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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. The network relations study.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-A(3000), 0419-4209 (2012)
Author(s):	Pierce, Todd G
Institution:	Pierce, Todd G.: The Catholic U America, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	African American women are amongst the fastest growing population of new HIV cases in the United States. Washington, D.C. represents the highest rates of HIV in the United States. There are many contributing factors as to why African American women are at such risk. Poverty, violence, illegal drug use and histories of childhood sexual abuse are some of these factors. This dissertation examines the interplay between violence, social networks, drug abuse, sexual behaviors and HIV risk among African American women in Washington, D.C. who have had lifelong histories as victims of violence and sexual abuse. Thirty-two months of ethnographic research was conducted with five selected women who have histories of drug abuse, sexual abuse and other forms of abuse and violence in their lives. Research was also conducted with harm reduction organizations, such as HIV risk reduction outreach and education organizations to assist in contextualizing the participating women's lives. Neighborhood community data collected on issues of violence and social beliefs provided further social contexts in which to frame the lives of the participating women. A multi-methodological approach using participant observation, life history interviews, social network plotting and event recall interviews was utilized to illustrate and examine the effects of psychological and physical trauma brought on by experiences of violence and abuse, and how said trauma impact individual social and sexual practices. This research also examined ways in which cyclical violence and abuse within the participating women's family and social network histories have influenced the women's decision-making abilities with regards to HIV risk behaviors. This research illustrates the interplay between the self and social networks in relation to drug addiction and violence, and demonstrates how violence affects the self and limits human agency, especially in regard to HIV risk behaviors, and identifies the need to include childhood sexual abuse as a key indicator for risk of HIV and other diseases and social ailments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	*HIV *Psychosexual Behavior *Social Networks *Violence Blacks Human Females Sexual Risk Taking Trauma
Source:	PsycINFO

2. Factors related to the implementation of best practices in the treatment of substance use disorders by social workers.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-A(2965), 0419-4209 (2012)
Author(s):	Campbell, Ruth
Institution:	Campbell, Ruth: Fordham U., US
Language:	English
Abstract:	Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment services for youth and adults can be improved by the implementation of appropriate Evidence Based Practices. Although efficacious practices for the treatment of substance use disorders exist, implementation of treatments that employ empirically validated practices has been slow to occur. Estimates of the use

of empirically based treatments in the field of substance abuse across the United States are as low as 10% (McGlynn et al., 2003). Though a majority of social workers are involved with diagnosis and treatment of substance use disorders (Smith, Whitaker and Weismiller, 2006), estimates of social work training in substance abuse practice is approximately 50% (Smith et al.). The study examines factors related to implementation of three widely-used Best Practices by social workers in the field of SUD treatment. Although researchers have identified contextual and personal/cognitive factors that affect the adoption of empirically based practices into substance use treatment services (e.g., Aarons, 2004; Eccles, Grimshaw, Walker, Johnston, & Pitts, 2005), implementation remains low. The investigation of factors related to implementation in this study allows a more complete understanding of contextual and personal factors which are specifically related to implementation. A sample of 644 social work practitioners, randomly selected from the list of social workers who subscribe to the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug specialty section of the National Association of Social Workers (NASW), was surveyed to generate the data used in the study. The relationship of personal/cognitive and social contextual factors to social work clinicians' implementation of Best Practices was estimated by analytical methods used to model the data. The study found that the social workers implemented Best Practices with 75% of their clients with SUDs. Of the seven Best Practices surveyed, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Self-Help Interventions, and Motivational Interviewing were the most widely-used. The social cognitive factors of confidence and motivation were found to explain between 51% and 71% of the variance in implementation. Social contextual variables of leadership attitude and social network implementation were found to moderate the relationships between social cognitive variables and implementation. The combination of social cognitive and social contextual variables explained between 58% and 75% of the variance in implementation in the final models for the three examined Best Practices. Study hypotheses were supported by the results. The results of this study suggest that social cognitive factors of confidence and motivation are good predictors of implementation. Clinical management or educators can utilize this information to improve clinicians' implementation of Best Practices in this field. The findings of this study suggest that leadership attitude and social network implementation of Best Practices do moderate the relationship of social cognitive factors and implementation. This finding suggests that social contextual factors facilitate or inhibit implementation of Best Practices. Social context must be considered in improving implementation of Best Practices in clinical or educational settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Social Workers](#)
[*Best Practices](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. The validation of the trauma assessment for young children.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-A(2969), 0419-4209 (2012)

Author(s): Strickler, Heidi Lynne Hartmann

Institution: Strickler, Heidi Lynne Hartmann: U Texas at Arlington, US

Language: English

Abstract: Young children experience a variety of traumatic experiences ranging from divorce and witnessing family violence, to living with parents who have addictive behaviors, to experiencing severe illness and injury, to experiencing population wide traumas, to experiencing physical or sexual abuse or other forms of child maltreatment. Young children between the ages of 3 and 7 are in the preoperational stage of cognitive development and consequently process these experiences in a different manner than adults. As a result, assessment measures need to take this cognitive processing into

account and look at the children's views of their experiences. Psychosocial development is equally important in the development of assessment instruments, since children in this age group are within Erikson's stages of initiative versus guilt and industry versus inferiority, so they are beginning to develop their own opinions and representations of the world. Assessment instruments also need to communicate with children on their own level, which at this age, is through play. The current study developed an assessment instrument of trauma symptoms in young children based on a combination of the American Psychiatric Association's diagnostic criteria for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), recommendations for alternative diagnostic criteria for PTSD in preschool children, and theoretical literature related to complex trauma and developmental trauma disorder in young children. The Trauma Assessment for Young Children was tested in a control sample of children from an area Head Start Center and a designated trauma sample from children's advocacy centers and domestic violence shelters. The purpose of the study was to validate the Trauma Assessment for Young Children. The Trauma Assessment for Young Children had good test-retest reliability. The measure was found to have moderate internal consistency on both the child-report and caregiver-report versions, with higher levels in the caregiver report. The Trauma Assessment for Young Children had good convergent validity with the PTSD subscales (intrusiveness, avoidance, arousal, and total PTSD) with the Trauma Symptom Checklist for Young Children for the total sample and with all subscales except arousal for the designated trauma group. It demonstrated good discriminant validity with the externalizing (aggressive, attention, and total externalizing) subscales of the Child Behavior Checklist) for the designated trauma group, and for the control group and total sample on attention. Finally, the Trauma Assessment for Young Children demonstrated known groups validity on the caregiver-report version of the measure, indicating that it has the ability to differentiate between the designated trauma group and the control group. These results are promising for the future utility of the measure with children who have experienced a trauma; however, the sample size was small; therefore, implications for future research are discussed, as well as, implications for social work policy and practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Childhood Development
 *Cognitive Development
 *Social Casework
 *Test Validity
 *Trauma
Source: PsycINFO

4. An assessment of substance abuse treatment programs in Florida's correctional institutions for women.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-A(2974), 0419-4209 (2012)
Author(s): Waid, Courtney A
Institution: Waid, Courtney A.: The Florida State U., US
Language: English
Abstract: With the "get-tough" stance of the past three decades shaping the landscape of U.S. penal policy, the rate of female incarceration has increased at a rate higher than that for males since the early 1980s (Pollock, 2002). At the turn of the 21st century, 60% of women admitted to prison, compared to 41% of male offenders, were incarcerated for drug-related offenses (Chesney-Lind, 2002; Pollock, 2002). Given this, an understanding of what causes females to relapse and/or recidivate is critical in the development and implementation of appropriate correctional substance abuse treatment. Interest in the efficacy of correctional substance abuse treatment programming has resurfaced after a period of years in which the doctrine of "nothing works" in offender rehabilitation was accepted. The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the efficacy of substance abuse treatment programs operative for female inmates in the state of Florida released between 1995-2001. Consistent with previous research, the analyses produced mixed

findings. Specifically, while institutionally-based programming did not reduce recidivism, community based programming was effective three years post-release from programming. Further evaluation (both process and outcome studies) and investment in treatment resources that can address the specific needs of females and provide a continuum of care are provided as recommendations for future research and practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Continuum of Care](#)
[*Correctional Institutions](#)
[*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Incarceration](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Examining the association between co-occurring mental and substance use disorders and institutional misconduct among female state inmates.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-A(2971), 0419-4209 (2012)

Author(s): Houser, Kimberly A

Institution: Houser, Kimberly A.: Temple U., US

Language: English

Abstract: In view of the vast numbers of individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders within the offender population, the scarcity of research on the potential exacerbating effects of co-occurring disorders on prisoner misconduct is surprising. With a sample of 1,470 incarcerated women offenders in Pennsylvania, this study examined prisoner misconduct among four distinct groups: 1) inmates with co-occurring disorders, 2) those with mental illness only, 3) inmates with substance use disorders only, and 4) prisoners with no mental health or substance use disorders net the effects of other factors demonstrated in prior studies to influence institutional misconduct. Results suggested that female prisoners with mental health and co-occurring disorders were significantly more likely than those with no disorders to be charged with prison misconduct. Co-occurring disorder inmates were also more likely to be charged with both minor and serious misconduct compared to inmates with no disorders. The results of this study suggest that mental health and co-occurring disorders may hinder the ability of some female offenders to successfully assimilate to the prison environment as evidenced by higher rates of institutional misbehavior. Practice and policy implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. Self-control as a predictor of retention in, and recidivism, and relapse following therapeutic community treatment for drug-abusing adolescents.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-A(2971), 0419-4209 (2012)

Author(s): Abdel-Salam, Sami

Institution: Abdel-Salam, Sami: Temple U., US

Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>The adolescent drug problem in America places a huge toll on society and a heavy burden on the criminal justice system. Research regarding the benefits of community-based therapeutic community treatment for drug-abusing adolescents has generally shown they are effective. Despite their ability to lower drug relapse and reduce criminality in individuals, a great deal remains unknown in terms of how the process of treatment actually works for this young age group. In this study, an attempt was made to apply concepts related to a criminological theory to predict differences in treatment retention and outcomes because empirical studies of drug treatment are mostly atheoretical, even though treatment programming is based on theory. Many of the traits associated with Gottfredson and Hirschi's theory of low self-control are exhibited in adolescent drug users and may present barriers (and/or targets) to effective treatment. Using data collected as part of the Drug Abuse Treatment Outcomes Studies - Adolescents (DATOS-A), a multi-site prospective study of adolescent drug abuse treatment effectiveness, this study examined how characteristics associated with low self-control predict treatment retention and post-treatment crime and drug use. Despite empirical data suggesting that adolescent residential TCs help to reduce drug use, recidivism, and relapse, there is no research that examines whether characteristics associated with low self-control are predictive of positive or negative outcomes from this treatment modality. The primary findings were that motivation for treatment had a significant association with whether or not an adolescent completed treatment and that being male, having family problems and negative peer associations, and the opportunity to use drugs had a significant relationship with post-treatment property crime and post-treatment substance use. With the exception of post-treatment violent crimes, between-program variation influenced individual-level outcomes. Contrary to the hypotheses, pre-treatment levels of impulsivity, self-centeredness, preference for simple tasks, and temper (i.e., low self-control variables) had no relationship with whether or not an adolescent completed treatment, committed property or violent crime, or used alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs in the 12 month post-treatment period. Although these findings do not support the hypotheses, this study begins the process of linking criminological theory to adolescent drug abuse treatment research, addressing the paucity of theory in the empirical study of these programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)</p>
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	<p>*Criminal Justice *Drug Abuse *Recidivism *Self Control *Therapeutic Community Relapse (Disorders)</p>
Source:	PsycINFO

7. Examining participants' motivation to change in residential drug abuse program graduates: Comparing "stages of change" assessment data with post-release status.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-A(2972), 0419-4209 (2012)
Author(s):	Moore, Mitchell Jay
Institution:	Moore, Mitchell Jay: U Minnesota, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>This study examined the ability of three instruments designed to measure an individual's motivational readiness to change to predict successful postincarceration adjustment. It examined the post-release status of a sample of BOP inmates who completed the Residential Drug Abuse Program (RDAP) at a low security federal correctional institution with their post-test RDAP scores on three "stages of change" instruments-the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA), the Stages of Change Readiness and Treatment Eagerness Scale (SOCRATES) 8A (Alcohol), and SOCRATES 8D (Drugs). The questions that guided this study were: Do inmates' motivation to change from</p>

lifestyles of criminal and addictive behaviors increase or improve through their participation in prison-based treatment programs? If so, how do we know-what are the predictors of post-release rehabilitation? More specifically: (1) Can an inmate's score on SOCRATES and URICA "stages of change" instruments, which are designed to measure an individual's motivation to change addictive behaviors, predict post-release rehabilitation, defined as remaining crime- and drug-free, and maintaining stable housing and employment? (2) Which, if any, of these instrument scales predict post-release success? (3) Do other demographic variables predictive of post-release success emerge from the data? This study used post-release extant survey data obtained through each former inmate's probation district regarding participants' post-release status in regards to four factors the literature specifies as indicators of successful rehabilitation-remaining crime-free (recidivism), remaining abstinent from illicit substance use (relapse), maintaining stable employment, and maintaining stable housing. These four factors served as the response (dependent) variables. The individuals' post-treatment instrument scores (SOCRATES & URICA) served as the primary predictor (independent) variables, and various demographic data also served as predictor variables. Several factors were identified which were predictive of RDAP participants' successes or failure on supervised release (SR). One stages of change measure, the SOCRATES 8D (drug), was associated with criminality and employment instability. Participants' education level was associated with substance use, employment instability, and SR revocation, and participants' race was associated with employment and housing instability. Participants who were placed in RDAP failure status prior to SR (RDAP Failure-Outcome), had greater risk of criminality, substance use, and SR revocation, and they had greater odds of employment and housing instability. As anticipated, these participants performed more poorly on SR. In fact, RDAP failure was the most telling indicator of post-release failure and was found to be associated with every outcome indicator. Several suggestions and recommendations for further research and programming were provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Crime](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Stages of Change](#)
[Recidivism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Border crossings: Human smuggling operations in the southwest.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-A(2973), 0419-4209 (2012)

Author(s): Sanchez, Gabriella

Institution: Sanchez, Gabriella: Arizona State U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Following the implementation of federal immigration control measures in the 1990s, Arizona became the main point of entry for undocumented immigrants along the US border with Mexico in the early 2000s. Since then, reports have blamed human smuggling facilitators for the increase of undocumented immigration into the state and the apparent development of violent practices targeting the undocumented. However, little is known about the organization of the groups who work at facilitating the transit of undocumented immigrants along the US Mexico Border. Based on interviews and narratives present in legal files of smuggling cases prosecuted in Phoenix, Arizona, the present study provides an analysis of local human smuggling operations. It argues that far from being under the control of organized crime, smuggling is an income generating strategy of the poor that generates financial opportunities for community members in financial distress. The study, raises questions over smuggling's perceptions as violent and instead identifies smuggling-related violence as a reflection of the structural violence carried out by the

state against immigrant communities through policing, surveillance and the consistent and systematic exercise of race-based policies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Communities](#)
[*Crime](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Immigration](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. Hand held the practice and theory of technological play.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-A(2997), 0419-4209 (2012)

Author(s): Tobin, Samuel

Institution: Tobin, Samuel: New School U., US

Language: English

Abstract: This dissertation is a study of the practices and experiences of mobile video gamers. This dissertation focuses specifically on players of the Nintendo DS series of hand-held portable game systems. Based primarily on online ethnographic and participant observation methods, this dissertation contributes to sociologies of play, culture and technology as well as to the interdisciplinary fields of game studies and mobile studies. In doing so, a wide range of authors and works are engaged with, from classic social theory to current media work. This dissertation shifts the focus of videogame studies from gamespace, the simulated virtual space within the system, to player-space and what happens outside of the game, and how play fits into the habits, spaces, and time of everyday life. This quotidian focus comes out of and is turn informed by the research methods and sociological basis of the dissertation, an approach that address players more than games and practices and discourses more than texts or programs. Opening sections outline the heterodox literatures that the dissertation builds off of, the technical and historical backgrounds of the Nintendo DS series, and the details and problems of interfaces and technically mediated and digital play. Within the larger structure of the dissertation, there is a triptych of chapters that address DS players in terms of their spaces of play. These spaces are: the vanishing video arcade and more recent public sites of play, the domestic sphere of the home, and spaces of transit and travel, in particular those of train-travel and subways. Finally, the ways in which players describe, value, and classify their (and others) mobile play is examined and connected to issues of addiction, excess, and compromise. This dissertation shows how play, in particular mobile play, needs to be understood as fundamentally contingent in that it is informed by the structures and vagaries of the opportunities afforded and limitations imposed upon players' daily lives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Technology](#)
[*Theories](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. Correction to Smith et al. (2011).

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Apr 9, 2012)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Abstract: Reports an error in "Intimate partner violence and specific substance use disorders: Findings from the national epidemiologic survey on alcohol and related conditions" by Philip H. Smith, Gregory G. Homish, Kenneth E. Leonard and Jack R. Cornelius

(Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Advanced Online Publication, Aug 8, 2011, np). The last sentence of the first paragraph reads: "IPV victims were more likely to be female . . .", and should have read, "IPV victims were more likely to be male . . .". (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2011-16753-001.) The association between substance use and intimate partner violence (IPV) is robust. It is less clear how the use of specific substances relates to relationship violence. This study examined IPV perpetration and victimization related to the following specific substance use disorders: alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, and opioid. The poly substance use of alcohol and cocaine, as well as alcohol and marijuana, were also examined. Data were analyzed from wave two of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (2004-2005). Associations between substance use disorders and IPV were tested using logistic regression models while controlling for important covariates and accounting for the complex survey design. Alcohol use disorders and cocaine use disorders were most strongly associated with IPV perpetration, while cannabis use disorders and opioid use disorders were most strongly associated with IPV victimization. A diagnosis of both an alcohol use disorder and cannabis use disorder decreased the likelihood of IPV perpetration compared to each individual substance use disorder. A diagnosis of both an alcohol use disorder and cocaine use disorder increased likelihood of reporting IPV perpetration compared with alcohol use disorders alone but decreased likelihood of perpetration compared with a cocaine use disorder diagnosis alone. Overall, substance use disorders were consistently related to intimate partner violence after controlling for important covariates. These results provide further evidence for the important link between substance use disorders and IPV and add to our knowledge of which specific substances may be related to relationship violence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

11. Prolonged exposure therapy for posttraumatic stress disorder among individuals in a residential substance use treatment program: A case series.

Citation: Professional Psychology: Research and Practice, April 2012, vol./is. 43/2(154-161), 0735-7028;1939-1323 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Berenz, Erin C; Rowe, Lauren; Schumacher, Julie A; Stasiewicz, Paul R; Coffey, Scott F

Correspondence Address: Coffey, Scott F.: Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, 2500 North State Street, Jackson, MS, US, 39216, scoffey@umc.edu

Institution: Berenz, Erin C.: University of Vermont, VT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Clients with co-occurring posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorders present a unique challenge for clinicians in substance use treatment settings. Substance dependent individuals with PTSD tend to improve less during substance use treatment and relapse more quickly following abstinence attempts compared with those without PTSD. Recent scientific efforts have focused on understanding the potential benefit of providing PTSD treatment concurrent with substance use treatment. The current case study describes 4 individuals with PTSD in a residential substance use facility who received prolonged exposure therapy for treatment of PTSD, in addition to the substance use treatment. These individuals completed 9 biweekly 60-min sessions of prolonged exposure, as well as in vivo and imaginal exposure homework between sessions. None of the clients met criteria for PTSD at the end of treatment, with these gains being maintained at 3- and 6-months posttreatment. Additionally, the clients did not relapse in response to undergoing exposure therapy. Implications for delivery of PTSD treatment in substance use treatment facilities are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Exposure Therapy](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Residential Care Institutions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Peripartum pain management in opioid dependent women.

Citation: European Journal of Pain, April 2012, vol./is. 16/4(574-584), 1090-3801;1532-2149 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Hoflich, A. S; Langer, M; Jagsch, R; Bawert, A; Winklbaaur, B; Fischer, G; Unger, A

Correspondence Address: Fischer, G.: Medical University of Vienna, Department of Psychiatry, Wahringer Gurtel 18-20, Vienna, Austria, 1090, gabriele.fischer@meduniwien.ac.at

Institution: Hoflich, A. S.: Medical University of Vienna, Department of Psychiatry, Vienna, Austria

Language: English

Abstract: Increased pain sensitivity and the development of opioid tolerance complicate the treatment of pain experienced by opioid maintained pregnant-women during delivery and the perinatal period. The aim of the present study was to investigate differences in pain management of opioid maintained compared to nondependent pregnant women during delivery and the postpartum period. 40 deliveries of 37 opioid dependent women enrolled in a double-blind, double-dummy randomized controlled trial (RCT) examining the safety and efficacy of methadone (mean dose at the time of delivery = 63.89 mg) and buprenorphine (mean dose at the time of delivery = 14.05 mg) during pregnancy were analyzed and participants were matched to a non-dependent comparison group of 80 pregnant women. Differences in pain management (opioid and non-opioid analgesic medication) during delivery and perinatal period were analyzed. Following cesarean delivery opioid maintained women received significantly less opioid analgesics (day of delivery $p = 0.038$; day 1: $p = 0.02$), NSAIDs were administered more frequently to opioid dependent patients than to the comparison group during cesarean section and on the third day postpartum. Significantly higher nicotine consumption in the group of opioid dependent women had a strong influence on the retrieved results, and might be considered as an independent factor of altered pain experience. Differences in pain treatment became evident when comparing opioid maintained women to healthy controls. These differences might be based on psychosocial consequences of opioid addiction along with the lack of an interdisciplinary consensus on pain treatment protocols for opioid dependent patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: European Federation of International Association for the Study of Pain Chapters; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Tolerance](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pain Management](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Orexin/hypocretin 1 receptor antagonist reduces heroin self-administration and cue-induced heroin seeking.

Citation: European Journal of Neuroscience, March 2012, vol./is. 35/5(798-804), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Smith, Rachel J; Aston-Jones, Gary

Correspondence Address: Smith, Rachel J., smithrac@musc.edu

Institution: Smith, Rachel J.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: The orexin / hypocretin system is involved in several addiction-related behaviors. In the present experiments, we examined the involvement of orexin in heroin reinforcement and relapse by administering the orexin 1 receptor antagonist SB-334867 prior to heroin self-administration or prior to cue-induced or heroin-induced reinstatement of extinguished heroin seeking in male Sprague Dawley rats. SB-334867 (30 mg / kg, intraperitoneal) reduced heroin intake during self-administration under fixed ratio-1 and progressive ratio schedules. SB-334867 also attenuated reinstatement of heroin seeking elicited by cues, but not reinstatement elicited by a heroin prime. These results indicate that orexin antagonism reduces heroin self-administration, and they support a role for orexin in cue-triggered drug relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Heroin](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[*Orexin](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Rats](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

14. Inactivation of the central nucleus of the amygdala reduces the effect of punishment on cocaine self-administration in rats.

Citation: European Journal of Neuroscience, March 2012, vol./is. 35/5(775-783), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Xue, YueQiang; Steketee, Jeffery D; Sun, WenLin

Correspondence Address: Sun, WenLin: Department of Pharmacology, University of Tennessee, Health Science Center, 874 Union Avenue, Crowe 115, Memphis, TN, US, 38163, wsun5@uthsc.edu

Institution: Xue, YueQiang: Department of Pharmacology, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Continued cocaine use despite the negative consequences is a hallmark of cocaine addiction. One such consequence is punishment, which is often used by society to curb cocaine use. Unfortunately, we know little about the mechanism involved in regulation by punishment of cocaine use. The fact that cocaine addicts continue to use cocaine despite potentially severe punishment suggests that the mechanism may be impaired. Such impairment is expected to critically contribute to compulsive cocaine use. This study was aimed at testing the hypothesis that the central nucleus of the amygdala (CeN) plays a critical role in such regulation. To this end, rats were trained to press a lever to self-administer cocaine under a chained schedule: a response on one lever (cocaine-seeking lever) led to access to the other lever (cocaine-taking lever), on which a response was reinforced by cocaine and cues. Thereafter, responses on the seeking lever were punished by footshock with a probability of 0.5. Cocaine self-administration (SA) was significantly suppressed by punishment in an intensity-dependent manner. Interestingly, rats trained with daily 6-h (extended access) but not 2-h (limited access)

sessions showed resistance to the lower intensity of punishment. Inactivation of the CeN induced a robust anti-punishment effect in both groups. These data provided evidence that the CeN is a critical neural substrate involved in regulation by punishment of cocaine SA. Rats with a history of extended cocaine SA appeared to be less sensitive to punishment. The decreased sensitivity could result from the neuroplastic changes induced by extended cocaine SA in the CeN. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Amygdala](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Punishment](#)
[Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

15. Review of Substance use disorders in lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender clients: Assessment and treatment.

Citation: Journal of Social Work, March 2012, vol./is. 12/2(219-221), 1468-0173;1741-296X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Karoll, Brad R

Institution: Karoll, Brad R.: Positive Choices, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Substance Use Disorders in Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Clients: Assessment and Treatment by Sandra C. Anderson (see record 2009-17172-000). A dearth of literature exists concentrating on substance use disorders in lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) clients. Anderson attempts to fill this void. This book appears to follow three broad categories. The first, comprising the initial three chapters, provides an introduction, important definitions, prevalence and etiological data, and a discussion of heterosexism. The second category, the practice section, consists of the majority of chapters. Topics range from Anderson's assessment format to practice with various subgroups and issues related to specific drugs, age groups, and diversity. She also provides discussion on intervention models and a case study. These chapters provide a broad base of information regarding issues relevant to assisting LGBT clients with substance use disorders. The third, last section focuses on legal and political issues related to practice. It addresses ongoing legal, ethical, policy, and legislative challenges facing practitioners who assist LGBT clients. Anderson concludes by reflecting on the future of the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bisexuality](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Lesbianism](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Transgender](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Measurement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Juvenile exposure to methamphetamine attenuates behavioral and neurochemical responses to methamphetamine in adult rats.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, April 2012, vol./is. 229/1(118-122), 0166-4328 (Apr 1, 2012)

Author(s): McFadden, Lisa M; Carter, Samantha; Matuszewich, Leslie

Correspondence Address: Matuszewich, Leslie: Department of Psychology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL, US, 60115, lmatusze@niu.edu

Institution: McFadden, Lisa M.: Department of Psychology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Previous research has shown that children living in clandestine methamphetamine (MA) labs are passively exposed to the drug [1]. The long-term effects of this early exposure on the dopaminergic systems are unknown, but may be important for adult behaviors mediated by dopamine, such as drug addiction. The current study sought to determine if juvenile exposure to low doses of MA would lead to altered responsiveness to the stimulant in adulthood. Young male and female rats (PD20-34) were injected daily with 0 or 2 mg/kg MA or left undisturbed and then tested at PD90. In the open field, adult rats exposed to MA during preadolescence had reduced locomotor activity compared to control non-exposed rats following an acute injection of MA (2 mg/kg). Likewise, methamphetamine-induced dopamine increases in the dorsal striatum were attenuated in male and female rats that had been exposed to MA as juveniles, although there were no changes in basal in vivo or ex vivo dopamine levels. These findings suggest that exposure of juveniles to MA leads to persistent changes in the behavioral and neurochemical responses to stimulants in adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Locomotion](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Neurochemistry](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. In vivo dopaminergic and behavioral responses to acute cocaine are altered in adenosine A2A receptor knockout mice.

Citation: Synapse, May 2012, vol./is. 66/5(383-390), 0887-4476;1098-2396 (May 2012)

Author(s): Wells, Lisa; Opacka-Juffry, Jolanta; Fisher, Donald; Ledent, Catherine; Hourani, Susanna; Kitchen, Ian

Correspondence Address: Wells, Lisa: Imanova Ltd., Imperial College, Hammermsith Hospital, London, United Kingdom, W12 0NN, lisa.wells@imanova.co.uk

Institution: Wells, Lisa: Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Surrey, Surrey, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Adenosine, acting on adenosine A2A receptors (A2ARs), regulates addictive processes induced by drugs of abuse. This study investigates the role of A2A adenosine receptors in neurochemical and behavioral responses to an acute cocaine challenge. Changes in the extracellular levels of dopamine (DA) in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) of mice lacking A2A adenosine receptors and wild type (WT) littermates after an acute cocaine (20 mg/kg) administration were evaluated by in vivo microdialysis studies. Locomotor effects induced by cocaine were measured during the microdialysis procedure. Cocaine-evoked increases in extracellular DA were not sustained in mice lacking A2ARs in comparison with wild-type mice ($P < 0.05$). Cocaine administration significantly increased ambulatory activity in both genotypes. However, overall locomotor activity was further increased, whereas rest and small local movement measures were significantly attenuated in the A2AR knockout mice compared with WT littermates ($P < 0.05$). Our findings

support an important role for adenosine A2AR in modulating the acute effects of cocaine, as demonstrated by the decrease in cocaine-evoked dopaminergic transmission in the NAc. Furthermore, the results support an important antagonistic role of A2AR in vivo in regulating psychostimulant-induced hyperlocomotion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adenosine](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Neurochemistry](#)
[Animal Locomotion](#)
[Mice](#)
[Nucleus Accumbens](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. HON label and DISCERN as content quality indicators of health-related websites.

Citation: Psychiatric Quarterly, March 2012, vol./is. 83/1(15-27), 0033-2720;1573-6709 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Khazaal, Yasser; Chatton, Anne; Zullino, Daniele; Khan, Riaz

Correspondence Address: Khazaal, Yasser: Division of Addictology, Geneva University Hospitals, Rue verte, 2, Geneva, Switzerland, 1205, yasser.khazaal@hcuge.ch

Institution: Khazaal, Yasser: Division of Addictology, Geneva University Hospitals, Geneva, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Content quality indicators are warranted in order to help patients and consumers to judge the content quality of health-related on-line information. The aim of the present study is to evaluate web-based information on health topics and to assess particular content quality indicators like HON (Health on the Net) and DISCERN. The present study is based on the analysis of data issued from six previous studies which assessed with a standardized tool the general and content quality (evidence-based health information) of health-related websites. Keywords related to Social phobia, bipolar disorders, pathological gambling as well as cannabis, alcohol and cocaine addiction were entered into popular World Wide Web search engines. Websites were assessed with a standardized proforma designed to rate sites on the basis of accountability, presentation, interactivity, readability and content quality (evidence-based information). "Health on the Net" (HON) quality label, and DISCERN scale scores were used to verify their efficiency as quality indicators. Of 874 websites identified, 388 were included. Despite an observed association with higher content quality scores, the HON label fails to predict good content quality websites when used in a multiple regression. Sensibility and specificity of a DISCERN score >40 in the detection of good content quality websites were, respectively, 0.45 and 0.96. The DISCERN is a potential quality indicator with a relatively high specificity. Further developments in this domain are warranted in order to facilitate the identification of high-quality information on the web by patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Care Services](#)
[*Health Knowledge](#)
[*Quality Control](#)
[*Quality of Services](#)
[*Websites](#)
[Health Care Delivery](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Scaling properties of the combined ICD-10 dependence and harms criteria and comparisons with DSM-5 alcohol use disorder criteria among patients in the emergency department.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2012, vol./is. 73/2(328-336), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Bond, Jason; Ye, Yu; Cherpitel, Cheryl J; Borges, Guilherme; Cremonte, Mariana; Moskalewicz, Jacek; Swiatkiewicz, Grazyna

Correspondence Address: Bond, Jason: Alcohol Research Group, 6475 Christie Avenue, Suite #400, Emeryville, CA, US, 94608, jbond@arg.org

Institution: Bond, Jason: Alcohol Research Group, Emeryville, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th Edition (DSM-IV), and the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Edition (ICD-10), alcohol use disorders (AUDs) classifications offer competing and somewhat overlapping diagnostic tools for assessing alcohol dependence and harms/abuse. Both systems are in active stages of development in anticipation of their next respective iterations Although much psychometric work has been done studying DSM-IV criteria, efforts toward the ICD-11 have been less prevalent Method: Data from 3,191 drinkers in seven emergency department sites in four countries (United States, Mexico, Argentina, and Poland) were used to study the psychometric properties of the combined ICD-10 dependence and harms criteria Comparisons with the proposed set of DSM-5 criteria and diagnostic thresholds are also included. Results: Item response theory analyses of the combined ICD-10 dependence and harms criteria suggested a single underlying factor, both overall and for each site separately, with only moderate differential item functioning across sites. Overall agreement between the summative combined ICD-10 dependence and harms criteria and the proposed 11-criteria DSM-5 scale was very high ($r = .97$), as was agreement between proposed diagnostic threshold levels of 0-1 (negative AUD), 2-3 (moderate AUD), and 4 or more (severe AUD) criteria endorsed ($k = .84$) Although disagreement between the two three-level diagnoses was only 5.5% of the sample, a majority of these were because of differences between endorsement rates of abuse versus harms criteria Conclusions: Although there is support for efforts to align the two schemes, results are consistent with other studies finding the largest differences between the two systems emanating from differences between the abuse and harms domains. More research is needed before differences between the two systems can be reconciled. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Emergency Services](#)
[*International Classification of Diseases](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Reducing alcohol-impaired driving in community sports clubs: Evaluating the Good Sports program.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2012, vol./is. 73/2(316-327), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Rowland, Bosco; Toumbourou, John W; Allen, Felicity

Correspondence Address: Rowland, Bosco: School of Psychology, Deakin University, 22 Burwood, Highway, VIC, Australia, 3125, bosco.rowland@deakm.edu.au

Institution: Rowland, Bosco: School of Psychology and Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences, Monash University, Caulfield, VIC, Australia

Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>Objective: The Good Sports program uses a systematic accreditation process to implement gradual alcohol-related harm-reduction strategies in Australian community sports clubs that aim to reduce the incidence of harmful alcohol-related behaviors, such as drink driving. This study tested whether the Good Sports program reduced the incidence of drink driving and whether reductions are related to the level of program implementation Method: An adoption versus nonadoption pilot study was undertaken with 65 cricket and 48 Australian Football League clubs (N = 1,968 individuals). Associations between the stage of accreditation (Stage 1 and Stage 2) and the likelihood of driving with an illegal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) were examined Alcohol-use diary accounts were used to calculate BAC before driving home from the club. Results: The percentage of club members driving at least once in the previous week with a BAC estimate greater than 0.05% (the legal limit in Australia) was lower in clubs that had achieved Stage 2 Good Sports accreditation (7%, 95% CI [5%, 9%]) than those that had not (8%, 95% CI [6%, 9%]), but this was not significantly different However, multilevel modeling identified a larger number of the safe-transport strategies, implemented as part of Stage 2 accreditation, which were associated with a significantly lower probability of drink driving Being a risky drinker at the club, and the average number of risky drinkers at the club, was also predictive of drink driving. Conclusions: The findings of this pilot study suggest that implementation of the Good Sports program is likely to have a significant effect on harms associated with drink driving in Australia and elsewhere. Further community studies will be required, however, to examine precisely how the program is achieving improvements and whether it can be refined to have a greater impact in both Australia and overseas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)</p>
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	<p>*Alcoholism *Communities *Driving Under the Influence *Risk Factors *Sports</p>
Source:	PsycINFO

21. Increasing support for alcohol-control enforcement through news coverage of alcohol's role in injuries and crime.

Citation:	Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2012, vol./is. 73/2(311-315), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2012)
Author(s):	Slater, Michael D; Hayes, Andrew F; Goodall, Catherine E; Ewoldsen, David R
Correspondence Address:	Slater, Michael D.: School of Communication, Ohio State University, 3022 Derby Hall, 154 North Oval Mall, Columbus, OH, US, 43210, slater.59@osu.edu
Institution:	Slater, Michael D.: School of Communication, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>Objective: Prior research has shown that the proportion of news stories about violent crimes, car crashes, and other unintended injuries that mention the possible contributing role of alcohol is far lower than the actual proportion of alcohol-related crimes and unintended injuries An experiment was conducted to test the hypothesis that inclusion of such mention can increase concern about alcohol risks and support for alcohol-control measures, which have elsewhere been shown to decrease alcohol-related problems in community settings Methodologically, we provide a model for experiments permitting generalization across randomly selected message stimuli Method: Sixty randomly selected local news stories on violent crime, motor vehicle crashes, and other unintended injuries from newspapers throughout the United States were manipulated into versions including or not including alcohol as a causative factor Participants (n = 785) were drawn from a national online research panel representative of the U.S. population, 66% of panel members contacted agreed to participate. Data were analyzed using mixed-effect, multilevel models to permit generalization across message and participant variability</p>

Results: Mention of alcohol in news stories increased support for enforcement of alcohol-control laws. Conclusions: Efforts to increase mention of alcohol as a causative factor in news reports of violent crime and unintended injury have the potential to increase public support for alcohol-control policies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Crime](#)
[*Injuries](#)
[*Law Enforcement](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[News Media](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Relation of supervisor social control to employee substance use: Considering the dimensionality of social control, temporal context of substance use, and substance legality.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2012, vol./is. 73/2(303-310), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Frone, Michael R; Trinidad, Jonathan R

Correspondence Address: Frone, Michael R.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, 1021 Main Street, Buffalo, NY, US, 14203, frone@na.buffalo.edu

Institution: Frone, Michael R.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Research on supervisor social control provided little evidence for a relation to employee alcohol use, and only one study explored illicit drug use Based on past research, several hypotheses were developed that the relation between supervisor social control and substance use depends on (a) the dimension social control (contact vs. enforcement), (b) the temporal context of substance use (on the job vs off the job), and (c) substance legality (alcohol vs. illicit drugs) Method: Data came from a national probability sample of U.S workers. Supervisor social control represented both supervisor contact and supervisor enforcement. Measures of alcohol and illicit drug use each assessed several dimensions of off-the-job use (overall use, overall impairment, and use after work) and on-the-job use (use before work, use during the workday, and impairment during the workday). Results: As hypothesized, the results did not support a relation of supervisor contact to off-the-job or on-the-job alcohol use and illicit drug use. Supervisor enforcement was unrelated to off-the-job alcohol use but was negatively related to on-the-job alcohol use Supervisor enforcement was negatively related to both off-the-job and on-the-job illicit drug use Conclusions: These findings help clarify the generally unresponsive findings from past research for a relation between supervisor social control and employee alcohol use, as well as extend this line of research to include illicit drug use. The results suggest that to fully understand the relation of supervisor social control to employee substance use, one must consider the dimension of supervisor social control, temporal context of substance use, and substance legality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Drug Legalization](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Management Personnel](#)
[*Social Control](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Patterns of alcohol use and consequences among empirically derived sexual minority subgroups.

- Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2012, vol./is. 73/2(290-302), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2012)
- Author(s):** Talley, Amelia E; Sher, Kenneth J; Steinley, Doug; Wood, Phillip K; Littlefield, Andrew K.
- Correspondence Address:** Talley, Amelia E.: Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, US, 65211, Talleyae@missoun.edu
- Institution:** Talley, Amelia E.: University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: The current study develops an empirically determined classification of sexual orientation developmental patterns based on participants' annual reports of self-identifications, sexual attractions, and sexual behaviors during the first 4 years of college A secondary aim of the current work was to examine trajectories of alcohol involvement among identified subgroups Method: Data were drawn from a subsample of a longitudinal study of incoming first-time college students at a large, public university (n = 2,068). Longitudinal latent class analysis was used to classify sexual minority participants into empirically derived subgroups based on three self-reported facets of sexual orientation. Multivariate repeated-measures analyses were conducted to examine how trajectories of alcohol involvement varied by sexual orientation class membership. Results: Four unique subclasses of sexual orientation developmental patterns were identified for males and females' one consistently exclusively heterosexual group and three sexual minority groups Despite generally similar alcohol use patterns among subclasses, certain sexual minority subgroups reported elevated levels of alcohol-related negative consequences and maladaptive motivations for use throughout college compared with their exclusively heterosexual counterparts. Conclusions: Elevations in coping and conformity motivations for alcohol use were seen among those subgroups that also evidenced heightened negative alcohol-related consequences. Implications and limitations of the current work are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohols](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Sexual Orientation](#)
[College Students](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

24. Attribution of alcohol to violence-related injury: Self and other's drinking in the event.

- Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2012, vol./is. 73/2(277-284), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2012)
- Author(s):** Cherpitel, Cheryl J; Yuye; Bond, Jason; Room, Robin; Borges, Guilherme
- Correspondence Address:** Cherpitel, Cheryl J.: Alcohol Research Group, 6475 Christie Avenue, Suite 400, Emeryville, CA, US, 94608, ccherpitel@arg.org
- Institution:** Cherpitel, Cheryl J.: Alcohol Research Group, Emeryville, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: Alcohol can result in harm (including injury) not only to the drinker but also to others; however, little research exists on the additional proportion of violence-related injuries that can be attributed to the perpetrator Method: Data are reported from emergency department studies in 14 countries on the prevalence of patients' self-report of drinking within the 6 hours before the violence-related injury event, patients' belief that the event would not have happened if they had not been drinking at the time, and patients' perception that the perpetrator had been drinking. Alcohol-attributable fraction was

calculated based on the patients' perception that their own drinking was causally related to the event and on their perception that the perpetrator had been drinking. Results: Across all countries, 62.9% of the violence-related injuries involved alcohol use on the part of the victim, the perpetrator, or both. Rates of others definitely drinking, as perceived by the victim, ranged from 14% to 73% across countries and was positively associated with patients' own drinking in the event and with attributing a causal association between their drinking and the event. Estimates of alcohol-attributable fraction were 38.8% when the victim and perpetrator were considered together compared with 23.9% when only the patient was considered and varied by country-level drinking pattern. Conclusions: These findings suggest adjustments that could be made to global burden of disease estimates because of violence-related injury morbidity to better reflect alcohol-attributable fraction when drinking by others and country-level drinking patterns are taken into account. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Injuries](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[*Violence](#)
[*Morbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. Husband and wife alcohol use as independent or interactive predictors of intimate partner violence.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2012, vol./is. 73/2(268-276), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Testa, Maria; Kubiak, Audrey; Quigley, Brian M; Houston, Rebecca J; Derrick, Jaye L; Levitt, Ash; Homish, Gregory G; Leonard, Kenneth E

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Institution: Testa, Maria: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Men's heavy drinking has been established as a risk factor for their perpetration of intimate partner violence (IPV). However, the role of women's drinking in their perpetration of IPV is less clear. The current study examined the relative strength of husbands' and wives' alcohol use and alcohol dependence symptoms on the occurrence and frequency of husbands' and wives' IPV perpetration. Method: Married and cohabiting community couples (N = 280) were identified and recruited according to their classification in one of four drinking groups: heavy episodic drinking occurred in both partners (n = 79), the husband only (n = 80), the wife only (n = 41), and neither (n = 80). Husband and wife alcohol consumption, alcohol dependence symptoms, and IPV perpetration were assessed independently for both partners. Results: Husband and wife consumption and alcohol dependence symptoms contributed to the likelihood and frequency of husband IPV, both independently and interactively. Husband, but not wife, alcohol dependence symptoms contributed to the occurrence of any wife IPV, although both partners' alcohol dependence symptoms predicted the frequency of wife aggression. Couples with discrepant drinking were not more likely to perpetrate IPV. Conclusions: Findings for husband IPV support previous research identifying alcohol use of both partners as a predictor. However, for wives, alcohol appears to play less of a role in IPV perpetration, perhaps reflecting that women experience less inhibition against physical aggression in their intimate relationships than do men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Husbands](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)

[*Wives](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Substance use and severity of injury among hospitalized trauma cases: Ohio, 2004-2007.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2012, vol./is. 73/2(260-267), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Socie, Edward; Duffy, Rosemary E; Erskine, Timothy

Correspondence Address: Socie, Edward, 1324 Lake Shore Drive, Apt, Columbus, OH, US, 43204, schmedfordfa@gmail.com

Institution: Socie, Edward: Ohio Department of Health, Columbus, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine whether persons who were injured severely enough to require hospitalization suffered more severe injury when substance use was involved This was accomplished by evaluating four proxy outcome measures with Ohio Trauma Registry data from January 2004 through December 2007 Method: Four injury outcomes were identified, injury severity score, admission to an intensive care unit, presence of at least one medical complication, and hospital length of stay We examined their association with substance (alcohol and/or other drug) use stratified by the likelihood of being tested for substance use, mechanism of injury, sex, age, race, and insurance status. Relative risks and t test scores were calculated. Results: Among 89,129 trauma cases reported to the Ohio Trauma Registry during 2004-2007, more than 21% were substance users. Those younger than 45 years of age were 65% more likely to use substances than those 45 or older, men were 110% more likely than women, Blacks were 86% more likely than non-Blacks, and uninsured persons were 127% more likely than insured persons Stratified analyses yielded 16 comparisons (4 Injury Outcomes x 4 Age-Insurance Subgroups) For 13 of these 16 comparisons, injury severity was significantly worse ($p < 0001$) among substance users than nonusers. Conclusions: The evidence is strong enough to conclude that, among hospitalized trauma patients, use of substances (alcohol and/or drug) was associated with increased injury severity These findings appear to be true for the young and old, regardless of insurance status. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Hospitalization](#)
[*Injuries](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. Twin study of the relationship between adolescent attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and adult alcohol dependence.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2012, vol./is. 73/2(185-194), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Edwards, Alexis C; Kendler, Kenneth S

Correspondence Address: Edwards, Alexis C.: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, PO. Box 980126, Richmond, VA, US, 23298-0126, aedwards5@vcu.edu

Institution: Edwards, Alexis C.: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Adolescent problem behaviors such as conduct disorder and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) are often associated with alcohol

problems in adulthood, particularly alcohol dependence. This association is partly a result of shared genetic liability. However, it is unclear whether ADHD, or an ADHD subtype, shares genetic influences with alcohol dependence beyond those also shared by conduct disorder. Method: We evaluated phenotypic associations between adolescent conduct disorder and ADHD phenotypes with adult alcohol dependence in a population-based sample of adult male twins (N = 1,774). We then assessed genetic and environmental relationships among phenotypes using structural equation modeling Results: Individually, conduct disorder and each ADHD factor were associated with adult alcohol dependence Results from twin modeling indicate that a genetic factor common to conduct disorder and ADHD also loads strongly onto alcohol dependence Even after controlling for genetic factors shared with conduct disorder and other ADHD factors, the hyperactivity component of ADHD shared significant residual genetic influences with alcohol dependence Conclusions: Most of the genetically mediated association between adolescent ADHD and adult alcohol dependence is shared with conduct disorder, reflecting a generalized risk to externalizing behaviors The significant residual genetic covariance between the ADHD factor hyperactivity/impulsivity and alcohol dependence implies that impulsive behaviors less destructive/harmful than those manifested by conduct disorder can be indicative of genetic risk for adult alcohol dependence However, the ADHD factors inattention and forgetfulness are not uniquely predictive of genetic/environmental risk for alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[Behavior Problems](#)
[Conduct Disorder](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Suicidal and suicide attempt across stages of nonmedical prescription opioid use and presence of prescription opioid disorders among U.S. adults.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2012, vol./is. 73/2(178-184), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Kuramoto, S. Janet; Chilcoat, Howard D; Ko, Jean; Martins, Silvia S

Correspondence Address: Kuramoto, S. Janet: American Psychiatric Institute for Research and Education, 1000 Wilson Boulevard. Suite 1825, Arlington, VA, US, 22209, jkuramoto@psych.org.or

Institution: Kuramoto, S. Janet: American Psychiatric Institute for Research and Education, Arlington, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study compares the likelihood of suicidal ideation and suicide attempt across stages of nonmedical prescription opioid use and by presence of prescription opioid disorders (dependence and/or abuse) among adult respondents. Method: In the 2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 37,933 adult respondents were asked if they had thought about suicide or had attempted suicide in the past year. The likelihood of ideation and attempt were compared across the following four categories: (a) those who never used prescription opioids, (b) former users, (c) persistent users, and (d) recent-onset users. Weighted multinomial logistic regressions were used to examine if these stages and presence of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, criteria for prescription opioid disorders were associated with suicidal ideation and suicide attempt. Results: Five percent of respondents (n = 2,021) reported suicidal ideation; of these, 15% (n = 310) reported attempt. Former and persistent nonmedical prescription opioid users had greater odds of suicidal ideation than those who never used these medications nonmedically. The stages of prescription opioid use were not associated with suicide attempt. Presence of prescription opioid disorders among past-year prescription opioid users was associated with suicidal ideation but not suicide attempt. Conclusions: The risk for suicidal ideation was greater in those who no longer used

prescription opioids, in persistent users, and among nonmedical users who had a prescription opioid disorder compared with users without the disorder. The results suggest a need to continue monitoring for suicide risk even among those who have stopped using prescription opioids. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. The anthropology of psychopharmacology: Commentary on contributions to the analysis of pharmaceutical self and imaginary.

Citation: Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry, March 2012, vol./is. 36/1(78-79), 0165-005X;1573-076X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Jenkins, Janis H

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Institution: Jenkins, Janis H.: UC San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on the articles by Allison V. Schlosser & Lee D. Hoffer (see record 2012-05598-004) & Kristi M. Ninnemann (see record 2012-05598-003). Schlosser and Hoffer make a vital contribution to anthropological understanding of the self-imaginary in the use of psychotropic drugs to include antidepressants, antipsychotics, anxiolytics, and heroin. The social life of this common yet poorly understood cocktail brings into play a complex moral economy of psychiatric medications and illicit street drugs. This innovative ethnographic study documents that, as a matter of lived experience, the circulation of psychotropic knowledge and ingestion creates personal expertise and conflict in soothing the torment of an unhappy life. The ethnopsychological and cultural logic of normal-abnormal in this situation sheds light on what is valued as a matter of routine or steady state. Kristi Ninnemann's innovative paper draws our attention to the critical yet frequently unrecognized verity of biogenetic variation in metabolic processes and psychopharmaceuticals. Drawing on pioneering work from ethnopsychopharmacology, Ninnemann takes a step forward in advancing our understanding of the ways in which medications are shaped by complicated interactions among culture, behavioral environment, and biogenetics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)
[Subjectivity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. When love meets drugs: Pharmaceuticalizing ambivalence in post-socialist China.

Citation: Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry, March 2012, vol./is. 36/1(51-77), 0165-005X;1573-076X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Ma, Zhiying

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Institution: Ma, Zhiying: Department of Comparative Human Development, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: In this article, I examine the interaction between intimacy and psychiatry to explore the ambivalences in the use of pharmaceuticals in psychiatric practice. Of particular interest is how pharmaceuticals come to constitute in multiple ways what pathology is and what form of life needs to be restored, and how psychiatric medications reconfigure the ambivalence of intimacy in post-socialist China. Following the life of Mei, a female psychiatric patient, for two years, I have made a series of discoveries related to medicine and intimacy in China. Specifically, I show that psychopharmaceuticals indicate a diseased body that threatens the intimate bond. They also highlight a socially suffering subject that is in lack of love from the intimate partner who demands the latter's redemption. I discuss how these multiple and contradicting meanings of psychopharmaceuticals and intimacy are socio-historically situated. Thus, while previous research in medical anthropology criticizes pharmaceuticalization for reducing the socio-political life (bios) to a biological body (zoi), I argue that these life forms co-exist in a pharmaceutical "zone of indistinction" (Agamben, *Homo Sacer: Sovereign Power and Bare Life*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, 1998), in which they constitute and contradict each other. This discussion warns researchers against falling back into the usual orientation of either biomedicine or the social sciences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Ambivalence](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Intimacy](#)
[*Love](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. The psychotropic self/imaginary: Subjectivity and psychopharmaceutical use among heroin users with co-Occurring mental illness.

Citation: Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry, March 2012, vol./is. 36/1(26-50), 0165-005X;1573-076X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Schlosser, Allison V; Hoffer, Lee D

Correspondence Address: Schlosser, Allison V.: Department of Anthropology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH, US, allison.schlosser@case.edu

Institution: Schlosser, Allison V.: Department of Anthropology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Many people diagnosed with mental illnesses struggle with illicit drug addiction. These individuals are often treated with psychiatric medications, yet little is known about how they experience this treatment. Research on the subjective experience of psychiatric medication use highlights the complex, contradictory, and ambiguous feelings often associated with this treatment. However, for those with mental illness and addiction, this experience is complicated by the need to manage both psychiatric medication and illicit drug use. Using ethnographic data from a study of heroin use in Northeast Ohio, we explore this experience by expanding the pharmaceutical self/imaginary (Jenkins, *Pharmaceutical Self: The Global Shaping of Experience in an Age of Psychopharmacology*, School for Advanced Research Press, Santa Fe, NM, 2010b) to include psychopharmaceuticals and illicit drugs, what we call the psychotropic self/imaginary. Through this lens we explore the ways participants interpret and manage

their psychotropic drug use in relation to sociocultural, institutional, and political-economic contexts. This analysis reveals how participants seek desired effects of legally prescribed and illicit drugs to treat mental illness, manage heroin addiction, and maintain a perceived "normal" self. Participants manage their drug use using active strategies, such as selective use of psychiatric medications, in the context of structural constraints, such as restricted access to mental health care, and cultural contexts that blur distinctions between "good" medicines and "bad" drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Society for Psychological Anthropology 2011 Biennial Meeting. 2011. Santa Monica. TYR, US. An earlier version of this paper was presented as part of the session The Anthropology of Psychopharmaceuticals: Cultural and Pharmacological Efficacies in Context at aforementioned conference

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Subjectivity](#)
[Psychopharmacology](#)
[Self Concept](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. The faith community, substance abuse, and readiness for change: A national study.

Citation: Journal of Social Service Research, March 2012, vol./is. 38/2(231-247), 0148-8376;1540-7314 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Travis, Dnika J; Learman, Joy A; Brooks, Drew; Merrill, Trish; Spence, Richard T

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Institution: Travis, Dnika J.: University of Texas at Austin, School of Social Work, Austin, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: There are many paths to recovery from substance use disorders, and recognition is growing for the vital role that faith communities play. This study examines a theory-driven model of congregational readiness (defined as a faith community's intention and preparedness to address and support recovery from substance use disorders) using a national cross-sectional study of 45 faith communities (composed of 3,649 members). Findings revealed that addiction and recovery attitudes and perceptions of self-efficacy (rather than one's experiences) were determinants. Directions for future research focus on developing culturally relevant means of working with faith communities and congregational leadership to bolster readiness over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Leadership](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Faith](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. The influences of information literacy, internet addiction and parenting styles on internet risks.

Citation: New Media & Society, February 2012, vol./is. 14/1(117-136), 1461-4448;1461-7315 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Leung, Louis; Lee, Paul S. N

Correspondence Address: Leung, Louis: School of Journalism and Communication, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong, louisleung@cuhk.edu.hk

Institution: Leung, Louis: School of Journalism and Communication, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to examine how demographics, addiction symptoms, information literacy, parenting styles and internet activities can predict 'internet risks'. Data were gathered from a probability sample of 718 adolescents and teenagers, aged 9-19 in Hong Kong, using face-to-face interviews. Results show that adolescents who are often targets of harassment tend to be older boys with a high family income. They are targets probably because they spend a lot of time on social networking sites (SNSs) and prefer the online setting. Adolescents who encounter a lot of unwelcome solicitation of personal or private information online tend to be older girls. In information literacy, they are generally very competent with publishing tools but are not structurally literate, especially in understanding how information is socially situated and produced. Implications and recommendations for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Information Literacy](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Parenting Style](#)
[Internet](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Lifetime history of traumatic brain injury among persons with substance use disorders.

Citation: Brain Injury, February 2012, vol./is. 26/2(139-150), 0269-9052;1362-301X (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Corrigan, John D; Bogner, Jennifer; Holloman, Christopher

Correspondence Address: Corrigan, John D.: Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Ohio State University, 480 Medical Center Drive, Columbus, OH, US, 43210, corrigan.1@osu.edu

Institution: Corrigan, John D.: Department of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Determine (a) if there are sub-groups of individuals with substance use disorders distinguished by their pattern of sustaining traumatic brain injury (TBI) over the lifetime and (b) whether sub-group membership affects current functioning. Design: Secondary analysis. Settings: Outpatient substance abuse treatment programme and state prison. Participants: Two hundred and fifty-seven participants with lifetime histories of both TBI and substance used disorder drawn from two previous studies of (a) persons in substance abuse treatment and (b) prison inmates. Main outcome measures: Ohio State University TBI Identification Method, speed of information processing, working memory, disinhibition, cognitive complaints, sociopathy and substance use disorder severity. Results: Seven clusters of lifetime history of TBI were characterized by the severity of injuries, age at occurrence and presence of a period of time when multiple mild injuries were incurred, often receiving no medical attention. Cluster membership contributed to the prediction of cognitive performance (i.e. processing speed), self-reported cognitive problems and alcohol and other drug severity. Conclusions: In addition to injury severity, age at injury and periods of repeated injury may be distinguishing aspects of a lifetime history of TBI for persons with substance use disorders. Results suggest that clinicians would benefit from knowledge of a person's full history of TBI. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Patient History](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[*Traumatic Brain Injury](#)
[Group Participation](#)
[Short Term Memory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Cigarette smoking and drinking behavior of migrant adolescents and young adults in Hanoi, Vietnam.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, March 2012, vol./is. 50/3, Suppl(S61-S67), 1054-139X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Nguyen, Liem T; Rahman, Zarah; Emerson, Mark R; Nguyen, Minh H; Zabin, Laurie Schwab

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Institution: Nguyen, Liem T.: Institute of Population, Health and Development, Hanoi, Vietnam

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: There has been a large migration from rural to urban areas in much of the developing world. In the past, this was less true in Vietnam, which remains largely agricultural; however, since the 1990s, economic reforms and loosening of government policies that had previously limited movement have led to a large increase in this rural to urban population movement. Risky health behaviors have been found among migrants in many other settings. The purpose of this research was to determine whether migrant adolescents and young adults in the city of Hanoi are more or less likely than local ones to engage in cigarette smoking and alcohol drinking health risk behaviors, to identify factors associated with these behaviors, and to suggest interventions to reduce these health risk behaviors among the study population. Methods: A cross-sectional survey of 4,550 adolescents and young adults aged 15-24 years was conducted in urban Hanoi in 2006. This study examines current use of cigarettes and alcohol by migration status using multivariate logistic regressions. Results: Cigarette smoking and drinking alcohol are male phenomena. The prevalence of cigarette smoking and alcohol drinking is high among adolescents and young adults in Hanoi and is more common among migrants who came from rural areas of other provinces than nonmigrants in the city. However, multivariate analysis revealed that migrants were neither more likely to smoke cigarettes nor drink alcohol than nonmigrants after controlling for other factors, such as age, full-time worker status, depression, and having close friends who smoke and/or drink. Conclusions: The results suggest that interventions aiming at smoking and/or drinking reduction should pay more attention to adolescents, especially males, changing health risk behaviors at school and at work, and peer influence than their migration status. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Human Migration](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Southeast Asian Cultural Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Perceived peer safer sex norms and sexual risk behaviors among substance-using Latino adolescents.

- Citation:** AIDS Education and Prevention, February 2012, vol./is. 24/1(27-40), 0899-9546 (Feb 2012)
- Author(s):** Kapadia, Farzana; Frye, Victoria; Bonner, Sebastian; Emmanuel, Patricia J; Samples, Cathryn L; Latka, Mary H
- Correspondence Address:** Kapadia, Farzana: Department of Nutrition, Food Studies & Public Health, New York University, 35 West 4th Street, 12th Floor, New York, NY, US, 10012, farzana.kapadia@nyu.edu
- Institution:** Kapadia, Farzana: Department of Nutrition, Food Studies & Public Health, New York University, New York, NY, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** We investigated the association between perceived peer norms and safer sexual behaviors among substance using Latino youth. Between 2005 and 2006, cross-sectional data were collected from 92 Latino adolescents recruited from clinic- and community-based settings in two U.S. cities. Separate multivariate logistic regression models were used to assess the relationship between perceived peer norms around safer sex and two different outcomes: consistent condom use and multiple sexual partnerships. Among these participants, perceived peer norms encouraging safer sex were associated with consistent condom use even after controlling for individual-and partner-related factors. Perceived peer norms supporting safer sex were inversely associated with recently having two or more sexual partners after controlling for demographic characteristics. Perceived peer norms around safer sexual behavior contribute to a lower likelihood of engaging in two HIV/STI risk behaviors: inconsistent condom use and multiple partnering. These findings suggest that further development of peer-based interventions for Latino youth is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Guilford Press; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Peer Relations](#)
[*Safe Sex](#)
[*Sexual Attitudes](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)

37. Tools for the job: Why relying on risk assessment tools is still a risky business.

- Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, March 2012, vol./is. 19/2(132-139), 1351-0126;1365-2850 (Mar 2012)
- Author(s):** Webb, L
- Correspondence Address:** Webb, L.: Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health, Psychology and Social Care, Manchester Metropolitan University, Elizabeth Gaskell Campus, Hathersage Road, Manchester, United Kingdom, M13 0JA, l.webb@mmu.ac.uk
- Institution:** Webb, L.: Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health, Psychology and Social Care, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This theoretical review paper examines the applicability of assessment tools, guidelines and protocols in mental health and substance use care on the basis of the construction of such tools and their reliance on aggregate and actuarial methodologies. Evidence-based

practice leads clinicians to increasing reliance on tools for assessment of health status, risk and prediction for a range of clinical needs for individual clients. In the longer-term management of people with enduring and chronic mental health and substance misuse problems, clinicians are often dealing with complex and unstable health needs. The tools available, however, are developed on the basis of majority population evidence and on presumptions of similarity and stability over time. This paper provides explanation of the basis for the development of such tools and argues that clinicians need to be able to evaluate the applicability of tools used for their clients and not just evaluate the internal validity of the tools used to make individual and contextual decisions about individual clients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Risk Management](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

38. Rush as a key motivation in skilled adventure tourism: Resolving the risk recreation paradox.

Citation: Tourism Management, August 2012, vol./is. 33/4(961-970), 0261-5177 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Buckley, Ralf

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Institution: Buckley, Ralf: International Centre for Ecotourism Research, Griffith University, Gold Coast, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: At least 14 different motivations for adventure tourism and recreation, some internal and some external, have been identified in similar to 50 previous studies. Skilled adventure practitioners refer to ineffable experiences, comprehensible only to other participants and containing a strong emotional component. These are also reflected in the popular literature of adventure tourism. This contribution draws on >2000 person-days of ethnographic and autoethnographic experience to formalise this particular category of experience as rush. To the practitioner, rush is a single tangible experience. To the analyst, it may be seen as the simultaneous experience of flow and thrill. Experiences which provide rush are often risky, but it is rush rather than risk which provides the attraction. Rush is addictive and never guaranteed, but the chance of rush is sufficient motivation to buy adventure tours. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Motivation](#)
[*Recreation](#)
[*Sensation Seeking](#)
[*Tourism](#)
[Flow \(Consciousness State\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. Perceived competency and resolution of homelessness among women with substance abuse problems.

Citation: Qualitative Health Research, March 2012, vol./is. 22/3(416-427), 1049-7323;1552-7557 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Finfgeld-Connett, Deborah; Bloom, Tina L; Johnson, E. Diane

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- Institution:** Finfgeld-Connett, Deborah: University of Missouri, Sinclair School of Nursing, Columbia, MO, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Using a metasynthesis approach, our aim was to articulate new insights relating to the most efficient and effective means of helping homeless women with substance abuse problems to enhance their well-being and become more stably housed. Distorted perceptions of competency, which are shaped by dysfunctional relationships and mental health problems, make it challenging for women with substance abuse problems to resolve homelessness. Women with particularly low or high levels of perceived competency tend to grapple with challenges related to structure and control, trust, and hopelessness. Therapeutic strategies for approaching these women include careful assessment, caring, personalized structure and control, development of interpersonal trust, instillation of hope, and the targeted use of psychotherapeutic agents and counseling. Framing care for homeless women within the context of perceived competency offers a new way of understanding their plight and shaping interventions to more expeditiously move them toward healthy and stable lives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Perceptual Distortion](#)
[*Social Skills](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[Human Females](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)
- 40. The Animal House effect: How university-themed comedy films affect students' attitudes.**
-
- Citation:** Social Psychology of Education, March 2012, vol./is. 15/1(25-40), 1381-2890;1573-1928 (Mar 2012)
- Author(s):** Wasylikiw, Louise; Currie, Michael
- Correspondence Address:** Wasylikiw, Louise: Department of Psychology, Mount Allison University, 49A York St., Sackville, NB, Canada, E4 L1C7, lwasylikiw@mta.ca
- Institution:** Wasylikiw, Louise: Department of Psychology, Mount Allison University, Sackville, NB, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Drawing from learning and attitude theories, the current investigation explores the effect of media on students' attitudes. Study 1 was a content analysis of 34 films classified as university-themed comedies and showed that such films highlighted risk-taking (e.g., alcohol consumption) and minimized the importance of academics (e.g., studying). The purpose of Study 2 was to demonstrate the impact of these films on the attitudes university students hold. One hundred and twenty-four undergraduates viewed a segment of either Animal House or a neutral film and results showed that viewing Animal House brought about positive attitudes towards substance use and negative attitudes towards academics even when controlling for past substance use and movie viewing frequency. The discussion focuses on future directions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media B.V.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Colleges](#)
[*Films](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)
[Academic Environment](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Embedding behavioral interventions within substance abuse treatment.

Citation: PsycCRITIQUES, 2012, vol./is. 57/15(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2012)

Author(s): Peters, Roger H

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Reinforcement-based treatment for substance use disorders: A comprehensive behavioral approach by L. Michelle Tuten, et al. (see record 2011-09262-000). The book Reinforcement-based treatment for substance use disorders: A comprehensive behavioral approach, provides an informative review of a hybrid treatment program--reinforcement-based treatment (RBT), not to be confused with an early variant of cognitive-behavioral treatment (rational behavior therapy)--that combines major elements of each of these cognitive-behavioral interventions, coupled with a focus on organizational strategies designed to engage and retain clients in treatment. The audience for the book is clearly practitioners/clinicians, program administrators, and those in training for careers in addiction treatment, and it provides excellent exposure to both the content and process related to practical implementation of behavioral techniques with substance-involved populations. Although the book does not provide a carefully scripted and manualized approach to RBT, it serves as a useful guidebook for clinicians who may be unfamiliar with implementation of evidence-based behavioral interventions for drug and alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Electronic Collection

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Reinforcement Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Automated measurement of noise violations in the therapeutic workplace.

Citation: Behavior Analysis in Practice, 2011, vol./is. 4/1(47-52), 1998-1929 (Sum, 2011)

Author(s): Sigurdsson, Sigurdur Oli; Aklin, William; Ring, Brandon M; Needham, Mick; Boscoe, James; Silverman, Kenneth

Institution: Sigurdsson, Sigurdur Oli: University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: The present analysis was conducted to validate an automated measurement system of noise violations by participants in the therapeutic workplace, which is a model workplace that offers paid employment and vocational training programs to illicit drug users. We collected data on dB levels via an electronic dB meter in a computer classroom with many different sound sources, and defined noise violations as sounds exceeding 55 dB. Human observers recorded whether staff or participants were responsible for violations, the types of events that resulted in violations, and whether these events were a result of participant behavior. Our analyses revealed that participants caused the majority of noise violations. These results suggest that the automated measurement system collects valid data on participant behavior that contributes to noise violations. Our results also suggest that these behaviors can in principle be modified to reduce the frequency of noise violations.

Suggestions for replication in other settings and interventions designed to reduce behaviors leading to noise violations involving feedback and incentives are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Automation](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Noise Levels \(Work Areas\)](#)
[Clients](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

43. Nonsocial versus social reinforcers: Contrasting theoretical perspectives on repetitive serious delinquency and drug use.

Citation: Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice, October 2011, vol./is. 9/4(295-312), 1541-2040;1556-9330 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Stevens, Jennifer; May, David; Rice, Nancy; Jarjoura, G. Roger

Correspondence Address: May, David: Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY, US, 40601, david.may@eku.edu

Institution: Stevens, Jennifer: Child Care Assistance Program Coordinator, Lexington, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: A wide variety of theoretical perspectives demonstrate an association with delinquency. Recently, a number of researchers have sought to integrate these theories into developmental models by which they explain different types of delinquency at different phases in the life-course. Using data from approximately 800 delinquents incarcerated in a Midwestern state, the authors continue those efforts by examining the association between delinquency and both nonsocial and social reinforcers over time. Their findings suggest that youth may begin their involvement in delinquency in pursuit of intrinsic gratification but continue that involvement because of the external gratification they receive from their peers. Implications for future research are also discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Life Span](#)
[*Social Reinforcement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. Co-occurring intimate partner violence and mental health diagnoses in perinatal women.

Citation: Journal of Women's Health, December 2011, vol./is. 20/12(1797-1803), 1540-9996;1931-843X (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Cerulli, Catherine; Talbot, Nancy L; Tang, Wan; Chaudron, Linda H

Correspondence Address: Cerulli, Catherine: Department of Psychiatry, University of Rochester Medical Center, 300 Crittenden Boulevard, Rochester, NY, US, 14642, catherine_cerulli@urmc.rochester.edu

Institution: Cerulli, Catherine: Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To describe the co-occurrence of intimate partner violence (IPV) and mental health burden among perinatal mothers attending well-baby visits with their infants in the first year of life. We compare rates of depression, anxiety disorder, and substance abuse diagnoses between mothers who reported IPV within the past year to those who did not. Methods: This cross-sectional study of 188 mothers of infants (under 14 months) was conducted in an urban hospital pediatric clinic. Participants reported demographics and IPV and completed a semistructured psychiatric diagnostic interview. Results: Mothers reporting IPV were more likely to be diagnosed with mood and/or anxiety diagnoses ($p < 0.05$, Fisher's exact test), specifically current depressive diagnoses ($p < 0.01$, Fisher's exact test) and panic disorder ($p < 0.05$, Fisher's exact test). There was a trend for more posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) ($p < 0.06$) among abused mothers. Substance abuse and dependence, age, race, insurance status, employment, education, and family arrangements did not differ between groups. Prior major or minor depression increases the odds for perinatal depression threefold (OD 3.18). Conclusion: These findings have implications for practitioners who encounter perinatal women. Findings suggest providers should explore signs and symptoms of depression and anxiety disorders among women reporting IPV. Similarly, when perinatal mothers report symptoms of depression, PTSD, or panic disorder, practitioners should be alert to the possible contributory role of IPV. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Mothers](#)
[*Perinatal Period](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Major Depression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Contraceptive counseling for women who undergo bariatric surgery.

Citation: Journal of Women's Health, December 2011, vol./is. 20/12(1785-1788), 1540-9996;1931-843X (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Mody, Sheila K; Hacker, Michele R; Dodge, Laura E; Thornton, Kim; Schneider, Benjamin; Haider, Sadia

Correspondence Address: Mody, Sheila K.: University of California, San Diego, Department of Reproductive Medicine, 200 W. Arbor Drive 8433, San Diego, CA, US, 92103-8433, s6krishnan@ucsd.edu

Institution: Mody, Sheila K.: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Women are counseled to avoid becoming pregnant for 12-24 months after bariatric surgery. The aim of this study was to assess contraceptive counseling and use in women who undergo bariatric surgery. Methods: A self-administered survey was completed by women aged 18-45 years at a postoperative clinic visit > 2 months after bariatric surgery at an urban teaching hospital. Results: Of the 69 respondents, 94.2% knew to avoid pregnancy for at least 12 months after surgery. However, 16.3% did not use any contraception 2-12 months after surgery. The most common contraceptive methods used were condoms (30.6%) and oral contraceptives (16.3%). Longer-acting reversible contraceptives were used less frequently; for example, only 4% of women used intrauterine devices. Only 21.2% of respondents were referred to an obstetrician/gynecologist for contraceptive counseling. Conclusions: Many women who undergo bariatric surgery are not using very effective contraceptive methods or any

contraception. There is a clear opportunity to improve counseling and increase use of more effective contraception in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Birth Control](#)
[*Counseling](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Bariatric Surgery](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. 'From glorious to infamous': The life span of (addiction) specialists in psychiatry.

Citation: The Psychiatrist, November 2011, vol./is. 35/11(401-403), 1758-3209;1758-3217 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Swatkins, Sandra; Gaston, Romina Lopez; Hashmi, Mahnaz; Thomas, David

Correspondence Address: Gaston, Romina Lopez, romina.gaston@dwmh.nhs.uk

Institution: Swatkins, Sandra: Substance Misuse Service, Dudley & Walsall Mental Health Partnership Trust, Dudley, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: In this editorial we look at the implications of organisational changes to the National Health Service and financial constraints on addiction psychiatrists, and how creativity and adaptability could be the key to fostering survival and sustainability of subspecialties in danger of extinction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Life Span](#)
[*Psychiatrists](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)
[Adaptability \(Personality\)](#)
[Creativity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Aberrant behaviors with prescription opioids and problem drug use history in a community-based cohort of HIV-infected individuals.

Citation: Journal of Pain and Symptom Management, December 2011, vol./is. 42/6(893-902), 0885-3924 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Hansen, Luke; Penko, Joanne; Guzman, David; Bangsberg, David R; Miaskowski, Christine; Kushel, Margot B

Correspondence Address: Hansen, Luke: Division of Hospital Medicine, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, 211 East Ontario Street, Suite 700, Chicago, IL, US, 60611, l-hansen@northwestern.edu

Institution: Hansen, Luke: Division of Hospital Medicine, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Context: The treatment of pain in patients with substance use disorders creates tensions for clinicians between undertreating pain and enabling opioid analgesic misuse. Objectives: To characterize prevalence and factors associated with aberrant opioid analgesic behaviors in a cohort of HIV-infected individuals who are at high risk for opioid

analgesic misuse. Methods: We assessed pain and substance use disorders in a cross-sectional study that enrolled 296 participants from the Research on Access to Care in the Homeless cohort, a community-based sample of indigent HIV-infected adults. We measured aberrant opioid behaviors, defined as major or minor depending on level of risk of harm to patients, using Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interview technology. Results: Most participants (91.2%) reported pain in the week before interview, with the majority of these experiencing severe pain (53.7%). More than two-thirds (69.2%) of the participants met criteria for a lifetime history of cocaine, amphetamine, or heroin/opioid use disorder as defined by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Fourth Edition). More than one-third of the sample (37.4%) had a history of aberrant opioid behavior within 90 days of interview. One-fifth (18.5%) had a history of "major" aberrant behaviors. Conclusion: In this high-risk population, severe pain is common and aberrant opioid behaviors are prevalent but not universal. As recommended by American Pain Society and American Academy of Pain Medicine guidelines, when prescribing opioid analgesics, clinicians must consider variation in the severity of aberrant behaviors, particularly aberrant behaviors that may represent undertreatment of pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: U.S. Cancer Pain Relief Committee; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Emerging opioid abuse in terminal cancer patients taking oral transmucosal fentanyl citrate for breakthrough pain.

Citation: Journal of Pain and Symptom Management, December 2011, vol./is. 42/6(e6-e8), 0885-3924 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Nunez-Olarte, Juan M; Alvarez-Jimenez, Pablo

Institution: Nunez-Olarte, Juan M.: Palliative Care Unit, Hospital General Universitario, Gregorio Maranon, Madrid, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Presents the case reports of two relatively young terminal cancer patients, each with a history of substance abuse (alcohol and tobacco), developed aberrant behaviors clearly related to the prescription of oral transmucosal fentanyl citrate (OTFC) for the management of breakthrough pain (BTP). A 52-year-old woman, with a history of heavy smoking and drinking within the last years, presented with severe neuropathic and incidental bone pain as a result of an epidural dorsal mass and vertebral metastases from ovarian cancer. Since her diagnosis seven years earlier, she had been treated with surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, and radiosurgery. One year later, the patient was admitted to the hospital PC unit and went through a successful opioid rotation to 1200 mg of intravenous morphine per day plus a course of samarium. She died at home five weeks later because of septic complications. A 45-year-old man, with a history of heavy smoking and drinking within the last years plus chronic treatment with alprazolam for anxiety, presented with severe mixed pain as a result of locally advanced esophageal cancer. Since his diagnosis two years earlier, he had been treated with surgery, chemotherapy, and pleural sclerosis. A maximum of four units of OTFC were permitted per day, and the patient was warned that any violation of the agreement would not be tolerated. No further aberrant behaviors were detected by the family or the team until his death at home three weeks later, when he needed terminal sedation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Fentanyl](#)
[*Pain](#)
[*Palliative Care](#)
[*Terminal Cancer](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. A morphine/heroin vaccine with new hapten design attenuates behavioral effects in rats.

Citation: Journal of Neurochemistry, December 2011, vol./is. 119/6(1271-1281), 0022-3042;1471-4159 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Li, Qian-Qian; Luo, Yi-Xiao; Sun, Cheng-Yu; Xue, Yan-Xue; Zhu, Wei-Li; Shi, Hai-Shui; Zhai, Hai-Feng; Shi, Jie; Lu, Lin

Correspondence Address: Lu, Lin: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China, 100191, linlu@bjmu.edu.cn

Institution: Li, Qian-Qian: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China

Language: English

Abstract: Heroin use has seriously threatened public health in many countries, but the existing therapies continue to have many limitations. Recently, immunotherapy has shown efficacy in some clinical studies, including vaccines against nicotine and cocaine, but no opioid vaccines have been introduced in clinical studies. The development of a novel opioid antigen designed specifically for the prevention of heroin addiction is necessary. A morphine-keyhole limpet hemocyanin conjugate was prepared and administered subcutaneously in rats. Antibody titers in plasma were measured using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Competitive ELISA was used to assess the selectivity of the antibodies. Dopamine concentrations in the nucleus accumbens in rats after vaccine administration were determined by high-performance liquid chromatography with electrochemical detection. The effects of the vaccine on the heroin-primed reinstatement of self-administration and locomotor sensitization were evaluated. A novel hapten, 6-glutaryl-morphine, was produced, and the vaccine generated a high antibody titer response. This vaccine displayed specificity for both morphine and heroin, but the anti-morphine antibodies could not recognize dissimilar therapeutic opioid compounds, such as buprenorphine, methadone, naloxone, naltrexone, codeine, and nalorphine. The morphine antibody significantly decreased morphine-induced locomotor activity in rats after immunization. Importantly, rats immunized with this vaccine did not exhibit heroin-primed reinstatement of heroin seeking when antibody levels were sufficiently high. The vaccine reduced dopamine levels in the nucleus accumbens after morphine administration, which is consistent with its behavioral effects. These results suggest that immunization with a novel vaccine is an effective means of inducing a morphine-specific antibody response that is able to attenuate the behavioral and psychoactive effects of heroin. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Neurochemistry--International Society for Neurochemistry; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Change](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Immunization](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

50. Personal construct theory and the transformation of identity in Alcoholics Anonymous.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, December 2011, vol./is. 9/6(709-722), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Young, Lance Brendan

Correspondence Address: Young, Lance Brendan: Center for Research in the Implementation of Innovative Strategies in Practice, Iowa City VA Medical Center, 601 Highway 6 West, Iowa City, IA, US, 52246, Lance.Young@va.gov

Institution: Young, Lance Brendan: Center for Research in the Implementation of Innovative Strategies in Practice, Iowa City VA Medical Center, Iowa City, IA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The dominant theoretical approach to alcoholism research presumes linear, causal relationships between individual cognitions and behavioral outcomes. This approach has largely failed to account for the recovery some alcoholics achieve in Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) because AA emphasizes the transformation of identity, framed in terms of relationships rather than cognitions and behaviors. George Kelly's personal construct theory (PCT) provides a ready means of theorizing that transformation by explaining how AA helps alcoholics resolve four identity-relevant dialectics. The basic postulate of PCT addresses changes in stigma: normal vs. deviant identity. The construction corollary illustrates changes in perspective: subjective vs. objective view of identity. The individuality corollary informs changes in affiliation: unique vs. common identity. And the organization corollary illuminates changes in stability: fluctuating vs. permanent identity. As an alternative to causal approaches focusing on cognition and behavior, PCT should facilitate further research into alcoholism as a disorder of identity transformation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Personality Theory](#)
[*Self Help Techniques](#)
[*Social Identity](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. The dawn of awareness: Women's claiming of self in couple relationship with substance abusers.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, December 2011, vol./is. 9/6(627-644), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Naylor, Mavis E; Lee, Bonnie K

Correspondence Address: Lee, Bonnie K.: University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, AB, Canada, bonnie.lee@uleth.ca

Institution: Naylor, Mavis E.: University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, AB, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: This phenomenological study aimed at understanding the experiences of women living with intimate partners with substance abuse problems. Findings show that the five participants' family-of-origin experiences centrally influenced their degree of awareness of their responses to their intimate partners' addictive behaviors. Experiences leading to dawning of awareness include an escalating toll on self, critical life events, and the catalytic effect of outsiders' perspective and support. The discovery of self and care for one's own well-being precipitated changes in spouse and family relationships. Implications of these findings for clinical practice and recovery are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Awareness](#)

*Drug Abuse
 *Phenomenology
 *Interpersonal Relationships
 Couples

Source: PsycINFO

52. Governing through problems: The formulation of policy on amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) in Australia.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, November 2011, vol./is. 22/6(498-506), 0955-3959 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Fraser, Suzanne; Moore, David

Correspondence Address: Fraser, Suzanne: Centre for Women's Studies and Gender Research, School of Political and Social Inquiry, Faculty of Arts, Monash University, Wellington Road, Clayton, VIC, Australia, 3800, suzanne.fraser@monash.edu

Institution: Fraser, Suzanne: National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, Melbourne Office, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Producing and implementing credible and effective policies on illicit drug use is generally seen as an important aspect of health governance in the West. Yet the controversy surrounding illicit drug use means this is no easy task. With public opinion perceived by policy makers to be set against illicit drug use, and understandings of its effects tending towards generalisation and pathologisation, the need for timely and rational responses is considered self evident. These responses are, however, regularly criticised as driven as much by electoral politics and expedience as by research findings or expert opinion. Destined to receive close critical scrutiny from all sides, these policies, and the processes undertaken to develop them, are obliged to negotiate a complex political domain. Despite this scrutiny, and the pressure it brings to bear on the policy-making process, little scholarly attention has been paid to the area to date. In this article, we examine in detail one important area of illicit drug policy--the use of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) in Australia. We draw on the international critical literature on the ATS problem to situate our analysis. We note that ideas of 'panic', including Cohen's notion of moral panic, have been used here to good effect, but, aiming to acknowledge the complexities of policy, we turn to poststructuralist methods of policy analysis to pursue a different approach. Following Bacchi's observation that 'we are governed through problematisations rather than policies' (2009, p. xi), we ask how the problem of ATS use has been formulated in policy. We examine key state and national policy documents, and two central themes found in them--causation and evidence--to identify the specific strategies used to authorise the recommendations and measures presented as following from the problem of ATS use. In doing so, we clarify important ways in which policy may at times work to obscure the limits of its legitimacy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Amphetamine
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Laws
 *Government Policy Making

Source: PsycINFO

53. How drug policy should (not) be: Institutionalised young people's perspectives.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, November 2011, vol./is. 22/6(491-497), 0955-3959 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Vander Laenen, Freya

Correspondence Address: Vander Laenen, Freya: Ghent University, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Universiteitstraat 4, Gent, Belgium, B-9000, freya.vanderlaenen@ugent.be

Institution: Vander Laenen, Freya: Ghent University, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Gent, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Drug prevention is insufficiently tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups and often concentrates on the general population. Methods: A qualitative youth-centred design, based on group techniques was used to ask vulnerable young people about their needs and expectations regarding drug prevention practices. Participants comprised 160 young people, aged 12-21 years who had emotional and behavioural disorders and who lived in institutions in the mental health care system in Flanders. Results: Findings showed that common prevention and education practices are often insufficient or not applicable to the participants' situation. The young people criticised the institutions' reaction to drug use because it tried to control and sanction their use and paid scant attention to their reasons for drug use. They also held negative views about drug treatment. Their experiences had taught them that control and sanctioning were the dominant reactions to drug use. Conclusion: If drug (prevention) policy is to appeal to vulnerable young people, their views on what would make a good prevention policy must be taken into account. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[Institutionalization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Partnerships and communities in English drug policy: The challenge of deprivation.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, November 2011, vol./is. 22/6(478-490), 0955-3959 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): MacGregor, Susanne; Thickett, Anthony

Correspondence Address: MacGregor, Susanne: Department of Social and Environmental Health Research, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London, 15-17 Tavistock Place, London, United Kingdom, WC1H 9SH, Susanne.MacGregor@lshtm.ac.uk

Institution: MacGregor, Susanne: Department of Social and Environmental Health Research, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background: From the mid-1990s, UK governments developed partnerships to tackle drugs nationally and locally. Over time, increased resources focused on communities and localities in greatest need. This reflected growing awareness of the concentration of problems in deprived areas, with social and spatial segregation being a feature of post-industrial urban areas. Methods: A review of English drug policy since the 1990s, drawing on:- analysis of documents; a review of sociological studies; an illustrative case-study of one northern town; interviews with local policy players; statistical analysis of key indicators with some of these data presented using Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping. Results: In-depth sociological studies demonstrate interconnections between historical patterns, socioeconomic change, cultural complexity, deprivation, limited opportunities and illicit drugs. At local level, there are links between concentrated multiple deprivation, poor health, acquisitive crime and problematic drug use. Partnership policies, encouraged by the provision of ring-fenced funds, have been

effective in containing problems. Underlying issues of inequality are however neglected in political debates. The article argues that post-industrial towns and cities are characterised by an increase in problems related to poverty and drugs. Both the real shape and perceptions of what is the problem change over time. In England, the profile of the problem drug user was described in a number of sociological studies conducted from the 1980s onwards. Key features were the concentration of problems in certain social groups (such as the poorly educated or unemployed) and in certain areas (inner cities or outer estates). Responding to rising public concern, national drug strategies developed and the New Labour Government after 1997 prioritised the issue of drugs, directing increased resources to drug treatment with tight control over the use of these new monies through target setting and measurement of performance. The emphasis was on the most dangerous drugs and most disadvantaged areas. Conclusion: There is local variation in the pattern of problems and in implementation of national policies. In UK after 1997, New Labour policy aimed to promote a fair and cost-effective distribution of resources and improved availability and quality of treatment services and local policing. Tensions appeared between the drive to meet national targets and local perceptions of need. Ideas of localism, promoting market solutions and flexibility in provision, are now gaining ground in English social policy with the arrival of a Coalition (Conservative/Liberal Democrat) Government. These, together with an emphasis on abstinence and recovery, raise questions about the future adequacy of (a) attention to marginalised problems and stigmatised groups and (b) the distribution of resources in a context of severe fiscal restraint. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Deprivation](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Sociology](#)
[Communities](#)
[Drug Abuse Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Studying up harm reduction policy: The office as an assemblage.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, November 2011, vol./is. 22/6(471-477), 0955-3959 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Chen, Jia-shin

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: By recounting the making of the office that contributed to the implementation of the harm reduction policy in Taiwan, this paper aims to answer two questions: Who and what assembled to make this policy possible? Which conceptual tool works best to understand what this policy-making was all about? Methods: The research was designed as a multi-sited qualitative study whose materials were collected through archival research, in-depth interviews, and direct field observation. The data were analysed on the basis of the constructivist version of grounded theory. Result: Formulating the office as an assemblage with heterogeneous components and shifting territories, the present work endeavours to show how it was constituted by way of guanxi, or webs of social relationship that blur the boundary between the private and the public, the governmental and the social. Conclusion: This "studying up" approach is hoped to elicit more research on the office in which harm reduction policies are made into the

backdrop of drug users on the street. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Social Processes](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. The social context of controlled drug use amongst young people in a slum area in Makassar, Indonesia.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, November 2011, vol./is. 22/6(463-470), 0955-3959 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Nasir, Sudirman; Rosenthal, Doreen; Moore, Timothy

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Institution: Nasir, Sudirman: Melbourne School of Population Health, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: There are few studies exploring the social context of controlled drug use amongst young people in Indonesia. This qualitative study examines the experience of young people in a slum area (lorong) in Makassar, eastern Indonesia, who use drugs but are not drug dependent and who employ various forms of self regulation to control their use. Methods: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with eight controlled drug users. Results: The study found that whilst controlled drug users lived in a drug risk environment, they were not deeply embedded in the street culture, risk-taking practises and drug scene within their locality. Their employment, albeit in the informal economy and in low-paid jobs, facilitated their perspective that the status of rewa (a local construct of masculinity) and gaul (being sociable and up-to-date) could and should be accomplished through conventional means such as jobs and halal (legitimate) income. Their employment generated both direct benefit (legitimate income) and indirect benefit, including meaningful activities, structured time, positive identity and wider social networks (bridging social capital). This enabled them to have a stake in mainstream society and provided an incentive to control drug use. All factors which are protective against escalation into problematic drug use. Conclusion: The study showed the importance of sociological concepts of direct and indirect benefits of employment and of social capital in understanding the social context of controlled drug use amongst young people in the lorong. Additionally, drug policy should be more cognizant of the social vulnerability in the lorong and of the need to increase access to employment amongst young people in order to potentially decrease the likelihood of problematic drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Poverty Areas](#)
[*Self Regulation](#)
[*Social Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. Maintaining class, producing gender: Enhancement discourses about amphetamine in entertainment media.

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, November 2011, vol./is. 22/6(455-462), 0955-3959 (Nov 2011)
- Author(s):** McKenna, Stacey A
- Correspondence Address:** McKenna, Stacey A.: University of Colorado Denver, Department of Health & Behavioral Sciences, Campus Box 188, P.O. Box 173364, Denver, CO, US, 80217-3364, stacey.mckenna@ucdenver.edu
- Institution:** McKenna, Stacey A.: University of Colorado Denver, Department of Health & Behavioral Sciences, Denver, CO, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Since the 1930s, amphetamine has been used for a variety of socially and medically condoned purposes including personal and performance enhancement. In the contemporary U.S., although amphetamine and its derivatives share a history, similar chemical composition, and physiological and psychiatric effects, they are typically treated and researched as two distinct groups: illegally produced methamphetamine and prescription amphetamine. This study is an examination of the social meanings of these categories and their users as represented in popular media. Methods: To complement existing research on drug discourses in popular news media, this study analysed entertainment media: ten novels, three seasons of Breaking Bad, six television episodes, and eight movies. Media were coded inductively and deductively using tenets of critical discourse analysis and rhetorical criticism. The author identified discourses about user subject positions and ideologies pertaining to enhancement-related motivations for use. Results: Two important themes emerged from this analysis that construct amphetamine use and users in ways that reflect, legitimize and reproduce class and gender ideologies. First, discourses illustrate that distinct meanings of methamphetamine versus prescription amphetamine are linked to expectations about the respective socioeconomic class and social status of their users. Second, the discourses reflect gendered values and ideals about productivity and sexuality. Conclusion: In reality, American cultural and political-economic contexts may encourage the use of amphetamine to meet a variety of social expectations and economic needs. However, many policy and prevention efforts surrounding amphetamine use disproportionately target methamphetamine users and women. Because policy and prevention efforts can be influenced as much by social values as by data, it is important to examine the many arenas in which social values are produced and disseminated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** American Anthropological Association's 2010 Annual meeting. 2010. An abbreviated version of this paper was presented at the aforementioned conference.
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Mass Media](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Social Class](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 58. Narrating the social relations of initiating injecting drug use: Transitions in self and society.**
- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, November 2011, vol./is. 22/6(445-454), 0955-3959 (Nov 2011)
- Author(s):** Rhodes, Tim; Bivol, Stela; Scutelnicuic, Otilia; Hunt, Neil; Bernays, Sarah; Busza, Joanna
- Correspondence Address:** Rhodes, Tim, tim.rhodes@lshtm.ac.uk

Institution: Rhodes, Tim: Centre for Research on Drugs and Health Behaviour, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Few studies have explored drug injectors' accounts of their initiation of others into injecting. There also lacks research on the social relations of initiating injecting drug use in transitional society. We draw upon analyses of 42 audio-recorded semi-structured interviews with current and recent injecting drug users, conducted in 2009 in the Republic of Moldova, a transitional society of south-eastern Europe. A thematic analysis informed by narrative theory was undertaken, focusing on accounts of self-initiation and the initiation of others. We also reflect upon the potential of peer efforts to dissuade would-be injectors from initiating. Findings emphasise initiation into injecting as a symbolic identity transition, enabled through everyday social relations. In turn, our analysis locates the drug transitions of the self inside an account of societal transition. We find that personal narratives of self transition are made sense of, and presented, in relation to broader narratives of social transition and change. Furthermore, we explore how narratives of self-initiation, and especially the initiation of others, serve to negotiate initiation as a moral boundary crossing. Self-initiation is located inside an account of transitioning social values. In looking back, initiation is depicted as a feature of a historically situated aberration in normative values experienced by the 'transition generation'. Accounts of the initiation of others (which a third of our sample describe) seek to qualify the act as acceptable given the circumstances. These accounts also connect the contingency of agency with broader narratives of social condition. Lastly, the power of peers to dissuade others from initiating injection was doubted, in part because most self-initiations were accomplished as a product of agency enabled by environment as well as in the face of peer attempts to dissuade. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Life Changes](#)
[*Social Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Self-governance, control and loss of control amongst drink-drivers.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, November 2011, vol./is. 22/6(437-444), 0955-3959 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Jarvinen, Margaretha; Fynbo, Lars

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Institution: Jarvinen, Margaretha: SFI, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: This paper analyses driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs (DUI) from a governmentality perspective. The paper is based on qualitative interviews with 25 persons, convicted of drink-driving and at the time of the interviews participating in Alcohol/Traffic courses in Denmark (mandatory courses for DUI-convicted people). Four drink-driver profiles are identified: regular heavy drinkers who regard themselves as addicted; regular drinkers who claim they are in control of both their alcohol use and their drink-driving; occasional multi-substance users who associate their DUI with strong feelings of control loss; and occasional drinkers or drug users with limited experience of drink-driving. The paper analyses drink-driving as a form of "failed self-governance" and shows how some of the convicted drink-drivers negotiate guilt and blame by either justifying their DUI (they were "in full control" and hence did not risk other people's lives) or excusing it (they had "lost control" over their alcohol and/or drug intake and

therefore did not engage in DUI of their own free will). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drivers](#)
[*Driving Under the Influence](#)
[*Self Control](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Marriage, mortgage, motherhood: What longitudinal studies can tell us about gender, drug 'careers' and the normalisation of adult 'recreational' drug use.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, November 2011, vol./is. 22/6(420-427), 0955-3959 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Measham, Fiona; Williams, Lisa; Aldridge, Judith

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Institution: Measham, Fiona: Department of Applied Social Science, Bowland College North, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Through a consideration of quantitative and qualitative data obtained from young women aged 18-28 in the later years of the North West England Longitudinal Study, this paper explores how women's drug careers develop, progressing the authors' normalisation thesis of 'recreational' drug use from adolescence into adulthood. Longitudinal studies are here compared with repeated cross-sectional surveys more usually favoured and funded by governments. The authors argue that firstly, in relation to methodology, longitudinal studies provide a unique opportunity to elucidate how drug careers develop across the life course and to chart the various impacts of life events and transitions on these careers and vice versa. Secondly, through this exploration of gender differences in drug careers and life transitions, we develop an age and gender-sensitive understanding of how recreational drug use fits into women's adult lives. The paper concludes that the challenge for policy makers is how to address adult women's 'normalised' recreational drug use, in the face of a regime focused on educational provision aimed at adolescent prevention; public health information designed for teenagers; and treatment resources focused on predominantly male and non parenting problem drug users, and the links between addiction and acquisitive crime. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Life Changes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Developing a sociology of normal substance use.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, November 2011, vol./is. 22/6(413-414), 0955-3959 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Hammersley, Richard

Correspondence Address: Hammersley, Richard: Institute of Applied Health Research, Glasgow Caledonian University, Cowcaddens Road, Glasgow, United Kingdom, G4 0BA, richard.hammersley@gcal.ac.uk

Institution: Hammersley, Richard: Institute of Applied Health Research, Glasgow Caledonian University, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol has been integral to human social life for millennia. Drug use was socially and economically functional within subcultures, when, implicitly, it would be dysfunctional within the society's mainstream culture. This perspective is often contrasted with a medicalized view that conceptualizes drug use caused by pathology of the individual user, due to mental health problems or drugs' psychopharmacological effects. Policy responses to drugs tend to be an awkward melange of the two perspectives. With increased prevalence, some sociologists proposed that illicit drug use had become normalized. That drugs are more prevalent, commonplace and tolerated than they were does not mean that they are normalized anywhere, anytime. Moving beyond normalization, there is a need to develop understandings of how, where and why people use drugs. Drug supply is still widely conceptualized in deviant, even criminal, subculture terms, although at the street level supply probably occurs primarily within friendship networks. Substance use is a common, often everyday, activity that people have mixed feelings about. There is a need to study and theorize 'drug use' rather than 'drug users'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Social Behavior](#)
[*Sociology](#)
[Culture \(Anthropological\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Drug effects, performativity and the law.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, November 2011, vol./is. 22/6(410-412), 0955-3959 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Race, Kane

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Institution: Race, Kane: Department of Gender and Cultural Studies, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Social studies of drugs has considered the value of displacing the human subject as the sole emphasis of inquiry in favor of relational approaches that emphasize the activity of non-human as well as human actors in the materialization of drug effects. Performativity is associated for some with a certain linguistic emphasis, but this need not be the case. The 'performation program' in economic sociology draws attention to the performativity of devices and objects in the formation of markets. To ask about the performativity of the law is to ask a series of questions about when and whether the law does what it says, and whether these doings are desirable. The concept of performativity may suspend the conventional ontology of drugs. By providing an alternative to the usual causal frameworks used to explain drug effects, the concept has the potential to open a space of intervention that brings a wider range of actors to account attentiveness to the performative propensities of various human and non-human elements in given assemblages of drug consumption will extend this program. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Laws](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)

[*Legal Processes](#)

[*Social Sciences](#)

[*Sociology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. The politics of visibility: Drug users and the spaces of drug use.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, November 2011, vol./is. 22/6(407-409), 0955-3959 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Keane, Helen

Correspondence Address: Keane, Helen: Australian National University, School of Sociology, Canberra, ACT, Australia, 0200, Helen.Keane@anu.edu.au

Institution: Keane, Helen: Australian National University, School of Sociology, Canberra, ACT, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: One of the most important changes brought about by sociological research on drug use is the visibility of 'the drug user' as an active and multidimensional participant in the social world. The ethnographic method is a particularly potent medium for the constitution of drug users as living, breathing and speaking subjects. One of the consequences of the desire to produce the drug user as a visible subject is that drug using practices which either elude examination or are resistant to being rendered authentic, coherent and real are absent from the field. The interest in space promoted by this redefinition of context is in part a concern with the actual materiality of specific locations: nightclubs, living rooms, clinics, schools and streets. To conclude, by shifting the gaze from human subjects to non-human actors such as objects, spaces or affects, sociological research can disrupt the continual return to 'the user' as the site of interpretation and intervention. But in exploring these new avenues, social researchers will continue to face the institutional materialization of qualitative drug and addictions research. Thus the challenges are not only intellectual. They also include advocacy and effective communication across different disciplines and registers in order to enhance the profile, relevance and influence of social research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Ethnography](#)
[*Sociology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Reassembling (social) contexts: New directions for a sociology of drugs.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, November 2011, vol./is. 22/6(404-406), 0955-3959 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Duff, Cameron

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Institution: Duff, Cameron: Monash Fellow, Social Sciences and Health Research Unit, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: The sociological 'imagination' has long sustained theoretical and empirical interest in the consumption of alcohol and other drugs (AOD). Context is typically defined within social science research as setting, milieu or background; as a distinctive structural or cultural 'environment' that frames and situates human behavior and the diverse cultural practices that sustain it. It is arguable that the idea of 'context' functions in much the same way in

contemporary social science inquiry, including the analysis of AOD consumption. This emerging literature points to the development of a sociology of AOD use 'after' context; after the reifications of structure and more sensitive to the local and contingent operations of networks, events and assemblages. A number of the papers presented in this special issue provide further indications of the contours of a sociology of drug use 'after' context. They also suggest a willingness to return to the patient labor of documenting the myriad associations by which 'societies' are created in everyday life; including those 'societies' of drugs, bodies, spaces, objects and affects by which 'contexts' such are ordered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Social Processes](#)
[*Social Sciences](#)
[*Sociology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Sociological approaches to the study of drug use and drug policy.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, November 2011, vol./is. 22/6(399-403), 0955-3959 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Stevens, Alex

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Institution: Stevens, Alex: School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research, University of Kent, Chatham Maritime, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Sociology has contributed much to the study of drug use and dependence. However, the study of drug policy has often been left to economists, with assistance from operational researchers, public policy specialists, lawyers and psychologists. However, even though economists may have updated their assumptions on individuals, they are still stuck with a vision of the context in which these humans operate that is as out of touch with social reality as the idea of homo economicus is with humanity. Sociology provides a broader--although often less well specified--approach to these issues. The spread of articles in this issue across countries, locales, research methods, samples and theoretical backgrounds demonstrates some of the multiple ways in which sociology can be brought to bear on issues of drug policy and use. They highlight the crucial influence of social contexts on the elaboration of drug policies and their effects. It is hoped that they demonstrate that sociology has a place--alongside economics and various other approaches to policy analysis--in the development of knowledge about drug policies and so in the effort to improve them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Sociology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Sexuality in the era of the Internet.

Original Title: Sexualitat in Zeiten des Internet.

Citation: Psychotherapeut, November 2011, vol./is. 56/6(475-484), 0935-6185;1432-2080 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Hill, Andreas

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Institution: Hill, Andreas: Praxisgemeinschaft fur Psychotherapie, Hamburg, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: The Internet shows several more or less specific characteristics, in particular accessibility, anonymity, affordability, worldwide connectivity and interactivity. These characteristics hold chances as well as risks for the development of sexuality and sexual relationships. Rarely stressed and investigated are the possible positive effects, such as easier sexual contacts especially for individuals with social deficits, for sexual minorities (e.g. gay, lesbian, transgender, sadomasochists or fetishists), reducing sexual prejudices and stereotypes, better partner matching and easy access to reliable information and counseling platforms about sexual issues. The psychotherapist more often encounters the problematic effects of Internet pornography and cybersex, such as avoiding real life (offline) sexual and non-sexual social contacts, the stress on relationships (e.g. through cyber infidelity), intensifying fantasies and impulses that are harmful to oneself or others up to criminal behavior (e.g. use and circulation of child pornography). Describing a case history this review discusses the role of the Internet in the development of sexual addictive or compulsive symptomatology, including treatment options. Only a differentiated analysis of the chances and risks can counterbalance the increasing tendencies to demonize and pathologize the use of the Internet for sexual purposes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Sexuality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Does variance in drinking motives explain the genetic overlap between personality and alcohol use disorder symptoms? A twin study of young women.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, December 2011, vol./is. 35/12(2242-2250), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Littlefield, Andrew K; Agrawal, Arpana; Ellingson, Jarrod M; Kristjansson, Sean; Madden, Pamela A. F; Bucholz, Kathleen K; Slutske, Wendy S; Heath, Andrew C; Sher, Kenneth J

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Institution: Littlefield, Andrew K.: Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Genetic risk for alcohol dependence has been shown to overlap with genetic factors contributing to variation in dimensions of personality. Although drinking motives have been posited as important mediators of the alcohol-personality relation, the extent to which the genetic covariance between alcohol use disorder (AUD) symptoms (i.e., abuse and dependence criteria) and personality is explained by genetic factors contributing to variation in drinking motives remains unclear. Methods: Using data from 2,904 young adult female twins, the phenotypic and genetic associations between personality

dimensions (constraint [measured by the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire; Tellegen A, 1982 unpublished data], conscientiousness, neuroticism, and agreeableness [measured by the NEO-PI; Costa and McCrae, 1985]), internal drinking motives (enhancement and coping motives [measured by the Drinking Motive Questionnaire; Cooper, 1994]), and AUD symptoms were tested. Results: Significant genetic associations were found between all personality measures and AUD symptoms. Coping motives showed significant genetic overlap with AUD symptoms and most personality measures, whereas enhancement motives were not significantly heritable. Adjusting for coping motives, genetic correlations between AUD symptoms and traits of neuroticism and agreeableness were no longer statistically significant. Conclusions: Findings suggest that genetic variation in drinking to cope might account for a considerable proportion of the genetic covariance between specific personality dimensions and AUD symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Personality](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

68. Do women differ from men on Alcoholics Anonymous participation and abstinence? A multi-wave analysis of treatment seekers.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, December 2011, vol./is. 35/12(2231-2241), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Witbrodt, Jane; Delucchi, Kevin

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Institution: Witbrodt, Jane: Alcohol Research Group, Emeryville, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Given the widespread use of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and other similar groups in the United States and the increasing membership of women, this study compares women with men on their meeting attendance and AA-prescribed behaviors, factors associated with that AA participation, and tests how these relate to women's and men's abstinence across time. Methods: All consecutive new admissions (age ≥ 18) from county-wide public and private treatment programs representing the larger population of treatment seekers were approached to be in the study at treatment entry. Those consenting at baseline (n = 926) were sought for follow-up interviews 1, 3, 5, and 7 years later. Generalized linear models were used to test whether various help-seeking factors were associated with AA participation differentially by gender and, controlling for AA and other confounders, whether women differ from men on abstinence. Results: At each follow-up interview, women and men attended AA at similar rates and similarly practiced specific AA behaviors, and they were alike on most factors associated with AA participation and abstention across time including abstinence goal, drink volume, negative consequences, prior treatment, and encouragement to reduce drinking. Relative to men, women with higher drug severity were less likely to participate in AA. Although higher AA participation was a predictor of abstinence for both genders, men were less likely to be abstinent across time. Men were also more likely to reduce their AA participation across time. Conclusions: These findings add to an emerging literature on how women compare with men on factors related to AA participation and subsequent drinking outcomes across time. Findings have clinical implications for service providers referring

clients to such groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Participation](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

69. Synergistic effect of alcohol consumption and body mass on serum concentrations of cytokeratin-18.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, December 2011, vol./is. 35/12(2202-2208), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Gonzalez-Quintela, Arturo; Tome, Santiago; Fernandez-Merino, Carmen; Rey, Jesus; Meijide, Luis; Gude, Francisco

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Institution: Gonzalez-Quintela, Arturo: Department of Internal Medicine, Complejo Hospitalario, Universitario de Santiago, Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Cytokeratin-18 is an essential component of the cytoskeleton of epithelial cells (including hepatocytes). Serum concentrations of cytokeratin-18 (tissue polypeptide-specific antigen [TPS]) are used as a marker of epithelial neoplasms. Here, we investigated the potential interaction between alcohol and obesity in relation to serum TPS concentrations. Methods: Alcohol consumption, body mass index, and components of metabolic syndrome were measured in a random sample (n = 420) of the adult population (aged 18 to 92 years, 45% men) from a single municipality. Regular alcohol intake of >20 g/d (women) or >30 g/d (men) was considered risky drinking. Serum TPS was measured with a commercial immunoassay. Results: Risky drinking was associated with increased serum concentrations of TPS, which was particularly evident among obese individuals. Among individuals without risky drinking, TPS concentrations were similar for all levels of body mass. Conversely, among risky drinkers, serum TPS concentrations increased in parallel with body mass (p = 0.002). The odds ratio of a high (>100 U/l) TPS concentration for the combination of risky drinking and obesity was greater than the additive effect of the 2 separate factors, after adjusting for age and sex. A similar interaction was observed between risky drinking and abdominal adiposity, a major component of the metabolic syndrome. Serum TPS concentrations were correlated with markers of liver damage. Serum TPS was not superior to standard markers (gamma-glutamyl transferase and red blood cell mean volume) for the detection of risky drinking. Conclusions: There is a synergism between risky alcohol consumption and common metabolic disorders (particularly obesity) in relation to serum concentrations of cytokeratin-18 (TPS), which probably reflect liver disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Liver](#)
[*Metabolic Syndrome](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Cytoskeleton](#)
[Antigens](#)
[Blood Serum](#)

[Body Mass Index](#)
[Epithelial Cells](#)

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

70. Reduced cortical thickness in abstinent alcoholics and association with alcoholic behavior.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, December 2011, vol./is. 35/12(2193-2201), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Fortier, Catherine B; Leritz, Elizabeth C; Salat, David H; Venne, Jonathan R; Maksimovskiy, Arkadiy L; Williams, Victoria; Milberg, William P; McGlinchey, Regina E

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Institution: Fortier, Catherine B.: Geriatric Research Education and Clinical Center (GRECC), VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Chronic misuse of alcohol results in widespread damage to the brain. Prior morphometric studies have examined cortical atrophy in individuals with alcoholism; however, no previous studies have examined alcohol-associated atrophy using cortical thickness measurements to obtain regional mapping of tissue loss across the full cortical surface. Methods: We compared cortical thickness measures from 31 abstinent individuals with a history of prior alcohol abuse to 34 healthy nonalcoholic control participants (total sample size = 65). Cortical surface models were created from high-resolution T1-weighted images, and cortical thickness was then estimated as the distance between the gray matter/white matter boundary and the outer cortical surface. Results: Abstinent alcoholics showed reduced whole-brain thickness as compared to nonalcoholic participants. Decreases in thickness were found bilaterally in (i) superior frontal, (ii) precentral, (iii) postcentral, (iv) middle frontal, (v) middle/superior temporal, (vi) middle temporal, and (vii) lateral occipital cortical regions. Decreased cortical thickness in the alcoholic group was associated with severity of alcohol abuse. Conclusions: These findings demonstrate widespread reduction in cortical thickness as a consequence of chronic alcoholism, with most severe reductions in frontal and temporal brain regions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cerebral Atrophy](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[*Gray Matter](#)
[*White Matter](#)

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

71. Persistent but less severe ataxia in long-term versus short-term abstinent alcoholic men and women: A cross-sectional analysis.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, December 2011, vol./is. 35/12(2184-2192), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Smith, Stan; Fein, George

Correspondence Address: Fein, George: Neurobehavioral Research, Inc., 1585 Kapiolani Blvd, Ste 1030, Honolulu, HI, US, 96814, george@nbresearch.com

Institution: Smith, Stan: Neurobehavioral Research, Inc., Honolulu, HI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Disturbed gait and balance are among the most consistent and salient sequelae of chronic alcoholism. Results of small sample longitudinal investigations have provided evidence that partial recovery of gait and balance functions in alcoholics may be achieved with abstinence. However, abstinence durations reported have been limited, and their power and generalizability have suffered from small sample sizes. Methods: In this study, we employed a cross-sectional approach to assess gait and balance functions in short-term (6 to 15 weeks) abstinent alcoholics (STAA; n = 70) and long-term (minimum 18 months, mean = 7.38 years) abstinent alcoholics (LTAA; n = 82). STAA and LTAA did not differ with respect to lifetime alcohol consumption, family drinking density, or years of education. In addition, we examined the effects of gender and alcohol use variables. Results: Our main findings were: (i) persistent disturbed gait and balance in STAA and disturbed standing balance in LTAA; (ii) overall less impaired performance of LTAA compared with STAA on gait and balance measures; and (iii) worse performance of STAA (but not LTAA) women, compared with men, on standing balance without visual control. Conclusions: Our results suggest that alcoholics' gait and balance can continue to recover with long abstinence from alcohol, but that deficits persist, especially in eyes-closed standing balance. In addition, our results are consistent with more severe alcohol-induced ataxia in women than in men but suggest that with extended abstinence, women recover gait and balance function to a level comparable with men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Ataxia](#)
[*Sobriety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

72. Positron emission tomography imaging of mu- and delta-opioid receptor binding in alcohol-dependent and healthy control subjects.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, December 2011, vol./is. 35/12(2162-2173), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Weerts, Elise M; Wand, Gary S; Kuwabara, Hiroto; Munro, Cynthia A; Dannals, Robert F; Hilton, John; Frost, J. James; McCaul, Mary E

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Institution: Weerts, Elise M.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The endogenous opioid system plays a significant role in alcohol dependence. The goal of the current study was to investigate regional brain mu-opioid receptor (MOR) and delta-opioid receptor (DOR) availability in recently abstinent alcohol-dependent and age-matched healthy control men and women with positron emission tomography (PET) imaging. Methods: Alcohol-dependent subjects completed an inpatient protocol, which included medically supervised withdrawal and PET imaging on day 5 of abstinence. Control subjects completed PET imaging following an overnight stay. PET scans with the MOR-selective ligand [¹⁸F]carfentanil (CFN) were completed in 25 alcohol-dependent and 30 control subjects. Most of these same subjects (20 alcohol-dependent subjects and 18 controls) also completed PET scans with the DOR-selective ligand [¹⁸F]methylaltrindole (MeNTL). Results: Volumes of interest and statistical parametric mapping analyses indicated that alcohol-dependent subjects had significantly higher [¹⁸F]CFN binding potential (BPND) than healthy controls in multiple brain regions including the ventral striatum when adjusting for age, gender, and smoking status. There was an inverse relationship between [¹⁸F]CFN BPND and craving in several

brain regions in alcohol-dependent subjects. Groups did not differ in [¹C]MeNTL BPND; however, [¹C]MeNTL BPND in caudate was positively correlated with recent alcohol drinking in alcohol-dependent subjects. Conclusions: Our observation of higher [¹C]CFN BPND in alcohol-dependent subjects can result from up-regulation of MOR and/or reduction in endogenous opioid peptides following long-term alcohol consumption, dependence, and/or withdrawal. Alternatively, the higher [¹C]CFN BPND in alcohol-dependent subjects may be an etiological difference that predisposed these individuals to alcohol dependence or may have developed as a result of increased exposure to childhood adversity, stress, and other environmental factors known to increase MOR. Although the direction of group differences in [¹C]MeNTL BPND was similar in many brain regions, differences did not achieve statistical significance, perhaps as a result of our limited sample size. Additional research is needed to further clarify these relationships. The finding that alcohol-dependent subjects had higher [¹C]CFN BPND is consistent with a prominent role of the MOR in alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

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

73. Measures of current alcohol consumption and problems: Two independent twin studies suggest a complex genetic architecture.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, December 2011, vol./is. 35/12(2152-2161), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Dick, Danielle M; Meyers, Jacquelyn L; Rose, Richard J; Kaprio, Jaakko; Kendler, Kenneth S

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Institution: Dick, Danielle M.: Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Twin studies demonstrate that measures of alcohol consumption (AC) show evidence of genetic influence, suggesting they may be useful in gene identification efforts. The extent to which these phenotypes will be informative in identifying susceptibility genes involved in alcohol dependence depends on the extent to which genetic influences are shared across measures of AC and alcohol problems. Previous studies have demonstrated that AC reported for the period of heaviest lifetime drinking shows a large degree of genetic overlap with alcohol dependence; however, many studies with genetic material assess current AC. Further, there are many different aspects of AC that can be assessed (e.g., frequency of use, quantity of use, and frequency of intoxication). Methods: Here, we use data from 2 large, independent, population-based twin samples, Finn-Twin 16 and The Virginia Adult Twin Study of Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorders, to examine the extent to which genetic influences are shared across many different measures of AC and alcohol problems. Results: Genetic correlations across current AC measures and alcohol problems were high across both samples. However, both samples suggest a complex genetic architecture with many different genetic factors influencing various aspects of current AC and problems. Conclusions: These results suggest that careful attention must be paid to the phenotype in

efforts to "replicate" genetic effects across samples or combine samples for meta-analyses of genetic effects influencing susceptibility to alcohol-related outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Twins](#)
[Genes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

74. Birth cohort effects and gender differences in alcohol epidemiology: A review and synthesis.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, December 2011, vol./is. 35/12(2101-2112), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Keyes, Katherine M; Li, Guohua; Hasin, Deborah S

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Institution: Keyes, Katherine M.: Department of Epidemiology, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol consumption has demonstrated substantial temporal trends, with some evidence suggesting strong birth cohort effects. The identification of at-risk birth cohorts can inform the interpretation of alcohol trends across age, time, and demographic characteristics such as gender. The present literature review has 2 objectives. First, we conduct a cross-national review of the literature on birth cohort differences in alcohol consumption, disorder, and mortality. Second, we determine the consistency of evidence for birth cohort effects on gender differences. Methods: A search was conducted and key data on population characteristics, presence and direction of cohort effects, and interactions with gender compiled. Thirty-one articles were included. Results: Evidence suggests that younger birth cohorts in North America, especially those born after World War II, are more likely than older cohorts to engage in heavy episodic drinking and develop alcohol disorders, but this cohort effect is not found in Australia and western Europe. Cross-nationally, substantial evidence indicates that women in younger cohorts are at especially high risk for heavy episodic drinking and alcohol disorders. Discussion: Younger birth cohorts in North America and Europe are engaging in more episodic and problem drinking. The gender gap in alcohol problems is narrowing in many countries, suggesting shifting social norms surrounding gender and alcohol consumption. These trends suggest that public health efforts to specifically target heavy drinking in women are necessary. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cohort Analysis](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Death and Dying](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

75. HIV knowledge and perceptions of risk in a young, urban, drug-using population.

- Citation:** Public Health, November 2011, vol./is. 125/11(791-794), 0033-3506 (Nov 2011)
- Author(s):** Johnston, C. L.; Marshall, B. D. L.; Qi, J.; Zonneveld, C. J.; Kerr, T.; Montaner, J. S. G.; Wood, E
- Correspondence Address:** Wood, E.: Urban Health Research Initiative, B.C. Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, 608-1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6Z 1Y6, uhri-ew@cfenet.ubc.ca
- Institution:** Johnston, C. L.: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Educational programs targeted towards youth to prevent HIV transmission are based on a model that increased knowledge equals reduced risk behaviour. This study explored HIV knowledge among a cohort of young drug users, and their perceptions of HIV risk acquisition. Methods: Between September 2005 and August 2009, youth who used illegal drugs were recruited into a prospective cohort known as the at-risk youth study (ARYS) in Vancouver, Canada. Participants completed an 18 item HIV Knowledge Questionnaire (HIV-KQ-18) and responses were scored dichotomously (i.e., ≥ 15 indicating high knowledge and < 15 indicating low knowledge). We compared high- and low-scoring youth using Pearson's chi-square test and logistic regression. We also examined youths' perceptions of risk for acquiring HIV compared to their peers. Results: Of 589 youth recruited into ARYS, the mean age was 22 (interquartile range [IQR]: 20-24), 186 (31.6%) were female, and 143 (24.3%) were of Aboriginal ancestry. The median score on the HIV-KQ- 18 was 15 (IQR: 12-16). Internal reliability was high (Cronbach's alpha = 0.82). The analyses demonstrated that youth with higher HIV knowledge were more likely to be older (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 1.08, per year older $p = 0.031$), completed high school (AOR = 1.42, $p = 0.054$), and engage in unprotected intercourse (AOR = 1.73, $p = 0.023$). The majority of respondents (77.6%) perceived themselves to be at lower risk for acquiring HIV in comparison to their peers. Conclusions: HIV knowledge scores of participants were surprisingly low for an urban Canadian setting as was their HIV risk perception. Higher HIV knowledge was not associated with reduced sexual risk behaviour. Results demonstrate that education programs are not reaching or impacting this high-risk population. Given the complex forces that promote HIV risk behaviour, prevention programs should be fully evaluated and must recognize the unique characteristics of drug-using youth and factors that drive risk among this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Royal Society of Public Health. Published by Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Knowledge](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Risk Perception](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

76. Impulsivity is an independent predictor of 15-year mortality risk among individuals seeking help for alcohol-related problems.

- Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2011, vol./is. 35/11(2082-2092), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2011)
- Author(s):** Blonigen, Daniel M.; Timko, Christine; Moos, Bernice S; Moos, Rudolf H
- Correspondence Address:** Blonigen, Daniel M.: Veterans Affairs Palo Alto Health Care System, (152-MPD), 795 Willow Road, Menlo Park, CA, US, 94025, bloni001@stanford.edu

Institution: Blonigen, Daniel M.: Center for Health Care Evaluation, Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care System, Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Although past research has found impulsivity to be a significant predictor of mortality, no studies have tested this association in samples of individuals with alcohol-related problems or examined moderation of this effect via socio-contextual processes. The current study addressed these issues in a mixed-gender sample of individuals seeking help for alcohol-related problems. Methods: Using Cox proportional hazard models, variables measured at baseline and Year 1 of a 16-year prospective study were used to predict the probability of death from Years 1 to 16 (i.e., 15-year mortality risk). There were 628 participants at baseline (47.1% women); 515 and 405 participated in the follow-up assessments at Years 1 and 16, respectively. Among Year 1 participants, 93 individuals were known to have died between Years 1 and 16. Results: After controlling for age, gender, and marital status, higher impulsivity at baseline was associated with an increased risk of mortality from Years 1 to 16; however, this association was accounted for by the severity of alcohol use at baseline. In contrast, higher impulsivity at Year 1 was associated with an increased risk of mortality from Years 1 to 16, and remained significant when accounting for the severity of alcohol use, as well as physical health problems, emotional discharge coping, and interpersonal stress and support at Year 1. In addition, the association between Year 1 impulsivity and 15-year mortality risk was moderated by interpersonal support at Year 1, such that individuals high on impulsivity had a lower mortality risk when peer/friend support was high than when it was low. Conclusions: The findings highlight impulsivity as a robust and independent predictor of mortality and suggest the need to consider interactions between personality traits and socio-contextual processes in the prediction of health-related outcomes for individuals with alcohol use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Help Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Mortality Rate](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

77. Neurocognitive performance, alcohol withdrawal, and effects of a combination of flumazenil and gabapentin in alcohol dependence.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2011, vol./is. 35/11(2030-2038), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Schacht, Joseph P; Randall, Patrick K; Waid, L. R; Baros, Alicia M; Latham, Patricia K; Wright, Tara M; Myrick, Hugh; Anton, Raymond F

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Institution: Schacht, Joseph P.: Center for Drug and Alcohol Programs, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Among some alcohol-dependent individuals, early alcohol abstinence is marked by alcohol withdrawal (AW), a phenomenon mediated by GABA and glutamate signaling. We previously reported that a combination of 2 medications that affect GABA and glutamate tone, gabapentin and flumazenil, more effectively reduced drinking among individuals with higher pretreatment AW (Anton et al., 2009). This study evaluated whether this finding is related to changes in neurocognitive performance, which is also

affected by cortical GABA and glutamate tone. Methods: Neurocognitive performance was assessed at baseline and twice during the first week of treatment among 60 alcohol-dependent participants in the previously published clinical trial. Results: AW was associated with poorer baseline performance on 4 of 8 measures, and individuals with higher baseline AW who received the gabapentin and flumazenil combination demonstrated greater improvement on a measure of response inhibition than those with lower AW or those who received a combination of placebos. Improvement in response inhibition during the first week and medication group interacted in their effect on subsequent drinking, such that improvement predicted greater abstinence only among individuals who received gabapentin and flumazenil. Improvement on other neurocognitive measures was neither differentially impacted by medication or baseline AW nor related to subsequent drinking. Conclusions: Taken together, these data suggest that acute AW accounts for a small proportion of variance in neurocognitive performance, that gabapentin and flumazenil slightly improve response inhibition during early abstinence, and that such improvement may somewhat reduce later drinking. However, these medications may not affect other neurocognitive domains. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)
[*Neurocognition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

78. Association of alcohol dehydrogenase genes with alcohol-related phenotypes in a Native American community sample.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2011, vol./is. 35/11(2008-2018), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Gizer, Ian R; Edenberg, Howard J; Gilder, David A; Wilhelmsen, Kirk C; Ehlers, Cindy L

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Institution: Gizer, Ian R.: Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Previous linkage studies, including a study of the Native American population described in the present report, have provided evidence for linkage of alcohol dependence and related traits to chromosome 4q near a cluster of alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) genes, which encode enzymes of alcohol metabolism. Methods: The present study tested for associations between alcohol dependence and related traits and 22 single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) spanning the 7 ADH genes. Participants included 586 adult men and women recruited from 8 contiguous Native American reservations. A structured interview was used to assess DSM-III-R alcohol dependence criteria as well as a set of severe alcohol misuse symptoms and alcohol withdrawal symptoms. Results: No evidence for association with the alcohol dependence diagnosis was observed, but an SNP in exon 9 of ADH1B (rs2066702; ADH1B*3) and an SNP at the 5' end of ADH4 (rs3762894) showed significant evidence of association with the presence of withdrawal symptoms ($p = 0.0018$ and 0.0012 , respectively). Further, a haplotype analysis of these 2 SNPs suggested that the haplotypes containing either of the minor alleles were protective against alcohol withdrawal relative to the ancestral haplotype ($p = 0.000006$). Conclusions: These results suggest that variants in the ADH1B and ADH4 genes may be protective against the development of some symptoms

associated with alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Dehydrogenases](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*American Indians](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Dehydrogenases](#)
[Genes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

79. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor serum levels in alcohol-dependent subjects 6 months after alcohol withdrawal.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2011, vol./is. 35/11(1966-1973), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Costa, Marie-Agnes; Girard, Murielle; Dalmay, Francois; Malauzat, Dominique

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Institution: Costa, Marie-Agnes: Laboratoire d'Analyses Biologiques, Centre Hospitalier Esquirol, Limoges, France

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Diagnosing alcohol dependence is based on clinical signs and on the measured levels of biological markers of alcohol consumption. However, these markers are neither sufficiently sensitive and nor specific enough to definitively determine alcohol dependence. The neuroadaptive changes associated with alcohol dependence involve markers such as brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), which regulate neuronal plasticity. Serum levels of BDNF have been reported to decrease during alcohol dependence and may be restored to normal soon after alcohol is withdrawn. However, the long-term relationship between serum BDNF levels and abstinence status is unknown. Methods: We investigated serum BDNF levels in 101 abstinent and relapsing alcohol-dependent subjects at the moment of hospitalization for alcohol withdrawal (M0) and 6 months later (M6) and compared them to the serum BDNF levels of 41 nondependent subjects. The BDNF levels of the alcohol-dependent subjects were compared to their serum gamma glutamyl transferase (GGT) levels, mean corpuscular volume (MCV) values, and their score on the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) questionnaire. Results: Forty-four percent of the alcohol-dependent participants remained abstinent during the 6 months following alcohol detoxification. Serum BDNF levels of the abstinent group at M6 were significantly higher than those of the original group of alcohol-dependent subjects at M0 ($p = 0.034$). Only the abstinent group had higher BDNF levels than the control group ($p < 0.001$). Serum BDNF levels increased to a greater extent in the abstinent group than in the nonabstinent group ($p = 0.016$). No correlations were found between serum BDNF levels and GGT level, MCV value, or BDI score. Conclusions: Our data confirm that serum BDNF levels do not correlate with either chronic alcohol consumption or peripheral toxicity but may be linked to neuronal aspects of alcohol consumption and dependence. The increased serum levels of BDNF may reflect the concomitant activation of BDNF synthesis that accompanies the neuronal remodeling triggered by alcohol withdrawal and suggests that BDNF synthesis may have a role in the long-term maintenance of abstinence. Monitoring the serum BDNF levels of alcoholics undergoing treatment could help to characterize alcohol dependence profiles and predict relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Biological Markers](#)
[*Blood Serum](#)
[*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

80. S-adenosyl-L-methionine treatment for alcoholic liver disease: A double-blinded, randomized, placebo-controlled trial.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2011, vol./is. 35/11(1960-1965), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Medici, Valentina; Virata, Maria C; Peerson, Janet M; Stabler, Sally P; French, Samuel W; Gregory, Jesse F III; Albanese, Anthony; Bowlus, Christopher L; Devaraj, Sridevi; Panacek, Edward A; Richards, John R; Halsted, Charles H

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Institution: Medici, Valentina: Department of Internal Medicine, University of California Davis, Sacramento, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: S-adenosyl-L-methionine (SAM) is the methyl donor for all methylation reactions and regulates the synthesis of glutathione, the main cellular antioxidant. Previous experimental studies suggested that SAM may benefit patients with established alcoholic liver diseases (ALDs). The aim of this study was to determine the efficacy of SAM in treatment for ALD in a 24-week trial. The primary endpoints were changes in serum aminotransferase levels and liver histopathology scores, and the secondary endpoints were changes in serum levels of methionine metabolites. Methods: We randomized 37 patients with ALD to receive 1.2 g of SAM by mouth or placebo daily. Subjects were required to remain abstinent from alcohol drinking. A baseline liver biopsy was performed in 24 subjects, and a posttreatment liver biopsy was performed in 14 subjects. Results: Fasting serum SAM levels were increased over timed intervals in the SAM treatment group. The entire cohort showed an overall improvement of AST, ALT, and bilirubin levels after 24 weeks of treatment, but there were no differences between the treatment groups in any clinical or biochemical parameters nor any intra- or intergroup differences or changes in liver histopathology scores for steatosis, inflammation, fibrosis, and Mallory-Denk hyaline bodies. Conclusions: Whereas abstinence improved liver function, 24 weeks of therapy with SAM was no more effective than placebo in the treatment for ALD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Liver Disorders](#)
[*Methionine](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[*Antioxidants](#)
[Pathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

81. Persistent escalation of alcohol drinking in C57BL/6J mice with intermittent access to 20% ethanol.

- Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2011, vol./is. 35/11(1938-1947), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2011)
- Author(s):** Hwa, Lara S; Chu, Adam; Levinson, Sally A; Kayyali, Tala M; DeBold, Joseph F; Miczek, Klaus A
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- Institution:** Hwa, Lara S.: Psychology Department, Tufts University, Medford, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Intermittent access (IA) to drugs of abuse, as opposed to continuous access, is hypothesized to induce a kindling-type transition from moderate to escalated use, leading to dependence. Intermittent 24-hour cycles of ethanol access and deprivation can generate high levels of voluntary ethanol drinking in rats. Methods: The current study uses C57BL/6J mice (B6) in an IA to 20% ethanol protocol to escalate ethanol drinking levels. Adult male and female B6 mice were given IA to 20% ethanol on alternating days of the week with water available ad libitum. Ethanol consumption during the initial 2 hours of access was compared with a short-term, limited access "binge" drinking procedure, similar to drinking-in-the-dark (DID). B6 mice were also assessed for ethanol dependence with handling-induced convulsion, a reliable measure of withdrawal severity. Results: After 3 weeks, male mice given IA to ethanol achieved high stable levels of ethanol drinking in excess of 20 g/kg/24 h, reaching above 100 mg/dl blood ethanol concentrations, and showed a significantly higher ethanol preference than mice given continuous access to ethanol. Also, mice given IA drank about twice as much as DID mice in the initial 2-hour access period. B6 mice that underwent the IA protocol for longer periods of time displayed more severe signs of alcohol withdrawal. Additionally, female B6 mice were given IA to ethanol and drank significantly more than males (ca. 30 g/kg/24 h). Discussion: The IA method in B6 mice is advantageous because it induces escalated, voluntary, and preferential per os ethanol intake, behavior that may mimic a cardinal feature of human alcohol dependence, though the exact nature and site of ethanol acting in the brain and blood as a result of IA has yet to be determined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Reinforcement Schedules](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Mice](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

82. Up-regulation of MicroRNAs in brain of human alcoholics.

- Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2011, vol./is. 35/11(1928-1937), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2011)
- Author(s):** Lewohl, Joanne M; Nunez, Yury O; Dodd, Peter R; Tiwari, Gayatri R; Harris, R. Adron; Mayfield, R. Dayne
- Correspondence Address:** Mayfield, R. Dayne: Waggoner Center for Alcohol and Addiction Research, University of Texas at Austin, Campus Mail Code A4800, Austin, TX, US, 78712, dayne.mayfield@mail.utexas.edu
- Institution:** Lewohl, Joanne M.: School of Medical Science, Griffith University, Southport, QLD, Australia
- Language:** English

Abstract: Background: MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are small, noncoding oligonucleotides with an important role in posttranscriptional regulation of gene expression at the level of translation and mRNA degradation. Recent studies have revealed that miRNAs play important roles in a variety of biological processes, such as cell proliferation, neuronal differentiation, developmental timing, synapse function, and neurogenesis. A single miRNA can target hundreds of mRNA transcripts for either translation repression or degradation, but the function of many human miRNAs is not known. Methods: miRNA array analysis was performed on the prefrontal cortex of 27 individual human cases (14 alcoholics and 13 matched controls). Target genes for differentially expressed miRNAs were predicted using multiple target prediction algorithms and a consensus approach, and predicted targets were matched against differentially expressed mRNAs from the same samples. Over- and under-representation analysis was performed using hypergeometric probability and z-score tests. Results: Approximately 35 miRNAs were significantly up-regulated in the alcoholic group compared with controls. Target prediction showed a large degree of overlap with our published cDNA microarray data. Functional classification of the predicted target genes of the regulated miRNAs includes apoptosis, cell cycle, cell adhesion, nervous system development, and cell-cell signaling. Conclusions: These data suggest that the reduced expression of genes in human alcoholic cases may be because of the up-regulated miRNAs. Cellular processes fundamental to neuronal plasticity appear to represent major targets of the suggested miRNA regulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Gene Expression](#)
[*Ribonucleic Acid](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

83. Gender differences in the effects of ADH1B and ALDH2 polymorphisms on alcoholism.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2011, vol./is. 35/11(1923-1927), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Kimura, Mitsuru; Miyakawa, Tomohiro; Matsushita, Sachio; So, Mirai; Higuchi, Susumu

Correspondence Address: Kimura, Mitsuru: National Hospital Organization, Kurihama Alcoholism Center, 5-3-1 Nobi, Yokosuka, Kanagawa, Japan, 2390841, kimura.mitsuru@gmail.com

Institution: Kimura, Mitsuru: National Hospital Organization, Kurihama Alcoholism Center, Kanagawa, Japan

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Gender differences are known to exist in the prevalence, characteristics, and course of alcohol dependence. Elucidating gender differences in the characteristics of alcohol dependence is important in gender-based medicine and may improve treatment outcomes. Many studies have shown that genetic factors are associated with the risk of alcohol dependence in both genders. Polymorphisms of alcohol dehydrogenase-1B (ADH1B) and aldehyde dehydrogenase-2 (ALDH2) are strong genetic determinants of alcohol dependence. This study aimed to clarify gender differences in the effects of ADH1B and ALDH2 polymorphism on the development of alcohol dependence. Methods: Subjects were 200 female alcoholics and 415 male alcoholics hospitalized in Kurihama Alcoholism Center. Clinical information and background data were obtained by chart review. ALDH2 and ADH1B genotyping was performed by the polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism method. Results: The onset age of female alcoholics with inactive ALDH2 genotype was significantly lower than those with active ALDH2 genotype, but the onset age did not differ between the inactive and active ALDH2 group in male alcoholics. The difference in onset age between the ADH1B genotype groups did not reach significant levels. The prevalence of comorbid psychiatric

disorders, including major depression, eating disorder, panic disorder, and borderline personality disorder, was significantly higher in female alcoholics with inactive ALDH2 or superactive ADH1B than in those with active ALDH2 or normal ADH1B. Conclusions: ALDH2 polymorphism appears to have contrasting effects on the development of alcoholism in women and men. One possible reason for this gender difference may be the high prevalence of psychiatric comorbidities in female alcoholics with inactive ALDH2. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

84. Effects of alcohols on recombinant adenylyl cyclase type 7 expressed in bacteria.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2011, vol./is. 35/11(1915-1922), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Dokphrom, Usa; Qualls-Creekmore, Emily; Yoshimura, Masami

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Institution: Dokphrom, Usa: Department of Comparative Biomedical Sciences, School of Veterinary Medicine, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Our previous studies showed that ethanol enhanced the activity of adenylyl cyclase (AC) in an isoform-specific manner and that alcohol cutoff point of AC was isoform specific. Recently, we showed that 2,3-butanediol inhibited AC type 7 (AC7) activity in a stereoisomer-specific manner and that this inhibition was also AC isoform specific. These observations strongly suggest that a major target of alcohol action on cAMP signaling is AC. We hypothesized that alcohols exhibit their effect on AC activity by direct interaction with AC proteins. However, experimental systems employed in past studies such as intact cells and membrane preparations are too complex and do not allow us to unequivocally test this hypothesis. In attempt to bypass, these complications of the membrane-bound AC, we decided to study the effect of alcohols on AC recombinant proteins expressed in bacteria. Methods: A recombinant AC, designated as AC7sol, consisting of the C1a and C2 domains of the human AC7 was designed and expressed in bacteria. The activity of AC7sol was examined using lysate prepared from bacteria expressing AC7sol. Results: The activity of AC7sol was stimulated by manganese or by the alpha subunit of G protein that stimulates AC (G α). Forskolin by itself did not stimulate the activity of AC7sol. However, in the presence of activated G α , forskolin stimulated the activity of AC7sol. A series of n-alkanols including ethanol enhanced the manganese-stimulated activity of AC7sol. The alcohol cutoff point of AC7sol was pentanol. Ethanol and butanol increased V $_{max}$ and K M values of AC7sol. Conclusions: These results are consistent with our hypothesis and suggest that the enhancing effect of alcohols on AC activity is because of the increase in turnover number of AC. The current study demonstrates for the first time that the effect of alcohols requires only the C1a and C2 domains of AC and no other domains of AC as well as no other mammalian proteins. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Microorganisms](#)
[Adenylyl Cyclase](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

85. Interaction between family history of alcoholism and locus of control in the opioid regulation of impulsive responding under the influence of alcohol.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2011, vol./is. 35/11(1905-1914), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2011)
Author(s): Altamirano, Lee J; Fields, Howard L; D'Esposito, Mark; Boettiger, Charlotte A
Correspondence Address: Boettiger, Charlotte A.: Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina, Davie Hall, CB #3270, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27599-3270, cab@unc.edu
Institution: Altamirano, Lee J.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, US
Language: English
Abstract: Background: Naltrexone (NTX) is an opioid antagonist indicated for the treatment of alcoholism, which is not universally effective. Thus, identifying individual predictors of NTX's behavioral effects is critical to optimizing its therapeutic use. Moreover, given the high rate of relapse during treatment for alcoholism, understanding NTX's behavioral effects when combined with moderate ethanol intake is important. Our previous study of abstinent alcoholics and control subjects showed that a more internal Locus of Control score predicted increased impulsive choice on NTX (Mitchell et al., 2007, Neuropsychopharmacology 32:439-449). Here, we tested whether this predictive relationship remains in the context of moderate alcohol intake. Methods: In this study, we tested the effect of acute NTX (50 mg) on impulsive choice, motor inhibition, and attentional bias after ingestion of moderate ethanol (similar to 0.3 g/kg, n = 30 subjects). Subjects included those recruited from a pool of similar to 1,200 UC Berkeley undergraduates on the basis of scores on the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS). Results: Impulsive choice was positively correlated with breath alcohol concentration in placebo sessions. Locus of Control was again the sole predictor of NTX's effect on decision making among subjects with a family history of alcoholism. We also found a weak interaction between BIS scores and NTX's effect on impulsive choice. Conclusions: Our results reinforce the predictive relationship between Locus of Control and NTX's effect on decision making in those with a family history of alcoholism, suggesting a possible biological basis to this relationship. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Internal External Locus of Control](#)
[*Narcotic Antagonists](#)
[*Family History](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

86. Toxicological findings in cases of sexual assault in the Netherlands.

Citation: Journal of Forensic Sciences, November 2011, vol./is. 56/6(1562-1568), 0022-1198;1556-4029 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Bosman, Ingrid J; Verschraagen, Miranda; Lusthof, Klaas J

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Institution: Bosman, Ingrid J.: Department of Pathology and Toxicology, Netherlands Forensic Institute, Hague, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Reports on cases of alleged drug-facilitated sexual assault (DFSA) have increased since the mid-1990s. The aim of this study was to identify the extent and types of drugs found in cases of alleged sexual assault (DFSA) in the Netherlands. In total, 135 cases of alleged DFSA were identified. Most of the victims were women (94%), and the mean age of the victims was 25 years. Blood and urine samples were tested for the presence of alcohol, drugs (drugs of abuse and prescription drugs), or both. In 27% of the cases, no alcohol and / or drugs were found. With increasing time delay, more cases were found to be negative. Alcohol is the most commonly found drug followed by nonopiate analgesics, illicit drugs, and benzodiazepines. In some cases, the absence of alcohol and drugs may represent false-negative results owing to the time delay between alleged sexual assault and sampling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual meeting of the American academy of forensic sciences. 62nd. Feb, 2010. Seattle. WA, US. Presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Forensic Sciences; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crime Victims](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Sex Offenses](#)
[*Toxicity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

87. An examination of the Sport Drug Control Model with elite Australian athletes.

Citation: Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, November 2011, vol./is. 14/6(469-476), 1440-2440 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Gucciardi, Daniel F; Jalleh, Geoffrey; Donovan, Robert J

Correspondence Address: Gucciardi, Daniel F., daniel.gucciardi@graduate.uwa.edu.au

Institution: Gucciardi, Daniel F.: School of Human Movement Studies, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study presents an opportunistic examination of the theoretical tenets outlined in the Sport Drug Control Model using questionnaire items from a survey of 643 elite Australian athletes. Design and method: Items in the questionnaire that related to the concepts in the model were identified and structural equation modelling was employed to test the hypothesised model. Results: Morality (cheating), benefit appraisal (performance), and threat appraisal (enforcement) evidenced the strongest relationships with attitude to doping, which in turn was positively associated with doping susceptibility. Self-esteem, perceptions of legitimacy and reference group opinions showed small non-significant associations with attitude to doping. The hypothesised model accounted for 30% and 11% of the variance in attitudes to doping and doping susceptibility, respectively. Conclusion: These present findings provide support for the model even though the questionnaire items were not constructed to specifically measure concepts contained in it. Thus, the model appears useful for understanding influences on doping. Nevertheless, there is a need to further explore individual and social factors that may

influence athletes' use of performance enhancing drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Sports Medicine Australia; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Athletes](#)
[*Athletic Performance](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Sports](#)
[*Performance Enhancing Drugs Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

88. A pilot binational study of health behaviors and immigration.

Citation: Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health, December 2011, vol./is. 13/6(1142-1149), 1557-1912;1573-3629 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Hennessy-Burt, Tamara E; Stoecklin-Marois, Maria T; Meneses-Gonzalez, Fernando; Schenker, Marc B

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Institution: Hennessy-Burt, Tamara E.: Department of Public Health Sciences, Center for Health and the Environment, University of California, Davis, Davis, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: In the US, Mexican immigrant women often have better health outcomes than non-Hispanic white women despite a greater health risk profile. This cross-sectional pilot study compared women living in Chavinda, Michoacan (n = 102) to women who had migrated from Mexico to Madera, California (n = 93). The interview gathered information on acculturation and risk behaviors including smoking, alcohol use and number of sexual partners. The results suggest that more acculturated women living in the US are more likely to consume alcohol. US residence and higher acculturation level was marginally associated with having more than one sexual partner. There were no differences between odds of smoking among Chavinda and Madera women. While results with acculturation are not consistently significant due to small sample sizes, the results are suggestive that acculturation among immigrant Hispanic women in the US may be associated with adverse health behaviors, and selective migration seems less likely to account for these differences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acculturation](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Immigration](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Sexual Partners](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Activity of secretory sphingomyelinase is increased in plasma of alcohol-dependent patients.

- Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, October 2011, vol./is. 35/10(1852-1859), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Oct 2011)
- Author(s):** Reichel, Martin; Beck, Johannes; Muhle, Christiane; Rotter, Andrea; Bleich, Stefan; Gulbins, Erich; Kornhuber, Johannes
- Correspondence Address:** Reichel, Martin: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital, Friedrich-Alexander-University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Schwabachanlage 6, Erlangen, Germany, D-91054, martin.reichel@uk-erlangen.de
- Institution:** Reichel, Martin: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital, Friedrich-Alexander- University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen, Germany
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Acid sphingomyelinase (ASM, EC 3.1.4.12) hydrolyzes sphingomyelin to ceramide and represents a major regulator of sphingolipid metabolism. Increased activity of ASM has been observed in a variety of human diseases, and a critical contribution of ASM to medical conditions was demonstrated in several mouse models. In agreement with increased ASM activity in cell lines treated with ethanol, we have recently found higher levels of ASM activity in peripheral blood cells of active drinkers. However, the influence of ethanol on secretory ASM (S-ASM) has not been investigated so far. Methods: ASM activity and routine blood parameters were determined in plasma samples of 27 patients with alcohol dependence during physical withdrawal and compared to a group of 36 healthy volunteers. Results: Compared to the control group, patients with alcohol dependence had S-ASM activity increased by about 3-fold (141 +/- 69 vs. 428 +/- 220 pmol/ml/h; $p < 0.001$) at the beginning of physical withdrawal. During withdrawal, S-ASM activity decreased by about 50% ($p < 0.001$; day 0 vs. day 7 to 10) and finally approximated nearly normal values. On the day of admission, S-ASM activity correlated positively with levels of carbohydrate-deficient transferrin ($r = 0.410$, $p = 0.034$) and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ($r = 0.440$, $p = 0.022$) and inversely with body mass index ($r = -0.509$; $p = 0.007$), glucose ($r = -0.480$; $p = 0.011$), triglycerides ($r = -0.592$; $p = 0.001$), and large unstained cells ($r = -0.526$; $p = 0.017$). Conclusions: Activity of S-ASM is increased in alcohol-dependent patients and correlates with established biomarkers of excessive drinking. The increased S-ASM activity is implicated in alcohol-induced lipid alterations and might be relevant for the occurrence of alcohol-related disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Metabolism](#)
[*Cell Membrane](#)
[Enzymes](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

90. Efficacy of extended-release naltrexone in patients with relatively higher severity of alcohol dependence.

- Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, October 2011, vol./is. 35/10(1804-1811), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Oct 2011)
- Author(s):** Pettinati, Helen M; Silverman, Bernard L; Battisti, John J; Forman, Robert; Schweizer, Edward; Gastfriend, David R
- Correspondence Address:** Pettinati, Helen M.: Department of Psychiatry, Treatment Research Division, Center for the Studies of Addiction, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US, pettinati_h@mail.trc.upenn.edu

Institution: Pettinati, Helen M.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Because some literature reviews have suggested that naltrexone's benefit may be limited to less-severe alcohol dependence, and exclusively to reduction in heavy drinking rather than abstinence, we examined the efficacy of once per month, injectable extended-release naltrexone (XR-NTX 380 mg) in patients with relatively higher severity alcohol dependence. Methods: Post hoc analyses examined data from a multicenter, placebo-controlled, 24-week randomized trial of XR-NTX for alcohol dependence (N = 624). We analyzed treatment effects in alcohol-dependent patients who had higher baseline severity, as measured by: (i) the Alcohol Dependence Scale (ADS) or (ii) having been medically detoxified in the week before randomization. Efficacy was also examined via the relationship between pretreatment severity indices and reporting at least 4 days of lead-in abstinence prior to treatment--a major predictor of good outcome in the original study. Results: Higher severity alcohol-dependent patients, defined by the ADS, when receiving XR-NTX 380 mg (n = 50) compared with placebo (n = 47), had significantly fewer heavy-drinking days in-trial (hazard ratio = 0.583; p = 0.0049) and showed an average reduction of 37.3% in heavy-drinking days compared with 27.4% for placebo-treated patients (p = 0.039). Among those who had a detoxification just prior to randomization, these reductions were 48.9% (XR-NTX 380 mg; n = 11) and 30.9% (placebo; n = 15) (p = 0.004). Subjects with at least 4 days of pre-treatment abstinence (n = 82) versus those without (n = 542) had significantly higher pretreatment ADS scores (p = 0.002) and were more likely to require detoxification prior to randomization (p < 0.001). Patients with lead-in abstinence experienced significantly better maintenance of initial and 6-month abstinence. Conclusions: These secondary analyses support the efficacy of XR-NTX 380 mg in relatively higher severity alcohol dependence for both reduction in heavy drinking and maintenance of abstinence, with implications for the role of adherence pharmacotherapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Naltrexone](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

91. Alcohol and the human brain: A systematic review of different neuroimaging methods.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, October 2011, vol./is. 35/10(1771-1793), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Buhler, Mira; Mann, Karl

Correspondence Address: Mann, Karl: Central Institute of Mental Health, Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, J5, Mannheim, Germany, 68159, karl.mann@zi-mannheim.de

Institution: Buhler, Mira: Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Imaging techniques have been in widespread use in the scientific community for more than 3 decades. They facilitate noninvasive, in vivo studies of the human brain in both healthy and diseased persons. These brain-imaging techniques have contributed significantly to our understanding of the effects of alcohol abuse and

dependence on structural and functional changes in the human brain. A systematic review summarizing these contributions has not previously been conducted, and this is the goal of the current paper. Methods: The databases PubMed, PsycINFO, and PSYINDEX were searched using central key words. Fulfilling the inclusion criteria were 140 functional and structural imaging studies, together comprising data from more than 7,000 patients and controls. The structural imaging techniques we considered were cranial computerized tomography and various magnetic resonance imaging-based techniques, including voxel-based morphometry, deformation-based morphometry, diffusion tensor magnetic resonance imaging, and diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging. The functional methods considered were magnetic resonance spectroscopy, positron emission tomography, single photon emission computed tomography, and functional magnetic resonance imaging. Results: Results from studies using structural imaging techniques have revealed that chronic alcohol use is accompanied by volume reductions of gray and white matter, as well as microstructural disruption of various white matter tracts. These changes are partially reversible following abstinence. Results from functional imaging methods have revealed metabolic changes in the brain, lower glucose metabolism, and disruptions of the balance of neurotransmitter systems. Additionally, functional imaging methods have revealed increased brain activity in the mesocorticolimbic system in response to alcohol-themed pictures relative to nondrug-associated stimuli, which might be of predictive value with regard to relapse. Conclusions: There has been tremendous progress in the development of imaging technologies. Use of these technologies has clearly demonstrated the structural and functional brain abnormalities that can occur with chronic alcohol use. The study of the alcoholic brain provides an heuristic model which furthers our understanding of neurodegenerative changes in general, as well as their partial reversibility with sustained abstinence. Additionally, functional imaging is poised to become an important tool for generating predictions about individual brain functioning, which can then be used as a basis for personalized medicine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Neuroimaging](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

92. The efficacy of disulfiram for the treatment of alcohol use disorder.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, October 2011, vol./is. 35/10(1749-1758), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Jorgensen, Charlotte H; Pedersen, Bolette; Tonnesen, Hanne

Correspondence Address: Jorgensen, Charlotte H.: WHO--CC, Bispebjerg Hospital, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark, DK-2400, Lottehjort@hotmail.com

Institution: Jorgensen, Charlotte H.: WHO Collaborating Centre for Evidence Based Health Promotion in Hospitals & Health Services, Bispebjerg Hospital, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol use disorders (AUD) involving hazardous, harmful, and addictive misuse of alcohol are widespread in most parts of the world. The aim of this study was to review the effect of disulfiram in the treatment of patients with AUD. The effect of disulfiram was evaluated according to the primary outcome of an intake of alcohol below 30 and 20 g/d for men and women, respectively, as well as secondary outcomes such as days until relapse, alcohol intake, and numbers of drinking days. Methods: A systematic review of the literature was conducted using MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Cochrane

Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL). Results: Eleven randomized controlled trials were included with a total of 1,527 patients. They compared disulfiram treatment with placebo, none or other abstinence-supportive treatments. Overall, 6 studies reported of a significant better effect on abstinence for patients treated with disulfiram. Six of 9 studies measuring secondary outcomes reported that patients treated with disulfiram had significantly more days until relapse and fewer drinking days, respectively. The quality of the included studies was moderate. Heterogeneity was significant in most of the meta-analyses, but valid results were found regarding the effect of disulfiram versus placebo over 12 months and unsupervised disulfiram versus other or no treatment. The vast majority of significant studies were of shorter duration, while only 3 studies of 12 months were significant regarding more days until relapse and/or reduction in drinking days. Conclusions: Supervised treatment with disulfiram has some effect on short-term abstinence and days until relapse as well as number of drinking days when compared with placebo, none, or other treatments for patients with alcohol dependency or abuse. Long-term effect on abstinence has not been evaluated yet. However, there is a need for more homogeneous and high-quality studies in the future regarding the efficacy of disulfiram. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Disulfiram](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Hazardous Materials](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

93. Striatal involvement in human alcoholism and alcohol consumption, and withdrawal in animal models.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, October 2011, vol./is. 35/10(1739-1748), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Chen, Gang; Cuzon Carlson, Virginia C; Wang, Jun; Beck, Anne; Heinz, Andreas; Ron, Dorit; Lovinger, David M; Buck, Kari J

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Institution: Chen, Gang: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience and Portland Alcohol Research Center, Portland Veterans Affairs Medical Center and Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Different regions of the striatum may have distinct roles in acute intoxication, alcohol seeking, dependence, and withdrawal. Methods: The recent advances are reviewed and discussed in our understanding of the role of the dorsolateral striatum (DLS), dorsomedial striatum (DMS), and ventral striatum in behavioral responses to alcohol, including alcohol craving in abstinent alcoholics, and alcohol consumption and withdrawal in rat, mouse, and nonhuman primate models. Results: Reduced neuronal activity as well as dysfunctional connectivity between the ventral striatum and the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex is associated with alcohol craving and impairment of new learning processes in abstinent alcoholics. Within the DLS of mice and nonhuman primates withdrawn from alcohol after chronic exposure, glutamatergic transmission in striatal projection neurons is increased, while GABAergic transmission is decreased. Glutamatergic transmission in DMS projection neurons is also increased in ethanol withdrawn rats. Ex vivo or in vivo ethanol exposure and withdrawal causes a long-lasting increase in NR2B subunit-containing NMDA receptor activity in the DMS, contributing to ethanol drinking. Analyses of neuronal activation associated with alcohol withdrawal and site-directed lesions in mice implicate the rostroventral caudate putamen, a

ventrolateral segment of the DMS, in genetically determined differences in risk for alcohol withdrawal involved in physical association of the multi-PDZ domain protein, MPDZ, with 5-HT_{2C} receptors and/or NR2B. Conclusions: Alterations of dopaminergic, glutamatergic, and GABAergic signaling within different regions of the striatum by alcohol is critical for alcohol craving, consumption, dependence, and withdrawal in humans and animal models. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Intoxication](#)
[*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Striatum](#)
[Animal Drinking Behavior](#)
[Drug Seeking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

94. Addiction and the dynamics of altered states of consciousness.

Citation: Altering consciousness: Multidisciplinary perspectives (Vols 1 and 2): History, culture, and the humanities; Biological and psychological perspectives., 2011(167-187) (2011)

Author(s): Blatter, Andrea E; Fachner, Jorg C; Winkelman, Michael

Institution: Blatter, Andrea E.: Institut fur Ethnologie, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Although drug taking is a universal phenomenon, it manifests a wide range of culturally learned patterns that dramatically affect drug reactions, including addiction (Blatter, 1990; Schivelbusch, 2002; Volger & von Welck, 1982). These cultural set and setting factors partly determine drug experiences, including alterations of consciousness and addictions. Although basic biological mechanisms involved in addictions are illustrated in the many animals that can share our drug preferences and dependencies (McGovern, 2009; McKim, 1991; Siegel, 1979, 1989), reactions to drugs are nonetheless variable. Some, but never all of the people who try a drug, develop a habit, resisting or adopting occasional consumption patterns, but because of compelling biological effects most users tend to take more than one kind of drug (e.g., coffee and alcohol, betel and tobacco), and many do so daily. Users are generally aware of the risks from the drugs they are taking, but for some the risks do not deter the addictive impulses. For example, the recognized horrors of the addictive experience are ignored by the user in the repeated search for the noted pleasurable effects associated with the high of a cocaine rush. To the outsider, the drug-intoxicated users do not always seem to be in pleasurable states. People who try drugs often first get dizzy or sick, some even vomit. Users have to learn to like their intoxicated states of consciousness (Becker, 1963). Some writers have described the addict's dramatic indifference toward everything but his or her favorite drug and refer to the paradox of addiction: Intoxication is not an euphoric or pleasurable state anymore (Diekhoff, 1982; Plant 1999). Consequently, some cultivate highly polytoxicomaniac daily consumption patterns of stimulants to work and depressants to relax, a typical feature of modern societies. Consumption of drugs and their effects on consciousness are at the core of one of the most serious problems of modern societies, that of addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Consciousness States](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

95. Comorbidity of generalized anxiety disorder and substance use disorders: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on alcohol and related conditions.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, September 2010, vol./is. 71/9(1187-1195), 0160-6689 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Alegria, Analucia A; Hasin, Deborah S; Nunes, Edward V; Liu, Shang-Min; Davies, Carrie; Grant, Bridget F; Blanco, Carlos

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Institution: Alegria, Analucia A.: New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Prior research has consistently documented a strong association between generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) and substance use disorder (SUD). Comorbidity of GAD and SUD (GAD-SUD) represents clinical challenges, as the patients' symptoms are often more severe and are frequently prolonged, making their management more complex when compared with individuals with GAD only. The purpose of this study was to examine whether individuals with GAD-SUD differ meaningfully from individuals with GAD and no SUD comorbidity (GAD-NSUD) in terms of demographic characteristics, risk factors, psychiatric comorbidity, and clinical correlates. Method: Data were derived from the 2001-2002 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (N = 43,093). Diagnoses were made using the Alcohol Use Disorder and Associated Disabilities Interview Schedule-DSM-IV Version. Results: We found that the lifetime prevalence rate of GAD-SUD is about 2.04%, while that of GAD-NSUD is 2.10%. Individuals with GAD-SUD showed higher psychiatric comorbidity rates than those with GAD-NSUD. Treatment-seeking rates for GAD are equally low in individuals with GAD-SUD and GAD-NSUD. Both groups were as likely to receive pharmacologic treatment for anxiety. Conclusions: The findings of our study indicate that individuals with GAD-SUD constitute half of the lifetime prevalence of GAD and that GAD-SUD is associated with high overall vulnerability for additional psychopathology, particularly in the externalizing spectrum; higher disability; and higher use of alcohol and drugs to relieve anxiety symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Generalized Anxiety Disorder](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

96. The association between income and distress, mental disorders, and suicidal ideation and attempts: Findings from the collaborative psychiatric epidemiology surveys.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, September 2010, vol./is. 71/9(1168-1175), 0160-6689 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): McMillan, Katherine A; Enns, Murray W; Asmundson, Gordon J. G; Sareen, Jitender

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Institution: McMillan, Katherine A.: Department of Psychology, University of Regina, Regina, SK, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To examine the relationship between household income and psychological distress, suicidal ideation and attempts, and mood, anxiety, and substance use disorders. Method: Data came from the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys, a collection of 3 nationally representative surveys of American adults conducted between 2001 and 2003. Psychological distress, suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, and mood, anxiety, and substance use disorders were examined in relation to household income after adjusting for sex, marital status, race, age, and employment status. Results: Analyses revealed an inverse association between income and psychological distress as measured by the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale, with those in the lowest income quartile demonstrating significantly more distress than any of the remaining 3 income quartiles ($P < .05$). Subsequent analysis of DSM-IV-diagnosed psychological disorders revealed a similar pattern of results, which were particularly strong for substance use disorders (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 1.74; 95% CI, 1.39-2.18), suicidal ideation (AOR = 1.77; 95% CI, 1.46-2.13), and suicide attempts (AOR = 2.15; 95% CI, 1.55-2.98). The association between income and mood and anxiety disorders was less consistent, and the relationship between income and suicidal ideation differed among the 5 race categories (non-Hispanic white, Hispanic, Asian American, black, and other). Non-Hispanic white persons showed a strong, negative relationship between income and suicidal ideation (AOR = 2.15; 95% CI, 1.66-2.80), while the association was considerably weaker or nonexistent for the other races. Conclusions: Although conclusions cannot be drawn concerning causation, the strength of associations between income, suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, and substance abuse points to the need for secondary prevention strategies among low-income, high-risk populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Canadian Psychiatric Association and Canadian Association of Psychiatric Epidemiology Conferences. Sep, 2008. Vancouver. BC, Canada. The results of this study were presented in poster form at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Distress](#)
[*Income Level](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Collaboration](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Emotional States](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

97. Observations upon the character and example of Christ, and the morality of the gospel.

Citation: The works of Willam Paley, D.D., archdeacon of Carlisle (new ed.), 1848(705-711) (1848)

Author(s): Paley, William

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In the first place, Christ was absolutely innocent: we do not find a single vice to which he was addicted, either from the accounts of his own followers, or as charged upon him by his enemies: we hear nothing like what is told of Mahomet, of his wives and concubines; nothing of his falling, like Socrates and Plato, into the fashionable vices of his country.-- In the next place, his whole life, that part of it at least which we are

acquainted with, was employed in doing good, in substantial acts of kindness and compassion to all those who fell in his way, i.e. in solid virtue. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Christianity](#)
[*God Concepts](#)
[*Morality](#)
[*Personality](#)
[*Virtue](#)
[Bible](#)

Source: PsycINFO