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Search History

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

1. Craving and substance use among patients with alcohol, tobacco, cannabis or heroin addiction: A comparison of substance-specific and person-specific cues.

- Citation:** *Addiction*, Apr 2015, (Apr 21, 2015), 0965-2140 (Apr 21, 2015)
- Author(s):** Fatseas, Melina; Serre, Fuschia; Alexandre, Jean-Marc; Debrabant, Romain; Auriacombe, Marc; Swendsen, Joel
- Abstract:** Abstract Background and aims It is well established that craving increases following exposure to substance-related ‘cues’, but the role of life styles or substance use habits that are unique to each person remains poorly understood. This study examines the association of substance-specific and personal cues with craving and substance use in daily life. Design Ecological momentary assessment was used during a 2-week period. Setting Data were collected in a French outpatient addiction treatment centre. Participants A total of 132 outpatient patients beginning treatment for alcohol, tobacco, cannabis or opiate addiction were included. Measurements Using mobile technologies, participants were questioned four times per day relative to craving, substance use and exposure to either substance-specific cues (e.g. seeing a syringe) or personal cues unique to that individual (e.g. seeing the specific person with whom the substance is used). Findings Craving intensity was associated with the number of concurrently assessed substance-specific cues ($t = 4.418$, $P < 0.001$) and person-specific cues ($t = 4.006$, $P < 0.001$) when analysed jointly within the same model. However, only person-specific cues were associated with increases in craving over subsequent hours of the day ($t = 2.598$, $P < 0.05$). Craving intensity, in turn, predicted increases in later substance use ($t = 4.076$, $P < 0.001$). Causal mediation analyses demonstrated that the association of cues with later substance use was mediated by craving intensity (mediated effect = 0.007, 95% confidence interval = 0.004–0.011). Conclusions Unique person-specific cues appear to have a robust effect on craving addictive substances, and the duration of this association may persist longer than for more general substance-specific cues. Mobile technologies provide new opportunities for understanding these person-specific risk factors and for providing individually tailored interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** No terms assigned
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

2. Area Under the Curve as a Novel Metric of Behavioral Economic Demand for Alcohol.

- Citation:** *Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology*, Apr 2015, (Apr 20, 2015), 1064-1297 (Apr 20, 2015)
- Author(s):** Amlung, Michael; Yurasek, Ali; McCarty, Kayleigh N.; MacKillop, James; Murphy, James G.
- Abstract:** Behavioral economic purchase tasks can be readily used to assess demand for a number of addictive substances, including alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs. However, several methodological limitations associated with the techniques used to quantify demand may reduce the utility of demand measures. In the present study, we sought to introduce area under the curve (AUC), commonly used to quantify degree of delay discounting, as a novel index of demand. A sample of 207 heavy-drinking college students completed a standard alcohol purchase task and provided information about typical weekly drinking patterns and alcohol-related problems. Level of alcohol demand was quantified using AUC—which reflects the entire amount of consumption across all drink prices—as well as the standard demand indices (e.g., intensity, breakpoint, O_{max} , P_{max} , and elasticity). Results indicated that AUC was significantly correlated with each of the other demand indices ($r_s = .42-.92$), with particularly strong associations with O_{max} ($r = .92$). In regression models, AUC and intensity were significant predictors of weekly drinking quantity, and AUC uniquely predicted alcohol-related problems, even after controlling for drinking level. In a parallel set of analyses, O_{max} also predicted drinking quantity and alcohol problems, although O_{max} was not a unique predictor of the latter. These results

offer initial support for using AUC as an index of alcohol demand. Additional research is necessary to further validate this approach and to examine its utility in quantifying demand for other addictive substances such as tobacco and illicit drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

3. Altered resting-state functional connectivity of the insula in young adults with internet gaming disorder.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, Apr 2015, (Apr 20, 2015), 1355-6215 (Apr 20, 2015)

Author(s): Zhang, Jin-Tao; Yao, Yuan-Wei; Li, Chiang-Shan R.; Zang, Yu-Feng; Shen, Zi-Jiao; Liu, Lu; Wang, Ling-Jiao; Liu, Ben; Fang, Xiao-Yi

Abstract: Abstract The insula has been implicated in salience processing, craving, and interoception, all of which are critical to the clinical manifestations of drug and behavioral addiction. In this functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) study, we examined resting-state functional connectivity (rsFC) of the insula and its association with Internet gaming characteristics in 74 young adults with Internet gaming disorder (IGD) and 41 age- and gender-matched healthy control subjects (HCs). In comparison with HCs, IGD subjects (IGDs) exhibited enhanced rsFC between the anterior insula and a network of regions including anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), putamen, angular gyrus, and precuneus, which are involved in salience, craving, self-monitoring, and attention. IGDs also demonstrated significantly stronger rsFC between the posterior insula and postcentral gyrus, precentral gyrus, supplemental motor area, and superior temporal gyrus (STG), which are involved in interoception, movement control, and auditory processing. Furthermore, IGD severity was positively associated with connectivity between the anterior insula and angular gyrus, and STG, and with connectivity between the posterior insula and STG. Duration of Internet gaming was positively associated with connectivity between the anterior insula and ACC. These findings highlight a key role of the insula in manifestation of the core symptoms of IGD and the importance to examine functional abnormalities of the anterior and posterior insula separately in IGDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

4. Neurofeedback training as a new method in treatment of crystal methamphetamine dependent patients: A preliminary study.

Citation: *Applied Psychophysiology and Biofeedback*, Apr 2015, (Apr 19, 2015), 1090-0586 (Apr 19, 2015)

Author(s): Rostami, R.; Dehghani-Arani, F.

Abstract: This study aimed to compare the effectiveness of neurofeedback (NFB) plus pharmacotherapy with pharmacotherapy alone, on addiction severity, mental health, and quality of life in crystal methamphetamine-dependent (CMD) patients. The study included 100 CMD patients undergoing a medical treatment who volunteered for this randomized controlled trial. After being evaluated by a battery of questionnaires that included addiction severity index questionnaire, Symptoms Check List 90 version, and World Health Organization Quality of Life, the participants were randomly assigned to an experimental or a control group. The experimental group received thirty 50-min sessions of NFB in addition to their usual medication over a 2-month period; meanwhile, the control group received only their usual medication. In accordance with this study's pre-test-post-test design, both study groups were evaluated again after completing their respective treatment regimens. Multivariate analysis of covariance showed the experimental group to have lower severity of addiction, better psychological health, and better quality of life in than the control group. The differences between the two groups were statistically significant. These finding suggest that NFB can be used to improve the

effectiveness of treatment results in CMD patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

5. The kappa-opioid receptor antagonist, nor-binaltorphimine (nor-BNI), decreases morphine withdrawal and the consequent conditioned place aversion in rats.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, Apr 2015, vol. 283, p. 16-21, 0166-4328 (Apr 15, 2015)

Author(s): Kelsey, John E.; Verhaak, Allison M. S.; Schierberl, Kathryn C.

Abstract: Much data suggest that the binding of dynorphin-like peptides to kappa-opioid receptors (KORs) during the administration of and withdrawal from a variety of addictive drugs is aversive and serves to limit the reinforcing properties of those drugs and to enhance tolerance, withdrawal, and the probability of stress-induced relapse. In this study, we examined the role of KORs in mediating opioid withdrawal and its aversive consequences in rats. We found that selective blockade of KORs by i.p. administration of 20mg/kg nor-binaltorphimine (nor-BNI) 5h prior to naltrexone-precipitated withdrawal in morphine-dependent rats decreased feces excreted during a 30-min withdrawal session. More critically, this injection of nor-BNI decreased the subsequent conditioned place aversion (CPA) for the withdrawal chamber 2 days later. The subsequent finding that administration of nor-BNI 2h following withdrawal did not affect the CPA 2 days later suggested that nor-BNI reduced the CPA in the prior experiment because it reduced the aversive effects of withdrawal, not because it reduced the aversive/anxiogenic effects of the withdrawal chamber at the time of CPA testing. These data indicate that the binding of dynorphin-like peptides to KORs during opioid withdrawal serves to enhance withdrawal and its aversive consequences and suggest that selective KOR antagonists may be useful in reducing these aversive effects and consequent relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Morphine](#)
[Probability](#)
[Dynorphins](#)
[Peptides](#)
[Aversion](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Behavioural Brain Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

6. Pharmacological reduction of adult hippocampal neurogenesis modifies functional brain circuits in mice exposed to a cocaine conditioned place preference paradigm.

Citation: Addiction Biology, Apr 2015, (Apr 14, 2015), 1355-6215 (Apr 14, 2015)

Author(s): Castilla□ Ortega, Estela; Blanco, Eduardo; Serrano, Antonia; Ladrón de Guevara□ Miranda, David; Pedraz, María; Estivill□ Torrús, Guillermo; Pavón, Francisco Javier; Rodríguez de Fonseca, Fernando; Santín, Luis J.

Abstract: Abstract We investigated the role of adult hippocampal neurogenesis in cocaine□ induced conditioned place preference (CPP) behaviour and the functional brain circuitry involved. Adult hippocampal neurogenesis was pharmacologically reduced with temozolomide (TMZ), and mice were tested for cocaine□ induced CPP to study c□ Fos expression in the hippocampus and in extrahippocampal addiction□ related areas. Correlational and multivariate analysis revealed that, under normal conditions, the hippocampus showed widespread functional connectivity with other brain areas and strongly contributed to the functional brain module associated with CPP expression. However, the neurogenesis□ reduced mice showed normal CPP acquisition but engaged an alternate brain circuit where the functional connectivity of the dentate gyrus was notably reduced and other areas (the medial prefrontal cortex, accumbens and paraventricular hypothalamic nucleus) were recruited instead of the hippocampus. A second experiment

unveiled that mice acquiring the cocaine-induced CPP under neurogenesis-reduced conditions were delayed in extinguishing their drug-seeking behaviour. But if the inhibited neurons were generated after CPP acquisition, extinction was not affected but an enhanced long-term CPP retention was found, suggesting that some roles of the adult-born neurons may differ depending on whether they are generated before or after drug-contextual associations are established. Importantly, cocaine-induced reinstatement of CPP behaviour was increased in the TMZ mice, regardless of the time of neurogenesis inhibition. The results show that adult hippocampal neurogenesis sculpts the addiction-related functional brain circuits, and reduction of the adult-born hippocampal neurons increases cocaine seeking in the CPP model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *Addiction Biology*

7. Mania following use of ibogaine: A case series.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Apr 2015, (Apr 14, 2015), 1055-0496 (Apr 14, 2015)

Author(s): Marta, Cole J.; Ryan, Wesley C.; Kopelowicz, Alex; Koek, Ralph J.

Abstract: Background Ibogaine is a naturally occurring hallucinogen with postulated anti-addictive qualities. While illegal domestically, a growing number of individuals have sought it out for treatment of opiate dependence, primarily in poorly regulated overseas clinics. Existing serious adverse events include cardiac and vestibular toxicity, though ours is the first report of mania stemming from its use. Objectives To report on a case series of psychiatric emergency room patients whose unregulated use of ibogaine resulted in mania in three patients with no prior diagnosis of bipolar illness. Methods Review and summarize charts of three cases. Relevant literature was also reviewed for discussion. Results Two cases of reported ibogaine ingestion for self-treatment of addictions, and one for psycho-spiritual experimentation resulted in symptoms consistent with mania. No prior reports of mania were found in the literature, and the literature suggests growing popularity of ibogaine's use. Conclusions The three cases presented demonstrate a temporal association between ibogaine ingestion and subsequent development of mania. Scientific Significance In light of these cases, clinicians faced with a new onset mania may benefit from careful substance use and treatment history, specifically regarding opiates. In the vulnerable and often desperate addiction population, in particular, the number of patients seeking this treatment appears to be growing. We advise clinicians to be prepared for discussing the safety, efficacy, and paucity of good data regarding ibogaine with patients who may be considering its use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

8. Integration of technology-based behavioral health interventions in substance abuse and addiction services.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, Apr 2015, (Apr 14, 2015), 1557-1874 (Apr 14, 2015)

Author(s): Ramsey, Alex T.

Abstract: The past decade has witnessed revolutionary changes to the delivery of health services, ushered in to a great extent by the introduction of electronic health record systems. More recently, a new class of technological advancements—technology-based behavioral health interventions, which involve the delivery of evidence-informed practices via computers, web-based applications, mobile phones, wearable sensors, or other technological platforms—has emerged and is primed to once again radically shift current models for behavioral healthcare. Despite the promise and potential of these new therapeutic

approaches, a greater understanding of the impact of technology-based interventions on cornerstone issues of mental health and addiction services—namely access, quality, and cost—is needed. The current review highlights 1) relevant conceptual frameworks that guide this area of research, 2) key studies that inform the relevance of technology-based interventions for behavioral healthcare access, quality, and cost, 3) pressing methodological issues that require attention, 4) unresolved questions that warrant further investigation, and 5) practical implications that underscore important new directions for this emerging area of research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

9. Relationship of gambling with tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drug use among adolescents in the usa: Review of the literature 2000–2014.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Apr 2015, (Apr 12, 2015), 1055-0496 (Apr 12, 2015)

Author(s): Peters, Erica N.; Nordeck, Courtney; Zanetti, Greta; O'Grady, Kevin E.; Serpelloni, Giovanni; Rimondo, Claudia; Blanco, Carlos; Welsh, Christopher; Schwartz, Robert P.

Abstract: Background and Objectives Adolescence is a time during which not only gambling, but also tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drug use, usually begin. The purpose of this paper is to provide an updated review of the literature on gambling and its associations with tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drug use among US youth. Methods An electronic literature search of PubMed and PsycInfo was conducted for studies since 2000 using the keywords “smoking,” “tobacco,” “nicotine,” “cigarette,” “gambling,” “adolescence,” “adolescent,” “alcohol,” and “substance use.” Ten articles with unique adolescent samples were located. Because the articles varied in regard to definitions of gambling, tobacco, alcohol, and drug use, we provide a qualitative review of included studies. Results Gambling prevalence rates ranged from 44.3% to 68% in national telephone-based surveys, from 24.4% to 86% among students in school-based surveys, and from 22.5% to 47.4% in surveys of convenience samples. Significant associations were reported between gambling and tobacco use (4/7 articles), gambling and alcohol use (7/8 articles), and gambling and illicit drug use (7/8 articles). Conclusions The wide range in rates of gambling and problem gambling may be due in part to differences among the studies in participant samples, sampling techniques, assessment time frames, and definitions of gambling. Despite methodological differences, most studies showed significant associations of gambling with tobacco, alcohol, and other illicit drug use. Scientific Significance As accessibility to gambling increases, more research is needed to inform prevention efforts and identify youth at risk for gambling and other high risk behaviors. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:XX –XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

10. Psychosocial correlates of alcohol use and heavy episodic drinking among italian adolescents: Data from the second international self-reported delinquency study.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Apr 2015, (Apr 9, 2015), 1055-0496 (Apr 9, 2015)

Author(s): Innamorati, Marco; Maniglio, Roberto

Abstract: Background and Objectives To provide a comprehensive picture of the wide spectrum of psychosocial factors potentially associated with alcohol consumption and problematic drinking among Italian adolescents in order to encourage debate on the context-specificity or universality of psychosocial correlates of adolescent alcohol use and misuse across countries and cultures. Methods The International Self-Report Delinquency survey questionnaire was used to assess several variables concerning sociodemographic background, family relationships and problems, school performance

and climate, life events, victimization experiences, neighborhood climate, personality traits, and attitudes, delinquent behavior, drug use, and peers behavior in a city-based sample of 6,363 seventh to ninth grade Italian students. Results Generalized linear regression models showed that recent alcohol consumption and heavy episodic drinking were associated with multiple factors pertaining to different levels and domains reflecting the adolescent's personality and behavior as well as the different social and cultural contexts in which adolescents spend most of their time. Poor relations with parents, parental divorce, positive attitudes toward violence, and low self-control appeared to precede recent alcohol use and misuse and might be potential risk factors for alcohol use and/or misuse, while the association between problematic drinking and deviant attitudes (ie, violent behavior, drug use, and affiliation with deviant peers) might be explained through reciprocal influences. Discussion and Conclusions Some psychosocial correlates of adolescent alcohol use and misuse might be universal across countries and cultures. Additionally, certain family, school, personality, behavioral, and peer-related factors might be more important than other correlates of youth alcohol use. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

11. Cortico-striatal circuits: Novel therapeutic targets for substance use disorders.

Citation: Brain Research, Apr 2015, (Apr 9, 2015), 0006-8993 (Apr 9, 2015)

Author(s): Kravitz, Alexxai V; Tomasi, Dardo; LeBlanc, Kimberly H; Baler, Ruben; Volkow, Nora D.; Bonci, Antonello; Ferré, Sergi

Abstract: It is widely believed that substance use disorder (SUD) results from both pre-alterations (vulnerability) and/or post-alterations (drug effects) on cortico-striatal circuits. These circuits are essential for cognitive control, motivation, reward dependent learning, and emotional processing. As such, dysfunctions in cortico-striatal circuits are thought to relate to the core features of SUD, which include compulsive drug use, loss of the ability to control drug intake, and the emergence of negative emotional states (Koob and Volkow, 2010. Neuropsychopharmacology 35(1), 217-238). While the brain circuits underlying SUD have been studied in human patients largely through imaging studies, experiments in animals have allowed researchers to examine the specific cell-types within these circuits to reveal their role in behavior relevant to SUD. Here, we will review imaging studies on cortico-striatal systems that are altered in SUD, and describe animal experiments that relate SUD to specific neural projections and cell types within this circuitry. We will end with a discussion of novel clinical approaches such as deep brain stimulation (DBS), repeated transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS), and pharmacological targeting of G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) heteromers that may provide promising avenues for modulating these circuits to combat SUD in humans. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled SI:Addiction circuits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Elsevier Science in *Brain Research*

12. Drinking resumption: Problematic alcohol use relapse after rehabilitation. A phenomenological hermeneutical perspective.

Citation: Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences, Apr 2015, (Apr 8, 2015), 0283-9318 (Apr 8, 2015)

Author(s): Kvamme, Brita Odland; Asplund, Kenneth; Bjerke, Trond Nergaard

Abstract: The majority of patients being treated for alcohol abuse disorders experience one or more relapses after treatment. The fact that people use this inebriant in a way leading to so

much harm and suffering might seem a conundrum. Therapists, family and others might find the person's relapse to be dramatic and upsetting, and one might question whether the person has the sufficient will or motivation to change. However, few previous studies have explored relapse from the patient's perspective. The aim of this study was to illuminate the patient's lived experience of relapse and to develop a deeper understanding of this phenomenon. The study consisted of qualitative interviews using a phenomenological hermeneutical approach. Three main themes emerged from the analyses: 'craving', 'self-image' and 'time'. The findings were discussed in the context of phenomenological literature. Cravings could occur unpredictably; nevertheless, craving was a common experience for the patients and signified a risk of relapse. Bodily experiences of craving were frequently mentioned, and alcohol addiction could be understood as to be a disease or a learned habit. Self-image was, at times, adversely affected by relapse episodes. Therefore, feelings of shame, self-respect and recognition were significant concepts. This study found that the perception of time as past, present and future greatly influenced the participants' experiences of relapse and rehabilitation. Thus, relapse was an upsetting and dramatic experience that could cause great discomfort and sometimes life-threatening situations. However, relapse could also be viewed as a planned event. This study highlights important truth and reality about alcoholism and relapse grounded in people's lived experience. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings:

[No terms assigned](#)

Source:

PsycInfo

Full Text:

Available from *Wiley* in *Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences*