think it is normal and socially acceptable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Nursing Students](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

115. Epidemiological profile of drug addiction in college students.

Original Title: Perfil epidemiologico de la drogadiccion en estudiantes universitarios.

Citation: Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem, May 2011, vol./is. 19/Spec Iss(665-672), 0104-1169;1518-8345 (May-Jun 2011)

Author(s): Ortega-Perez, Carlos Alexander; da Costa-Junior, Moacyr Lobo Jr.; Vasters, Gabriela Pereira

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Institution: Ortega-Perez, Carlos Alexander: Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de El Salvador, San Salvador, El Salvador

Language: Spanish

Abstract: Exploratory study with quantitative method. Data were obtained through a closed and structured questionnaire, self-administered to 500 undergraduates. Data processing and discussion was based on simple and stratified frequencies. In total, 185 (37.1%) students consumed or had used drugs at least once in life. Initial consumption started between the ages of 13 and 21 years. Alcohol is shown as the first drug, followed by snuff and, in descending order, marijuana, benzodiazepines and amphetamines. Regarding self-perception of the effect of drugs among users, this group showed a trend to deny that drugs exert some impact on their academic performance, showing that drugs use is not perceived as a problem if it affects only themselves, but is perceived as a problem if affecting fellow students when consuming drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

116. The nature of methadone diversion in England: A Merseyside case study.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, January 2012, vol./is. 9/, 1477-7517 (Jan 13, 2012)

Author(s): Duffy, Paul; Baldwin, Helen

Correspondence Address: Duffy, Paul: Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, 2nd Floor, Henry Cotton Campus, 15-21 Webster Street, Liverpool, United Kingdom, L3 2ET, P.Duffy1@ljmu.ac.uk

Institution: Duffy, Paul: Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) is a key element in treatment for opiate addiction; however concerns about the diversion of methadone remain. More current empirical data on methadone diversion are required. This research investigated the market for diverted methadone in Merseyside, UK, in order to provide a case study which can be transferred to other areas undertaking methadone maintenance treatment on a large scale. Methods: Questionnaires were completed (in interview format) with 886 past year users of methadone recruited both in and out of prescribing agencies. Topic areas covered included current prescribing, obtaining and providing methadone, reasons for using illicit methadone and other drug use. Results: Large proportions of participants had obtained illicit methadone for use in the past year with smaller proportions doing so in the past month. Proportions of participants buying and being given methadone were similar. Exchange of methadone primarily took place between friends and associates, with 'dealers' rarely involved. Gender, age, whether participant's methadone consumption was supervised and whether the aims of their treatment had been explained to them fully, influenced the extent to which participants were involved in diverting or using diverted methadone. Conclusion: Methadone diversion is widespread although drug users generally do not make use of illicit methadone regularly (every month). The degree of altruism involved in the exchange of methadone does not negate the potential role of this action in overdose or the possibility of criminal justice action against individuals. Treatment agencies need to emphasise these risks whilst ensuring that treatment aims are effectively shared with clients to ensure adherence to treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Duffy and Baldwin; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

117. Psychoactive substances and the political ecology of mental distress.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, January 2012, vol./is. 9/, 1477-7517 (Jan 18, 2012)

Author(s): Aggarwal, Sunil K; Carter, Gregory T; Zumbunnen, Craig; Morrill, Richard; Sullivan, Mark; Mayer, Jonathan D

Correspondence Address: Aggarwal, Sunil K.: Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University, Rusk Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, 400 E 34th St, New York, NY, US, 10016, sunila@uw.edu

Institution: Aggarwal, Sunil K.: Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University, Rusk Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: The goal of this paper is to both understand and depathologize clinically significant mental distress related to criminalized contact with psychoactive biotic substances by employing a framework known as critical political ecology of health and disease from the subdiscipline of medical geography. The political ecology of disease framework joins disease ecology with the power-calculus of political economy and calls for situating health-related phenomena in their broad social and economic context, demonstrating how large-scale global processes are at work at the local level, and giving due attention to historical analysis in understanding the relevant human-environment relations. Critical approaches to the political ecology of health and disease have the potential to incorporate ever-broadening social, political, economic, and cultural factors to challenge traditional causes, definitions, and sociomedical understandings of disease. Inspired by the

patient-centered medical diagnosis critiques in medical geography, this paper will use a critical political ecology of disease approach to challenge certain prevailing sociomedical interpretations of disease, or more specifically, mental disorder, found in the field of substance abuse diagnostics and the related American punitive public policy regimes of substance abuse prevention and control, with regards to the use of biotic substances. It will do this by first critically interrogating the concept of "substances" and grounding them in an ecological context, reviewing the history of both the development of modern substance control laws and modern substance abuse diagnostics, and understanding the biogeographic dimensions of such approaches. It closes with proposing a non-criminalizing public health approach for regulating human close contact with psychoactive substances using the example of cannabis use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Distress](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Ecological Psychology](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Pathology](#)
[Politics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

118. Early attentional modulation by alcohol-related cues in young binge drinkers: An event-related potentials study.

Citation: Clinical Neurophysiology, May 2012, vol./is. 123/5(925-936), 1388-2457 (May 2012)

Author(s): Petit, Geraldine; Kornreich, Charles; Maurage, Pierre; Noel, Xavier; Letesson, Clement; Verbanck, Paul; Campanella, Salvatore

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Institution: Petit, Geraldine: Laboratory of Psychological Medicine, Free University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Episodic excessive alcohol consumption (i.e., binge drinking) is now considered to be a major concern in our society. Previous studies have shown that alcohol cues can capture attentional resources in chronic alcoholic populations and that the phenomenon is associated with the development and maintenance of alcoholism. Using event-related potentials (ERPs), we investigated the responses of binge drinkers to alcohol-related pictures. Methods: Two groups of college students (n = 18 in each group) were recruited for the study. One group was composed of binge drinkers and the other of controls. Each student completed a simple visual oddball paradigm in which alcohol-related and non-alcohol-related pictures (positive, neutral or negative) were presented. ERPs were recorded to explore the electrophysiological activity associated with the processing of each cue during the different cognitive steps. Results: Although there were no behavioural differences between the two groups after detection of alcohol- and non-alcohol-related cues, the ERP data indicated that processing of alcohol-related stimuli was modulated by binge drinking: in the binge drinkers, the P100 amplitudes elicited by the alcohol-related pictures were significantly larger than those elicited by the non-alcohol pictures. Conclusions: The present study provides evidence for an early processing enhancement, indexed by increased P100 amplitude, in binge drinkers when confronted with alcohol cues. Significance: These findings suggest that higher reactivity to alcohol cues is not a phenomenon limited to adult alcoholics, but that young binge

drinkers exhibit signs of prioritizing processing related to alcohol. Prevention intervention for alcohol misuse in young people should consider approaches that address this automatic cue reactivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: International Federation of Clinical Neurophysiology; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Attention](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Evoked Potentials](#)

Source: PsycINFO

119. Substance use disorders in the elderly.

Original Title: Sucht und Alter.

Citation: Nervenheilkunde: Zeitschrift fur interdisziplinare Fortbildung, 2011, vol./is. 30/6(432-436), 0722-1541 (2011)

Author(s): Kunz, I; Preuss, U. W; Wurst, F. M

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Language: German

Abstract: Substance use disorders (SUD) in late life have received relatively little attention in the past. This is surprising since demographic data predict an increase in the number of older people in the next years. Furthermore, physiological changes make the elderly particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of substance abuse. The diagnosis of addictive disorders in this population is often difficult: the similarity of age related deficits and substance use disorders (SUD) leads to high levels of underdetection and misdiagnosis. The prejudices concerning the situation of older people and missing knowledge may lead to limited use of therapeutic options. The following paper reviews literature in this area and informs about the INTERREG Project Substance Use Disorders in the Elderly, a binational project between Salzburg and Bavaria. Focus of the project is the assessment of the current status and the development of brief intervention models aiming at an increase of quality of life of the elderly, suffering from an SUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Schattauer; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

120. Contingency management: What it is and why psychiatrists should want to use it.

Citation: The Psychiatrist, May 2011, vol./is. 35/5(161-163), 1758-3209;1758-3217 (May 1, 2011)

Author(s): Petry, Nancy M

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Institution: Petry, Nancy M.: Calhoun Cardiology Center, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Contingency management is a highly effective treatment for substance use and related disorders. However, few psychiatrists are familiar with this intervention or its application to a range of patient behaviours. This paper describes contingency management and evidence of its efficacy for reducing drug use. It then details areas in which contingency management interventions can be applied in the context of psychiatric treatments more generally, including increasing abstinence in individuals with dual diagnoses, encouraging attendance in mental health treatment settings, enhancing adherence to psychiatric medications, reducing weight, and improving exercise. Greater awareness and use of contingency management in practice may improve outcomes across a range of mental health and related conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Contingency Management](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychiatrists](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

121. Real-Time fMRI in the Treatment of Nicotine Dependence: A Conceptual Review and Pilot Studies.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, May 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (May 7, 2012)

Author(s): Hartwell, Karen J; Prisciandaro, James J; Borckardt, Jeffery; Li, Xingbao; George, Mark S; Brady, Kathleen T

Abstract: Technical advances allowing for the analysis of functional MRI (fMRI) results in real time have led to studies exploring the ability of individuals to use neural feedback signals to modify behavior and regional brain activation. The use of real-time fMRI (rtfMRI) feedback has been explored for therapeutic benefit in a number of disease states, but to our knowledge, the potential therapeutic benefit of rtfMRI feedback in the treatment of addictive disorders has not been explored. This article will provide an overview of the development of rtfMRI and discussion of its potential uses in the treatment of addictions. We also describe a series of pilot studies that highlight some of the technical challenges in developing a rtfMRI feedback paradigm for use in addictions, specifically in nicotine dependence. Because the use of rtfMRI feedback is in its infancy, the work described is focused on establishing some of the basic parameters in optimizing the rtfMRI feedback, such as the type of feedback signal, region of interest for feedback and predicting which subjects are most likely to respond well to training. While rtfMRI feedback remains an intriguing possibility for the treatment of addictions, much work remains to be done in establishing its efficacy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

122. The Virgin of Guadalupe as an ancillary modality for treating Hispanic substance abusers: Juramentos in the United States.

Citation: Journal of Religion and Health, December 2011, vol./is. 50/4(922-930), 0022-4197;1573-6571 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Cuadrado, Mary; Lieberman, Louis

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Institution: Cuadrado, Mary: Institute for Policy and Economic Development, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: During a 6-month research study of substance abuse outreach and retention methods in Mexico, the authors learned about the common practice of a self-control mechanism to abstain from substance abuse: Juramentos. Juramentos are pledges usually made to the Virgin of Guadalupe in the presence of a Catholic priest. The Jurado promises not to drink during a specified period of time. The authors discuss the dynamics of Juramentos and present data from an exploratory study indicating that Juramentos are being used among Mexican migrants in Florida and may provide a culturally sensitive adjunct for treatment of Mexican and other Hispanic clients in the United States. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Religiosity](#)
[*Self Control](#)
[Priests](#)
[Retention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

123. The effects of repeated corticosterone exposure on the interoceptive effects of alcohol in rats.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, April 2012, vol./is. 220/4(809-822), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Besheer, Joyce; Fisher, Kristen R; Grondin, Julie J. M; Cannady, Reginald; Hodge, Clyde W

Correspondence Address: Besheer, Joyce: Bowles Center for Alcohol Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Thurston-Bowles Building, CB#7178, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27599, jbesheer@med.unc.edu

Institution: Besheer, Joyce: Bowles Center for Alcohol Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale and objective: Repeated and/or heightened elevations in glucocorticoids (e.g., repeated stress) can promote escalated drug-taking behaviors and induce compromised HPA axis function. Given that interoceptive/subjective drug cues are a fundamental factor in drug-taking behavior, we sought to determine the effects of exposure to repeated elevations in the glucocorticoid corticosterone (CORT) on the interoceptive effects of alcohol in rats using drug discrimination techniques. Methods: Male Long Evans rats trained to discriminate alcohol (1 g/kg, IG) vs. water were exposed to CORT (300 mu g/ml) in the home cage drinking water for 7 days. The interoceptive effects of experimenter- and self administered alcohol were assessed and HPA axis function was determined. Results: The interoceptive effects of experimenter- and self-administered alcohol were blunted following CORT. Control experiments determined that this decreased sensitivity was unrelated to discrimination performance impairments or decreased CORT levels at the time of testing and was dependent on repeated CORT exposure. Susceptibility to compromised HPA axis function following CORT exposure was suggested by an altered pattern of CORT secretion and blunted CORT response following injection of the synthetic glucocorticoid dexamethasone. Conclusions: These findings present a possible behavioral mechanism for escalated alcohol drinking during episodes of heightened elevations in glucocorticoids (e.g., stress). That is, during these episodes, individuals may consume more alcohol to achieve the desired interoceptive effects. Understanding these behavioral mechanisms may lead to a better understanding of factors that promote alcoholism and alcohol abuse in at risk populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcohols
 *Corticosterone
 *Drug Discrimination
 *Glucocorticoids
 *Stress
 Alcoholism
 Rats
Source: PsycINFO

124. Acute tolerance to alcohol impairment of behavioral and cognitive mechanisms related to driving: Drinking and driving on the descending limb.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, April 2012, vol./is. 220/4(697-706), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2012)
Author(s): Weafer, Jessica; Fillmore, Mark T
Correspondence Address: Fillmore, Mark T.: Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Kastle Hall, Lexington, KY, US, 40506-0044, fillmore@uky.edu
Institution: Weafer, Jessica: Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US
Language: English
Abstract: Rationale: Alcohol effects on behavioral and cognitive mechanisms influence impaired driving performance and decisions to drive after drinking (Barry 1973; Moskowitz and Robinson 1987). To date, research has focused on the ascending limb of the blood alcohol curve, and there is little understanding of how acute tolerance to impairment of these mechanisms might influence driving behavior on the descending limb. Objectives: To provide an integrated examination of the degree to which alcohol impairment of motor coordination and inhibitory control contributes to driving impairment and decisions to drive on the ascending and descending limbs of the blood alcohol curve. Methods: Social-drinking adults (N = 20) performed a testing battery that measured simulated driving: performance and willingness to drive, as well as mechanisms related to driving: motor coordination (grooved pegboard), inhibitory control (cued go/no-go task), and subjective intoxication. Performance was tested in response to placebo and a moderate dose of alcohol (0.65 g/kg) twice at comparable blood alcohol concentrations: once on the ascending limb and again on the descending limb. Results: Impaired motor coordination and subjective intoxication showed acute tolerance, whereas driving performance and inhibitory control showed no recovery from impairment. Greater motor impairment was associated with poorer driving performance under alcohol, and poorer inhibitory control was associated with more willingness to drive. Conclusions: Findings suggest that acute tolerance to impairment of motor coordination is insufficient to promote recovery of driving performance and that the persistence of alcohol-induced disinhibition might contribute to risky decisions to drive on the descending limb. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Blood Alcohol Concentration
 *Driving Behavior
 *Drug Tolerance
 *Motor Coordination
 Decision Making
Source: PsycINFO

125. Obituary for Bart Hoebel.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, April 2012, vol./is. 220/4(645-646), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Leibowitz, Sarah

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Institution: Leibowitz, Sarah: Behavioral Neurobiology, Rockefeller University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Presents an obituary of Bart Hoebel (1935-2011). His central interest was in brain mechanisms that control appetite and body weight and understanding central nervous system mechanisms dealing with motivation, reward, and aversion. This led to a broad array of research projects, resulting in significant findings regarding obesity and eating disorders, addiction, and depression. Hoebel's interest in reward mechanisms led to many lines of inquiry, resulting in significant findings in the areas of eating disorders, obesity, addiction, alcohol consumption, and depression. He pioneered research into the dopamine and opioid brain mechanisms involved in mediating the rewards of consummatory behavior. He believed strongly in the idea that food is addictive and helped create a new field of research which will increase our understanding of the current rise in dietary obesity and binge eating disorders. Hoebel had strong impact on his students and influenced fellow researchers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Appetite](#)
[*Body Weight](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Eating Disorders](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

126. Ethnic identity and substance use among Mexican-heritage preadolescents: Moderator effects of gender and time in the United States.

Citation: The Journal of Early Adolescence, April 2012, vol./is. 32/2(165-199), 0272-4316 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Kulis, Stephen S; Marsiglia, Flavio F; Kopak, Albert M; Olmsted, Maureen E; Crossman, Ashley

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

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined interactive relationships among ethnic identity, gender, time in the US, and changes in substance use outcomes among a school-based sample of 1,731 Mexican-heritage preadolescents (ages 9-13). Residual change multilevel models adjusting for school clustering and using multiply imputed data assessed changes from beginning to end of fifth grade in use of alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana and inhalants, and four substance use antecedents. Effects of ethnic identity were conditional on time in the US, and in opposite directions by gender. Among males living longer in the US, stronger ethnic identity predicted desirable changes in all but one outcome (substance offers). Among females living longer in the US, stronger ethnic identity predicted undesirable changes in alcohol use, pro-drug norms, and peer substance use. Interpretations focus on differential exposure to substance use opportunities and the erosion of traditional gender

role socialization among Mexican-heritage youth having lived longer in the US.
(PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Developmental Stages](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Ethnic Identity](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[Time](#)

Source: PsycINFO