

Search Results

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Search History

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

1. Values, emotions, photography, and adolescents in recovery from substance abuse.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2013)

Author(s): Lincoln, Grace

Institution: Lincoln, Grace: Walden U.

Language: English

Abstract: Adolescent substance abuse has been associated with school drop-out, as well as deficits in emotional competence and values incongruence. Despite these known associations, little research has examined the ways in which emotional competence and clarification of values can be improved through particular strengths-based approaches. To address that gap, the purpose of this qualitative interview study was to investigate how the strengths-based approach of photography might engage adolescents in recovery from substance abuse in the exploration of their values, emotions, recovery, and school experiences. Theories of emotional competence and values clarification guided this study. Five students in a recovery high school aged 18 to 20 photographed what was significant in their lives and participated in 2-3 private semistructured interviews. Interview data were analyzed by a thematic analytic process. The findings indicated auto-photographic choices and photo-elicitation interviews encouraged participants' self-awareness of their values and their emotionally-driven choices as related to their recovery and school experiences. The participants' emotional competence was positively associated with school experience, and recovery was the primary value that affected school experience. This study's results may benefit educators, counselors, and students in their efforts to address substance abuse and related risky behavior that may cause students to drop out of school by offering a new avenue to address these issues using auto-photography and photo-elicitation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Emotional Stability](#)
[*School Dropouts](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Photographs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

2. Oral health knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors: Investigation of an educational intervention strategy with at-risk females.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2013, vol./is. 74/5-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2013)

Author(s): Rustvold, Susan Romano

Institution: Rustvold, Susan Romano: Portland State U.

Language: English

Abstract: A self-perpetuating cycle of poor health literacy and poor oral health knowledge and behavior affects approximately 90 million people in the United States, most especially those from low-income groups and other at-risk populations such as those with addiction. Poor oral health can result from lack of access to regular preventive dental appointments, lack of access to restorative care when dental diseases are treatable, and low oral health knowledge that leads to poor oral health self-care behaviors. In addition, patients' dental anxiety can impede care, because highly anxious people often avoid dental appointments. To address these issues, this inquiry examined oral health knowledge, attitudes toward oral health, and levels of dental anxiety among women in two residential chemical dependency treatment programs. Participants engaged in oral health intervention sessions to determine possible efficacy of the educational intervention. Results indicate positive outcomes in increases in oral health knowledge and behavior. The frequency of

high-to-severe dental anxiety is much higher in this sample than in the general population. Implications are discussed, including use of economically efficient small-group oral health education training. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Health Knowledge](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[*Oral Health](#)
[*Health Literacy](#)
[Behavior Analysis](#)
[Dental Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. Aripiprazole: A new risk factor for pathological gambling? A report of 8 case reports.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, November 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Nov 10, 2013)

Author(s): Gaboriau, L; Victorri-Vigneau, C; Gerardin, M; Allain-Veyrac, G; Jolliet-Evin, P; Grall-Bronnec, M

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: It is commonly accepted that pathological gambling results from the interaction of multiple risk factors. Among these, dopamine replacement therapy (DRT) prescribed for Parkinson disease can be cited. Another dopamine agonist, aripiprazole, could be a new risk factor. We decided to explore this potential adverse drug reaction (ADR). METHOD: Based on a cohort of 166 pathological gamblers starting treatment in our department, data of each of the 8 patients treated by aripiprazole at inclusion were analyzed. RESULTS: The patients involved were schizophrenic or bipolar, mostly young men with a history of addictive disorders and regular gambling prior to the prescription of aripiprazole. For each one of them, the causality of aripiprazole was considered, using an algorithm. The probability that pathological gambling is actually due to aripiprazole is "possible" in 7 cases out of 8, and "doubtful" in one. CONCLUSIONS: Adverse drug reactions were confronted with other already published case reports. Dopamine partial agonist mechanism of aripiprazole could explain the occurrence of pathological gambling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

4. Greek version of the internet addiction test: A validation study.

Citation: Psychiatric Quarterly, December 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0033-2720;1573-6709 (Dec 4, 2013)

Author(s): Tsimtsiou, Zoi; Haidich, Anna-Bettina; Kokkali, Stamatia; Dardavesis, Theodoros; Young, Kimberly S; Arvanitidou, Malamatenia

Abstract: The aim of this project was to translate, culturally adapt and validate the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) in Greek adults. Twenty-one post-graduate medical students participated in the cultural adaptation procedure and 151 both post- and under-graduate medical students in the validation process. The internal consistency shown by a Cronbach's alpha was 0.91. Two-week test-retest reliability was $rtt = 0.84$, $p < 0.001$. Face validity was affirmed by 83.6 % of the students. In terms of convergent validity, the hours of daily internet use were positively correlated with IAT score ($\rho = 0.48$, $p < 0.001$). Moreover, IAT scores were higher in students that reported use of online gambling (40.5 vs 29.2, $p = 0.004$), pornographic sites (36.5 vs 28.0, $p = 0.003$) and online games (35.6 vs 28.2, $p = 0.009$). Exploratory factor analysis revealed three interpretable factors for the IAT, "Psychological/Emotional Conflict", "Time Management" and "Neglect Work", that showed good internal consistency and concurrent validity, explaining 55.3 % of the variance. The Greek version of IAT has shown good psychometric properties, comparable

with the original IAT and the previously published translated versions, and can be a useful tool in future studies on internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

5. C-type natriuretic peptide in parkinson's disease: Reduced secretion and response to deprenyl.

Citation: Journal of Neural Transmission, December 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0300-9564;1435-1463 (Dec 5, 2013)

Author(s): Espiner, E. A; Dalrymple-Alford, J. C; Prickett, T. C. R; Alamri, Y; Anderson, T. J

Abstract: C-type natriuretic peptide (CNP) is a neurotrophic factor widely expressed in the central nervous system including the basal ganglia, limbic system and hypothalamus. Nothing is known of CNP's role in the human brain but in rodents CNP promotes axon growth and branching, and interacts with dopaminergic function in models of addiction. Because preliminary evidence showed reduced levels in Parkinson's disease (PD), we examined concentrations of CNP peptides in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in 146 PD patients from the DATATOP study to determine changes over time in relation to medication status and cognitive function. CNP and an aminoterminal product of proCNP (NTproCNP) were measured in extracts from stored CSF by radioimmunoassay. CSF samples were obtained twice-at enrolment and at the study's endpoint (requirement for levodopa treatment) after treatment with placebo or deprenyl. At enrolment, median baseline concentration of CSF NTproCNP (776 pmol/L, n = 146) was significantly lower than that in a reference group without neurological disorder (1,010 pmol/L, p < 0.001). Concentrations declined significantly during placebo (p = 0.02) and lower values at enrolment were associated with more rapid functional decline (p < 0.01). In contrast, deprenyl-a treatment which delayed the need for levodopa-nullified the time-dependent decline in CSF NTproCNP. In conclusion subnormal CSF NTproCNP which declines with time and associates with increasing functional disability implicates CNP in PD. Concordant clinical and peptide responses to deprenyl suggest that some of the benefits of monoamine oxidase inhibitors in PD are mediated by preserving tissue CNP activity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

6. The maintenance of behavioral change: The case for long-term follow-ups.

Citation: American Psychologist, November 2013, vol./is. 68/8(728-736), 0003-066X;1935-990X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Foxx, Richard M

Correspondence Address: Foxx, Richard M.: Psychology Program, Penn State Harrisburg, 777 W. Harrisburg Pike, Middletown, PA, US, 17057-4898, rmf4@psu.edu

Institution: Foxx, Richard M.: Penn State Harrisburg, Middletown, PA

Language: English

Abstract: This article discusses response maintenance, the durability of behavior change after therapy, treatment, or training ends. Response maintenance is one of the three forms of generalized behavior change, with the others being setting/situation generalization and response generalization. Long-term maintenance of treatment effects is an important issue after behavior change has taken place and is the goal of most programs. Areas discussed include factors affecting the study of maintenance, techniques for programming it, and analyzing and evaluating strategies for promoting it. This article presents a number of long-term follow-ups of programs designed to treat the addictive behaviors of typical adults (Foxx, 1982; Foxx, Brown, & Katz, 1981) and to teach social skills (Foxx & Faw,

1992) and language (Foxx & Faw, 1990) to individuals with intellectual disabilities and autism as well as to decrease their severe maladaptive behaviors (Foxx, 1990; Foxx & Livesay, 1984). In the process, various factors that appeared to contribute to long-term maintenance are identified. The article concludes with some recommendations regarding the study of maintenance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association. 121st. Jul-Aug, 2013. Honolulu. HI, US. This article is based on the author's award address presented at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Analysis](#)
[*Behavior Change](#)
[*Generalization \(Learning\)](#)
[*Training](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Autism](#)
[Behavior Problems](#)
[Behavior Therapy](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Functional Analysis](#)
[Posttreatment Followup](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)
[Social Skills Training](#)
[Intellectual Development Disorder](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Neuropathology of substance use disorders.

Citation: Acta Neuropathologica, November 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0001-6322;1432-0533 (Nov 29, 2013)

Author(s): Cadet, Jean Lud; Bisagno, Veronica; Milroy, Christopher Mark

Abstract: Addictions to licit and illicit drugs are chronic relapsing brain disorders that affect circuits that regulate reward, motivation, memory, and decision-making. Drug-induced pathological changes in these brain regions are associated with characteristic enduring behaviors that continue despite adverse biopsychosocial consequences. Repeated exposure to these substances leads to egocentric behaviors that focus on obtaining the drug by any means and on taking the drug under adverse psychosocial and medical conditions. Addiction also includes craving for the substances and, in some cases, involvement in risky behaviors that can cause death. These patterns of behaviors are associated with specific cognitive disturbances and neuroimaging evidence for brain dysfunctions in a diverse population of drug addicts. Postmortem studies have also revealed significant biochemical and/or structural abnormalities in some addicted individuals. The present review provides a summary of the evidence that has accumulated over the past few years to implicate brain dysfunctions in the varied manifestations of drug addiction. We thus review data on cerebrovascular alterations, brain structural abnormalities, and postmortem studies of patients who abuse cannabis, cocaine, amphetamines, heroin, and "bath salts". We also discuss potential molecular, biochemical, and cellular bases for the varied clinical presentations of these patients. Elucidation of the biological bases of addiction will help to develop better therapeutic approaches to these patient populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

8. Crossing the great divide: A man's journey through grief.

Citation: Journal of Sandplay Therapy, 2013, vol./is. 22/2(27-44), 1089-6457 (2013)

Author(s): Rankin, Trudy Corry

Institution: Rankin, Trudy Corry: Sandplay Therapists of America

Language: English

Abstract: The sandplay process described below confirms yet again the capacity of the psyche for healing and transformation. This article will explore the grief of a man following the death of his wife as well as the management of his addictions and the early emotional abandonment by his mother. These issues forced a reexamination of himself and an experience of his inner depths. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Centered Therapy](#)
[*Grief](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Abandonment](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. Work craving: A conceptualization and measurement.

Citation: Basic and Applied Social Psychology, November 2013, vol./is. 35/6(547-568), 0197-3533;1532-4834 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Wojdylo, Kamila; Baumann, Nicola; Buczny, Jacek; Owens, Glynn; Kuhl, Julius

Correspondence Address: Wojdylo, Kamila: University of Gdansk, Bazynskiego 4, Gdansk, Poland, 80-952, psykw@univ.gda.pl

Institution: Wojdylo, Kamila: University of Gdansk; Baumann, Nicola: University of Trier; Buczny, Jacek: University of Social Sciences and Humanities at Sopot; Owens, Glynn: University of Auckland; Kuhl, Julius: University of Osnabruck

Language: English

Abstract: Obsessive-compulsive models of workaholism do not allow diagnosing it as an addiction. We introduce an empirical evidence for conceptualization and measurement of work addiction as work craving. The Work Craving Scale (WCS) comprises: (a) obsessive-compulsive desire for work, (b) anticipation of self-worth compensation, (c) anticipation of reduction of negative affect or withdrawal symptoms resulting from working, and (d) neurotic perfectionism. Results (N = 1,459) confirmed the four-factorial structure of the WCS and indicated its good validity and reliability. The conceptualization of work craving significantly contributes to understanding of workaholism as an addiction, and should stimulate future research on work craving. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Construction](#)
[*Workaholism](#)
[Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Neuroticism](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Test Validity](#)
[Affective Valence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. Global burden of disease attributable to mental and substance use disorders: Findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010.

- Citation:** The Lancet, November 2013, vol./is. 382/9904(1575-1586), 0140-6736 (Nov 9, 2013)
- Author(s):** Whiteford, Harvey A; Degenhardt, Louisa; Rehm, Jurgen; Baxter, Amanda J; Ferrari, Alize J; Erskine, Holly E; Charlson, Fiona J; Norman, Rosana E; Flaxman, Abraham D; Johns, Nicole; Burstein, Roy; Murray, Christopher J. L; Vos, Theo
- Correspondence Address:** Whiteford, Harvey A.: Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, University of Queensland, Park Centre for Mental Health, Wacol, QLD, Australia, 4076, h.whiteford@uq.edu.au
- Institution:** Whiteford, Harvey A.: School of Population Health, Queensland Children's Medical Research Institute, Brisbane, QLD; Degenhardt, Louisa: University of New South Wales, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, Sydney, NSW; Rehm, Jurgen: Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON; Baxter, Amanda J.: School of Population Health, Queensland Children's Medical Research Institute, Brisbane, QLD; Ferrari, Alize J.: School of Population Health, Queensland Children's Medical Research Institute, Brisbane, QLD; Erskine, Holly E.: School of Population Health, Queensland Children's Medical Research Institute, Brisbane, QLD; Charlson, Fiona J.: School of Population Health, Queensland Children's Medical Research Institute, Brisbane, QLD; Norman, Rosana E.: School of Population Health, Queensland Children's Medical Research Institute, Brisbane, QLD; Flaxman, Abraham D.: University of Washington, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, Seattle, WA; Johns, Nicole: University of Washington, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, Seattle, WA; Burstein, Roy: University of Washington, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, Seattle, WA; Murray, Christopher J. L.: University of Washington, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, Seattle, WA; Vos, Theo: University of Washington, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, Seattle, WA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: We used data from the Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study 2010 (GBD 2010) to estimate the burden of disease attributable to mental and substance use disorders in terms of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs), years of life lost to premature mortality (YLLs), and years lived with disability (YLDs). Methods: For each of the 20 mental and substance use disorders included in GBD 2010, we systematically reviewed epidemiological data and used a Bayesian meta-regression tool, DisMod-MR, to model prevalence by age, sex, country, region, and year. We obtained disability weights from representative community surveys and an internet-based survey to calculate YLDs. We calculated premature mortality as YLLs from cause of death estimates for 1980-2010 for 20 age groups, both sexes, and 187 countries. We derived DALYs from the sum of YLDs and YLLs. We adjusted burden estimates for comorbidity and present them with 95% uncertainty intervals. Findings: In 2010, mental and substance use disorders accounted for 183.9 million DALYs (95% UI 153.5 million- 216.7 million), or 7.4% (6.2-8.6) of all DALYs worldwide. Such disorders accounted for 8.6 million YLLs (6.5 million-12.1 million; 0.5% [0.4-0.7] of all YLLs) and 175.3 million YLDs (144.5 million-207.8 million; 22.9% [18.6-27.2] of all YLDs). Mental and substance use disorders were the leading cause of YLDs worldwide. Depressive disorders accounted for 40.5% (31.7-49.2) of DALYs caused by mental and substance use disorders, with anxiety disorders accounting for 14.6% (11.2-18.4), illicit drug use disorders for 10.9% (8.9-13.2), alcohol use disorders for 9.6% (7.7-11.8), schizophrenia for 7.4% (5.0-9.8), bipolar disorder for 7.0% (4.4-10.3), pervasive developmental disorders for 4.2% (3.2-5.3), childhood behavioural disorders for 3.4% (2.2-4.7), and eating disorders for 1.2% (0.9-1.5). DALYs varied by age and sex, with the highest proportion of total DALYs occurring in people aged 10-29 years. The burden of mental and substance use disorders increased by 37.6% between 1990 and 2010, which for most disorders was driven by population growth and ageing. Interpretation: Despite the apparently small contribution of YLLs-with deaths in people with mental disorders coded to the physical cause of death and suicide coded to the category of injuries under self-harm-our findings show the striking and growing challenge that these disorders pose for health systems in developed

and developing regions. In view of the magnitude of their contribution, improvement in population health is only possible if countries make the prevention and treatment of mental and substance use disorders a public health priority. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Globalization](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Disabilities](#)
[Disease Course](#)
[Life Span](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Lancet, The](#)
Available from *Lancet* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)
Available from *Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals* in [Lancet, The](#)
Available from *The Lancet* in [Lancet, The](#)

11. Global burden of disease attributable to illicit drug use and dependence: Findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010.

Citation: The Lancet, November 2013, vol./is. 382/9904(1564-1574), 0140-6736 (Nov 9, 2013)

Author(s): Degenhardt, Louisa; Whiteford, Harvey A; Ferrari, Alize J; Baxter, Amanda J; Charlson, Fiona J; Hall, Wayne D; Freedman, Greg; Burstein, Roy; Johns, Nicole; Engell, Rebecca E; Flaxman, Abraham; Murray, Christopher J. L; Vos, Theo

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Institution: Degenhardt, Louisa: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Whiteford, Harvey A.: Policy and Evaluation Group, Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, Brisbane, QLD; Ferrari, Alize J.: Policy and Evaluation Group, Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, Brisbane, QLD; Baxter, Amanda J.: Policy and Evaluation Group, Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, Brisbane, QLD; Charlson, Fiona J.: Policy and Evaluation Group, Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, Brisbane, QLD; Hall, Wayne D.: University of Queensland, Queensland Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD; Freedman, Greg: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Burstein, Roy: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Johns, Nicole: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Engell, Rebecca E.: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Flaxman, Abraham: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Murray, Christopher J. L.: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Vos, Theo: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

Language: English

Abstract: Background: No systematic attempts have been made to estimate the global and regional prevalence of amphetamine, cannabis, cocaine, and opioid dependence, and quantify their burden. We aimed to assess the prevalence and burden of drug dependence, as measured in years of life lived with disability (YLDs), years of life lost (YLLs), and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs). Methods: We conducted systematic reviews of the epidemiology of drug dependence, and analysed results with Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study 2010 (GBD 2010) Bayesian meta-regression technique (DisMod-MR) to estimate population-level prevalence of dependence and use. GBD 2010 calculated new disability weights by use of representative community surveys and an internet-based survey. We combined estimates of dependence with disability weights to calculate prevalent YLDs, YLLs, and DALYs, and estimated YLDs, YLLs, and DALYs

attributable to drug use as a risk factor for other health outcomes. Findings: Illicit drug dependence directly accounted for 200 million DALYs (95% UI 153-254 million) in 2010, accounting for 08% (06-10) of global all-cause DALYs. Worldwide, more people were dependent on opioids and amphetamines than other drugs. Opioid dependence was the largest contributor to the direct burden of DALYs (92 million, 95% UI 71-114). The proportion of all-cause DALYs attributed to drug dependence was 20 times higher in some regions than others, with an increased proportion of burden in countries with the highest incomes. Injecting drug use as a risk factor for HIV accounted for 21 million DALYs (95% UI 11-36 million) and as a risk factor for hepatitis C accounted for 502 000 DALYs (286 000-891 000). Suicide as a risk of amphetamine dependence accounted for 854 000 DALYs (291 000-1 791 000), as a risk of opioid dependence for 671 000 DALYs (329 000-1 730 000), and as a risk of cocaine dependence for 324 000 DALYs (109 000-682 000). Countries with the highest rate of burden (> 650 DALYs per 100 000 population) included the USA, UK, Russia, and Australia. Interpretation: Illicit drug use is an important contributor to the global burden of disease. Efficient strategies to reduce disease burden of opioid dependence and injecting drug use, such as delivery of opioid substitution treatment and needle and syringe programmes, are needed to reduce this burden at a population scale. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Globalization](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Amphetamine](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Disease Course](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Lancet, The](#)
Available from *Lancet* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)
Available from *Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals* in [Lancet, The](#)
Available from *The Lancet* in [Lancet, The](#)

12. Harmful use of alcohol in Australasia-A sobering picture.

Citation: The Lancet, November 2013, vol./is. 382/9904(1542-1543), 0140-6736 (Nov 9, 2013)

Author(s): Slim, M. Atif Mohd

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Institution: Slim, M. Atif Mohd: Waikato Clinical School, University of Auckland, Peter Rothwell Academic Centre, Waikato Hospital, Hamilton

Language: English

Abstract: This article highlight the burden of harmful alcohol use in Australia. Legislative developments in the region have attempted to address the problem. The biggest hurdle, however, lies in people's relationship with alcohol. Despite prevailing opinion that excess equates with harm, over consumption is on the rise in Australia according to FARE: nearly 45 million Australians-approximately 20% of the population- drank 'to get drunk' in 2012, an increase of half a million from 2011. Whilst efforts such as New Zealand's Say Yeah, nah campaign-aimed at cultivating 'social permission' to reduce alcohol intake-are laudable, strategies need not just to reduce but to prevent harm, by focusing on the enduring, adverse beliefs about alcohol and its place in social life. Ultimately, legislation cannot effect change without a transformation of the drinking culture. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Social Influences](#)
[Culture Change](#)
[Legislative Processes](#)
[Threat](#)
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Lancet, The](#)
Available from *Lancet* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)
Available from *Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals* in [Lancet, The](#)
Available from *The Lancet* in [Lancet, The](#)

13. The global burden of drug use and mental disorders.

Citation: The Lancet, November 2013, vol./is. 382/9904(1540-1542), 0140-6736 (Nov 9, 2013)

Author(s): Lynskey, Michael T; Strang, John

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Institution: Lynskey, Michael T.: National Addiction Centre, King's College London, London; Strang, John: National Addiction Centre, King's College London, London

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on the articles by Harvey Whiteford & Louisa Degenhardt et al. (see record 2013-40575-030) and Harvey Whiteford & Louisa Degenhardt et al. (see record 2013-40575-031). Reports by Harvey Whiteford¹ and Louisa Degenhardt and their respective colleagues in *The Lancet* represent the culmination of an impressive collaborative programme of research that has estimated the global burden of disease (GBD) associated with numerous risk factors and diseases. Degenhardt and colleagues report that, despite relatively low global prevalence of illicit drug use disorders, these conditions make substantial contributions to global mortality and morbidity, accounting for 08% (06-10) of global all cause Days in 2010. In a systematic review of the prevalence of drug use disorders that formed the basis for the current analyses, Degenhardt and colleagues previously reported that estimates of the prevalence of (present or lifetime) drug dependence existed for only very few countries: nine countries for methamphetamine or amphetamine dependence, seven countries for cannabis dependence, five countries for cocaine dependence, and 25 countries for opioid dependence. These findings show the continued need for policies and interventions to reduce drug use and the harms associated with such use while increasing access to and availability of treatment options for drug use disorders and other psychiatric disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Disabilities](#)
[Disease Course](#)
[Life Span](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Lancet, The](#)
Available from *Lancet* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)
Available from *Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals* in [Lancet, The](#)
Available from *The Lancet* in [Lancet, The](#)

14. Future directions in the developmental science of addictions.

- Citation:** Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, November 2013, vol./is. 42/6(863-873), 1537-4416;1537-4424 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Hussong, Andrea M; Burns, Alison R; Solis, Jessica M; Rothenberg, W. Andrew
- Correspondence Address:** Hussong, Andrea M.: Center for Developmental Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 100 East Franklin Street, Suite 200, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27599, hussong@unc.edu
- Institution:** Hussong, Andrea M.: Psychology Department, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; Burns, Alison R.: Psychology Department, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; Solis, Jessica M.: Psychology Department, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; Rothenberg, W. Andrew: Psychology Department, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This article addresses important future directions for the study of addictions, emphasizing the incorporation of developmental perspectives into how we think about substance use and disorder as unfolding processes over time and context for a heterogeneous group of individuals. These perspectives articulate complexities in the developmental processes that underlie change and continuity in human behavior over time. We consider two key developmental concepts, namely, "time" and "heterogeneity." We argue that a lack of attention to time sampling creates ambiguity in the meaning of time-linked assessments, challenges in discerning which of multiple clocks may govern behavior, and the inability in some instances to distinguish which of multiple etiological processes may be driving behavior within our samples. Moreover, artificial divisions among disorders that commonly co-occur with substance use are a barrier to the further integration of the study and treatment of addictions with that of psychopathology. Similar to recent changes in the study of psychiatric disorders more broadly, we argue that identifying common deficits among commonly comorbid disorders, rather than patterns of comorbidity per se, is key to identifying early emerging risk factors for substance use and disorder, with important implications for identifying risk populations and developmental periods as well as potentially malleable intervention targets. Attention to time sampling in theory-driven research designs and attempts to identify more homogenous groups of individuals who use and eventually abuse substances over time are two examples of ways to better understand some of the complexity underlying the development of addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Medical Sciences](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

15. Attentional bias for prescription opioid cues among opioid dependent chronic pain patients.

- Citation:** Journal of Behavioral Medicine, December 2013, vol./is. 36/6(611-620), 0160-7715;1573-3521 (Dec 2013)
- Author(s):** Garland, Eric L; Froeliger, Brett E; Passik, Steven D; Howard, Matthew O
- Correspondence Address:** Garland, Eric L.: Trinity Institute for the Addictions, College of Social Work, Florida State University, University Center, Building C, Tallahassee, FL, US, 32306-2570, egarland@fsu.edu
- Institution:** Garland, Eric L.: Trinity Institute for the Addictions, College of Social Work, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL; Froeliger, Brett E.: Health Behavior Neuroscience Program, Duke University, Durham, NC; Passik, Steven D.: Department of Psychiatry

and Anesthesiology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN; Howard, Matthew O.: School of Social Work, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC

Language: English

Abstract: Recurrent use of prescription opioid analgesics by chronic pain patients may result in opioid dependence, which involves implicit neurocognitive operations that organize and impel craving states and compulsive drug taking behavior. Prior studies have identified an attentional bias (AB) towards heroin among heroin dependent individuals. The aim of this study was to determine whether opioid-dependent chronic pain patients exhibit an AB towards prescription opioid-related cues. Opioid-dependent chronic pain patients (n = 32) and a comparison group of non-dependent opioid users with chronic pain (n = 33) completed a dot probe task designed to measure opioid AB. Participants also rated their opioid craving and self-reported arousal associated with opioid-related and neutral images, pain severity, and relief from pain treatments. Repeated-measures ANOVA revealed a significant group (opioid-dependent vs. non-dependent opioid user) x presentation duration (200. vs. 2,000 ms.) interaction, such that opioid-dependent individuals evidenced a significant AB towards opioid cues presented for 200 ms but not for cues presented for 2,000 ms, whereas non-dependent opioid users did not exhibit a significant mean AB at either stimulus duration. Among opioid-dependent individuals, 200 ms opioid AB was significantly associated with opioid craving, while among non-dependent opioid users, 200 ms opioid AB was significantly associated with relief from pain treatments. Furthermore, dependent and non-dependent opioid users experienced opioid cues as significantly more arousing than neutral cues. Opioid dependence among chronic pain patients appears to involve an automatic AB towards opioid-related cues. When coupled with chronic pain, attentional fixation on opioid cues may promote compulsive drug use and addictive behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Attentional Bias](#)
[Craving](#)
[Prescription Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Biomarkers of delirium as a clue to diagnosis and pathogenesis of Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome.

Citation: European Journal of Neurology, December 2013, vol./is. 20/12(1531-1538), 1351-5101;1468-1331 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Wijnia, J. W; Oudman, E

Correspondence Address: Wijnia, J. W.: Lelie Care Group, Slingsdael Korsakoff Centre, Slings 901, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 3086 EZ, j.wijnia@leliezorggroep.nl

Institution: Wijnia, J. W.: Lelie Care Group, Slingsdael Korsakoff Centre, Rotterdam; Oudman, E.: Lelie Care Group, Slingsdael Korsakoff Centre, Rotterdam

Language: English

Abstract: Background and Purpose: Wernicke's encephalopathy (WE) and Korsakoff's syndrome are considered to be different stages of the same disorder due to thiamine deficiency, which is called Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome (WKS). The earliest biochemical change is the decrease of -ketoglutarate-dehydrogenase activity in astrocytes. According to autopsy-based series, mental status changes are present in 82% of WE cases. The objective of the present review is to identify possible underlying mechanisms relating the occurrence of delirium to WKS. Methods: Studies involving delirium in WKS, however, are rare. Therefore, first, a search was done for candidate biomarkers of delirium irrespective of the clinical setting. Secondly, the results were focused on identification of

these biomarkers in reports on WKS. Results: In various settings, 10 biochemical and/or genetic biomarkers showed strong associations with the occurrence of delirium. For WKS three of these candidate biomarkers were identified, namely brain tissue cell counts of CD68 positive cells as a marker of microglial activation, high cerebrospinal fluid lactate levels, and MHPG, a metabolite of norepinephrine. Based on current literature, markers of microglial activation may present an interesting patho-etiological relationship between thiamine deficiency and delirium in WKS. Conclusions: In WKS cases, changes in astroglia and microglial proliferation were reported. The possible loss-of-function mechanisms following thiamine deficiency in WKS are proposed to come from microglial activation, resulting in a delirium in the initial phase of WKS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s). European Journal of Neurology-EFNS; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Biological Markers](#)
[*Delirium](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)
[*Wernicke's Syndrome](#)
[Etiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [European Journal of Neurology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

17. The diagnosis of fetal alcohol syndrome.

Citation: Deutsches Arzteblatt International, October 2013, vol./is. 110/42(703-710), 1866-0452 (Oct 18, 2013)

Author(s): Landgraf, Mirjam N; Nothacker, Monika; Kopp, Ina B; Heinen, Florian

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Institution: Landgraf, Mirjam N.: Department of Pediatric Neurology and Developmental Medicine, Dr. von Hauner Children's Hospital, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universitat Munchen, Munich; Nothacker, Monika: Association of Scientific Medical Societies in Germany (Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften, AWMF), Institute of Medical Knowledge Management, Marburg; Kopp, Ina B.: Association of Scientific Medical Societies in Germany (Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften, AWMF), Institute of Medical Knowledge Management, Marburg; Heinen, Florian: Department of Pediatric Neurology and Developmental Medicine, Dr. von Hauner Children's Hospital, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universitat Munchen, Munich

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The estimated prevalence of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) is 8 for every 1000 live births. FAS has serious, lifelong consequences for the affected children and their families. A variety of professionals deal with persons who have FAS, including pediatricians, general practitioners, neurologists, gynecologists, psychiatrists, and psychotherapists. Early diagnosis is important so that the affected children can receive the support they need in a protective environment. Methods: A multidisciplinary guideline group has issued recommendations for the diagnosis of FAS after assessment of the available scientific evidence. This information was derived from pertinent literature (2001-2011) retrieved by a systematic search in PubMed and the Cochrane Library, along with the US-American and Canadian guidelines and additional literature retrieved by a manual search. Results: Of the 1383 publications retrieved by the searches, 178 were analyzed for the evidence they contained. It was concluded that the fully-developed clinical syndrome of FAS should be diagnosed on the basis of the following criteria: Patients must have at least one growth abnormality, e.g., short stature, as well as all three

characteristic facial abnormalities-short palpebral fissure length, a thin upper lip, and a smooth philtrum. They must also have at least one diagnosed structural or functional abnormality of the central nervous system, e.g., microcephaly or impaired executive function. Confirmation of intrauterine exposure to alcohol is not obligatory for the diagnosis. Conclusion: Practical, evidence-based criteria have now been established for the diagnosis of the fully-developed FAS syndrome. More research is needed in order to enable uniform, evidence-based diagnostic assessment of all fetal alcohol spectrum disorders and optimize supportive measures for the children affected by them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Birth](#)
[*Fetal Alcohol Syndrome](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Facial Features](#)
[Life Span](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Deutsches Ärzteblatt International](#)

18. Damaging alcohol consumption: Evidence based prevention on the WHO model can help..

Citation: Deutsches Arzteblatt International, October 2013, vol./is. 110/42(701-702), 1866-0452 (Oct 18, 2013)

Author(s): Hermann, Derik; Kiefer, Falk

Correspondence Address: Hermann, Derik: Dependency and Addiction Hospital, Central Mental Health Institute, Faculty of Medicine, Mannheim Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany, 68159

Institution: Hermann, Derik: Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim; Kiefer, Falk: Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Mannheim

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial briefs the articles which were featured in the present issue of Deutsches Arzteblatt International. This editorial focuses on the diagnosis of children's affected with alcohol consumption by early using evidence-based criteria so that affected children can be provided with optimum care as early as possible. It also focuses on treatment programs to reduce alcohol related aggression are still at early stages of development and, as with pharmacological therapy. This is a responsible approach to alcohol that allows for enjoyment but reduces its negative consequences. What better reason could there be to tackle this problem than the consequences of fetal alcohol syndrome and alcohol-related violence (see over) alone? (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aggressiveness](#)
[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Pharmacology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Deutsches Ärzteblatt International](#)

19. Redefining the nature of addiction: A review of Kent Dunnington's *Addiction and virtue: Beyond the models of disease and choice*.

Citation: Pastoral Psychology, December 2013, vol./is. 62/6(907-908), 0031-2789;1573-6679 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Mutter, Kelvin F

Correspondence Address: Mutter, Kelvin F.: Family Counselling and Support Services, 109 Surrey Street East, Guelph, ON, Canada, N1H 3P7, kfmutter@gmail.com

Institution: Mutter, Kelvin F.: Family Counselling and Support Services, Guelph, ON

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Addiction and Virtue: Beyond the Models of Disease and Choice* by K. Dunnington (2011). Although disease and choice models of addiction are the most prevalent models, this book offers a third perspective, an analysis of addiction through the lens of virtue. Writing as a philosopher, the author begins his reflection with an overview and analysis of the disease model for addictions, noting the limitations of this model. Although those who work in the addictions field and those who are acquainted with developments in the field of neurobiology are likely to find the author's discussion of the disease model to be limited, his critique of the disease model based on the writings of Aquinas is nevertheless worth contemplating. The reviewer reports that the author makes a convincing case that is applicable not only to chemical addictions but to process addictions as well. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Choice Behavior](#)
[*Medical Model](#)
[Neurobiology](#)
[Philosophies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Spiritual transformation: A phenomenological study among recovering substance abusers.

Citation: Pastoral Psychology, December 2013, vol./is. 62/6(889-906), 0031-2789;1573-6679 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Williamson, W. Paul; Hood, Ralph W Jr.

Correspondence Address: Williamson, W. Paul: Henderson State University (HSU), Box 7854, Arkadelphia, AR, US, 71999, williaaw@hsu.edu

Institution: Williamson, W. Paul: Henderson State University (HSU), Arkadelphia, AR; Hood, Ralph W.: University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, Chattanooga, TN

Language: English

Abstract: As a complement to an earlier quantitative investigation, this qualitative study was concerned with describing the lived experience of spiritual transformation within the context of a 12-month resident substance abuse recovery program called the Lazarus Project, which is sponsored by a southern U.S. Pentecostal-based congregation. We conducted phenomenological interviews with 10 participants (eight European-Americans; two African-Americans) who had been in the program from six to nine-months and asked that they describe their most important spiritual experiences that brought about change. A hermeneutical analysis found that a pattern of five overlapping themes emerged consistently across all 10 protocols to describe the meaning of the experience of spiritual transformation for these participants. The themes were: (1) "Sick and Tired", (2) Unmerited Love, (3) "I'm Changing," (4) Fast/Gradual, and (5) Destiny. The themes are discussed from an existential perspective and related to the literature on spiritual transformation as well as the earlier quantitative study at the Lazarus Project. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion. Oct, 2009. Denver. CO, US. An earlier version of this paper was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Phenomenology](#)
[*Religious Experiences](#)
[*Spirituality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Sex chromosome-wide association analysis suggested male-specific risk genes for alcohol dependence.

Citation: Psychiatric Genetics, December 2013, vol./is. 23/6(233-238), 0955-8829;1473-5873 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Zuo, Lingjun; Wang, Kesheng; Zhang, Xiangyang; Pan, Xinghua; Wang, Guilin; Krystal, John H; Zhang, Heping; Luo, Xingguang

Correspondence Address: Luo, Xingguang: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, xingguang.luo@yale.edu

Institution: Zuo, Lingjun: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, West Haven, CT; Wang, Kesheng: Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, College of Public Health, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN; Zhang, Xiangyang: Menninger Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX; Pan, Xinghua: Department of Genetics, Yale University School of Medicine, West Haven, CT; Wang, Guilin: Department of Genetics, Yale Center for Genome Analysis, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Krystal, John H.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, West Haven, CT; Zhang, Heping: Department of Biostatistics, Yale University School of Public Health, New Haven, CT; Luo, Xingguang: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, West Haven, CT

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol dependence is more common among men than among women. Potential explanations for this include the role of genes in sex chromosomes (X and Y). In the present study, we scanned the entire Y chromosome and its homologs on the X chromosome in men to identify male-specific risk genes for alcohol dependence. Methods: Two thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven individuals in two independent cohorts were analyzed. The European-American male cohort (883 cases with alcohol dependence and 445 controls) served as the discovery cohort and the European-American female cohort (526 cases and 1073 controls) served as a contrast group. All individuals were genotyped on the Illumina Human 1M beadchip. Two thousand two hundred and twenty-four single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) on the Y chromosome or in the homologs on the X chromosome were analyzed. The allele frequencies were compared between cases and controls within each cohort using logistic regression analysis. Results: We found that, after experiment-wide correction, two SNPs on the X chromosome were associated significantly with alcohol dependence in European-American men ($P = 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ for rs5916144 and $P = 5.5 \times 10^{-5}$ for rs5961794 at 3' UTR of NLGN4X), but not in the women. A total of 26 SNPs at 3'UTR of or within NLGN4X were nominally associated with alcohol dependence in men ($5.5 \times 10^{-5} \leq P \leq 0.05$), all of which were not statistically significant in women. Conclusion: We conclude that NLGN4X was a significant male-specific risk gene for alcohol dependence in European-Americans. NLGN4X might harbor a causal variant(s) for alcohol dependence. A defect of synaptogenesis in neuronal circuitry caused by NLGN4X mutations is believed to play a role in alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Sex Chromosomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. The K-opioid receptor gene as a predictor of response in a cocaine vaccine clinical trial.

Citation: Psychiatric Genetics, December 2013, vol./is. 23/6(225-232), 0955-8829;1473-5873 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Nielsen, David A; Hamon, Sara C; Kosten, Thomas R

Correspondence Address: Nielsen, David A.: MEDVAMC, 2002 Holcombe Blvd., Research 151, Bldg 110, Rm 227, Houston, TX, US, 77030, nielsen@bcm.edu

Institution: Nielsen, David A.: Menninger Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX; Hamon, Sara C.: Laboratory of Statistical Genetics, Rockefeller University, New York, NY; Kosten, Thomas R.: Menninger Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: We examined the pharmacogenetic association between a variant in the -opioid receptor (OPRK1) gene and the response to treatment with a cocaine vaccine tested in a recent clinical trial (October 2003 to April 2005). This gene has a protective allele for opioid addiction that may act by the inhibiting dopamine activation associated with reinforcement. Methods: Sixty-nine DNA samples were obtained from 114 cocaine-dependent and opioid-dependent patients who were enrolled in a 16-week phase IIb randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial and received five vaccinations over the first 12 weeks. We genotyped 66 of these patients for the rs6473797 variant of the OPRK1 gene and compared vaccine patients with placebo patients in terms of cocaine-free urines over time. Results: Using repeated measures analysis of variance corrected for population structure, it was seen that vaccine pharmacotherapy reduced cocaine-positive urines significantly on the basis of the OPRK1 genotype. Among patients treated with the cocaine vaccine, those who were homozygous for the protective A allele of rs6473797 had the proportion of positive urines drop from 78 to 51% on using the vaccine (point-wise $P < 0.0001$, experiment-wise $P < 0.005$), whereas the positive urines of individuals carrying the nonprotective, risk G allele dropped from 82 to 77%. Strong treatment by single nucleotide polymorphism interactions reflected a lower baseline and significant reduction for placebo patients with the risk G allele ($P < 0.00001$). Conclusion: This study indicates that a patient's OPRK1 genotype could be used to identify a subset of individuals for whom vaccine treatment may be an effective pharmacotherapy for cocaine dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Immunization](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Social stereotyping of left-handers in Serbia.

Citation: Laterality: Asymmetries of Body, Brain and Cognition, December 2013, vol./is. 18/6(719-729), 1357-650X;1464-0678 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Dragovic, Milan; Badcock, Johanna C; Sanja, Milenkovic; Gregurovic, Margareta; Sram, Zlatko

Correspondence Address: Dragovic, Milan: Clinical Research Centre, North Metropolitan Area Health Service, Perth, WAU, Australia, Milan.Dragovic@health.wa.gov.au

Institution: Dragovic, Milan: Clinical Research Centre, North Metropolitan Area Health Service, Perth, WAU; Badcock, Johanna C.: Clinical Research Centre, North Metropolitan Area Health Service, Perth, WAU; Sanja, Milenkovic: Institute for Hygiene and Medical Ecology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade, Belgrade; Gregurovic, Margareta: Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb; Sram, Zlatko: Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb

Language: English

Abstract: Social tolerance towards left-handed people is commonly accepted in the twenty-first century, though not universal. However, at the level of social cognition a subtle bias against this visible minority group might not have disappeared. To investigate this possibility we adopted the theoretical framework of the stereotype content model (SCM) whereby two fundamental dimensions (warmth and competence) are sufficient to explain group differences in stereotype content. We examined how a large sample of medical students (N = 300) perceived nine social groups (seven with various physical, social, or mental handicaps, and the two target groups of left- and right-handers), and four "anchor" groups comprising educated people, pensioners, drug addicts, and rich people) which are considered as prototypical in terms of the SCM. Hierarchical cluster analysis was performed to determine similarity of groups in the warmthxcompetence two-dimensional space. Four clusters were identified, with left- and right-handers located in the same cluster together with educated people. This cluster had higher ratings on both warmth and competence (i.e., more positive stereotype) compared with all other groups. However, within-cluster analysis showed that the left-handed group was perceived as lower on both dimensions compared to the right-handed group. This statistically significant difference suggests that implicit bias against left-handed individuals has not vanished despite pervasive social tolerance. Possible mechanisms that may explain this subtle and subliminal stereotyping are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Bias](#)
[*Handedness](#)
[*Stereotyped Attitudes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. "Psychiatric and medical comorbidities, associated pain, and health care utilization of patients prescribed buprenorphine": Erratum.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, November 2013, vol./is. 45/5(478), 0740-5472 (Nov-Dec 2013)

Author(s): Mark, Tami L; Dilonardo, Joan; Vandivort, Rita; Miller, Kay

Correspondence Address: Mark, Tami L.: Truven Health Analytics Inc., 7700 Old Georgetown Road, Bethesda, MD, US, 20814, Tami.Mark@truvenhealth.com

Institution: Mark, Tami L.: Truven Health Analytics Inc., Bethesda, MD; Vandivort, Rita: Health Services Research Administration, Rockville, MD; Miller, Kay: Truven Health Analytics, Santa Barbara, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Psychiatric and medical comorbidities, associated pain, and health care utilization of patients prescribed buprenorphine" by Tami L. Mark, Joan Dilonardo,

Rita Vandivort and Kay Miller (Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2013[May-Jun], Vol 44[5], 481-487). In the original article, in Table 1, the percent with Medicaid who are taking buprenorphine who have "Any substance use disorder" should be 72% not 12%. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-19494-004). This study describes the comorbidities and health care utilization of individuals treated with buprenorphine using the 2007-2009 MarketScan Research Databases. Buprenorphine recipients had a high prevalence of comorbidities associated with chronic pain, including back problems (42%), connective tissue disease (24-27%), and nontraumatic joint disorders (20-23%). Approximately 69% of recipients filled prescriptions for opioid agonist medications in the 6 months before buprenorphine initiation. Buprenorphine recipients were frequently diagnosed with anxiety (23-42%) and mood disorders (39-51%) and filled prescriptions for antidepressants (47-56%) and benzodiazepines (47-56%) at high rates. Surprisingly, only 53-54% of patients filling a prescription for buprenorphine had a coded opioid abuse/dependence diagnosis. Research is needed to better understand buprenorphine's effectiveness in the context of prescription drug abuse and the best way to coordinate services to address the patient's comorbid addiction, pain, and psychiatric illnesses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Morbidity](#)
[Pain](#)
[Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

25. Evaluating training methods for transporting contingency management to therapists.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, November 2013, vol./is. 45/5(466-474), 0740-5472 (Nov-Dec 2013)

Author(s): Henggeler, Scott W; Chapman, Jason E; Rowland, Melisa D; Sheidow, Ashli J; Cunningham, Phillippe B

Correspondence Address: Henggeler, Scott W.: Family Services Research Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US, 29407, henggesw@musc.edu

Institution: Henggeler, Scott W.: Family Services Research Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Chapman, Jason E.: Family Services Research Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Rowland, Melisa D.: Family Services Research Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Sheidow, Ashli J.: Family Services Research Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Cunningham, Phillippe B.: Family Services Research Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC

Language: English

Abstract: The effects of three increasingly intensive training methods on therapist use, knowledge, and implementation adherence of contingency management (CM) with substance abusing adolescents were evaluated. Ten public sector substance abuse or mental health provider organizations were randomized to one of three training conditions: workshop and resources (WS+), WS+ and computer assisted training (WS+/CAT), or WS+/CAT and supervisory support (WS+/CAT/SS). Across conditions, 161 therapists participated in the training experiences, and measures were obtained at baseline and 2-month intervals for 12 months following workshop participation. Across training conditions, therapists reported increased CM use, knowledge, and implementation adherence through the 12-month

follow-up. The findings show that community-based practitioners are amenable to the adoption of evidence-based treatments when provided access to useful resources. Moreover, high quality workshops in combination with resource access can increase knowledge of the evidence-based treatment and might enhance intervention adherence to a level needed to improve youth outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Methods Training](#)
[*Contingency Management](#)
[*Therapists](#)
[Computer Assisted Instruction](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

26. Organizational readiness for change in community-based addiction treatment programs and adherence in implementing evidence-based practices: A national study.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, November 2013, vol./is. 45/5(457-465), 0740-5472 (Nov-Dec 2013)

Author(s): Lundgren, Lena; Amodeo, Maryann; Chassler, Deborah; Krull, Ivy; Sullivan, Lisa

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Language: English

Abstract: Prior studies by the authors identified that clinical staff who reported that their treatment unit had lower levels of organizational readiness to change experienced higher levels of barriers in implementing an evidence-based practice (EBP). The current study examined whether clinical staff perceptions of their treatment unit's organizational readiness to change were also associated with their adherence to EBP protocols during EBP implementation. Adherence was examined through a variable measuring the extent to which staff modified EBP standards and manuals when implementing a new EBP. Multivariate regression analyses identified that clinical staff who had five or more years of addiction counseling experience, who rated staff in their organization as having higher levels of influence, who less frequently implemented new counseling interventions and who reported higher levels of barriers when implementing a newly funded EBP also reported that their program made more modifications to the EBP in the implementation process. Finally, staff who implemented MI compared to any other EBP reported lower levels of EBP modifications. Implications: Continued federal funding is needed to enhance treatment unit organizational resources in order to reduce barriers and promote adherence to EBPs. Also, funders of treatment need to continue to provide ongoing technical assistance and training opportunities to promote implementation of EBPs with fidelity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Evidence Based Practice
 *Organizational Characteristics
 *Treatment
 Community Attitudes
 Counseling
 Intervention
 Readiness to Change

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

27. The effects of methamphetamine self-administration on cortical monoaminergic deficits induced by subsequent high-dose methamphetamine administrations.

Citation: Synapse, December 2013, vol./is. 67/12(875-881), 0887-4476;1098-2396 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): McFadden, Lisa M; Hanson, Glen R; Fleckenstein, Annette E

Correspondence Address: Fleckenstein, Annette E.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, US, 84112, fleckenstein@hsc.utah.edu

Institution: McFadden, Lisa M.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT; Hanson, Glen R.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT; Fleckenstein, Annette E.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT

Language: English

Abstract: Preclinical models suggest that repeated high-dose methamphetamine (METH) exposures, administered in a "binge-like" pattern, acutely decrease norepinephrine (NE), and acutely and persistently decrease serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine; 5HT) content in the frontal cortex. However, the impact of METH self-administration on this region is unknown. Because of the importance of the monoaminergic neurons in the frontal cortex to a variety of cognitive and addictive processes, effects of METH self-administration on cortical NE and 5HT content were assessed. Results revealed several novel findings. First, METH self-administration decreased cortical NE content as assessed 24 h after last exposure. Consistent with previous preclinical reports after a binge METH regimen, this decrease was reversed 8 days after the final METH exposure. Second, and in contrast to our previous reports involving the hippocampus or striatum, METH self-administration caused persistent decreases in 5HT content as assessed 8 days after the final METH exposure. Of note, the magnitude of this decrease (~20%) was less than that observed typically after a binge METH treatment. Third, prior METH self-administration attenuated METH-induced serotonergic deficits as assessed 7 days, but not 1 h, following a neurotoxic METH regimen. No protection was observed when the binge exposure occurred 15 days after the last self-administration session. Taken together, these data demonstrate important and selective alterations in cortical serotonergic neuronal function subsequent to METH self-administration. These data provide a foundation to investigate complex questions involving "resistance" to the persistent deficits caused by neurotoxic METH exposure and frontal cortical function. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Dosages
 *Drug Self Administration
 *Methamphetamine
 *Norepinephrine
 *Serotonin
 Cerebral Cortex
 Rats

Source: PsycINFO

28. Health promotion and young prisoners: A European perspective.

- Citation:** International Journal of Prisoner Health, 2013, vol./is. 9/3(151-164), 1744-9200;1744-9219 (2013)
- Author(s):** MacDonald, Morag; Rabiee, Fatemeh; Weilandt, Caren
- Correspondence Address:** MacDonald, Morag, morag.macdonald@bcu.ac.uk
- Institution:** MacDonald, Morag: Social Research and Evaluation Unit (SREU), Birmingham City University, Birmingham; Rabiee, Fatemeh: Centre for Health & Social Care Research (CHSCR), Faculty of Health, Birmingham City University, Birmingham; Weilandt, Caren: WIAD, Bonn
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to assess the health promotion needs of vulnerable young prisoners and the existing health promotion activities in custodial settings in seven European Union (EU) Member States. Design/methodology/approach: The research comprised two components: the first involved identifying existing health promotion practices. The second involved mapping out young offenders' health promotion needs by carrying out a needs assessment. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were adopted. The quantitative element comprised surveys among young prisoners and prison staff and focused on the availability and perceived importance of health promotion activities in prison. The qualitative element comprised focus groups with young offenders and individual interviews with prison staff, field experts and NGO members. Findings: The findings from the research have identified a number of similar, but also some diverse areas of unmet need for health promotion activities in prison settings across these diverse seven EU countries. There is no consistency of approach within and between countries regarding health promotion policy, guidance, resources and programmes for young prisoners. In order to improve the health of young prisoners and to establish and increase sustainability of existing health promotion programmes, there is a need for the establishment of National and EU standards. Originality/value: Providing health promotion activities for young prisoners while in custodial settings is key to addressing their unmet health and well-being needs and to facilitate their reintegration back into the community. Despite the barriers identified by this research, health promotion is to some extent being delivered in the partner countries and provides a foundation upon which further implementation of health promotion activities can be built especially when the benefits of health promotion activities, like dealing with the common problems of alcohol and drug addiction, mental health and communicable diseases are linked to successful reintegration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Emerald Group Publishing Limited
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Health Promotion](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[Health](#)
[Needs Assessment](#)
[NGOs](#)
[Prisons](#)
[Well Being](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

29. Partner violence and health among HIV-infected jail detainees.

- Citation:** International Journal of Prisoner Health, 2013, vol./is. 9/3(124-141), 1744-9200;1744-9219 (2013)
- Author(s):** Meyer, Jaimie P; Wickersham, Jeffrey A; Fu, Jeannia J; Brown, Shan-Estelle; Sullivan, Tami P; Springer, Sandra A; Altice, Frederick L
- Correspondence Address:** Meyer, Jaimie P., jaimie.meyer@yale.edu

Institution: Meyer, Jaimie P.: Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Wickersham, Jeffrey A.: Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Fu, Jeannia J.: Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Brown, Shan-Estelle: Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Sullivan, Tami P.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Springer, Sandra A.: Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Altice, Frederick L.: Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Little is known about the association of intimate partner violence (IPV) with specific HIV-treatment outcomes, especially among criminal justice (CJ) populations who are disproportionately affected by IPV, HIV, mental, and substance use disorders (SUDs) and are at high risk of poor post-release continuity of care. Design/methodology/approach: Mixed methods were used to describe the prevalence, severity, and correlates of lifetime IPV exposure among HIV-infected jail detainees enrolled in a novel jail-release demonstration project in Connecticut. Additionally, the effect of IPV on HIV treatment outcomes and longitudinal healthcare utilization was examined. Findings: Structured baseline surveys defined 49 percent of 84 participants as having significant IPV exposure, which was associated with female gender, longer duration since HIV diagnosis, suicidal ideation, having higher alcohol use severity, having experienced other forms of childhood and adulthood abuse, and homo/bisexual orientation. IPV was not directly correlated with HIV healthcare utilization or treatment outcomes. In-depth qualitative interviews with 20 surveyed participants, however, confirmed that IPV was associated with disengagement from HIV care especially in the context of overlapping vulnerabilities, including transitioning from CJ to community settings, having untreated mental disorders, and actively using drugs or alcohol at the time of incarceration. Originality/value: Post-release interventions for HIV-infected CJ populations should minimally integrate HIV secondary prevention with violence reduction and treatment for SUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Child Abuse](#)
[Criminal Justice](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Health Care Utilization](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Prisoners](#)
[Sexual Orientation](#)
[Suicidal Ideation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Who commits virtual identity suicide? Differences in privacy concerns, Internet addiction, and personality between Facebook users and quitters.

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, September 2013, vol./is. 16/9(629-634), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Stieger, Stefan; Burger, Christoph; Bohn, Manuel; Voracek, Martin

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Language: English

Abstract: Social networking sites such as Facebook attract millions of users by offering highly interactive social communications. Recently, a counter movement of users has formed, deciding to leave social networks by quitting their accounts (i.e., virtual identity suicide). To investigate whether Facebook quitters (n = 310) differ from Facebook users (n = 321), we examined privacy concerns, Internet addiction scores, and personality. We found Facebook quitters to be significantly more cautious about their privacy, having higher Internet addiction scores, and being more conscientious than Facebook users. The main self-stated reason for committing virtual identity suicide was privacy concerns (48 percent). Although the adequacy of privacy in online communication has been questioned, privacy is still an important issue in online social communications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Consumer Satisfaction](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Personality Traits](#)
[Privacy](#)
[Social Identity](#)
[Virtual Reality](#)
[Social Media](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Re-creating a vision of motherhood: Therapeutic Drug Court and the narrative.

Citation: Qualitative Social Work: Research and Practice, September 2013, vol./is. 12/5(620-636), 1473-3250;1741-3117 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Vandermause, Roxanne; Severtsen, Billie; Roll, John

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Language: English

Abstract: The experience of mothering for women recovering from drug abuse in the criminal justice system is a serious issue. This article describes a study nested in a multi-method community participatory project to improve the services of the Therapeutic Drug Court (TDC) for citizens in our community. Interviews with felonious female offenders with minor children completing a TDC and mental health associates who work with them were analyzed using an interpretive phenomenological approach in the Heideggerian tradition. Findings revealed that mothers could reclaim a vision of parenting with or without their children, with help. This article shows how this reclamation occurs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Adjudication
 *Drug Abuse
 *Mothers
 *Pregnancy
 *Social Casework
 Criminal Justice
 Drug Laws
 Narratives

Source: PsycINFO

32. The art and science of building qualitative communities: A delicate balance.

Citation: Qualitative Social Work: Research and Practice, September 2013, vol./is. 12/5(549-554), 1473-3250;1741-3117 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Staller, Karen M

Institution: Staller, Karen M.: University of Michigan, MI

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial presents an overview of the articles which were featured in this issue of Qualitative Social Work: Research and Practice. This issue is filled with important articles that nicely reflect QSW's global reach. Articles examine topics such as special needs of children in Japan with developmental disabilities; social work programs in the UK; obstacles face by young adults in the US who are making the transition from foster care to independent living; child sexual abuse; mothering from the perspective of women who have struggled with substance abuse; single parent refugees in Brisbane, Australia; adult survivors of childhood abuse; disruptions caused by serious illness in young adult women; and person-in-environment and clinical social work. A review of the latest edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) is also provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Social Casework
 Child Abuse
 Developmental Disabilities
 Drug Abuse
 Foster Care
 Life Changes
 Parents
 Self Care Skills
 Sexual Abuse
 Special Needs

Source: PsycINFO

33. Transitioning through family homelessness and the effect of substance abuse on social support systems.

Citation: Western Journal of Nursing Research, October 2013, vol./is. 35/9(1230-1231), 0193-9459;1552-8456 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Clark, Angela; Lee, Rebecca C

Institution: Clark, Angela: University of Cincinnati, College of Nursing, Cincinnati, OH; Lee, Rebecca C.: University of Cincinnati, College of Nursing, Cincinnati, OH

Language: English

Abstract: This study presents recurring pattern revealed during the ongoing analysis of data related to the impact and temporal order of substance abuse on the social supports of women across all phases of the transition from becoming, being, and leaving homelessness. Eleven mothers residing in an urban homeless shelter with their children were

purposefully selected as key participants for the study. One recurring pattern observed within each of the overarching themes related to substance abuse. For the majority of the mothers, the effect of substance abuse has negatively affected the transition experience by disrupting her self-identified social support system at some point during the transition process, either directly contributing to her family becoming homeless, adding to the stressors of shelter life, or challenging her ability to maintain housing after leaving the shelter. Substance use disorders, directly and/or indirectly, negatively affect the ability of mothers who have been homeless to attain and sustain housing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Homeless
 *Life Changes
 *Mothers
 *Social Support
 Family
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Western Journal of Nursing Research*

34. Negotiating access to medical treatment and the making of patient citizenship: The case of hepatitis C treatment.

Citation: Sociology of Health & Illness, September 2013, vol./is. 35/7(1023-1044), 0141-9889;1467-9566 (Sep 2013)
Author(s): Rhodes, Tim; Harris, Magdalena; Martin, Anthea
Correspondence Address: Rhodes, Tim: Public and Environmental Health Research Unit, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, G20a Keppel St, London, United Kingdom, WC1E 7HT, tim.rhodes@lshtm.ac.uk
Institution: Rhodes, Tim: Centre for Research on Drugs and Health Behaviour, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London; Harris, Magdalena: Centre for Research on Drugs and Health Behaviour, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London; Martin, Anthea: Centre for Research on Drugs and Health Behaviour, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London
Language: English
Abstract: Drawing on qualitative interview accounts with people who have injected drugs, we deploy ideas of biological and therapeutic citizenship to explore how the negotiation of access to hepatitis C treatment enacts patient citizenship potential. We find that the patient citizenship made through hepatitis C treatment divides those who are deserving from those who are not, largely in relation to their presentations of self-control, responsibility and recovery regarding drug use. Accessing treatment requires that patients negotiate their entitlement by reflexively producing the patient citizen role expected of them. In this context of rationed treatment expectation, access to treatment is constructed in relation to gratitude rather than entitlement. Rationed treatment expectation also interplays with a utilitarian approach to hepatitis C expertise. Accounts of the bio-effects of hepatitis C and its treatment as uncertain further weaken the potential for shared illness identity and biosocial membership as well as contributing to treatment delay. We conclude that the construction of hepatitis C treatment as a negotiation of 'recovery towards normality' positions people who continue to use or inject drugs as beyond patient citizenship. Our findings underscore the situated limits of therapeutic and biological citizenship, emphasizing that these processes are unavoidably forces of governance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Sociology of Health & Illness-Foundation for the Sociology of Health & Illness/JohnWiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Citizenship

*Hepatitis
 *Negotiation
 *Patients
 *Treatment
 Drug Usage
 Injections

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Sociology of Health and Illness*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

35. A binge-consuming culture: The effect of consumerism on social interactions in western societies.

Citation: Culture & Psychology, September 2013, vol./is. 19/3(369-390), 1354-067X;1461-7056 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Passini, Stefano

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Institution: Passini, Stefano: Department of Educational Science, University of Bologna, Bologna

Language: English

Abstract: We live in a "binge-consuming" culture. Indeed, a certain compulsion to consume seems to characterize not only the way in which people relate to the object world of luxury goods, but also the way we relate to other people, institutions and society in general. In this sense, the term "binge"-usually associated with addictions-may be also useful in identifying our consuming culture. The aim of this article is to discuss how the same psychological processes that are taken into account to explain binge compulsions may be applied to binge as a consumerist and utilitarian way of relating to others. In particular, four aspects characterizing binge addictions-present-time orientation, impulsiveness, the crisis of the relationship with authority and narcissism-may also be recognized in the "normal" way of approaching life and society. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Consumer Behavior
 *Culture (Anthropological)
 *Social Interaction
 *Sociocultural Factors
 *Materialism
 Future
 Narcissism
 Time Perspective

Source: PsycINFO

36. A characterization of adult victims of sexual violence: Results from the National Epidemiological Survey for Alcohol and Related Conditions.

Citation: Psychiatry: Interpersonal and Biological Processes, September 2013, vol./is. 76/3(223-240), 0033-2747;1943-281X (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Xu, Yang; Olfson, Mark; Villegas, Laura; Okuda, Mayumi; Wang, Shuai; Liu, Shang-Min; Blanco, Carlos

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of Psychiatry, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University, New York, NY; Okuda, Mayumi: Department of Psychiatry, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University, New York, NY; Wang, Shuai: Department of Psychiatry, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University, New York, NY; Liu, Shang-Min: Department of Psychiatry, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University, New York, NY; Blanco, Carlos: Department of Psychiatry, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Sexual violence can cause acute and persistent negative psychological outcomes among children and adults in a community. Previous studies have frequently reported high prevalence of prior child and adolescent sexual abuse among adult victims of sexual violence. This raises uncertainty over the specific contribution of sexual victimization in adulthood to the adverse psychological outcomes. The present study draws on a large nationally representative sample of adults without history of childhood sexual abuse, and applies diagnostic criteria of DSM-IV, in order to investigate the risk factors and psychiatric comorbidities correlated with sexual victimization in adulthood. In a large representative sample of U.S. adults without history of childhood sexual abuse, 2.5% reported sexual victimization in adulthood. Female gender, living alone, economic disadvantage, and a history of childhood adversities and parental psychopathology were identified as risk factors. Adult sexual victimization increased the risk of developing a variety of psychiatric disorders, especially PTSD (HR = 3.43, 95% CI [2.67, 4.41]) and drug abuse (HR = 3.38, 95% CI [2.49, 4.58]). Conversely, pre-existing psychiatric psychopathology, particularly PTSD (HR = 3.99, 95% CI [2.68, 5.94]) and dysthymia (HR = 2.26, 95% CI [1.42, 3.59]), increased the likelihood of sexual victimization in adulthood. Childhood experience and adulthood sociodemographic characteristics are important in affecting the risk of being sexually victimized in adulthood. Psychiatric disorders can act as both risk factors and outcomes of adult sexual victimization. (PscINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Washington School of Psychiatry; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Psychological Assessment](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Sexual Abuse](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PscINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in [Psychiatry: Interpersonal & Biological Processes](#)

37. Predicting practice outcomes among social work employee assistance counselors.

Citation: Social Work in Mental Health, September 2013, vol./is. 11/5(460-472), 1533-2985 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Jacobson, Jodi M; Pastoor, Jennifer; Sharar, David

Correspondence Address: Jacobson, Jodi M.: University of Maryland, School of Social Work, 525 West Redwood Street, Baltimore, MD, US, 21201, jjacobson@ssw.umaryland.edu

Institution: Jacobson, Jodi M.: School of Social Work, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD; Pastoor, Jennifer: School of Social Work, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD; Sharar, David: Chestnut Global Partners, Bloomington, IL

Language: English

Abstract: Social workers provide a majority of employee assistance (EA) services; however, a paucity of research exists assessing actual clinical practices of these EA social workers. This study examined how predictors including percentage of EA clients on one's caseload, discipline (social work/other), use of cognitive behavioral therapy with EA clients, and knowledge of the EA Core Technology affected desired EA clinical practices.

Outcomes included screening or assessment of job performance problems and substance abuse issues, and following up with clients referred out of the EA. Results suggested that knowledge of the EA Core Technology predicted follow-up practices. Implications for social workers and future EA research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Counselors](#)
[*Employee Assistance Programs](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[Clinical Practice](#)
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Job Performance](#)
[Social Workers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Massively multiplayer online role-playing games (MMORPG): Association between its addiction, self-control and mental disorders among young people in Vietnam.

Citation: International Journal of Social Psychiatry, September 2013, vol./is. 59/6(570-577), 0020-7640;1741-2854 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Son, Dinh Thai; Yasuoka, Junko; Poudel, Krishna C; Otsuka, Keiko; Jimba, Masamine

Correspondence Address: Yasuoka, Junko, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan, jyasuoka@post.harvard.edu

Institution: Son, Dinh Thai: Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation, Hanoi; Yasuoka, Junko: Department of Community and Global Health, School of International Health, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Tokyo, Tokyo; Poudel, Krishna C.: Department of Community and Global Health, School of International Health, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Tokyo, Tokyo; Otsuka, Keiko: Department of Community and Global Health, School of International Health, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Tokyo, Tokyo; Jimba, Masamine: Department of Community and Global Health, School of International Health, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Tokyo, Tokyo

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To explore the association between MMORPG addiction and mental health status, and between self-control ability and mental health status among young male MMORPG players in Hanoi, Vietnam. Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 10 computer game rooms were randomly selected out of 77 in five communes in Hanoi. From these game rooms, 350 MMORPG players were purposively recruited as a study group, of whom 344 completed the questionnaire. In the same five communes, 344 non-players were selected as a control group. An online game addiction scale, a self-control scale and the Vietnamese SRQ-20 were used to measure the degree of MMORPG addiction, self-control ability and level of mental disorders. Results: MMORPG players had significantly higher mental disorders scale scores than non-players ($p < .001$). The strongest positive correlation was detected between MMORPG addiction scale scores and mental disorders scale scores ($r = 0.730, p < .001$). Self-control scale scores were negatively associated with mental disorders scale scores ($r = -0.345, p < .001$). The average amount of money spent on games per month, MMORPG addiction scale score and self-control scale score were considered the best predictors of a higher mental disorders scale score. Conclusion: Young, male MMORPG players with higher addiction scores were more likely to have higher mental disorders scale scores, and such mental status was negatively associated with the level of self-control in Hanoi, Vietnam. Closer attention should be paid to prevent mental disorders among MMORPG players. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Role Playing Games](#)
[Self Control](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*

39. Review of Cyber-safe kids, cyber-savvy teens. Helping young people learn to use the Internet safely and responsibly.

Citation: Journal of Behavioral Addictions, September 2013, vol./is. 2/3(188-189), 2062-5871;2063-5303 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Mihalik, Arpad

Institution: Mihalik, Arpad: School of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Cyber-Safe Kids, Cyber-Savvy Teens. Helping Young People Learn to use the Internet Safely and Responsibly by Nancy E. Willard (see record 2007-01764-000). The book is dedicated to parents and teachers and supplies offline parenting and teaching methods. On 324 pages the book discusses many topics such as privacy protection, the decision-making abilities of children and adolescents, online sexual behavior, cyberbullying, self-harm communities, online gaming and plagiarism. In each chapter there are examples of possible harm, some empirical results, technology-based advice and communication techniques. As the title of the book suggests, Internet safety issues have to be discussed in a way which depends on the age of the user. The content of the book is divided into five chapters which includes Internet parenting strategies, fundamental issues, influences on online decision making, specific risks and concerns and accenting the positive. The book serves as a helping hand for parents and teachers who are in need of knowledge in the fields of online environments. The main advantage of the book is that each chapter highlights the importance of making trustworthy relationship between parent and child. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Akademiai Kiado, Budapest; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Safety](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Childhood Development](#)
[Computer Games](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Self Destructive Behavior](#)
[Online Social Networks](#)
[Cyberbullying](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Argentine tango: Another behavioral addiction?

Citation: Journal of Behavioral Addictions, September 2013, vol./is. 2/3(179-186), 2062-5871;2063-5303 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Targhetta, Remi; Nalpas, Bertrand; Perney, Pascal

Correspondence Address: Nalpas, Bertrand: Inserm U1016, Service d'Addictologie, CHU Caremeau, Place du Pr. Robert Debre, Nimes, France, 30900, bertrand.nalpas@inserm.fr

Institution: Targhetta, Remi: Service d'Addictologie, CHU Caremeau, Nimes; Nalpas, Bertrand: Service d'Addictologie, CHU Caremeau, Nimes; Perney, Pascal: Service d'Addictologie, CHU Caremeau, Nimes

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Behavioral addiction is an emerging concept based on the resemblance between symptoms or feelings provided by drugs and those obtained with various behaviors such as gambling, etc. Following an observational study of a tango dancer exhibiting criteria of dependence on this dance, we performed a survey to assess whether this case was unique or frequently encountered in the tango dancing community. Methods: We designed an online survey based on both the DSM-IV and Goodman's criteria of dependence; we added questions relative to the positive and negative effects of tango dancing and a self-evaluation of the degree of addiction to tango. The questionnaire was sent via Internet to all the tango dancers subscribing to "ToutTango", an electronic monthly journal. The prevalence of dependence was analyzed using DSM-IV, Goodman's criteria and self-rating scores separately. Results: 1,129 tango dancers answered the questionnaire. Dependence rates were 45.1, 6.9 and 35.9%, respectively, according to the DSM-IV, Goodman's criteria and self-rating scores. Physical symptoms of withdrawal were reported by 20% of the entire sample and one-third described a strong craving for dancing. Positive effects were high both in dependent and non-dependent groups and were markedly greater than negative effects. Long practice of tango dancing did not modify the dependence rate or reduce the level of positive effects. Conclusions: Tango dancing could lead to dependence as currently defined. However, this dependence is associated with marked and sustained positive effects whilst the negative are few. Identifying the precise substratum of this dependence needs further investigation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Akademiai Kiado, Budapest; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Behavior Disorders](#)
[*Dance](#)
[Self Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Psychological risk factors of addiction to social networking sites among Chinese smartphone users.

Citation: Journal of Behavioral Addictions, September 2013, vol./is. 2/3(160-166), 2062-5871;2063-5303 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Wu, Anise M. S; Cheung, Vivi I; Ku, Lisbeth; Hung, Eva P. W

Correspondence Address: Wu, Anise M. S.: Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Macau, Av. Padre Tomas Pereira, Taipa, Macau, anisewu@umac.mo

Institution: Wu, Anise M. S.: University of Macau, Taipa; Cheung, Vivi I.: University of Macau, Taipa; Ku, Lisbeth: University of Macau, Taipa; Hung, Eva P. W.: Centennial College, Hong Kong

Language: English

Abstract: Background and aims: Smartphones allow users to access social networking sites (SNSs) whenever and wherever they want. Such easy availability and accessibility may increase their vulnerability to addiction. Based on the social cognitive theory (SCT), we examined the impacts of outcome expectancies, self-efficacy, and impulsivity on young Chinese smartphone users' addictive tendencies toward SNSs. Methods: Two hundred seventy-seven Macau young smartphone users (116 males and 161 females; mean age = 26.62) filled out an online Chinese questionnaire concerning their usage of social networking sites via smartphones, addiction tendencies toward SNSs, impulsivity trait, outcome expectancies toward the use, and Internet self-efficacy. Results: The findings revealed that those who spent more time on SNSs also reported higher addictive tendencies. Addictive tendencies were positively correlated with both outcome expectancies and impulsivity, but negatively associated with Internet self-efficacy. These three psychological variables explained 23% of the variance in addictive tendencies. Conclusions: The findings of this study suggest that, compared to demographics, psychological factors provide a better account for addictive tendencies towards SNSs

among Chinese smartphone users in Macau. The three psychological risk factors were low Internet self-efficacy, favorable outcome expectancies, and high impulsivity trait. Educational campaigns with screening procedures for high-risk groups are recommended for effective prevention and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Akademiai Kiado, Budapest; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)
[*Cellular Phones](#)
[Chinese Cultural Groups](#)
[Technology](#)
Source: PsycINFO

42. Correspondence between alternate measures of maladaptive exercise, and their associations with disordered eating symptomatology.

Citation: Journal of Behavioral Addictions, September 2013, vol./is. 2/3(153-159), 2062-5871;2063-5303 (Sep 2013)
Author(s): Lease, Haidee J; Bond, Malcolm J
Correspondence Address: Bond, Malcolm J.: School of Medicine, Flinders University, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA, Australia, 5001, malcolm.bond@flinders.edu.au
Institution: Lease, Haidee J.: School of Psychology, Flinders University, Adelaide, SA; Bond, Malcolm J.: School of Medicine, Flinders University, Adelaide, SA
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: The study sought to contribute to the measurement of maladaptive exercise by examining the psychometric properties of a variety of instruments and classification algorithms. The primary aim was to identify the items or scales necessary and sufficient to quantify the construct. A secondary aim was to comment on the construct validity of these measures by examining their relationships with disordered eating symptomatology. Methods: Questionnaire booklets comprising the Exercise Dependence Scale, the Obligatory Exercise Questionnaire, the Frequency, Intensity, Time Index, and the Eating Attitudes Test were distributed to women attending health and fitness centres. Self-reported age, height, current and desired weight, and length of time as a regular exerciser were also sought. Data were obtained from 302 regular exercisers. Results: While there were statistically significant associations among the measures, no two operationalised maladaptive exercise in the same manner. The Frequency-Intensity-Time Index (FIT) was found to be particularly poor. While variation in the size of relationships between maladaptive exercise and disordered eating was noted, all measures were strongly correlated with the exception of FIT, which demonstrated a modest correlation. Conclusions: Different conceptualisations of maladaptive exercise have led to alternative operational definitions, resulting in its classification being instrument dependent. Further exploration using samples with differing characteristics (e.g., high/low probability of dependence) may allow more specific recommendations to be made about the optimal measurement of maladaptive exercise. Further, the question of whether maladaptive exercise is more likely a cause or consequence of eating disorders remains. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Akademiai Kiado, Budapest; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Eating Disorders](#)
[*Exercise](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)

[Addiction](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Video game characteristics, happiness and flow as predictors of addiction among video game players: A pilot study.

Citation: Journal of Behavioral Addictions, September 2013, vol./is. 2/3(145-152), 2062-5871;2063-5303 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Hull, Damien C; Williams, Glenn A; Griffiths, Mark D

Correspondence Address: Williams, Glenn A.: International Gaming Research Unit, Psychology Division, School of Social Sciences, Nottingham Trent University, Burton Street, Nottingham, United Kingdom, NG1 4BU, glenn.williams@ntu.ac.uk

Institution: Hull, Damien C.: International Gaming Research Unit, Psychology Division, School of Social Sciences, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham; Williams, Glenn A.: International Gaming Research Unit, Psychology Division, School of Social Sciences, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham; Griffiths, Mark D.: International Gaming Research Unit, Psychology Division, School of Social Sciences, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Video games provide opportunities for positive psychological experiences such as flow-like phenomena during play and general happiness that could be associated with gaming achievements. However, research has shown that specific features of game play may be associated with problematic behaviour associated with addiction-like experiences. The study was aimed at analysing whether certain structural characteristics of video games, flow, and global happiness could be predictive of video game addiction. Method: A total of 110 video game players were surveyed about a game they had recently played by using a 24-item checklist of structural characteristics, an adapted Flow State Scale, the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire, and the Game Addiction Scale. Results: The study revealed decreases in general happiness had the strongest role in predicting increases in gaming addiction. One of the nine factors of the flow experience was a significant predictor of gaming addiction-perceptions of time being altered during play. The structural characteristic that significantly predicted addiction was its social element with increased sociability being associated with higher levels of addictive-like experiences. Overall, the structural characteristics of video games, elements of the flow experience, and general happiness accounted for 49.2% of the total variance in Game Addiction Scale levels. Conclusions: Implications for interventions are discussed, particularly with regard to making players more aware of time passing and in capitalising on benefits of social features of video game play to guard against addictive-like tendencies among video game players. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Akademiai Kiado, Budapest; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Happiness](#)
[*Flow \(Consciousness State\)](#)
[Human Computer Interaction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. Hidden addiction: Television.

Citation: Journal of Behavioral Addictions, September 2013, vol./is. 2/3(125-132), 2062-5871;2063-5303 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Sussman, Steve; Moran, Meghan B

Correspondence Address: Sussman, Steve: Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research, University of Southern California, Soto Street Building, 2001 North Soto Street, Room 302A, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90033, ssusma@usc.edu

Institution: Sussman, Steve: Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA; Moran, Meghan B.: School of Communication, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Background and aims: The most popular recreational pastime in the U.S. is television viewing. Some researchers have claimed that television may be addictive. We provide a review of the definition, etiology, prevention and treatment of the apparent phenomenon of television addiction. Methods: Selective review. Results: We provide a description of television (TV) addiction, including its negative consequences, assessment and potential etiology, considering neurobiological, cognitive and social/cultural factors. Next, we provide information on its prevention and treatment. Discussion and conclusions: We suggest that television addiction may function similarly to substance abuse disorders but a great deal more research is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Akademiai Kiado, Budapest; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Television Viewing](#)
[Etiology](#)
[Prevention](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Exploring the processes involved in long-term recovery from chronic alcohol addiction within an abstinence-based model: Implications for practice.

Citation: Counselling & Psychotherapy Research, September 2013, vol./is. 13/3(201-209), 1473-3145 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Gubi, Peter Madsen; Marsden-Hughes, Howard

Correspondence Address: Gubi, Peter Madsen, pmgub1@uclan.ac.uk

Institution: Gubi, Peter Madsen: School of Health, University of Central Lancashire, Preston; Marsden-Hughes, Howard: Priory Hospital, Preston

Language: English

Abstract: Background: There is little consensus at policy or treatment level as to what defines 'recovery' in the alcohol addiction field. Aim: From interviewing a cohort of eight severely alcohol-dependent people who fulfilled all categories of DSM-IV and ICD 10 diagnostic criteria and had achieved long-term recovery (LTR) of between 8 and 48 years, and who are long-term AA members, a definition of recovery that is inclusive, and achievable, was sought from their lived experiences. Methodology: Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis was used. Findings: This research uncovers the processes involved in long-term recovery, and identifies them as: sober; maintaining sobriety; and recovery. It suggests a move away from the acute model of cure by brief, time-limited therapy, towards a model of sustained, on-going and life-long recovery management, combined with pro-social aid resources. Individuals need to observe, and hear, the success narratives of others, and the therapeutic conditions of empathy, unconditional positive regard and congruence need to be strongly experienced by the individual. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)

*Alcoholism
 *Recovery (Disorders)
 *Sobriety
 *Clinical Models
 Drug Abstinence
 Life Experiences

Source: PsycINFO

46. Group Session Rating Scale: Preliminary psychometrics in substance abuse group interventions.

Citation: Counselling & Psychotherapy Research, September 2013, vol./is. 13/3(194-200), 1473-3145 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Quirk, Kelley; Miller, Scott; Duncan, Barry; Owen, Jesse

Correspondence Address: Quirk, Kelley, Kelley.Quirk@gmail.com

Institution: Quirk, Kelley: College of Education, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY; Miller, Scott: International Center for Clinical Excellence, Chicago, IL; Duncan, Barry: Heart and Soul of Change Project, Jensen Beach, FL; Owen, Jesse: University of Louisville, Louisville, KY

Language: English

Abstract: [Correction Notice: An Erratum for this article was reported in Vol 13(3) of Counselling & Psychotherapy Research (see record 2013-30909-001). In the original article, the order of the author names was incorrect. The corrected order of the author names is present in the erratum.] Background: Although ultra-brief outcome and process measures have been developed for individual therapy, currently there are no ultra-brief alliance measures for group therapy. Method: The current study examined 105 clients in group therapy for issues related to substance abuse or with issues related to the substance abuse of a significant other. We tested whether a newly developed group therapy alliance measure-the Group Session Rating Scale would be related to other commonly used group process measures (Working Alliance Inventory, Group Cohesion, Group Climate) and early change (change over the first four sessions of group therapy). Results: The findings provided support for reliability based on Cronbach alphas and test-retest coefficients. Additionally, the GSRS was a one-factor measure that was related to other group process measures as well as predicted early change. Discussion: Clinical implications for how to utilise ultra-brief outcome and alliance measures are provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Psychometrics
 *Test Reliability
 *Test Validity
 Intervention
 Rating Scales

Source: PsycINFO

47. Editorial.

Citation: Counselling & Psychotherapy Research, September 2013, vol./is. 13/3(163), 1473-3145 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Symons, Clare

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial provides an overview of the papers featured in the present issue of Counselling & Psychotherapy Research. One paper presents a systematic review of the literature on counseling and psychotherapy for the prevention of suicide. Another paper

examines the psychometric properties of the Group Session Rating Scale in substance abuse group interventions. The Journal enjoys a very strong position as a widely circulated journal containing high-quality, pluralistic research of relevance to counselors and psychotherapists. The growth in quality and reputation owes a huge amount to the hard work, enthusiasm and commitment of the previous editors, the most recent of whom is Andrew Reeves whose energy and vision have helped to cement the Journal's standing as a journal that successfully links research with practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Counseling
 *Psychotherapy
 *Scientific Communication
 Drug Abuse
 Suicide Prevention
Source: PsycINFO

48. "Group Session Rating Scale: Preliminary psychometrics in substance abuse group interventions": Corrigendum.

Citation: Counselling & Psychotherapy Research, September 2013, vol./is. 13/3(i), 1473-3145 (Sep 2013)
Author(s): Quirk, Kelley; Miller, Scott; Duncan, Barry; Owen, Jesse
Correspondence Address: Quirk, Kelley, Kelley.Quirk@gmail.com
Institution: Quirk, Kelley: College of Education, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY; Miller, Scott: International Center for Clinical Excellence, Chicago, IL; Duncan, Barry: Heart and Soul of Change Project, Jensen Beach, FL; Owen, Jesse: University of Louisville, Louisville, KY
Language: English
Abstract: Reports an error in "Group Session Rating Scale: Preliminary psychometrics in substance abuse group interventions" by Kelley Quirk, Scott Miller, Barry Duncan and Jesse Owen (Counselling & Psychotherapy Research, 2013[Sep], Vol 13[3], 194-200). In the original article, the order of the author names was incorrect. The corrected order of the author names is present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-30909-005). Background: Although ultra-brief outcome and process measures have been developed for individual therapy, currently there are no ultra-brief alliance measures for group therapy. Method: The current study examined 105 clients in group therapy for issues related to substance abuse or with issues related to the substance abuse of a significant other. We tested whether a newly developed group therapy alliance measure-the Group Session Rating Scale would be related to other commonly used group process measures (Working Alliance Inventory, Group Cohesion, Group Climate) and early change (change over the first four sessions of group therapy). Results: The findings provided support for reliability based on Cronbach alphas and test-retest coefficients. Additionally, the GSRS was a one-factor measure that was related to other group process measures as well as predicted early change. Discussion: Clinical implications for how to utilise ultra-brief outcome and alliance measures are provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Psychometrics
 *Test Reliability
 *Test Validity
 Rating Scales
Source: PsycINFO

49. Prospectively surveying health-related quality of life and symptom relief in a lot-based sample of medical cannabis-using patients in urban Washington State reveals managed chronic illness and debility.

- Citation:** American Journal of Hospice & Palliative Medicine, September 2013, vol./is. 30/6(523-531), 1049-9091;1938-2715 (Sep 2013)
- Author(s):** Aggarwal, S. K.; Carter, G. T.; Sullivan, M. D.; Zumbrunnen, C.; Morrill, R.; Mayer, J. D
- Correspondence Address:** Aggarwal, S. K.: Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University School of Medicine, 240 East 38th Street, 15th Floor, Suite 15-027, New York, NY, US, 10016, sunila@uw.edu
- Institution:** Aggarwal, S. K.: Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY; Carter, G. T.: Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Sullivan, M. D.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Zumbrunnen, C.: Department of Geography, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Morrill, R.: Department of Geography, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Mayer, J. D.: Department of Epidemiology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: To characterize health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in medical cannabis patients. Methods: Short Form 36 (SF-36) Physical Health Component Score and Mental Health Component Score (MCS) surveys as well as CDC (Centers for Disease Control) HRQoL-14 surveys were completed by 37 qualified patients. Results: Mean SF-36 PCS and MCS, normalized at 50, were 37.4 and 44.2, respectively. Eighty percent of participants reported activity/functional limitations secondary to impairments or health problems. Patients reported using medical cannabis to treat a wide array of symptoms across multiple body systems with relief ratings consistently in the 7-10/10 range. Conclusion: The HRQoL results in this sample of medical cannabis-using patients are comparable with published norms in other chronically ill populations. Data presented provide insight into medical cannabis-using patients' self-rated health, HRQoL, disease incidences, and cannabis-related symptom relief. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Cannabis](#)
[*Chronic Illness](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[Symptoms](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *American Journal of Hospice and Palliative Medicine*©

50. The Andrews' principles of risk, needs, and responsivity as applied in drug treatment programs: Meta-analysis of crime and drug use outcomes.

- Citation:** Journal of Experimental Criminology, September 2013, vol./is. 9/3(275-300), 1573-3750;1572-8315 (Sep 2013)
- Author(s):** Prendergast, Michael L.; Pearson, Frank S.; Podus, Deborah; Hamilton, Zachary K.; Greenwell, Lisa
- Correspondence Address:** Prendergast, Michael L.: UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, 11075 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 100, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90025, mlp@ucla.edu
- Institution:** Prendergast, Michael L.: UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA; Pearson, Frank S.: National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., New York, NY; Podus, Deborah: UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and

Human Behavior, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA; Hamilton, Zachary K.: Washington State University, Spokane, WA; Greenwell, Lisa: Office of Planning and Data Analytics, Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, Los Angeles, CA

Language:

English

Abstract:

Objectives: The purpose of the present meta-analysis was to answer the question: Can the Andrews principles of risk, needs, and responsivity, originally developed for programs that treat offenders, be extended to programs that treat drug abusers? **Methods:** Drawing from a dataset that included 243 independent comparisons, we conducted random-effects meta-regression and ANOVA-analog meta-analyses to test the Andrews principles by averaging crime and drug use outcomes over a diverse set of programs for drug abuse problems. **Results:** For crime outcomes, in the meta-regressions, the point estimates for each of the principles were substantial, consistent with previous studies of the Andrews principles. There was also a substantial point estimate for programs exhibiting a greater number of the principles. However, almost all the 95 % confidence intervals included the zero point. For drug use outcomes, in the meta-regressions, the point estimates for each of the principles was approximately zero; however, the point estimate for programs exhibiting a greater number of the principles was somewhat positive. All the estimates for the drug use principles had confidence intervals that included the zero point. **Conclusions:** This study supports previous findings from primary research studies targeting the Andrews principles that those principles are effective in reducing crime outcomes, here in meta-analytic research focused on drug treatment programs. By contrast, programs that follow the principles appear to have very little effect on drug use outcomes. Primary research studies that experimentally test the Andrews principles in drug treatment programs are recommended. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Program Evaluation](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Crime](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Needs Assessment](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

51. Storm-related carbon monoxide poisoning: An investigation of target audience knowledge and risk behaviors.

Citation:

Social Marketing Quarterly, September 2013, vol./is. 19/3(188-199), 1524-5004;1539-4093 (Sep 2013)

Author(s):

Damon, Scott A; Poehlman, Jon A; Rupert, Douglas J; Williams, Peyton N

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Carbon monoxide (CO) poisonings in the United States consistently occur when residents improperly use portable gasoline-powered generators and other tools following severe storms and power outages. However, protective behaviors-such as installing CO alarms and placing generators more than 20 feet away from indoor structures-can prevent these poisonings. This study identified knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs that lead consumers to adopt risk and protective behaviors for storm-related CO poisoning and post-storm

generator use. Four focus groups (32 participants in total) were conducted with generator owners in winter and summer storm-prone areas to explore home safety, portable generator use, CO poisoning knowledge, and generator safety messages. Discussions were transcribed, and findings analyzed using an ordered meta-matrix approach. Although most generator owners were aware of CO poisoning, many were unsure what constitutes a safe location for generator operation and incorrectly stated that enclosed areas outside the home—such as attached garages, sheds, and covered porches—were safe. Convenience and access to appliances often dictated generator placement. Participants were receptive to installing CO alarms in their homes but were unsure where to place them. These findings suggest a deficit in understanding how to operate portable generators safely and a need to correct misconceptions around safe placement. In terms of behavioral price, the simple installation and maintenance of inexpensive CO alarms may be the most important strategy for ultimately protecting homes from both storm-related and other CO exposures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Carbon Monoxide](#)
[*Consumer Behavior](#)
[*Knowledge Level](#)
[*Protective Factors](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Risk Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Psychographic segments of college females and males in relation to substance use behaviors.

Citation: Social Marketing Quarterly, September 2013, vol./is. 19/3(172-187), 1524-5004;1539-4093 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Suragh, Tiffany Ashley; Berg, Carla J; Nehl, Eric J

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: A common commercial marketing segmentation technique is to divide a population into groups based on psychographic characteristics (i.e., attitudes and interests). We used this approach to define segments of female and male college students and examine substance use differences. Method: We administered an online survey to 24,055 students at six colleges in the Southeastern United States (response rate 20.1%, n = 4,840), obtaining complete data from 3,469 participants. We assessed sociodemographics, psychographic factors such as those used by the tobacco industry to define market segments, and substance use (cigarettes, other tobacco products, alcohol, and marijuana). Cluster analysis was conducted among females and males using 15 psychographic measures (sensation seeking, Big Five personality traits, and nine measures adapted from tobacco industry documents), identifying three segments per sex. Results: Safe responsables were characterized by high levels of agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, academic achievement, and religious service attendance. Stoic individualists were characterized by low extraversion, sensation seeking, and openness. Thrill-seeking socializers were characterized by high levels of sensation seeking and extraversion. Among females, thrill-seeking socializers were significantly more likely than safe responsables to have used any substance in the prior 30

days (odds ratio [OR] = 2.04, 95% confidence interval [CI] [1.65, 2.52]; Nagelkerke R_{undefined} = .084). Among males, stoic individualists (OR = 1.50, CI [1.08, 2.08]) and thrill-seeking socializers (OR = 1.53, CI [1.09, 2.13]) were more likely than safe responsables to have used substances in the past 30 days (Nagelkerke R_{undefined}: .109). Conclusion: Psychographic segmentation can identify young adult subgroups with differing psychographic and substance use profiles and inform health campaigns and messaging targeting youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Emotional Intelligence](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Substance use, aggression perpetration, and victimization: Temporal co-occurrence in college males and females.

Citation: Journal of Interpersonal Violence, September 2013, vol./is. 28/14(2849-2872), 0886-2605;1552-6518 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Margolin, Gayla; Ramos, Michelle C; Baucom, Brian R; Bennett, Diana C; Guran, Elyse L

Correspondence Address: Margolin, Gayla: University of Southern California, Psychology Department, SGM 930, 3620 S. McClintock, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90089-1061, margolin@usc.edu

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Language: English

Abstract: Many studies have documented associations of substance use with aggression perpetration and aggression victimization; however, little is known about the co-occurrence of these problem behaviors within the same day in college students. The present study investigated whether substance use and aggression increase the likelihood of each other and whether attitudes justifying aggression strengthen those associations. College student participants (N = 378, 32% males) self-selected into an online study in which they reported on 2 days of alcohol/drug use and on aggression perpetration and victimization (including physical, psychological and electronic aggression, and sexual coercion) with friends and dating partners. Using regression to test for nonequivalence of predictor and outcome variables, we found bidirectional effects for males only. Males' substance use was associated with an increased likelihood on the same day of aggression perpetration and of aggression victimization; males' aggression perpetration and aggression victimization were associated with an increased likelihood of substance use on the same day. Females did not show significant contingencies between substance use and aggression in either direction. Males' attitudes justifying male-to-female aggression were associated with their aggression perpetration and victimization and their justification of female-to-male aggression strengthened the link between substance use and aggression perpetration. With interpersonal aggression and substance use being significant problems on college campuses, many colleges offer separate preventive intervention programs aimed at these public health challenges; this study suggests possible benefits of an integrated approach that addresses connections between alcohol/drug use and aggression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aggressiveness](#)
[*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Perpetrators](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[College Students](#)
[Temporal Lobe](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. The impact of intimate partner violence, substance use, and HIV on depressive symptoms among abused low-income urban women.

Citation: Journal of Interpersonal Violence, September 2013, vol./is. 28/14(2831-2848), 0886-2605;1552-6518 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Illangasekare, Samantha L.; Burke, Jessica G; McDonnell, Karen A; Gielen, Andrea C

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Language: English

Abstract: Intimate partner violence (IPV), substance use, and HIV are often co-occurring health problems affecting low-income urban women, and have been described as connected epidemics making up a "syndemic." Research suggests that each issue separately is associated with depressive symptoms, but no studies have examined the combined effect of IPV, substance use and HIV on women's depression. Interviews were conducted with 96 women recruited from community health clinics serving low-income women in an urban U.S. city. All women were over 17, not pregnant, English-speaking, without private insurance and had experienced physical IPV in the past year. Women were primarily African American (82%) and 82% were receiving income assistance. Twenty seven percent were HIV-positive, and 27% had used heroin or cocaine in the past 6 months. Based on the Centers for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D), 73% were depressed. Women who experienced severe IPV in the past 6 months were compared to women who experienced no IPV or psychological IPV only in the past 6 months; those who experienced severe IPV were 5.3 times more likely to be depressed, controlling for HIV status, drug use, age, and relationship status. Women who experienced severe IPV, were HIV-positive, and used drugs (7.3% of sample) were 7.98 times as likely to be depressed as women without these characteristics. These findings confirm that severe IPV is significantly associated with depression among urban abused women. Furthermore, this research suggests that the syndemic effect of IPV, substance use, and HIV could be even more detrimental to women's mental health. Health practitioners and researchers should be aware of the combined impact of the IPV, substance use, and HIV syndemic and consider how they can address the mental health needs of urban women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Major Depression](#)

[*Symptoms](#)
[Lower Income Level](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Gender disparity in utilization rates of substance abuse services among female ex-offenders: A population-based analysis.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2013, vol./is. 39/5(332-339), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Mahmood, Senik T; Vaughn, Michael G; Mancini, Michael; Fu, Q. John

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Institution: Mahmood, Senik T.: Department of Research, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Arbil; Vaughn, Michael G.: School of Social Work, College for Public Health and Social Justice, Saint Louis University, Saint Louis, MO; Mancini, Michael: School of Social Work, College for Public Health and Social Justice, Saint Louis University, Saint Louis, MO; Fu, Q. John: College for Public Health and Social Justice, Salus Center, St. Louis, MO

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The use and abuse of substances is common among offender populations. Although the female former offender population has risen substantially in recent decades, relatively little is known about their substance abuse treatment experiences. Objective: This study examines disparities in substance abuse treatment utilization among the US population with special focus upon formerly incarcerated female offenders. Methods: Using data from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC, n = 43,093) collected in 2001-2002 and 2004-2005 the authors compared lifetime rates of substance abuse treatment utilization between female and male ex-offenders with the U.S. general population. The sample population covered inpatient and community based substance use treatment, detoxification and rehabilitation programs. It is a nationally representative sample of noninstitutionalized persons over the age of 18. Multinomial logistic regression was performed and likelihood of using substance use treatment and services was calculated using adjusted odds ratios (AOR). Results: Compared to male ex-offenders, female ex-offenders were 52% less likely to use substance-abuse treatment services (AOR = 0.48, 95% CI = 0.26-0.89) and 51% less likely to use rehabilitation programs (AOR = 0.49, 95% CI = 0.26-0.93). Compared to females in the general population, female ex-offenders were 10 times more likely to use substance-abuse treatment services (AOR = 10.14, 95% CI = 5.71-18.00), 10.5 times more likely to use substance detoxification programs (AOR = 10.45, 95% CI = .64-19.39); 8 times more likely to use inpatient wards (AOR = 8.05, 95% CI = .16-15.59); 9 times more likely to use outpatient wards (AOR = 9.06, 95% CI = 4.89-16.81), and 12 times more likely to use substance-abuse rehabilitation programs (AOR = 12.06, 95% CI = 6.55-22.22). Conclusions: While female ex-offenders were more likely to have used a range of substance abuse services when compared to the general population, they were less likely to use substance-abuse treatment services and rehabilitation programs than male ex-offenders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Treatment](#)
[Criminal Profiling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Therapist predictors of treatment delivery fidelity in a community-based trial of 12-step facilitation.

- Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2013, vol./is. 39/5(304-311), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2013)
- Author(s):** Campbell, Barbara K; Buti, Allison; Fussell, Holly E; Srikanth, Priya; McCarty, Dennis; Guydish, Joseph R
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- Institution:** Campbell, Barbara K.: Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR; Buti, Allison: Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR; Fussell, Holly E.: Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR; Srikanth, Priya: Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR; McCarty, Dennis: Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR; Guydish, Joseph R.: Institute for Health Policy Studies, University of California, San Francisco, CA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background and aims: Therapist characteristics may be associated with variation in consistency, quality and effectiveness of treatment delivery. We examined associations between treatment fidelity and therapist education, experience, treatment orientation and perceived skills in a randomized, multi-site trial of Twelve Step Facilitation (TSF). Methods: Raters scored audio-recorded, TSF sessions (n = 966; 97% of TSF sessions) from 32 community-based, trained therapists for adherence, competence, empathy and global session performance. Results: Therapists with graduate degrees had significantly higher adherence and global performance fidelity ratings. Therapists reporting more positive attitudes toward 12-Step groups had lower adherence ratings. Being in recovery was associated with lower fidelity in univariate tests, but higher adherence in multivariate analysis. Fidelity was higher for therapists reporting self-efficacy in basic counseling skills and lower for self-efficacy in addiction-specific counseling skills. Fidelity was also superior in group relative to individual TSF sessions. Conclusions: Results have implications for therapist selection, training and supervision in community-based, effectiveness trials and community implementation of evidence-based treatments. To obtain high fidelity and improve outcomes, it may be preferable to choose masters level therapists who are open to learning new treatments and have good, general counseling skills. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Counselor Education](#)
[*Therapists](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Monogamy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

57. A proposal to evaluate mechanistic efficacy of hallucinogens in addiction treatment.

- Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2013, vol./is. 39/5(291-297), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2013)
- Author(s):** Burdick, Brittany Vasae; Adinoff, Bryon
- Correspondence Address:** Adinoff, Bryon: Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, 5323 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, TX, US, 75208-8564, bryon.adinoff@utsouthwestern.edu

Institution: Burdick, Brittany Vasae: Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX; Adinoff, Bryon: Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX

Language: English

Abstract: Current treatments for addiction are frequently ineffective. Hallucinogenic therapy has been indicated as helpful for a range of substance use disorders, yet this approach remains understudied and publicly unavailable. It is nonetheless a promising treatment, which has significant, long-term beneficial effects with single doses and a profile characterized by general safety, low toxicity, and non-addictiveness. However, pharmacological interventions, such as hallucinogens, should not be offered if the same effects (e.g. psychological insights/mystical experiences) and outcomes (e.g. decreased drug use) could be achieved absent pharmacological intervention. To date, there have been no clinical comparisons of drug-induced altered states with non-drug-induced states for addiction treatment. We propose and then outline a clinical trial to address this gap in knowledge. The proposed design would evaluate abstinence outcomes in a population of prescription opioid abusers after exposure to one of three conditions: a drug-induced altered state using psilocybin, a non-drug-induced altered state via hyperventilation (Holotropic Breathwork), and an active placebo with niacin. The outcomes of such a study would reveal important differences in therapeutic potential by discriminating hallucinogen-dependent effects from those psychological effects resulting from altered states. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Hallucinogenic Drugs](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[Long Term Care](#)
[Pharmacology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. The advent of a new pseudoephedrine product to combat methamphetamine abuse.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2013, vol./is. 39/5(284-290), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Brzezcko, Albert W; Leech, Ronald; Stark, Jeffrey G

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Institution: Brzezcko, Albert W.: Acura Pharmaceutical Technologies, Inc., Culver, IN; Leech, Ronald: Acura Pharmaceutical Technologies, Inc., Culver, IN; Stark, Jeffrey G.: Worldwide Clinical Trials, Pharmacokinetics Section, Acura Pharmaceutical Technologies Inc., Austin, TX

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The personal and societal effects of methamphetamine abuse are well documented. The ease of accessibility to methamphetamine and the quality of the "high" it produces makes the drug highly desired by its abusers. Over time, many methamphetamine users will also become methamphetamine cooks, where pseudoephedrine in over-the-counter cold products is converted to methamphetamine through a simple, albeit extremely dangerous, process. New laws limiting access to these products have had limited success. No existing commercial pseudoephedrine products offer significant impediments to slow or limit the extraction and conversion of pseudoephedrine in clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. Objective and Methods: A new pseudoephedrine 30mg tablet product using Impede technology (Nexafed) to deter methamphetamine production has recently been introduced into the marketplace. Using methods designed to mimic clandestine laboratory processes, the ability of this product to

disrupt extraction and conversion of pseudoephedrine to methamphetamine yet provide therapeutic effectiveness was evaluated. Results: Impede™ technology tablets limited the extraction and/or conversion of pseudoephedrine to methamphetamine when compared to a commercially marketed pseudoephedrine product (Sudafed). Nexafed tablets were also shown to be bioequivalent to the same control product, thus ensuring therapeutic equivalence. Conclusions: With the advent of new pseudoephedrine products in the marketplace with features to limit the extraction and conversion of pseudoephedrine to methamphetamine, new tools are now available to minimize the clandestine manufacture of the drug and potentially limit its social impact. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methamphetamine Commercialization](#)
[Social Change](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Credibility and treatment fidelity may matter in twelve-step treatment.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2013, vol./is. 39/5(273-274), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2013)

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Institution: Martino, Steve: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, West Haven, CT

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by CB. Dennis et al. (see record 2013-30482-006) & BK. Campbell (see record 2013-30482-007). The articles in this issue of AJDAA by Dennis et al. and Campbell et al. intimate several points about treatment fidelity assessment and implementation of twelve-step practices. Dennis et al. focuses on clinician credibility from the client's perspective within predominantly twelve-step oriented residential treatment facilities. The authors conclude that the presence of twelve-step principles in sessions, demonstrated by the clinician's familiarity with and time spent on twelve step topics, is positively associated with the client-perceived credibility of the clinician. Campbell et al. evaluated treatment fidelity among clinicians trained to deliver twelve step facilitation (TSF) in an effectiveness study conducted in community-based outpatient addiction treatment programs. They found that clinicians with graduate degrees and higher self-efficacy in basic counseling skills, in contrast to addiction-specific ones, had higher TSF adherence ratings. Furthermore, clinicians who had less initial familiarity with and allegiance to a twelve-step model demonstrated significantly higher levels of TSF adherence. TSF-adherent clinicians become more credible and engaging to their clients, and seasoned twelvestep recovery oriented clinicians become more open to and able to learn evidence-based approaches like TSF. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Communities](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[*Twelve Step Programs](#)
[Clinicians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Piecing together stakeholder puzzles-Puzzling about (opioid substitute treatment-OST) stakeholders and their pieces: A rambling point-of-view.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, September 2013, vol./is. 48/11(1024-1058), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2013)

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Institution: Einstein, Stan: Institute for the Study of Substance Use and Misuse (ISSUM)

Language: English

Abstract: This point-of-view presentation explores "stakeholders" and "opioid substitute treatment," their dimensions, selected enabling necessary conditions to operate, or not, implications, and consequences from a range of selected perspectives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Stakeholder](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Puzzling about opiate substitution therapy: A synopsis and commentary.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, September 2013, vol./is. 48/11(1022-1023), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Adrian, Manuella

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Institution: Adrian, Manuella: Department of Economics, University of Guelph, Guelph, ON

Language: English

Abstract: The present article is focused on opiate substitution therapy. It is a moving personal statement on the inequities of providing, or failing to provide, opioid substitution therapy (OST) to persons who have developed problems, be they health, psychological, familial, economic, social, legal, or whatever sort of problems related to their use or misuse of opioids. Although OST has been shown to reduce mortality and morbidity in persons with problems related to substance use, misuse, and addiction, its use is limited by a number of factors. Some limitations on OST stem from well-recognized logistical challenges. This is generally the accepted criteria for the cure of acute disorders wherein, once the patient has his/her appendix out, she/he will never have appendicitis again. However, it is not sufficiently recognized that addiction is more akin to chronic diseases such as diabetes, wherein the patient is never "cured" but must act daily, taking blood sugar readings and injecting insulin to control his/her disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Death and Dying](#)
[Morbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Alcohol administration attenuates hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) activity in healthy men at low genetic risk for alcoholism, but not in high-risk subjects.

Citation: Addiction Biology, September 2013, vol./is. 18/5(863-871), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Mick, Inge; Spring, Konstanze; Uhr, Manfred; Zimmermann, Ulrich S

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Language: English

Abstract: Acute alcohol challenge studies in rodents and naturalistic observations in drinking alcoholics suggest that alcohol stimulates the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) system. The literature on respective studies in healthy volunteers is more inconsistent, suggesting differential alcohol effects depending on dosage, recent drinking history, family history of alcoholism and alcohol-induced side effects. These papers and the putative pharmacologic mechanisms underlying alcohol effects on the HPA system are reviewed here and compared with a new study, in which we investigated how secretion of adrenocorticotrophin (ACTH) and cortisol is affected by ingestion of 0.6 g/kg ethanol in 33 young healthy socially drinking males with a paternal history of alcoholism (PHP) versus 30 family history negative (FHN) males. Alcohol and placebo were administered in a 2-day, double-blind, placebo controlled crossover design with randomized administration sequence. After administration of placebo, ACTH and cortisol decreased steadily over 130 minutes. In FHN subjects, secretion of both hormones was even more attenuated after alcohol, resulting in significantly lower levels compared with placebo. In PHP subjects, no alcohol effect on hormone secretion could be detected. The ratio of cortisol to ACTH secretion, each expressed as area under the secretion curve, was significantly increased by alcohol in FHN and PHP participants. These results argue against HPA stimulation being a mechanism that promotes the transition from moderate to dependent drinking. The fact that alcohol-induced HPA suppression was not detected in PHP males is consistent with the general concept that subjects at high risk for alcoholism exhibit less-pronounced alcohol effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

63. Fasting levels of ghrelin covary with the brain response to food pictures.

Citation: Addiction Biology, September 2013, vol./is. 18/5(855-862), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Kroemer, Nils B; Krebs, Lena; Kobiella, Andrea; Grimm, Oliver; Pilhatsch, Maximilian; Bidlingmaier, Martin; Zimmermann, Ulrich S; Smolka, Michael N

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Language: English

Abstract: Ghrelin figures prominently in the regulation of appetite in normal-weighted individuals. The apparent failure of this mechanism in eating disorders and the connection to addictive behavior in general demand a deeper understanding of the endogenous central-nervous processes related to ghrelin. Thus, we investigated processing of pictures showing palatable food after overnight fasting and following a standardized caloric intake (i.e. a 75-g oral glucose tolerance test) using functional magnetic resonance imaging and correlated it with blood plasma levels of ghrelin. Twenty-six healthy female and male volunteers viewed food and control pictures in a block design and rated their appetite after each block. Fasting levels of ghrelin correlated positively with food-cue reactivity in a bilateral network of visual processing-, reward- and taste-related regions, including limbic and paralimbic regions. Notably, among those regions were the hypothalamus and the midbrain where ghrelin receptors are densely concentrated. In addition, high fasting ghrelin levels were associated with stronger increases of subjective appetite during the food-cue-reactivity task. In conclusion, brain activation and subjective appetite ratings suggest that ghrelin elevates the hedonic effects of food pictures. Thereby, fasting ghrelin levels may generally enhance subjective craving when confronted with reward cues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Food Intake](#)
[*Glucose Metabolism](#)
[*Ghrelin](#)
[Photographs](#)
[Responses](#)
[Tolerance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

64. The genetic aetiology of cannabis use initiation: A meta-analysis of genome-wide association studies and a SNP-based heritability estimation.

Citation: Addiction Biology, September 2013, vol./is. 18/5(846-850), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Verweij, Karin J. H.; Vinkhuyzen, Anna A. E.; Benyamin, Beben; Lynskey, Michael T.; Quaye, Lydia; Agrawal, Arpana; Gordon, Scott D.; Montgomery, Grant W.; Madden, Pamela A. F.; Heath, Andrew C.; Spector, Timothy D.; Martin, Nicholas G.; Medland, Sarah E

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Language: English

Abstract: While initiation of cannabis use is around 40% heritable, not much is known about the underlying genetic aetiology. Here, we meta-analysed two genome-wide association studies of initiation of cannabis use with > 10000 individuals. None of the genetic variants reached genome-wide significance. We also performed a gene-based association test, which also revealed no significant effects of individual genes. Finally, we estimated that only approximately 6% of the variation in cannabis initiation is due to common genetic variants. Future genetic studies using larger sample sizes and different methodologies (including sequencing) might provide more insight in the complex genetic aetiology of cannabis use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Nucleotides](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Genome](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

65. BDNF Val66Met genotype is associated with drug-seeking phenotypes in heroin-dependent individuals: A pilot study.

Citation: Addiction Biology, September 2013, vol./is. 18/5(836-845), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Greenwald, Mark K; Steinmiller, Caren L; Sliwerska, Elzbieta; Lundahl, Leslie; Burmeister, Margit

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Language: English

Abstract: Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) Val66Met genotype has been associated with neurobehavioral deficits. To examine its relevance for addiction, we examined BDNF genotype differences in drug-seeking behavior. Heroin-dependent volunteers (n = 128) completed an interview that assessed past-month naturalistic drug-seeking/use behaviors. In African Americans (n = 74), the Met allele was uncommon (carrier frequency 6.8%); thus, analyses focused on European Americans (n = 54), in whom the Met allele was common (carrier frequency 37.0%). In their natural setting, Met carriers (n = 20) reported more time- and cost-intensive heroin-seeking and more cigarette use than Val homozygotes (n = 34). BDNF Val66Met genotype predicted 18.4% of variance in 'weekly heroin investment' (purchasing time x amount x frequency). These data suggest that the BDNF Met allele may confer a 'preferred drug-invested' phenotype, resistant to moderating effects of higher drug prices and non-drug reinforcement. These preliminary hypothesis-generating findings require replication, but are consistent with pre-clinical data that demonstrate neurotrophic influence in drug reinforcement. Whether this genotype is relevant to other abused substances besides opioids or nicotine, or treatment response, remains to be determined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Genotypes](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

66. Testing bidirectional effects between cannabis use and depressive symptoms: Moderation by the serotonin transporter gene.

Citation: Addiction Biology, September 2013, vol./is. 18/5(826-835), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Otten, Roy; Engels, Rutger C. M. E

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Language: English

Abstract: Evidence for the assumption that cannabis use is associated with depression and depressive symptoms is inconsistent and mostly weak. It is likely that the mixed results are due to the fact that prior studies ignored the moderating effects of an individual's genetic vulnerability. The present study takes a first step in scrutinizing the relationship between cannabis use and depressive symptoms by taking a developmental molecular-genetic perspective. Specifically, we concentrated on changes in cannabis use and depressive symptoms over time in a simultaneous manner and differences herein for individuals with and without the short allele of the 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) transporter gene-linked polymorphic region (5-HTTLPR) genotype. Data were from 310 adolescents over a period of 4 years. We used a parallel-process growth model, which allows co-development of cannabis use and depressive symptoms throughout adolescence, and the possible role of the 5-HTTLPR genotype in this process. We used data from the younger siblings of these adolescents in an attempt to replicate potential findings. The parallel-process growth model shows that cannabis use increases the risk for an increase in depressive symptoms over time but only in the presence of the short allele of the 5-HTTLPR genotype. This effect remained significant after controlling for covariates. We did not find conclusive support for the idea that depressive symptoms affect cannabis use. These findings were replicated in the sample of the younger siblings. The findings of the present study show first evidence that the links between cannabis use and depressive symptoms are conditional on the individual's genetic makeup. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Serotonin](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Polymorphism](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Molecules](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

67. The adenosine A2A receptor agonist CGS 21680 decreases ethanol self-administration in both non-dependent and dependent animals.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, September 2013, vol./is. 18/5(812-825), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Houchi, Hakim; Persyn, Wolfgang; Legastelois, Remi; Naassila, Mickael

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Language: English

Abstract: There is emerging evidence that the adenosinergic system might be involved in drug addiction and alcohol dependence. We have already demonstrated the involvement of A2A receptors (A2AR) in ethanol-related behaviours in mice. Here, we investigated whether the A2AR agonist CGS 21680 can reduce ethanol operant self-administration in both nondependent and ethanol-dependent Wistar rats. To rule out a potential involvement of the A1R in the effects of CGS 21680, we also tested its effectiveness to reduce ethanol operant self-administration in both heterozygous and homozygous A1R knockout mice. Our results demonstrated that CGS 21680 (0.065, 0.095 and 0.125 mg/kg, i.p.) had a bimodal effect on 10% ethanol operant self-administration in non-dependent rats. The intermediate dose was also effective in reducing 2% sucrose self-administration. Interestingly, the intermediate dose reduced 10% ethanol self-administration in dependent animals more effectively (75% decrease) when compared with non-dependent animals (57% decrease). These results suggest that the A2AR are involved in CGS 21680 effects since the reduction of ethanol self-administration was not dependent upon the presence of A1R in mice. In conclusion, our findings demonstrated the effectiveness of the A2AR agonist CGS 21680 in a preclinical model of alcohol addiction and suggested that the adenosinergic pathway is a promising target to treat alcohol addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adenosine](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

68. Mephedrone (4-methylmethcathinone) supports intravenous self-administration in Sprague-Dawley and Wistar rats.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, September 2013, vol./is. 18/5(786-799), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Aarde, Shawn M; Angrish, Deepshikha; Barlow, Deborah J; Wright, M. Jerry Jr.; Vandewater, Sophia A; Creehan, Kevin M; Houseknecht, Karen L; Dickerson, Tobin J; Taffe, Michael A

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Language: English

Abstract: Recreational use of the drug 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone; 4-MMC) became increasingly popular in the United Kingdom in recent years, spurred in part by the fact that it was not criminalized until April 2010. Although several fatalities have been associated with consumption of 4-MMC and cautions for recreational users about its addictive potential have appeared on Internet forums, very little information about abuse liability for this drug is available. This study was conducted to determine if 4-MMC serves as a reinforcer in a traditional intravenous self-administration model. Groups of male Wistar and Sprague-Dawley rats were prepared with intravenous catheters and trained to self-administer 4-MMC in 1-hour sessions. Per-infusion doses of 0.5 and 1.0 mg/kg were consistently self-administered, resulting in greater than 80% discrimination for the drug-paired lever and mean intakes of about 2-3 mg/kg/hour. Dose-substitution studies after acquisition demonstrated that the number of responses and/or the total amount of drug self-administered varied as a function of dose. In addition, radiotelemetry devices were used to show that self-administered 4-MMC was capable of increasing locomotor activity (Wistar) and decreasing body temperature (Sprague-Dawley). Pharmacokinetic studies found that the T1/2 of 4-MMC was about 1 hour in vivo in rat plasma and 90 minutes using in vitro liver microsomal assays. This study provides evidence of stimulant-typical abuse liability for 4-MMC in the traditional pre-clinical self-administration model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

69. Co-sensitivity to the incentive properties of palatable food and cocaine in rats; implications for co-morbid addictions.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, September 2013, vol./is. 18/5(763-773), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Levy, AnneMarie; Salamon, Avi; Tucci, Mark; Limebeer, Cheryl L; Parker, Linda A; Leri, Francesco

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Language: English

Abstract: Several lines of evidence suggest that there may be a shared vulnerability to acquire behaviors motivated by strong incentive stimuli. Non-food restricted male Sprague-Dawley rats (n = 78) underwent place conditioning with Oreos, and were subsequently tested on cocaine self-administration (SA) on fixed and progressive ratios, as well as extinction and reinstatement by cocaine primes and by consumption of Oreos. Although there was a group preference for the Oreo-paired compartment, at the individual level some rats (69%) displayed a preference and others did not. In cocaine SA,

'preference' rats achieved higher break points on a progressive ratio, and displayed greater responding during extinction and cocaine-induced reinstatement. Within the context of this study, Oreo-cocaine cross-reinstatement was not observed. In a control study, rats (n = 29) conditioned with a less palatable food (rice cakes) also displayed individual differences in place preference, but not on subsequent cocaine tests. These findings indicate that there is a relationship between incentive learning promoted by palatable foods and by cocaine. This supports the hypothesis that co-morbid food-drug addictions may result from a shared vulnerability to acquire behaviors motivated by strong incentives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Sensitivity](#)
[*Food](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

70. Popularity as a moderator of peer selection and socialization of adolescent alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco use.

Citation: Journal of Research on Adolescence, September 2013, vol./is. 23/3(513-523), 1050-8392;1532-7795 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Mathys, Cecile; Burk, William J; Cillessen, Antonius H. N

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Language: English

Abstract: This study examined prospective associations between late adolescents' friendships and substance use (alcohol, marijuana, tobacco) using a stochastic actor-based modeling approach and the moderating role of popularity. Participants were 450 adolescents (53% female, M age = 15.5 years) who completed surveys in grades 10 and 11. Results of a single multivariate model indicated that peer selection based on similar tobacco use was a more robust predictor of changes in friendship than selection based on similar alcohol and marijuana use; and peer socialization of alcohol use predicted more changes in adolescent-drinking behaviors. Popularity moderated selection based on alcohol use; popular adolescents were more likely to select friends with high levels of drinking behaviors. Popularity did not moderate peer socialization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Research on Adolescence-Society for Research on Adolescence; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychology](#)
[*Drinking Behavior](#)
[*Friendship](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Peers](#)
[Stochastic Modeling](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Research on Adolescence*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

71. Selection and influence mechanisms associated with marijuana initiation and use in adolescent friendship networks.

Citation: Journal of Research on Adolescence, September 2013, vol./is. 23/3(474-486), 1050-8392;1532-7795 (Sep 2013)
Author(s): de la Haye, Kayla; Green, Harold D Jr.; Kennedy, David P; Pollard, Michael S; Tucker, Joan S
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Language: English
Abstract: Friends are thought to influence adolescent drug use. However, few studies have examined the role of drugs in friendship selection, which is necessary to draw sound conclusions about influence. This study applied statistical models for social networks to test the contribution of selection and influence to associations in marijuana use among friends in two large high schools (N = 1,612; M age = 16.4). There was evidence for friend selection based on similar lifetime and current marijuana use at both schools, but friends were found to influence the initiation and frequency of adolescent marijuana use in just one of these schools. There was minimal evidence that peer effects were moderated by personal, school, or family risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: RAND Corporation. Journal of Research on Adolescence-Society for Research on Adolescence; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychology](#)
[*Friendship](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Research on Adolescence*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

72. Characteristics of medical inpatients with acute pain and suspected non-medical use of opioids.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2013, vol./is. 22/5(515-520), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2013)
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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this study was to characterize medical inpatients with acute pain suspected of non-medical opioid use. Method: Medical inpatients treated with opioids for acute pain referred for psychiatric consultation were administered questionnaires including the Screener and Opioid Assessment for Pain Patients (SOAPP) and the Hospital Misuse Checklist (HMC), developed for this study. Results: The nine subjects referred for evaluation of possible non-medical opioid use, compared to the 23 subjects referred for other reasons, were younger (37.7 vs. 51.3, $t = 2.81$, $p = .012$), more likely to score positive on the SOAPP (100% vs. 47.8%, Fisher's $p < .05$) and report lifetime histories of any substance use disorder (SUD) (88.9% vs. 30.4%, $\chi^2 = 9.7$, $p = .002$). No differences were found on items on the HMC. Conclusions: The results of this preliminary study indicate that medical inpatients with suspected non-medical use of opioids resemble chronic pain outpatients misusing opioids. Further research is needed to better characterize this patient population and to validate the HMC measure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Characteristics](#)
[*Consultation Liaison Psychiatry](#)
[*Medical Patients](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pain](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Hospitals](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

73. Community-based treatment for opioid dependent offenders: A pilot study.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2013, vol./is. 22/5(500-502), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2013)

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Primary care opioid substitution treatment (OST) has not been compared to program-based OST for community-supervised offenders. Objective: The purpose of this project was to compare primary care to specialist supervised OST for opioid dependent offenders in terms of substance use and HIV risk outcomes. Methods: This project randomly assigned 15 jail diversion participants to either: (i) primary care buprenorphine OST, (ii) specialist facility buprenorphine OST, or (iii) specialist facility methadone OST. Participation lasted 13.5 months (12-month active treatment plus a post-participation visit). Results: All subjects endorsed 0 days of opioid use in the previous 14 at follow-up. Specialty care reduced HIV risk (Risk Assessment Battery composite score) over 6 months ($-.24 \pm .17$) compared to primary care ($.02 \pm .14$; $p = .032$). Conclusion: Findings support primary care OST feasibility for a community-supervised offender sample. Specialist care may facilitate improvements in secondary outcomes, such as HIV risk behaviors. Scientific Significance: Further research is needed to clarify (i) the role of primary care in addicted offender management, and (ii) the matching of offenders, based

upon history and co-morbidity, to care coordination conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Communities](#)
[*Mentally Ill Offenders](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[*Criminal Profiling](#)
[HIV](#)
[Primary Health Care](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

74. Modeling the association between sexual maturation, transmissible risk, and peer relationships during childhood and adolescence on development of substance use disorder in young adulthood.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2013, vol./is. 22/5(474-480), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2013)

Author(s): Horner, Michelle S; Tarter, Ralph; Kirisci, Levent; Clark, Duncan B

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: This prospective study investigated pubertal timing and transmissible risk in relation to affiliation with deviant peers on the development of substance use disorder (SUD). Method: Participants were boys (N = 500) ascertained through proband fathers with (N = 250), and without (N = 250) DSM-III-R lifetime diagnosis of SUD who were prospectively tracked from age 10-12 to 22. Transmissible liability index (TLI), Tanner stage, peer delinquency, and substance use were measured at ages 10-12 and 16. SUD diagnosis during early adulthood was determined. Results: Structural equation modeling revealed two pathways in which transmissible risk and sexual maturation influenced development of SUD. In the first pathway, transmissible risk was correlated with and prospectively predicted affiliation with deviant peers and substance use presaging SUD. In the second pathway, advanced sexual maturation positively predicted affiliation with deviant peers and substance use, which in turn predicted SUD. However, transmissible risk was not associated with pubertal development. Conclusion: These findings indicate that advanced sexual maturation and transmissible risk constitute unrelated facets of SUD liability; however, both factors bias development toward SUD via affiliation with deviant peers. Scientific Significance: Youth with advanced sexual maturation and/or transmissible risk for SUD are at higher risk for developing SUD. Additional research is needed to determine if addressing these risk factors will contribute to advancements in SUD prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

[*Peers](#)
[*Physical Maturity](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Childhood Development](#)
[Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)
[Simulation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

75. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in cocaine-dependent adults: A psychiatric comorbidity analysis.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2013, vol./is. 22/5(466-473), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2013)

Author(s): Daigre, Constanza; Roncero, Carlos; Grau-Lopez, Lara; Martinez-Luna, Nieves; Prat, Gemma; Valero, Sergi; Tejedor, Rosa; Ramos-Quiroga, Josep A; Casas, Miguel

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Language: English

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is highly prevalent among drug abusers. We studied the psychiatric comorbidity and characteristics of cocaine use in relation to the presence of ADHD among patients with cocaine dependence. Methods: A total of 200 cocaine-dependent patients attending an Outpatient Drug Clinic participated in the study. A systematic evaluation of ADHD (CAADID-II), the severity of addiction (EuropASI) and other axes I and II psychiatric disorders was made (SCID-I and SCID-II). A descriptive, bivariate, and multivariate analysis of the data was performed. Results: In the multivariate analysis, the identified risk factors for the development of ADHD were a history of behavioral disorder in childhood (OR: 3.04), a lifetime history of cannabis dependence in the course of life (OR: 2.68), and age at the start of treatment (OR: 1.08). The bivariate analysis showed ADHD to be associated with other factors such as male gender, age at start of cocaine use and dependence, the amount of cocaine consumed weekly, increased occupational alteration, alcohol consumption, general psychological discomfort, depressive disorder, and antisocial personality disorder. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: We conclude that ADHD is associated with increased psychiatric comorbidity and greater severity of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
[*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)

*Drug Dependency
 *Psychiatric Evaluation
 Drug Abuse

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

76. Does exposure to parental substance use disorders increase substance use disorder risk in offspring? A 5-year follow-up study.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2013, vol./is. 22/5(460-465), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2013)

Author(s): Yule, Amy M; Wilens, Timothy E; Martelon, Mary Kate; Simon, Andrew; Biederman, Joseph

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: This study examined the impact of exposure to parental substance use disorders (SUD) (alcohol or drug abuse or dependence) on the development of SUD in offspring. Methods: The original sample was derived from pediatric and psychiatric ascertained females 6-17 years old with (N = 140) and without Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD; N = 122). At baseline, these groups had 143 and 131 biological siblings and 274 and 238 parents, respectively. All subjects and their family members were comprehensively and blindly assessed by structured psychiatric interviews for psychopathology and substance use. The female probands and their siblings were reassessed after a follow-up period of 5 years. Results: At follow-up the mean age of offspring was 17.9 +/- 4.20 years. Independently of ADHD, familial risk, and socioeconomic status, exposure to maternal drug use disorders, but not paternal drug use disorders, was significantly associated with the development of a drug use disorder in offspring (OR: 7.04; p = 0.03). There was a significant association between exposure to parental SUD during adolescence (relative to preschool or latency years) and SUD in offspring (OR: 3.61; p = 0.03). Conclusions: Exposure to maternal drug use disorders during adolescent years increased the risk for the development of a drug use disorder in a sample of females with and without ADHD and their siblings. Exposure to parental SUD during adolescence specifically increases the risk of SUD development in offspring. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Dependency
 *Offspring
 *Parental Attitudes
 *Siblings
 Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

77. Varenicline and neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors: A new approach to the treatment of co-occurring alcohol and nicotine addiction?

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2013, vol./is. 22/5(453-459), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2013)

Author(s): Nocente, Roberto; Vitali, Mario; Balducci, Giuseppe; Enea, Domenico; Kranzler, Henry R; Ceccanti, Mauro

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Language: English

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Alcohol and nicotine dependence are serious public health problems worldwide. They are associated with substantial morbidity and mortality, as well as adverse social effects and increased healthcare costs. Although efficacious treatments are available for these disorders, additional therapeutic options are required to ensure greater treatment utilization. In this paper, we describe the empirical basis on which varenicline, a nicotinic partial agonist approved for smoking cessation, may also have utility in the treatment of alcohol addiction. Methods: We sought to identify papers examining nicotine dependence, alcohol dependence, smoking, alcohol, and varenicline for possible inclusion in the present review. We identified over 600 papers through Pubmed/Medline, PsychINFO, and Google Scholar. We found 12 papers taking into consideration the following criteria: original language English, varenicline effect on alcohol consumption. Results: Animal studies have shown that varenicline reduces alcohol consumption. Two recent studies showed that varenicline also reduces alcohol consumption in humans. Both nicotine and alcohol interact with $\alpha 4\beta 2$ and $\alpha 3\beta 4$ nicotinic acetylcholine (ACh) receptors located in the ventral tegmental area of the brain, inducing dopamine (DA) release at the nucleus accumbens. Varenicline binds to nicotinic ACh receptors, where it has partial agonist effects, producing a moderate and constant level of DA release both in the mesolimbic pathway and in the prefrontal cortex. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: Through these effects, varenicline may reduce alcohol craving, seeking, and consumption, in addition to promoting smoking cessation. Additional studies are needed to confirm the efficacy of varenicline in the treatment of alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cholinergic Receptors](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Acetylcholine](#)
[Neurons](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

78. A retrospective study of gender differences in depressive symptoms and risk of relapse in patients with alcohol dependence.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2013, vol./is. 22/5(437-442), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2013)

Author(s): Abulseoud, Osama A; Karpyak, Victor M; Schneekloth, Terry; Hall-Flavin, Daniel K; Loukianova, Larissa L; Geske, Jennifer R; Biernacka, Joanna M; Mrazek, David A; Frye, Mark A

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Language: English

Abstract: Background and Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate potential gender differences in situations associated with heavy alcohol drinking. Methods: Data from 395 alcohol dependent patients participating in the Mayo Clinic Intensive Addiction Program were evaluated. Each participant completed the inventory of drug taking situations (IDTS), Penn alcohol craving scale (PACS), patient health questionnaire (PHQ-9), and/or Beck depression inventory (BDI). Gender differences in IDTS scores representing three domains (negative, positive, and temptation) of situations associated with heavy alcohol use were examined. Results: Women with alcohol dependence report a higher frequency of heavy drinking in unpleasant emotional (IDTS negative scores mean SD women vs. men: 52.3 +/- 22.1 vs. 43.8 +/- 21.8; p = .0006), and as a result of temptation (IDTS temptation scores mean +/- SD women vs. men: 40.4 23.0 vs. 35.3 +/- 20.8; p = .035). Upon admission, women also scored significantly higher on depressive symptoms as measured by the BDI (23.4 +/- 11.4 vs. 18.2 +/- 9.8, p < .001). After controlling for depressive symptom severity as a covariate, the IDTS gender differences were no longer significant. Conclusion and Scientific Significance: Our results suggest that unpleasant or temptation based emotional situations are a vulnerability risk factor for heavy drinking particularly in females. This risk appears to be at least partially driven by depressive symptom burden. Future research is needed to further investigate this finding. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

79. Acceptability of contingency management among clinicians and clients within a co-occurring mental health and substance use treatment program.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2013, vol./is. 22/5(432-436), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2013)

Author(s): Srebnik, Debra; Sugar, Andrea; Coblenz, Patrick; McDonell, Michael G; Angelo, Frank; Lowe, Jessica M; Ries, Richard K; Roll, John

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Emerging evidence supports the effectiveness of contingency management (CM) for addictions treatment among individuals with co-occurring serious mental illness (SMI). Addiction treatment for people with SMI generally occurs within community mental health centers (CMHCs) and it is not known whether CM is acceptable within this context. Client views regarding CM are also unknown. Objectives: This study is the first to describe CM acceptability among CMHC clinicians, and the first to explore client views. Clinician-level predictors of CM acceptability are also examined. Methods: This study examined views about CM among 80 clinicians and 29 clients within a CMHC within the context of a concurrent CM study. Results: Three-quarters of clinicians reported they would use CM if funding were available. Clinicians and clients affirmed that incentives enhance abstinence motivation. Clinician CM acceptability was related to greater years of experience, and identifying as an addictions or co-occurring disorders counselor, more than a mental health clinician. Conclusions: The findings provide preliminary evidence that CMHC clinicians, serving clients with addictions and complicating SMI, and client participants in CM, view CM as motivating and a positive tool to facilitate recovery. Scientific Significance: As an evidence-based intervention, CM warrants further efforts toward funding and dissemination in CMHCs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinicians](#)
[*Contingency Management](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

80. The relative safety of disulfiram.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, September 2013, vol./is. 12/3(140-147), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Alharbi, Fares F; el-Guebaly, Nady

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Disulfiram (DSF) treatment remains a viable option as a treatment for alcohol dependence. There have been concerns about its safety, which are often used as a reason for withdrawing the treatment or as an argument against starting it. How safe is the current prescription of DSF? This paper aims to provide an update of DSF's safety-related research. Method: A systematic review of the recent literature was drawn from a comprehensive MEDLINE (2000 to 2012) search. Case reports and clinical trials using DSF for the treatment of alcohol and/or cocaine use and/or dependence were reviewed. Result: Within the specified period, there have been 30 case reports and 8 clinical trials regarding DSF's side effects. One was a longer trial of DSF spanning > 50 weeks. The case reports were related to neurological, hepatic, cardiac, dermatological, psychiatric adverse events, neuroimaging findings, and drug-drug interaction. Because of exclusion criteria, adverse events in DSF randomized double-blind clinical trials seem to be less serious and less frequent than adverse events reported postmarketing. Conclusions: With the safety recommendations in place, we consider the administration of DSF to be safe practice and within an acceptable risk profile. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Disulfiram](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Safety](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Cannabis use and psychosis: Current perspectives.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, September 2013, vol./is. 12/3(136-139), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Grenier, Ernesto; Ryan, Molly; Mithani, Zain; Junquera, Patricia

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Language: English

Abstract: Cannabis is the most commonly abused illicit drug in the United States. Its use, however, is not without its dangers. Mounting evidence has recently shown a possible link between cannabis use and the development of psychosis and a subsequent predisposition to developing schizophrenia. In this article, the authors review the literature related with cannabis use and the appearance of a psychotic disorder, data supporting the existence of cannabis-induced psychosis and the association between cannabis and schizophrenia along with the case of an 18-year-old white man with a severe cannabis dependence who developed schizophrenia-like symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Psychiatric Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Investigation of the Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Involvement Screening Test (the ASSIST) Version 3.0 in pregnancy.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, September 2013, vol./is. 12/3(123-135), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Hotham, Elizabeth; Ali, Robert; White, Jason; Sullivan, Thomas; Robinson, Jeffrey

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To investigate the utility of the World Health Organization's Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) Version (V) 3.0 for identifying substance use disorders in pregnancy. Methods: ASSIST V3.0's performance was assessed, focussed on nicotine, alcohol, and cannabis, using a 2-pronged harm-categorization: risk to the woman as an individual and risk to the fetus. For the former, risk levels concordant with general population cut-points were utilized. A total of 104 substance users in an Australian public maternity hospital were identified by case-note audit. The ASSIST V3.0 scores were appraised against the scores for established tools-tobacco: the Revised Fagerstrom Tolerance Questionnaire, alcohol: the tolerance, annoyed, cut down, eye-opener, and cannabis: the Timeline FollowBack. Results: Kappa analyses of Specific Substance Involvement Scores for ASSIST V3.0 did not support changing cut-points for the woman as an individual; however, receiver operating characteristics curves delineated an Specific Substance Involvement Scores of 4 as indicative of fetal risk for both alcohol and cannabis. All nicotine users (98 of the 104 participants) were "at high risk"; hence a cut-point indicative of fetal risk for nicotine could not be determined. Conclusions: The role of the ASSIST V3.0 is uncertain for this population. Given the predominance of nicotine use, nicotine use screening could be the primary focus, with follow-up screening for alcohol and other substances if tobacco use were identified; there may be a place for a restructured ASSIST in that context. Positive screening results should be followed by ongoing counseling support throughout

pregnancy, with the intensity dictated by the severity of use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Screening Tests](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking Involvement](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Reduced nicotine content cigarette knowledge, attitudes, and practices of patients at a perinatal substance abuse treatment center.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, September 2013, vol./is. 12/3(111-117), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Andersen, Allan; Chisolm, Margaret S; Kleykamp, Bethea A; Yunus, Fahd N; Smith, Cheri; Terplan, Mishka

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Maternal cigarette smoking is the leading modifiable risk factor for adverse pregnancy outcomes, and yet approximately 14% of women in the United States smoke cigarettes during pregnancy. This study examines cigarette smoking and cessation and reduced nicotine content (RNC) cigarette knowledge, attitudes, and practices in patients at an outpatient perinatal substance abuse treatment center. Methods: Consenting patients who were smokers (N = 26) completed the 11-item survey instrument. Results: Eighty-eight percent of participants reported current interest in quitting smoking. Four percent endorsed smoking RNC cigarettes before the survey, and 60% reported interest in trying them in the future. Sixty-nine percent reported interest in learning more about RNC cigarettes and 68% believed that they were at least as safe as regular cigarettes. Conclusions: Under the 2009 Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act, the Food and Drug Administration has the authority to mandate reduction in the nicotine content of cigarettes. Results show the potential for pregnant smokers to perceive RNCs as relatively safe and appealing alternatives to regular cigarettes. Further study of the efficacy and safety of RNC cigarettes in pregnancy is needed to minimize the risk of any unintended maternal and child public health consequences of a national policy to reduce the cigarette nicotine content. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Perinatal Period
 *Tobacco Smoking
 *Pregnancy Outcomes
 Client Attitudes
 Mother Child Relations
 Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

84. Racial discrimination, post traumatic stress, and gambling problems among urban aboriginal adults in Canada.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Studies, September 2013, vol./is. 29/3(393-415), 1050-5350;1573-3602 (Sep 2013)

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Language: English

Abstract: Little is known about risk factors for problem gambling (PG) within the rapidly growing urban Aboriginal population in North America. Racial discrimination may be an important risk factor for PG given documented associations between racism and other forms of addictive behaviour. This study examined associations between racial discrimination and problem gambling among urban Aboriginal adults, and the extent to which this link was mediated by post traumatic stress. Data were collected via in-person surveys with a community-based sample of Aboriginal adults living in a mid-sized city in western Canada (N = 381) in 2010. Results indicate more than 80 % of respondents experienced discrimination due to Aboriginal race in the past year, with the majority reporting high levels of racism in that time period. Past year racial discrimination was a risk factor for 12-month problem gambling, gambling to escape, and post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms in bootstrapped regression models adjusted for confounders and other forms of social trauma. Elevated PTSD symptoms among those experiencing high levels of racism partially explained the association between racism and the use of gambling to escape in statistical models. These findings are the first to suggest racial discrimination may be an important social determinant of problem gambling for Aboriginal peoples. Gambling may be a coping response that some Aboriginal adults use to escape the negative emotions associated with racist experiences. Results support the development of policies to reduce racism directed at Aboriginal peoples in urban areas, and enhanced services to help Aboriginal peoples cope with racist events. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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: *Behavior Disorders
 *Gambling
 *Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
 *Race and Ethnic Discrimination
 Response Parameters
 Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

85. Attentional bias in problem gambling: A systematic review.

- Citation:** Journal of Gambling Studies, September 2013, vol./is. 29/3(359-375), 1050-5350;1573-3602 (Sep 2013)
- Author(s):** Honsi, Audhild; Mentzoni, Rune Aune; Molde, Helge; Pallesen, Stale
- Correspondence Address:** Mentzoni, Rune Aune: Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Christiesgt 12, Bergen, Norway, 5020, rune.mentzoni@psysp.uib.no
- Institution:** Honsi, Audhild: Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Bergen; Mentzoni, Rune Aune: Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Bergen; Molde, Helge: Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Bergen; Pallesen, Stale: Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Bergen
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Attentional bias has been the subject of extensive empirical investigation in connection with chemical addictions, and it has been demonstrated in users of several different substances. The findings show that substance users seem to notice and attend to substance-related stimuli more readily than non-substance-related stimuli. Less is known, however, about attentional bias in pathological gambling. This systematic review investigates the existing empirical evidence on attentional bias in problem and pathological gamblers. Eleven studies were identified and evaluated following a literature search. Key findings are that problem and pathological gamblers seem to exhibit attentional bias toward gambling-related stimuli across different measuring paradigms, although some negative findings were reported. Recommendations aimed at improving research on this topic include better validation of measures, the inclusion of manipulations of craving level, and adding variations in gambling severity as a variable, as well as gambling preference. Research on therapeutic procedures aimed at reducing attentional bias is also recommended. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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:** [*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Stimulus Parameters](#)
[*Attentional Bias](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Chemicals](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

86. Antipsychotics for primary alcohol dependence: A systematic review and meta-analysis of placebo-controlled trials.

- Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, July 2013, vol./is. 74/7(e642-e654), 0160-6689 (Jul 2013)
- Author(s):** Kishi, Taro; Sevy, Serge; Chekuri, Raja; Correll, Christoph U
- Correspondence Address:** Correll, Christoph U.: Division of Psychiatry Research, Zucker Hillside Hospital, 75-59 263rd St., Glen Oaks, NY, US, 11004, ccorrell@lij.edu
- Institution:** Kishi, Taro: Department of Psychiatry, Fujita Health University, School of Medicine, Toyoake; Sevy, Serge: New York College of Osteopathic Medicine, New York Institute of Technology, Old Westbury, NY; Chekuri, Raja: Zucker Hillside Hospital, North Shore-Long Island Jewish Health System, Glen Oaks, NY; Correll, Christoph U.: Zucker Hillside Hospital, North Shore-Long Island Jewish Health System, Glen Oaks, NY
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: We sought to meta-analytically assess the utility of antipsychotics in patients with primary alcohol dependence. Data Sources: We searched PubMed, Cochrane Library, and PsycINFO without language restrictions from database inception until December 2012, using the following keywords: (randomized, random, OR randomly)

AND (placebo) AND (alcohol dependence) AND (neuroleptic OR antipsychotic OR antidopaminergic OR the names of 34 individual antipsychotics). Study Selection: Included in this study were randomized, placebo-controlled trials of antipsychotics lasting ≥ 2 weeks in patients with primary alcohol dependence and without schizophrenia or bipolar disorder. Data Extraction: Two independent evaluators extracted data. Standardized mean difference (SMD), risk ratio (RR), and numbers needed to harm (NNH) \pm 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. Results: Across 13 double-blind studies, 1,593 patients were randomly assigned to one of the following: amisulpride (1 study, $n = 37$), aripiprazole (2 studies, $n = 163$), flupenthixol decanoate (1 study, $n = 142$), olanzapine (2 studies, $n = 62$), quetiapine (4 studies, $n = 174$), tiapride (3 studies, $n = 212$), or placebo (13 studies, $n = 803$). Neither pooled nor individual antipsychotics outperformed placebo regarding relapse prevention (pooled RR = 1.05 [95% CI, 0.95 to 1.16], $P = .38$, 9 studies, $n = 1,405$). Antipsychotics were similar to placebo regarding heavy drinking days ($P = .15$), craving ($P = .82$), and first alcohol consumption time ($P = .94$). Placebo outperformed pooled antipsychotics regarding number or percentage of abstinent days/lack of drinking days (SMD = 0.17 [95% CI, 0.01 to 0.33], $P = .04$, 5 studies, $n = 918$), without significant group differences after removal of 1 outlying flupenthixol decanoate study ($P = .24$). Individually, flupenthixol decanoate (1 study, $n = 281$) was inferior to placebo regarding abstinence/drinking days ($P = .004$), whereas aripiprazole (1 study, $n = 30$) was superior regarding heavy drinking days ($P < .00001$). Antipsychotics caused greater all-cause discontinuation than placebo (RR = 1.24 [95% CI, 1.07 to 1.45], $P = .005$, NNH = 14), especially aripiprazole ($P = .01$) and flupenthixol decanoate ($P = .001$). Discontinuation due to intolerability was similar between antipsychotics and placebo ($P = .12$), but aripiprazole's risk was higher ($P = .003$). Drowsiness/sedation ($P < .0001$, NNH = 9), increased appetite ($P = .02$, NNH = 14), and dry mouth ($P < .0001$, NNH = 7) occurred more frequently with pooled antipsychotics. Conclusions: Except for 1 isolated outcome, the studied antipsychotics did not improve abstinence or reduce drinking or craving in patients with primary alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Drug Abstinence
 *Neuroleptic Drugs
 *Treatment Outcomes
Source: PsycINFO

87. The stigma of alcohol and other substance abuse.

Citation: The stigma of disease and disability: Understanding causes and overcoming injustices., 2014(57-72) (2014)
Author(s): Schomerus, Georg
Institution: Schomerus, Georg: University Medicine Greifswald, Stralsund
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Stigma is a major barrier to help and recovery for many persons with alcohol dependence. In this chapter, I review research on the public stigma of alcoholism, on structural discrimination of persons with alcohol dependence, and on self-stigma related to alcohol dependence. From this evidence, I aim to develop useful strategies for future antistigma campaigns. The primary focus of this chapter is on the stigma of alcoholism, but the literature often considers it together with the stigma of other substance use disorders, particularly drug addiction. Yet there are important differences between these two. Unlike many other addictive substances like heroin, cocaine, cannabis, or synthetic drugs, alcohol is a legal substance, and its use is very much part of most Western world cultures. Whereas purchasing and consuming illegal drugs constitutes criminal behavior in most countries, it is perfectly legal to obtain and drink alcohol. At the end of this chapter, I argue that the different normative framing of the use of alcohol

and other substances has profound consequences for the set up of potential antistigma action. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Social Discrimination](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Microinjection of ghrelin in the nucleus accumbens core enhances locomotor activity induced by cocaine.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, July 2013, vol./is. 248/(7-11), 0166-4328 (Jul 1, 2013)

Author(s): Jang, Ju Kyong; Kim, Wha Young; Cho, Bo Ram; Lee, Jung Won; Kim, Jeong-Hoon

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Language: English

Abstract: Ghrelin has a regulatory role not only in the rewarding aspect for feeding but also in drug addiction by interaction with mesolimbic dopaminergic pathways in the brain. Previously it has been shown that systemic ghrelin enhances cocaine-induced hyper-locomotor activity. However, it has not been determined yet what effects ghrelin may produce on cocaine-induced locomotor behavior when microinjected into the nucleus accumbens core, where cocaine actually produces its locomotor activating effects. In the present study, when rats were administered cocaine (15 mg/kg, i.p.) following a bilateral microinjection of ghrelin (0.1 or 0.5 g/side) into the NAcc core, their locomotor activity was significantly enhanced, while these effects were inhibited by co-microinjection of ghrelin receptor antagonist (0.5 g/side) into this site. When ghrelin alone microinjected, basal locomotor activity was unchanged. These results expand previous similar findings obtained by systemic ghrelin to more specific neuronal site, the nucleus accumbens core, and further suggest that it may work in this site to positively contribute to the expression of locomotor sensitization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Locomotion](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Ghrelin](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Power, powerlessness and addiction.

Citation: Power, powerlessness and addiction., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Orford, Jim

Institution: Orford, Jim: University of Birmingham, Birmingham

Language: English

Abstract: (from the book) Addiction exercises enormous power over all those who are touched by it. This book argues that power and powerlessness have been neglected in addiction studies and that they are a unifying theme that brings together different areas of research from the field, including the disempowering nature of addiction; effects on family, community and the workplace; epidemiological and ethnographic work; studies of the legal and illegal supply; and theories of treatment and change. Examples of alcohol, drug and gambling addiction are used to discuss the evidence that addiction is most disempowering where social resources to resist it are weakest; the ways in which the dominant discourses about addictive behaviour encourage the attributing of responsibility for addiction to individuals and divert attention from the powerful who benefit from addiction; and the ways in which the voices of those whose interests are least well served by addiction are silenced. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Helplessness](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

90. Pursuing the good life: 100 reflections on positive psychology.

Citation: Pursuing the good life: 100 reflections on positive psychology., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Peterson, Christopher

Institution: Peterson, Christopher: University of Michigan, MI

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) What makes life most worth living? And how can we pursue a good life? When we think of psychology we think of a field dedicated to understanding and curing the dark side of life-addictions, phobias, compulsions, anxieties, and on and on. But there is a field of psychology that looks at the bright side, that considers seriously such questions as what makes life most worth living? And how can we pursue a good life? That field is called, not surprisingly, positive psychology. In Pursuing the Good Life, one of the founders of positive psychology, Christopher Peterson, offers one hundred bite-sized reflections exploring the many sides of this exciting new field. With the humor, warmth, and wisdom that made him an award-winning teacher, Peterson takes readers on a lively tour of the sunny side of the psychological street. What are the roles played by positive emotions and happiness, by strengths of character, by optimism, and by good relationships with others? How can we pursue the good life in families, workplaces, schools, and sports, no matter who we are or where we live? With titles such as "You May Now Kiss the Bride-and Would You Like Fries With That?" or "How Can You Tell If Someone from France Is Happy?" Peterson good-humoredly explores these questions and many others, including such diverse topics as the difference between employment and work, the value of doing the right thing, and why books matter, among other subjects. Throughout, Peterson shows that happiness is not simply the result of a fortunate spin of the genetic wheel. There are things that people can learn to do to lead happier lives. Pursuing the Good Life is both an enjoyable read and an invaluable guide to making the good life part of your everyday existence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Happiness](#)
[*Positive Psychology](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[Emotional States](#)
[Optimism](#)

Personality
Interpersonal Relationships

Source:

PsycINFO