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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. 5-HT receptors and reward-related behaviour: A review.

- Citation:** Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, March 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0149-7634 (Mar 21, 2011)
- Author(s):** Hayes, Dave J; Greenshaw, Andrew J
- Abstract:** The brain's serotonin (5-HT) system is key in the regulation of reward-related behaviours, from eating and drinking to sexual activity. The complexity of studying this system is due, in part, to the fact that 5-HT acts at many receptor subtypes throughout the brain. The recent development of drugs with greater selectivity for individual receptor subtypes has allowed for rapid advancements in our understanding of this system. Use of these drugs in combination with animal models entailing selective reward measures (i.e. intracranial self-stimulation, drug self-administration, conditioned place preference) have resulted in a greater understanding of the pharmacology of reward-related processing and behaviour (particularly regarding drugs of abuse). The putative roles of each 5-HT receptor subtype in the pharmacology of reward are outlined and discussed here. It is concluded that the actions of 5-HT in reward are receptor subtype-dependent (and thus should not be generalized) and that all studied subtypes appear to have a unique profile which is determined by content (e.g. receptor function, localization - both throughout the brain and within the synapse) and context (e.g. type of behavioural paradigm, type of drug). Given evidence of altered reward-related processing and serotonergic function in numerous neuropsychiatric disorders, such as depression, schizophrenia, and addiction, a clearer understanding of the role of 5-HT receptor subtypes in this context may lead to improved drug development and therapeutic approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Adverse consequences of acute inhalant intoxication.

- Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, April 2011, vol./is. 19/2(134-144), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Apr 2011)
- Author(s):** Garland, Eric L; Howard, Matthew O
- Correspondence Address:** Garland, Eric L., 296 Champions Way, P.O. Box 3062570, Tallahassee, FL, US, 32306-2570, egarland@fsu.edu
- Institution:** Garland, Eric L.: Trinity Institute for the Addictions, College of Social Work, Tallahassee, FL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Inhalants are widely misused by adolescents and are among the most toxic of psychoactive substances. This investigation examined the prevalence and correlates of adverse consequences of acute inhalant intoxication. Adolescent inhalant users (n = 279) in residential care completed structured interviews including assessments of the characteristics of their inhalant use. Multivariate logistic and linear regression and path analyses identified correlates of adverse inhalant intoxication-related experiences. Results of this study indicated that high-risk behaviors and adverse outcomes experienced during episodes of inhalant intoxication were common in this sample. High-frequency inhalant users were significantly more likely than moderate- and low-frequency users to experience adverse consequences of inhalant intoxication. Certain risky behaviors and consequences, such as engaging in unprotected sex or acts of physical violence while high on inhalants, were dramatically more common among high-frequency users than low-frequency users. Prior traumatic experiences, trait impulsivity, self-medication use of inhalants, and polydrug use were significant correlates of adverse inhalant-intoxication-related consequences. Adverse events and high-risk behaviors commonly occurred during episodes of inhalant intoxication in this sample of adolescents. High-frequency inhalant users and youth who used inhalants to medicate

negative affective states were at elevated risk for such events. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Inhalant Abuse](#)
[*Self Medication](#)
[Antisocial Behavior](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Toxic Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. Examining the use of tramadol hydrochloride as an antidepressant.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, April 2011, vol./is. 19/2(123-130), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Apr 2011)

Author(s): Barber, Justin

Correspondence Address: Barber, Justin: Department of Social Sciences, University of South Carolina Beaufort, One University Boulevard, Bluffton, SC, US, 29909, barberj4@email.sc.edu

Institution: Barber, Justin: Department of Social Sciences, University of South Carolina Beaufort, Bluffton, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Tramadol (Ultram, Ultracet) is a centrally acting synthetic opioid with analgesic efficacy comparable to codeine. Antinociception is attributed to low but effective affinity for the mu-opioid receptor (μ), as well as reuptake inhibition of the monoamines norepinephrine (NE) and serotonin (5HT). Dual action antidepressants mirtazapine (Remeron), duloxetine (Cymbalta), and most notably venlafaxine (Effexor), which tramadol is closely related to in structure, also inhibit NE and 5HT reuptake. These medications are proven effective antidepressants and this shared monoaminergic action resulted in the research of tramadol as a potential treatment for depression. The present article intends to substantiate the use of tramadol in this manner by analyzing several decades of research which is presented as an illustration of neuronal theories, as well as lab work and case studies of both the supporting ideas and potential hazards. Finally, the article promotes the benefits of acute action in comparison to modern antidepressants and the documentation of low abuse rates while maintaining an object view of the risks, most notably, the risk for addiction from agonist action on μ -receptors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Tramadol](#)
[Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Serotonin](#)
[Serotonin Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors](#)
[Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. Concurrent alcohol dependence among methadone-maintained cocaine abusers is associated with greater abstinence.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, April 2011, vol./is. 19/2(116-122), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Apr 2011)

Author(s): Byrne, Shannon A; Petry, Nancy M

Correspondence Address: Petry, Nancy M.: Calhoun Cardiology Center, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, 263 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, CT, US, Npetry@uchc.edu

Institution: Byrne, Shannon A.: Calhoun Cardiology Center, University of Connecticut, Farmington, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Concurrent alcohol dependence (AD) among polysubstance abusers has been associated with negative consequences, although it may not necessarily lead to poor treatment outcomes. One of the most efficacious treatments for cocaine abuse is contingency management (CM), but little research has explored the impact of AD on abstinence outcomes, particularly among patients in methadone maintenance. Using data from three trials of CM for cocaine use, we compared baseline characteristics and posttreatment and follow-up cocaine outcomes between methadone-maintained, cocaine-dependent patients (N = 193) with and without concurrent AD, randomized to standard care (SC) with or without CM. Patients with and without concurrent AD had similar baseline characteristics, with the exception that AD patients reported more alcohol use. AD patients achieved longer durations of cocaine abstinence and were more likely to submit a cocaine-negative sample at follow-up than non-AD patients. Patients randomized to CM achieved better outcomes than those randomized to SC, but there was no interaction between treatment condition and AD status. These findings suggest that cocaine-using methadone patients with AD achieve greater cocaine abstinence than their non-AD counterparts and should not necessarily be viewed as more difficult to treat. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Contingency Management](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Exposure to nicotine and ethanol in adolescent mice: Effects on depressive-like behavior during exposure and withdrawal.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, March 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0166-4328 (Mar 21, 2011)

Author(s): Ribeiro-Carvalho, Anderson; Lima, Carla S; Nunes-Freitas, Andre L; Filgueiras, Claudio C; Manhaes, Alex C; Abreu-Villaca, Yael

Abstract: Depression and use of addictive substances are two of the most frequent public health problems of adolescents. However, little is known about the association between depression and drug use. Considering that ethanol and nicotine are the most widely used and abused drugs by adolescents, here, we evaluated the depressive-like behavior of C57BL/6 male and female mice exposed to nicotine (NIC) and/or ethanol (ETOH) from the 30th to the 45th (PN30-45) postnatal day. Four groups were analyzed: 1) concomitant NIC (50µg/ml in 2% saccharin to drink) and ETOH (25%, 2g/kg i.p. injected every other day) exposure; 2) NIC exposure; 3) ETOH exposure; 4) vehicle. Immobile behavior, an animal model of depressive behavior, was assessed in the forced swimming test (FST) while the anhedonic state was assessed in the sucrose preference test (SPT) by the end of exposure (PN45-47) as well as during short- (PN50-52) and long-term (PN75-77) withdrawal. In the FST, ETOH female mice showed a reduction in immobility time by the end of exposure while, during long-term withdrawal, immobility time was increased. Short-term withdrawal elicited an increase in immobility time only in female NIC mice. In the SPT, males from both NIC and NIC+ETOH groups showed increased sucrose consumption, suggesting a reward-craving effect during short-term withdrawal. During

long-term withdrawal, NIC male mice showed an anhedonic effect. Adolescent nicotine, ethanol and nicotine+ethanol combined exposures during adolescence thus elicit gender-selective effects both during exposure and withdrawal that may contribute to the increased prevalence of depression among drug users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

6. Work-related risk factors and employee substance use: Insights from a sample of Israeli blue-collar workers.

Citation: Journal of Occupational Health Psychology, April 2011, vol./is. 16/2(247-263), 1076-8998;1939-1307 (Apr 2011)

Author(s): Biron, Michal; Bamberger, Peter A; Noyman, Tamir

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Institution: Biron, Michal: Graduate School of Management, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel

Language: English

Abstract: Although studies have found evidence that certain workplace conditions in North American enterprises may serve as risk factors for alcohol and illicit drug use, little is known regarding the generalizability of these findings to enterprises in other countries. To address this gap, we collected data from a random sample of 569 blue-collar workers employed in nine different facilities of one of Israel's largest manufacturing firms. The results of zero-inflated Poisson and ordered probit regressions partly confirmed earlier findings reported in North America, with a heightened rate of a substance use among those perceiving (a) more permissive drinking norms, (b) lower supervisor ability to handle substance use problems, (c) greater exposure to job hazards, and (d) lower levels of coworker interactions. Permissive drinking norms were also found to moderate the associations between the other risk factors and substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Blue Collar Workers](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Occupational Stress](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Employee Attitudes](#)
[Employee Characteristics](#)
[Insight](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Baclofen facilitates the extinction of methamphetamine-induced conditioned place preference in rats.

Citation: Behavioral Neuroscience, April 2011, vol./is. 125/2(261-267), 0735-7044;1939-0084 (Apr 2011)

Author(s): Voigt, Robin M; Herrold, Amy A; Napier, T. Celeste

Correspondence Address: Voigt, Robin M.: Rush University Medical Center, 1735 W. Harrison St., Cohn Research Building, Suite 463, Chicago, IL, US, 60612, rvoigt@lumc.edu

Institution: Voigt, Robin M.: Rush University Medical Center, Department of Pharmacology, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: The powerful, long-lasting association between the rewarding effects of a drug and contextual cues associated with drug administration can be studied using conditioned place preference (CPP). The GABAB receptor agonist baclofen facilitates the extinction of morphine-induced CPP in mice. The current study extended this work by determining if baclofen could enhance the extinction of methamphetamine (Meth) CPP. CPP was established using a six-day conditioning protocol wherein Meth-pairings were alternated with saline-pairings. Rats were subsequently administered baclofen (2 mg/kg i.p. or vehicle) immediately after each daily forced extinction session, which consisted of a saline injection immediately prior to being placed into the previously Meth- or saline-paired chamber. One extinction training cycle, consisted of six once-daily forced extinction sessions, mimicking the alternating procedure established during conditioning, followed by a test for preference (Ext test). CPP persisted for at least four extinction cycles in vehicle-treated rats. In contrast, CPP was inhibited following a single extinction training cycle. These data indicate that Meth-induced CPP was resistant to extinction, but extinction training was rendered effective when the training was combined with baclofen. These findings converge with the prior demonstration of baclofen facilitating the extinction of morphine-induced CPP indicating that GABAB receptor actions are independent of the primary (unconditioned) stimulus (i.e., the opiate or the stimulant) and likely reflect mechanisms engaged by extinction learning processes per se. Thus, baclofen administered in conjunction with extinction training may be of value for addiction therapy regardless of the class of drug being abused. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Baclofen](#)
[*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Rats](#)
[Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Training in empirically supported treatments using alternative learning modalities.

Citation: Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice, March 2011, vol./is. 18/1(84-88), 0969-5893;1468-2850 (Mar 2011)

Author(s): McCloskey, Michael S

Correspondence Address: McCloskey, Michael S.: Department of Psychology, Temple University, Weiss Hall 1701, North 13th Street, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19122, mikemccloskey@temple.edu

Institution: McCloskey, Michael S.: Department of Psychology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Susan H. Godley et al. (see record 2011-05513-011). Godley, Garner, Smith, Meyers, and Godley (2011) describe an intensive dissemination and implementation program for empirically supported substance use treatment in a community setting. Among the many procedures employed by this dissemination program is the integration of in-person and alternate learning modalities (web-based training.) The use of alternate learning modalities to aid treatment dissemination is relatively new, and much needs to be learned about how to best use these methodologies. Early research suggests that, at a minimum, these training aids may be an effective adjunct to more traditional approaches and potentially may become an invaluable tool for large-scale treatment dissemination. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Continuum of Care](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Health Care Delivery](#)
 Adolescent Development
 Drug Abuse
 Funding
 Peer Evaluation
 Professional Certification
 Professional Supervision
 Training

Source: PsycINFO

9. A large-scale dissemination and implementation model for evidence-based treatment and continuing care.

Citation: Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice, March 2011, vol./is. 18/1(67-83), 0969-5893;1468-2850 (Mar 2011)

Author(s): Godley, Susan H; Garner, Bryan R; Smith, Jane Ellen; Meyers, Robert J; Godley, Mark D

Correspondence Address: Godley, Susan H.: Chestnut Health Systems, 448 Wylie Dr., Normal, IL, US, 61761, sgodley@chestnut.org

Institution: Godley, Susan H.: Chestnut Health Systems, Normal, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Multiple evidence-based treatments for adolescents with substance use disorders are available; however, the diffusion of these treatments in practice remains minimal. A dissemination and implementation model incorporating research-based training components for simultaneous implementation across 33 dispersed sites and over 200 clinical staff is described. Key elements for the diffusion of the Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach and Assertive Continuing Care were as follows: (a) 3 years of funding to support local implementation; (b) comprehensive training, including a 3.5-day workshop, biweekly coaching calls, and ongoing performance feedback facilitated by a web tool; (c) a clinician certification process; (d) a supervisor certification process to promote long-term sustainability; and (e) random fidelity reviews after certification. Process data are summarized for 167 clinicians and 64 supervisors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Continuum of Care](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Health Care Delivery](#)
 Adolescent Development
 Drug Abuse
 Funding
 Peer Evaluation
 Professional Certification
 Professional Supervision
 Training

Source: PsycINFO

10. Growing up perfect: Perfectionism, problematic internet use, and career indecision in emerging adults.

Citation: Journal of Counseling & Development, 2011, vol./is. 89/2(155-162), 0748-9633 (Spr, 2011)

Author(s): Lehmann, Ilana S; Konstam, Varda

Correspondence Address: Lehmann, Ilana S.: Department of Counseling and School Psychology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA, US, 02125, ilana.lehmann@umb.edu

Institution: Lehmann, Ilana S.: Department of Counseling and School Psychology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Among emerging adults who are career indecisive, perfectionism and problematic Internet use (PIU) are underdeveloped areas of inquiry. The authors examined the relationship between perfectionism and PIU to measure their contributions to career indecision. The full model was significant, yielding an R^2 of .46 ($p < .0001$). PIU accounted for the majority of variance in career indecision (adjusted $R^2 = .32$). Career indecision was also related to maladaptive but not adaptive perfectionism. Counseling implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The American Counseling Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Occupational Choice](#)
[*Perfectionism](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[Adult Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. The final problem.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, April 2011, vol./is. 103/1(122-123), 0031-9384 (Apr 18, 2011)

Author(s): Woods, Stephen C

Correspondence Address: Woods, Stephen C.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Cincinnati, 2170 East Galbraith Road, Cincinnati, OH, US, 24237, steve.woods@uc.edu

Institution: Woods, Stephen C.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: This will not be a lengthy discourse, for one of the many lessons taught me by my doctoral mentor, Walt Makous, and my scientific mentor, Dan Porte, is that brevity is next to Godliness. Nor do I have the insight, or philosophy, or wisdom, to introspect on Festschriften, career accomplishments and scientific respect as Gerry Smith did in an analogous missive. I mainly want to say thanks to the friends and colleagues, and especially to the students and fellows, who have made it all special. They provided the impetus and motivation that allowed me to log so many wonderful hours and accomplish whatever I could. This volume is as much a tribute to them as to me. Having an academic career that blends teaching, mentoring and research can be a genuine luxury, and I have always striven to treat it as such. The papers of the Festschrift continue this trend. Conditioning, ingestion, addictive behaviors, homeostasis, anticipatory responses, obesity, diabetes, and many more are all represented. A Fest is an occasion where one can perhaps state feelings that have evolved over time and often gone unsaid. It provides an opportunity to acknowledge another's accomplishments, personal and scientific, in a formal yet personal way, and I am extremely grateful to have been the recipient. But it must be a two-way street, and so I again give thanks for the friendship, kindness, collegueship and generosity of all. I have been privileged to receive many honors in my lifetime, but none that matches this celebration and the articles that comprise this Festschrift. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Diabetes](#)
[*Obesity](#)
Source: PsycINFO

12. The number of persons with alcohol problems in the Danish population.

Citation: Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, March 2011, vol./is. 39/2(128-136), 1403-4948;1651-1905 (Mar 2011)
Author(s): Hansen, Anders B. Gottlieb; Hvidtfeldt, Ulla Arthur; Gronbaek, Morten; Becker, Ulrik; Nielsen, Annette Sogaard; Tolstrup, Janne Schurmann
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Institution: Hansen, Anders B. Gottlieb: National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: A) To qualify the existing estimates of the prevalence of heavy drinking, harmful alcohol use and alcohol dependency by applying adjustment for non-participation. B) To describe socio-demographic correlates of heavy drinkers. Methods: Data came from the Danish Health Interview Survey 2005, which included a personal interview of 14,566 individuals (response rate 66.7 %), and of 5,552 individuals who completed a self-administered questionnaire containing the Alcohol Use Disorder Test (AUDIT) (response rate 50.9%). Heavy drinkers were defined as consuming >14/21 drinks/week (women/men). Identification of harmful alcohol users and dependent drinkers was based on the score of specific AUDIT questions (harmful alcohol use a score of ≥ 4 in questions 7-10, dependent drinkers ≥ 4 in questions 4-6). Adjustment for non-participation was performed using data from the Danish National Patient Registry. Results: In the Danish population, 20% were heavy drinkers (862,876 persons 95% confidence interval (95% CI): 672,002-1,195,069), 14% had harmful alcohol use (620,301 persons 95% CI: 439,221-944,992), 3% were dependent drinkers (147,528 persons 95% CI: 118,196-188,384). Being male was associated with heavy drinking (odds ratio (OR): 1.70; 95% CI: 1.53-1.89), as was being a single male (OR: 1.27; 95% CI: 1.01-1.61) and being a smoker (men: OR: 1.96; 95% CI: 1.67-2.30/women: OR: 2.08; 95% CI: 1.72-2.52). Conclusions: The number of heavy drinkers in the Danish population and the number of people with harmful alcohol use is considerably higher than earlier prevalence estimates. The number of dependent drinkers is similar to earlier estimates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Nordic Societies of Public Health; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
Source: PsycINFO

13. New clinical strategies of assessment of comorbidity associated with substance use disorders.

Citation: Clinical Psychology Review, April 2011, vol./is. 31/3(418-427), 0272-7358 (Apr 2011)
Author(s): Cosci, F; Fava, G. A
Correspondence Address: Cosci, F.: Department of Psychology, University of Florence, via di San Salvi, Firenze, Italy, 12 50134, fiammetta.cosci@unifi.it
Institution: Cosci, F.: Department of Psychology, University of Florence, Firenze, Italy
Language: English

Abstract: The introduction of "dual diagnosis" had the merit of drawing attention on substance use among patients with mental illness. In due course, as what often happens with innovations, the concept of dual diagnosis displayed considerable limitations and was progressively replaced by comorbidity. This paper critically reviews the limitations of dual diagnosis and comorbidity and formulates an alternative proposal based on clinimetric methods. In many instances of diagnostic reasoning in psychiatry and in clinical psychology, the process ends with the identification of the disorders and their diagnoses. However, diagnostic end-points, the customary guidance of diagnostic reasoning, should be replaced by the conceptualization of disorders as "transfer stations," which are amenable to longitudinal verification and modification. Indeed, diagnoses might encompass a wide range of manifestations, seriousness, prognosis, and response to treatment that need to be evaluated. A new clinimetric approach which takes advantage of clinimetric methods (including macro-analysis, micro-analysis, staging, and evaluation of subclinical symptoms) is proposed. This approach may allow an accurate analysis of the different problem areas of each patient and their hierarchical organization and may yield important implications for mental health and substance abuse clinics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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: [*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis Strategies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Prospective association of childhood attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and substance use and abuse/dependence: A meta-analytic review.

Citation: Clinical Psychology Review, April 2011, vol./is. 31/3(328-341), 0272-7358 (Apr 2011)

Author(s): Lee, Steve S; Humphreys, Kathryn L; Flory, Kate; Liu, Rebecca; Glass, Kerrie

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Institution: Lee, Steve S.: Department of Psychology, University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Given the clinical and public health significance of substance disorders and the need to identify their early risk factors, we examined the association of childhood attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) with substance use (nicotine, alcohol, marijuana) and abuse/dependence outcomes (nicotine, alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, other). To strengthen a potential causal inference, we meta-analyzed longitudinal studies that prospectively followed children with and without ADHD into adolescence or adulthood. Children with ADHD were significantly more likely to have ever used nicotine and other substances, but not alcohol. Children with ADHD were also more likely to develop disorders of abuse/dependence for nicotine, alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and other substances (i.e., unspecified). Sex, age, race, publication year, sample source, and version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) used to diagnose ADHD did not significantly moderate the associations with substance outcomes that yielded heterogeneous effect sizes. These findings suggest that children with ADHD are significantly more likely to develop substance use disorders than children without ADHD and that this increased risk is robust to demographic and methodological differences that varied across the studies. Finally, few studies addressed ADHD and comorbid disruptive behavior disorders (DBD), thus preventing a formal meta-analytic review. However, we qualitatively summarize the results of these studies and conclude that comorbid DBD

complicates inferences about the specificity of ADHD effects on substance use outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Child Psychopathology](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Physiological dependence and emotional functioning in young adults: Affectivity, alexithymia and emotional intensity in the consumption of psychoactive substances.

Original Title: Dependance physiologique et fonctionnement emotionnel chez les jeunes adultes: Affectivite, intensite emotionnelle et alexithymie dans la consommation de substances psychoactives.

Citation: Annales Medico-Psychologiques, March 2011, vol./is. 169/2(92-97), 0003-4487 (Mar 2011)

Author(s): Bonnet, A; Bejaoui, M; Brejard, V; Pedinielli, J.-L

Correspondence Address: Bonnet, A.: UFR Psychologie, Centre PsyCLE, Aix-Marseille Universite, 29, Avenue Robert-Schuman, Aix-en-Provence, France, 13090, AGNES.BONNET@univ-provence.fr

Institution: Bonnet, A.: UFR Psychologie, Centre PsyCLE, Aix-Marseille Universite, Aix-en-Provence, France

Language: French

Abstract: Objectives: The objective of this study is to describe the emotional functioning of individuals addicted to psychoactive substances, and verify that the dependent subjects are more sensitive to emotional dimensions and variables considered as non-dependent subjects. Patients and methods: We recruited 268 subjects students. They filled out a protocol, first, a questionnaire assessment measuring dependencies (tobacco, alcohol, cannabis), and a second part consisting of four questionnaires: the Hospital Anxiety Depression (HAD) scale (anxiety and depression), the Emotional Positive et Negative (EPN-31) (affectivity), the Affect Intensity Measure (AIM) (affect intensity), and the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20) (alexithymia). The 268 subjects were divided into: 69 subjects dependent (D) representing 25.7% of the sample, and 199 non-dependent (ND) subjects, representing 74.3%. It consisted of 224 women and 44 men, mean age was 22.23 years (standard deviation [S.D.]: 5.45, range: 18-56 years). There was no significant difference in gender ($P > 0.05$) between groups or in age ($P < 0.05$). The scores of anxiety and depression were significantly different between groups. We therefore conducted analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) including the total score of anxiety-depression as a covariate and as dependent variables, scores of emotions, emotional intensity and alexithymia with SPSS 11.5Reg.. Results: The results show that dependent subjects have scores more important to the HAD than non-dependents, depression has been well regarded as a confounding factor. After controlling for this variable, they are more emotionally responsive, more sensitive to the emotional intensity, and alexithymia more than non-dependent. Activation and the emotional intensity appear to be dispositional variables may play a central role in emotional processing in the dependent subjects, associated with alexithymia. They could be located upstream of the processing of emotion, they would account for the gross apprehension felt by the subject, leading secondarily to the representation of emotion. The proportion of alexithymic subjects is 44.9% in this group of subjects, while only 13.6% among non-dependent subjects. They have greater difficulty in identifying emotions. This supports the idea of the existence of an emotional deficit in individuals addicted to psychoactive substances. This proportion is also larger than that found in general population. Conclusions: The alexithymia seems to be a central variable emotional functioning dependent subjects, regardless of its relationship with depression, it could match the emotional processing

mode preferred by the subjects dependent. Personality in this study seemed to reflect a vulnerability factor, which alexithymia represents a secondary dimension, even defensive. This could account for a mode of emotional regulation. The limitations of the study and possible openings will be discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alexithymia](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Physiological Correlates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. A better understanding of addiction through art.

Citation: PsycCRITIQUES, 2011, vol./is. 56/14(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2011)

Author(s): Sher, Kenneth J; Winograd, Rachel

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Addiction and art* edited by Patricia B. Santora, Margaret L. Dowell, and Jack E. Henningfield (see record 2010-09397-000). This book introduces the concept of addiction art as a medium that "conveys the human experience of addiction that lies hidden behind the statistics of science" (p. xii). The underlying goal of the book is to portray the struggles of drug and alcohol addiction on a human level (through artwork), so the scientific and statistical findings can be interpreted with feeling and within the context of the human experience. By including 61 pieces of artwork from a diverse collection of artists working in different media, as well as statements from the artists about their work, the editors of *Addiction and Art* encourage the reader to experience a range of reactions, from intensely displeasing to intellectually perplexing in nature. The introduction is followed by two brief chapters of text, and the subsequent pages of artwork then compose the majority of the book. The editors describe the intended audience as comprising a "diverse general public, individuals in recovery, health professionals in/out of addiction medicine, young people, community leaders, and policymakers" (p. xii; an admittedly large range of people). The extent to which this book and the images contained within are successful in achieving the intended goals and reaching the target audience is unclear, but the effort is certainly well motivated. Although *Addiction and Art* is intended to be accessible to a wide audience, the editors do repeatedly claim a somewhat-polarizing position, at least for those familiar with addiction research. They write that "addiction is a chronic medical illness requiring treatment" (p. 4) and that the "management of this illness would be similar to the medical management of other chronic illnesses such as hypertension, diabetes, or AIDS" (p. 4). The bold assertion that Americans need to change the way they view addiction to be in line with this model is somewhat controversial; many researchers no longer support the idea of addiction being a "disease," at least not in the traditional sense. By stating so forcibly the importance of viewing addiction as a disease, the authors risk isolating any reader who does not view substance abuse as a chronic illness. It is important to note that a review of an art book is not a typical book critique; it involves no right or wrong application of statistics or interpretation of a theory. For some readers, particular pieces are strikingly well done, while other readers see the same piece as mundane or forced. It is crucial to understand the inherent subjectivity in art appreciation, and readers are encouraged to determine for themselves the most significant pieces of addiction art, as well as determine their applicability and emotional charge as they see fit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Electronic Collection

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)

*Art
*Drug Addiction

Source: PsycINFO

17. Visual attention to antismoking PSAs: Smoking cues versus other attention-grabbing features.

Citation: Human Communication Research, April 2011, vol./is. 37/2(275-292), 0360-3989;1468-2958 (Apr 2011)

Author(s): Sanders-Jackson, Ashley N; Cappella, Joseph N; Linebarger, Deborah L; Piotrowski, Jessica Taylor; O'Keeffe, Moira; Strasser, Andrew A

Correspondence Address: Sanders-Jackson, Ashley N.: Annenberg School for Communication, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, asanders@asc.upenn.edu

Institution: Sanders-Jackson, Ashley N.: Annenberg School for Communication, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examines how addicted smokers attend visually to smoking-related public service announcements (PSAs) in adults smokers. Smokers' onscreen visual fixation is an indicator of cognitive resources allocated to visual attention. Characteristic of individuals with addictive tendencies, smokers are expected to be appetitively activated by images of their addiction--specifically smoking cues. At the same time, these cues are embedded in messages that associate avoidance responses with these appetitive cues, potentially inducing avoidance of PSA processing. Findings suggest that segments of PSAs that contain smoking cues are processed similarly to segments that contain complex stimuli (operationalized in this case as high in information introduced) and that visual attention is aligned with smoking cues on the screen. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Communication Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cues
*Public Service Announcements
*Tobacco Smoking
*Visual Attention

Source: PsycINFO

18. Comorbid mental disorders in substance users from a single catchment area--A clinical study.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, February 2011, vol./is. 11/, 1471-244X (Feb 12, 2011)

Author(s): Langas, Anne-Marit; Malt, Ulrik F; Opjordsmoen, Stein

Correspondence Address: Langas, Anne-Marit, anne-marit.langas@vestreviken.no

Institution: Langas, Anne-Marit: Vestre Viken Hospital Trust, Kongsberg, Norway

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The optimal treatment of patients with substance use disorders (SUDs) requires an awareness of their comorbid mental disorders and vice versa. The prevalence of comorbidity in first-time-admitted SUD patients has been insufficiently studied. Diagnosing comorbidity in substance users is complicated by symptom overlap, symptom fluctuations, and the limitations of the assessment methods. The aim of this study was to diagnose all mental disorders in substance users living in a single catchment area, without any history of treatment for addiction or psychiatric disorders, admitted consecutively to the specialist health services. The prevalence of substance-induced versus substance-independent disorders according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV), in SUD patients will be described. Methods: First-time consecutively admitted patients from a single catchment area, aged 16 years or older, admitted to addiction clinics or departments of psychiatry as outpatients or inpatients will be screened for substance-related problems using the Alcohol Use Disorder

Identification Test and the Drug Use Disorder Identification Test. All patients with scores above the cutoff value will be asked to participate in the study. The patients included will be diagnosed for SUD and other axis I disorders by a psychiatrist using the Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders. This interview was designed for the diagnosis of primary and substance-induced disorders in substance users. Personality disorders will be assessed according to the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV axis II disorders. The Symptom Checklist-90-Revised, the Inventory of Depressive Symptoms, the Montgomery Asberg Depression Rating Scale, the Young Mania Rating Scale, and the Angst Hypomania Check List will be used for additional diagnostic assessments. The sociodemographic data will be recorded with the Stanley Foundation's Network Entry Questionnaire. Biochemical assessments will reveal somatic diseases that may contribute to the patient's symptoms. Discussion: This study is unique because the material represents a complete sample of first-time-admitted treatment seekers with SUD from a single catchment area. Earlier studies have not focused on first-time-admitted patients, so chronically ill patients, may have been overrepresented in those samples. This study will contribute new knowledge about mental disorders in first-time-admitted SUD patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Langas et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

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

19. "How Asian am I?": Asian American youth cultures, drug use, and ethnic identity construction.

Citation: Youth & Society, March 2011, vol./is. 43/1(274-304), 0044-118X;1552-8499 (Mar 2011)

Author(s): Hunt, Geoffrey; Moloney, Molly; Evans, Kristin

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Institution: Hunt, Geoffrey: Institute for Scientific Analysis, Alameda, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article analyzes the construction of ethnic identity in the narratives of 100 young Asian Americans in a dance club/rave scene. Authors examine how illicit drug use and other consuming practices shape their understanding of Asian American identities, finding three distinct patterns. The first presents a disjuncture between Asian American ethnicity and drug use, seeing their own consumption as exceptional. The second argues their drug consumption is a natural outgrowth of their Asian American identity, allowing them to navigate the liminal space they occupy in American society. The final group presents Asian American drug use as normalized and constructs identity through taste and lifestyle boundary markers within social contexts of the dance scenes. These three narratives share a sense of ethnicity as dynamic, provisional, and constructed, allowing one to go beyond the static, essentialist models of ethnic identity that underlie much previous research on ethnicity, immigration, and substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Asians](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Ethnic Identity](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Adult Development](#)
[Culture \(Anthropological\)](#)
[Dance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Characteristics of homeless youth attending two different youth drop-in centers.

Citation: Youth & Society, March 2011, vol./is. 43/1(28-43), 0044-118X;1552-8499 (Mar 2011)

Author(s): Shillington, A. M.; Bousman, C. A.; Clapp, J. D

Correspondence Address: Shillington, A. M.: SDSU, Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Studies and Services, 6386 Alvarado Court, Ste. 224, San Diego, CA, US, 92120, ashillin@mail.sdsu.edu

Institution: Shillington, A. M.: San Diego State University, College of Health and Human Services, Department of Social Work, San Diego, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Services for homeless youth traditionally provided shelter and nourishment but do little to break the cycle of homelessness. A more comprehensive approach to serve homeless youth is the drop-in center model that provides safe and easy-to-find facilities within communities to bridge the gap between the streets and transitional/permanent housing. Research describing homeless youth who utilize drop-in centers is lacking. This study examines characteristics/preferences of 96 homeless adolescents attending one of two drop-in centers in Southern California. Homeless youth reported high prevalence of risk behaviors regardless of the center of attendance. Furthermore, our analyses revealed significant differences related to demographics, sexual risk behaviors, and substance use between homeless youth at the two drop-in centers. These findings illuminate the specific characteristics and preferences of homeless youth who attend drop-in centers and can be used to inform providers, advocates, and policy makers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Community Facilities](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Changes in time-use and drug use by young adults in poor neighbourhoods of greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, after the political transitions of 2001-2002: Results of a survey.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, January 2011, vol./is. 8/, 1477-7517 (Jan 20, 2011)

Author(s): Rossi, Diana; Singh, Dhan Zunino; Pawlowicz, Maria Pia; Touze, Graciela; Bolyard, Melissa; Mateu-Gelabert, Pedro; Sandoval, Milagros; Friedman, Samuel R

Correspondence Address: Rossi, Diana: Intercambios Civil Association, Av. Corrientes 2548 Piso 2 Dto, D - C1046AAP, Ciudad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Institution: Rossi, Diana: Intercambios Civil Association, Ciudad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Language: English

Abstract: Background: In some countries, "Big Events" like crises and transitions have been followed by large increases in drug use, drug injection and HIV/AIDS. Argentina experienced an economic crisis and political transition in 2001/ 2002 that affected how people use their time. This paper studies how time use changes between years 2001 and 2004, subsequent to these events, were associated with drug consumption in poor neighbourhoods of Greater Buenos Aires. Methods: In 2003-2004, 68 current injecting drug users (IDUs) and 235 young non-IDUs, aged 21-35, who lived in impoverished drug-impacted neighbourhoods in Greater Buenos Aires, were asked about time use then and in 2001. Data on weekly hours spent working or looking for work, doing housework/childcare, consuming drugs, being with friends, and hanging out in the

neighbourhood, were studied in relation to time spent using drugs. Field observations and focus groups were also conducted. Results: After 2001, among both IDUs and non-IDUs, mean weekly time spent working declined significantly (especially among IDUs); time spent looking for work increased, and time spent with friends and hanging out in the neighbourhood decreased. We found no increase in injecting or non-injecting drug consumption after 2001. Subjects most affected by the way the crises led to decreased work time and/or to increased time looking for work-and by the associated increase in time spent in one's neighbourhood-were most likely to increase their time using drugs. Conclusions: Time use methods are useful to study changes in drug use and their relationships to every day life activities. In these previously-drug-impacted neighbourhoods, the Argentinean crisis did not lead to an increase in drug use, which somewhat contradicts our initial expectations. Nevertheless, those for whom the crises led to decreased work time, increased time looking for work, and increased time spent in indoor or outdoor neighbourhood environments, were likely to spend more time using drugs. These data suggest that young adults in traditionally less-impooverished neighbourhoods may be more vulnerable to Big Events than those in previously drug-impacted impooverished neighbourhoods. Since Big Events will continue to occur, research on the pathways that determine their sequelae is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Rossi et al.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adult Development](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Political Issues](#)
[*Poverty Areas](#)
[*Time](#)
[AIDS](#)
[History](#)
[HIV](#)
[Injections](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

22. Cocaine- and morphine-induced synaptic plasticity in the nucleus accumbens.

Citation: Synapse, April 2011, vol./is. 65/4(309-320), 0887-4476;1098-2396 (Apr 2011)

Author(s): Alcantara, Adriana A; Lim, Helen Y; Floyd, Christopher E; Garces, Juanita; Mendenhall, John M; Lyons, Chelsea L; Berlanga, Monica L

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Institution: Alcantara, Adriana A.: Institute for Neuroscience, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: The critical brain areas and molecular mechanisms involved in drug abuse and dependence have been extensively studied. Drug-induced persistent behaviors such as sensitization, tolerance, or relapse, however, far outlast any previously reported mechanisms. A challenge in the field of addiction, therefore, has been to identify drug-induced changes in brain circuitry that may subservise long-lasting changes in behavior. This study examined behavioral changes and electron microscopic evidence of altered synaptic connectivity within the nucleus accumbens (NAc) following repeated administration of cocaine or morphine. The unbiased quantitative stereological physical disector method was used to estimate the number of synapses per neuron. Increases in the synapse-to-neuron ratio were found in the NAc shell of cocaine-treated (49.1%) and morphine-treated (55.1%) rats and in the NAc core of cocaine-treated animals (49.1%). This study provides direct ultrastructural evidence of drug-induced synaptic plasticity and identifies synaptic remodeling as a potential neural substrate underlying drug-induced

behavioral sensitization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley-Liss, Inc.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Synapses](#)
[*Synaptic Plasticity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Promising practices for delivery of court-supervised substance abuse treatment: Perspectives from six high-performing California counties operating Proposition 36.

Citation: Evaluation and Program Planning, May 2011, vol./is. 34/2(124-134), 0149-7189 (May 2011)

Author(s): Evans, Elizabeth; Anglin, M. Douglas; Urada, Darren; Yang, Joy

Correspondence Address: Evans, Elizabeth: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, 1640 S. Sepulveda Blvd., Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90025, laevans@ucla.edu

Institution: Evans, Elizabeth: UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, David Geffen School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Operative for nearly a decade, California's voter-initiated Proposition 36 program offers many offenders community-based substance abuse treatment in lieu of likely incarceration. Research has documented program successes and plans for replication have proliferated, yet very little is known about how the Proposition 36 program works or practices for achieving optimal program outcomes. In this article, we identify policies and practices that key stakeholders perceive to be most responsible for the successful delivery of court-supervised substance abuse treatment to offenders under Proposition 36. Data was collected via focus groups conducted with 59 county stakeholders in six high-performing counties during 2009. Discussion was informed by seven empirical indicators of program performance and outcomes and was focused on identifying and describing elements contributing to success. Program success was primarily attributed to four strategies, those that: (1) fostered program engagement, monitored participant progress, and sustained cooperation among participants; (2) cultivated buy-in among key stakeholders; (3) capitalized on the role of the court and the judge; and (4) created a setting which promoted a high-quality treatment system, utilization of existing resources, and broad financial and political support for the program. Goals and practices for implementing each strategy are discussed. Findings provide a "promising practices" resource for Proposition 36 program evaluation and improvement and inform the design and study of other similar types of collaborative justice treatment efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Court Referrals](#)
[*Criminals](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Implementation of an evidence-based modified therapeutic community: Staff and resident perspectives.

Citation: Evaluation and Program Planning, May 2011, vol./is. 34/2(105-112), 0149-7189 (May 2011)

Author(s): Tuchman, Ellen; Sarasohn, M. Kim

Correspondence Address: Tuchman, Ellen: Silver School of Social Work, New York University, 1 Washington Square North, New York, NY, US, 10003, Ellen.tuchman@nyu.edu

Institution: Tuchman, Ellen: Silver School of Social Work, New York University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: The widespread successful implementation of evidence-based practices (EBPs) into community substance abuse settings require a thorough understanding of practitioner and client attitudes toward these approaches. This paper presents the first that we know of a qualitative study that explores staff and resident experience of the change process of a therapeutic community to an evidence-based modified therapeutic community for homeless individuals with co-occurring substance abuse and mental illness disorders. The sample consists of 20 participants; 10 staff and 10 residents. Interviews were conducted at the agency, recorded and transcribed verbatim. Transcripts were organized and coded from a grounded theory perspective. Themes and patterns of staff and resident experience were identified. The change in program structure from TC to MTC were perceived by staff as efforts to accommodate the particular needs of the homeless individuals with mental and substance abuse disorders and feeling they were inadequately prepared with inadequate resources to facilitate a successful transition. Participant descriptions were described in terms of loss of structure, loss of peers and being helped. Findings have potential to shape implementation of evidence-based practices in community substance abuse treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Homeless Mentally Ill](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
[Client Attitudes](#)
[Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[Organizational Change](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. Sexual risk behaviors among teens at an urban emergency department: Relationship with violent behaviors and substance use.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, March 2011, vol./is. 48/3(303-305), 1054-139X (Mar 2011)

Author(s): Walton, Maureen A; Resko, Stella; Whiteside, Lauren; Chermack, Stephen T; Zimmerman, Marc; Cunningham, Rebecca M

Correspondence Address: Walton, Maureen A.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Rachel Upjohn Building, 4250 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109, waltonma@umich.edu

Institution: Walton, Maureen A.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Data regarding sexual risk behaviors among adolescent patients presenting to urban emergency departments (EDs) are lacking. This article describes rates and correlates of sexual risk behaviors among adolescents screened in an urban ED. Methods: During a period of 1-year, a total of 1,576 patients aged 14-18 years, self-administered a computerized survey (57.6% female, 59.3% African American). Results: Among sexually active adolescents (60%), 12% reported four or more partners; of those, 45.3% reported using a condom all the time and 14.7% reported using substances before sex. Regression analyses examined correlates of sexual risk behaviors on the basis of demographics,

violence, and substance use. Males and younger teens were more likely to report condom use than females and older teens. Participants with poor grades were more likely to have had sex and used substances before sex, and were less likely to report condom use. Participants reporting dating violence were more likely to have had sex and less likely to have used condoms, whereas participants reporting peer violence and weapon carriage were more likely to report substance use before sex. Binge drinking and marijuana use were associated with all sex risk behaviors. Conclusions: The visit to an urban ED may provide an opportunity to deliver interventions to address sexual risk behaviors among adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Emergency Services](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Acceptability of drug testing in an outpatient substance abuse program for adolescents.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, March 2011, vol./is. 48/3(229-233), 1054-139X (Mar 2011)

Author(s): Levy, Sharon; Knight, John R; Moore, Thomas; Weinstein, Zohar; Sherritt, Lon; Weiss, Roger D

Correspondence Address: Levy, Sharon: Center for Adolescent Substance Abuse Research, Children's Hospital Boston, 300 Longwood Avenue, Boston, MA, US, 02115, Sharon.Levy@childrens.harvard.edu

Institution: Levy, Sharon: Department of Pediatrics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Laboratory drug testing programs may be effective in reducing substance use by adolescents, but developmentally appropriate programs have not been described, and it is unknown if adolescents would be willing to participate in drug testing. Objective: To describe a drug testing protocol for adolescents and report on acceptance rate by patients participating in an outpatient adolescent substance abuse program. Methods: Eligible adolescents participating in an outpatient substance abuse treatment program were offered a random laboratory drug testing program that is described in detail in this manuscript. We recorded whether they accepted and, if not, the reason for refusal. Results: Of the first 114 eligible patients, 67 (59%) agreed to participate in a drug testing program (PDT). Conclusions: A majority of adolescents participating in an outpatient drug treatment program agreed to participate in a drug testing program that requires frequent urine specimens and reports results to parents. Future studies should determine how this program affects treatment outcomes and whether this program is feasible in primary care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage Screening](#)
[*Outpatient Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. Adolescent substance abuse and treatment acceptability.

- Citation:** Journal of Adolescent Health, March 2011, vol./is. 48/3(217-219), 1054-139X (Mar 2011)
- Author(s):** Williams, Janet F
- Institution:** Williams, Janet F.: Division of General Pediatrics, Department of Pediatrics, University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, TX, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Substance abuse by adolescents remains a major public health problem in the United States, and thus a common issue encountered by healthcare professionals caring for patients in this age group. Providing excellent health care to adolescents involves practitioners mastering care aspects related to risk behaviors, including being prepared to identify and intervene on behalf of those youth under their care who are engaged in the problematic use of alcohol, tobacco, or other substances of abuse. Because the adolescent age group of patients remains likely to seek care in their medical home, either for routine health supervision visits, school or sports physicals, or diverse healthcare issues, pediatric care providers have multiple opportunities to carry out their role in prevention, detection, and treatment of patients' substance abuse. The practice of pediatrics continues to undergo an important and dramatic transformation as forces have converged to move intervention with and treatment of adolescent substance abuse and other mental health diagnoses increasingly into the general pediatric outpatient practice setting from the exclusive domain of subspecialist care. Patients and their families, those providing their care as well as those financing it, must be prepared for mental health care to become a significant part of general pediatric practice in the near future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Treatment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

28. Review of Collaborative brief therapy with children.

- Citation:** Child & Family Behavior Therapy, January 2011, vol./is. 33/1(58-63), 0731-7107;1545-228X (Jan 2011)
- Author(s):** Paul, Howard A [Ed]
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, Collaborative Brief Therapy with Children by M. D. Selekman (see record 2010-13148-000). Matthew Selekman, a social worker specializing in family therapy and addictions counseling, is co-director of an international family therapy training and consultation firm. His numerous articles and books on family therapy emphasize a collaborative, strengths-based brief therapy approach. Prior to 1997 there was no book on brief therapy with children and their families. Selekman filled this gap with his 1997 book Solution-Focused Therapy with Children: Harnessing Family Strengths for Systemic Change. This current book is an expanded and revised remake of that original work, featuring new culturally diverse case examples and includes six full-length case examples, including what Selekman terms the "blueprint for change" plan. This plan invites clients to be in charge of deciding what their goals are, helps determine key strengths and resources, determines who will attend sessions, and specifies frequency of visits. This is an excellent book and while it is not strictly a book on child cognitive behavior therapy, it can provide both the novice and the seasoned therapists with fresh insights and tools contributing towards expanding one's therapeutic

armamentarium. It is full of therapeutic wisdom and provides a significant amount of therapeutic dialogue and case examples, all of which contributes to the value of this book. It's aimed at enhancing therapist skills, clearly explicating the brief solution focused collaborative approach which Selekman has developed from solution focused therapy. It could be used as an ancillary text in any graduate psychology program with a focus on child therapy or family therapy. Given its extensive references and the many therapeutic pearls of wisdom contained in its pages, \$40 represents a more than fair price. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brief Psychotherapy](#)
[*Child Psychotherapy](#)
[*Collaboration](#)
[*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[Solution Focused Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Early sexual experience and later onset of illegal drug use among African American students on HBCU campuses.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(543-551), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Wang, Yan; Storr, Carla; Browne, Dorothy C; Wagner, Fernando A

Correspondence Address: Wagner, Fernando A.: School of Community Health and Policy, Drug Abuse Research Program, Morgan State University, 1700 East Cold Spring Lane, Portage Building, Baltimore, MD, US, 21251, Fernando.Wagner@morgan.edu

Institution: Wang, Yan: Department of Pediatrics, University of Maryland, School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Few studies examine whether early sexual experience is associated with subsequent illegal drug use among adolescents. A sample of 7,372 African American students who had not used illegal drugs before the age of 14 were identified in the dataset of the 2001 Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) Substance Use Survey. Using self-reported ages of onset, discrete-time survival models estimated the hazard of illegal drug use onset after age 13 subsequent to first sexual intercourse. Early sex was modestly associated with subsequent illegal drug initiation, particularly among females. Drug use prevention services should be provided to youth engaged in early sexual activity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Blacks](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Sexual Intercourse \(Human\)](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Family roles in homes with alcohol-dependent parents: An evidence-based review.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(535-542), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Vernig, Peter M

Correspondence Address: Vernig, Peter M.: Acceptance, Mindfulness, and Emotion Lab, Department of Psychology, Suffolk University, 41 Temple St., Boston, MA, US, 02114, peter.vernig@suffolk.edu

Institution: Vernig, Peter M.: Acceptance, Mindfulness, and Emotion Lab, Department of Psychology, Suffolk University, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The behavioral health care field has seen attempts to understand the functioning of families in which a parent is dependent on alcohol as a set of roles into which the other family members fall. The most popular of these classifications taught in the United States includes five roles (enabler, hero, lost child, mascot, and scapegoat) that are used to conceptualize families and individuals in treatment and support group settings, as well as in popular self-help literature. Attempts to operationalize and measure these roles have, however, been fraught with difficulties. The resulting research base has seen conflicting evidence for the support of such roles, as well as little work on diverse families. The evidence against such well-defined family roles, the questions surrounding their development, and the difficulties of applying such constructs in real-life situations (with numerous confounding factors and unknown associated conditions) may indicate that their clinical utility does not win out over the problems inherent with this manner of classification. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*Roles](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Birth Order](#)
[Children of Alcoholics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Disordered eating and substance use among a female sample of Mexican adolescents.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(523-534), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Unikel, Claudia; Root, Tammy; Vonholle, Ann; Ocampo, Rene; Bulik, Cynthia M

Correspondence Address: Unikel, Claudia: Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Investigaciones Epidemiologicas y Psicosociales, Calz. Mexico-Xochimilco 101, Col San Lorenzo Huipulco, Mexico, 14370, unikels@imp.edu.mx

Institution: Unikel, Claudia: Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Investigaciones Epidemiologicas y Psicosociales, Col San Lorenzo Huipulco, Mexico

Language: English

Abstract: The relation between disordered eating and substance use was examined among Mexican female adolescents in a probabilistic sample of 2537 high school students in central Mexico, stratified by marginalization status and migratory intensity, obtained during 2006-2007 school year. The Brief Disordered Eating Questionnaire and the World Health Organization and United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs recommendations for substance use assessments were used. Prevalence and odds ratios for disordered eating and substance use items were calculated separately across low and high marginalization groups. Study's implications and limitations are noted, as well as future research and prevention strategies are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Eating Disorders](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[Marginalization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. Doubts remain, risks persist: HIV prevention knowledge and HIV testing among drug users in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(511-522), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Singer, Merrill; Clair, Scott; Malta, Monica; Bastos, Francisco I; Bertoni, Neilane; Santelices, Claudia

Correspondence Address: Singer, Merrill: Department of Anthropology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, US, 06269, merrill.singer@uconn.edu

Institution: Singer, Merrill: Department of Anthropology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Brazil has been recognized for being the first developing country to provide universal AIDS treatment. Brazil also implemented a comprehensive prevention initiative. These efforts have been successful, with about half the number of HIV/AIDS cases forecast in 1992 developing by 2000. However, HIV/AIDS continues to spread, including among not-in-treatment drug users. Questions have been raised about gaps in existing prevention efforts. Based on qualitative research in 2006-2008 with street drug users in Rio de Janeiro (focus groups, N = 24; a pile sort, N = 108; open-ended interviews, N = 34), this paper examines enduring gaps in HIV knowledge and prevailing risk patterns and proposes strategies for strengthening prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Knowledge](#)
[*HIV Testing](#)
[Cocaine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Crack, AIDS, and women in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(476-485), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Nappo, Solange Aparecida; Sanchez, Zila; De Oliveira, Lucio Garcia

Correspondence Address: Nappo, Solange Aparecida: Department of Psychobiology, Federal University of Sao Paulo, Rua Botucatu, 862, Edificio Ciencias Biomedicas, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1 andar CEP 04023-062, solangenappo@gmail.com

Institution: Nappo, Solange Aparecida: CEBRID (Brazilian Center of Information on Psychotropic Drugs), Department of Psychobiology, Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Brazil is currently experiencing a growing number of newly recorded cases of HIV infection among women, with transmission mainly occurring by sex. This increase may be associated with the development of sexually risky behavior among female crack users who, according to informal reports, prostitute themselves for drugs or for money to be used for buying drugs. Since epidemiologic studies have not yet addressed this phenomenon, the aim of this study was to investigate this in depth using a qualitative

ethnographic approach. An intentional sample was utilized, composed of 75 female crack users in Sao Paulo, who were selected by specific criteria using the snowball strategy and key informants. Fourteen different chains of users were investigated, allowing us to include the largest possible number and variety of users. Each participant was submitted to a semi-structured in-depth interview that was guided by a questionnaire. Verbal information was corroborated and extended using participative observation. These 14-45-year-old women, who had little schooling and no job connections, opted to sell their bodies as a strategy to obtain drugs and to satisfy their compulsive use of crack. The subjects engaged in up to nine acts of sexual intercourse per day, in unsafe locations and with multiple partners who were approached in a besieging way and selected using subjective criteria. These crack users generally exchanged sex under craving for ridiculously low prices and left the use of protection up to the client. Because the users used inadequate pipes to smoke crack, it was common for them to have lesions on their lips and mouths. Since they often provided oral sex, they exposed themselves to considerable risk for infection with STDs including HIV, because of the contact of their partners' semen with their open wounds. These women make up an important risk group with respect to the transmission of STDs including AIDS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Crack Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Prostitution](#)
[Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Use and accidental exposure to hallucinogenic agents reported to the Czech Toxicological Information Centre from 1995 to 2008.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(460-465), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Mrazova, Karolina; Navratil, Tomas; Pelclova, Daniela

Correspondence Address: Navratil, Tomas: Department of Biophysical Chemistry, J. Heyrovsky Institute of Physical Chemistry of AS CR, v.v.i., Dolejskova 3, Prague, Czech Republic, 18223, 8, tomas.navratil@jh-inst.cas.cz

Institution: Mrazova, Karolina: Toxicological Information Centre, Department of Occupational Medicine, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

Language: English

Abstract: Intoxication by hallucinogenic agents is relatively common in the Czech Republic, with most cases of the use of these agents being by adolescents and young people. The objective of the study was to evaluate the number, trends, gender and age of the subjects, and the severity of exposure in intoxication by hallucinogenic plant and mushroom substances, in comparison with synthetic drugs, brought to the attention of the Toxicological Information Centre (TIC) through inquiries over the past 14 years (1995-2008) (from total 3,702 calls concerning the use of both natural and synthetic drugs, 917 calls were due to the use of hallucinogenic plants and mushrooms). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hallucinogenic Drugs](#)

[*Psilocybin](#)
[Drug Overdoses](#)
[Trends](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Substance use, sexual identity, and health care provider use in men who have sex with men.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(452-459), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Merighi, Joseph R; Chassler, Deborah; Lundgren, Lena; Inniss, Hutson W

Correspondence Address: Merighi, Joseph R.: School of Social Work, Boston University, 264 Bay State Road, Boston, MA, US, 02215, merighi@bu.edu

Institution: Merighi, Joseph R.: School of Social Work, Boston University, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article describes the association between substance use, sexual identity, and seeing a health care provider on a regular basis for 257 men who have sex with men (MSM). Data from in-person interviews were gathered from MSM who resided in Massachusetts between 2003 and 2007. A logistic regression analysis that controlled for demographic characteristics, health insurance status, HIV/AIDS status, drug use, and social support revealed that MSM who identified as heterosexual, compared with those who identified as gay or bisexual, were 60% less likely to access a health care provider on a regular basis. Further, the likelihood of seeing a provider regularly was 54% lower for MSM who had used illegal drugs in the past 30 days and 32% higher for MSM who had more social support. Study limitations and implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Sexual Orientation](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)
[Social Support](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Drug use among prisoners: By any definition, it's a big problem.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(440-451), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Lintonen, Tomi Petteri; Vartiainen, Heikki; Aarnio, Jorma; Hakamaki, Sirpa; Viitanen, Paivi; Wuolijoki, Terhi; Joukamaa, Matti

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Institution: Lintonen, Tomi Petteri: Police College of Finland, Tampere, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: According to several studies, the prevalence of drug use among prisoners is manifold compared to general population. However, comparisons across studies are hampered by the use of a variety of mutually noncomparable methodologies. We report substance use among Finnish prisoners using three methods and analyze these differences. The material consisted of 610 Finnish prisoners in 2006 and represents all Finnish prisoners. The subjects participated in a comprehensive field study including a standardized psychiatric interview (SCID-I). Alcohol abuse/dependence was diagnosed in 68% (SCID-I) and 72% (ICD-10) among men and 70% (both SCID-I and ICD-10) among women. Drug abuse/dependence was diagnosed in 62% (SCIDI) and 69% (ICD-10) among men and 64% (SCID-I) and 70% (ICD-10) among women prisoners. Interview data revealed that

the majority had at least tried most substances. Both alcohol and drug abuse/dependence were vastly more common among Finnish prisoners than reported elsewhere. The DSM-IV-based SCID-I produced slightly lower prevalence estimates than an ICD-10 clinical examination, but overall SCID/ICD agreement was very good. It seems that physicians use information other than that captured by standardized structured clinical interview when placing a diagnosis. Nonclinical interview-based prevalence figures may overestimate harmful use of drugs unless known risk patterns of use (e.g., intravenous use) are specifically addressed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Prisons](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. With God's help I can do it: Crack users' formal and informal recovery experiences in El Salvador.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(426-439), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Dickson-Gomez, Julia; Bodnar, Gloria; Guevara, Carmen Eugenia; Rodriguez, Karla; De Mendoza, Lorena Rivas; Corbett, A. Michelle

Correspondence Address: Dickson-Gomez, Julia: Medical College of Wisconsin, 2071 N. Summit Ave, Milwaukee, WI, US, 53202, jdickson@mcw.edu

Institution: Dickson-Gomez, Julia: Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Crack use has increased dramatically in El Salvador in the last few decades. As with other developing countries with sudden onsets of drug problems, El Salvador has few medical staff trained in addictions treatment. Little research has examined drug users' attempts to reduce or abstain from drug use in countries where government-regulated formal medical treatment for drug addiction is scarce. This paper uses qualitative and quantitative data gathered from active crack users to explore their formal and informal strategies to reduce or abstain from drugs, and compares these with components of informal and formal treatment in developed countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crack Cocaine](#)
[*Developing Countries](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Faith Based Organizations](#)
[Religion](#)
[Spirituality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Heroin use, dependence, and attitudes to treatment in non-treatment-seeking heroin users: A pilot study.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(417-425), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Dean, Angela J; Saunders, John B; Bell, James

Correspondence Address: Dean, Angela J.: Kids in Mind Research, Mater Child and Youth Mental Health Service, South Brisbane, QLD, Australia, 4001, a.dean@uq.edu.au

Institution: Dean, Angela J.: Centre for Drug and Alcohol Studies, Prince Charles Hospital, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Much research examining heroin users utilizes treatment samples; non-treatment-seeking heroin users are not well understood. It is unclear whether this group can avoid impaired control or negative sequelae commonly observed in treatment-seeking populations. During 2000 and 2001, we recruited 69 non-treatment-seeking heroin users with no treatment history. Heroin use, management strategies, treatment attitudes, and risk behaviors were assessed; the DSM-IV checklist and severity of dependence scale were completed. Study limitations and implications for heroin use and its treatment are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[Client Attitudes](#)
[Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[Methadone Maintenance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. Ecstasy use and its correlates among young, low-income women.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(404-410), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Wu, Zhao Helen; Grady, James J; Rosales, Stephen; Berenson, Abbey B

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Institution: Wu, Zhao Helen: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: We examined the association of illicit drug use with stress and sexual behaviors among 407 women, aged 18-31, who attended family-planning clinics in southeast Texas between June 2002 and May 2003 (n = 407). Paired comparisons of each of three types of drug users (of ecstasy, marijuana only, and other illicit drugs except ecstasy) with nonusers were assessed by logistic regressions. After controlling for demographics, both ecstasy users and marijuana-only users had a higher score on the stress scale than nonusers. All drug users were at higher risk of more lifetime sexual partners than those who had never used drugs, while those who had used ecstasy were more than twice as likely to have had prior sexually transmitted infections as those who had never used drugs. This study demonstrates that young, low-income women who use ecstasy experience higher levels of stress than nonusers. Stress level is correlated with drug use and participation in risky sexual behaviors. If stress is associated with drug use and risky sexual behavior, interventions designed to reduce substance use and risky sexual behavior in these women may need to also address factors that lead to increased stress. The study's limitations were noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Distress](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Lower Income Level](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Sexual intercourse experience and engagement in unprotected sex in adolescent MDMA users in Taiwan.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(398-403), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Chen, Tzu-Ting; Yen, Cheng-Fang

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Institution: Chen, Tzu-Ting: Department of Psychiatry, Yu-Li Veterans Hospital, Hualien, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: This study aimed to examine the multidimensional correlates of having sexual intercourse experience and engaging in unprotected sex among adolescent ecstasy (3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine or MDMA) users in Taiwan. The rates of having sexual intercourse and engaging in unprotected sex in 200 adolescent ecstasy users were calculated. Individual, family, and peer correlates of sexual intercourse and engagement in unprotected sex were examined. The results found that 124 (62%) had had sexual intercourse and 79 (39.5%) had engaged in unprotected sex at least once. Adolescent ecstasy users who were female, had used ketamine, had parents with habitual alcoholic problems, and more actively interacted with their peers were more likely to have had sexual intercourse. Those who were higher in novelty seeking and more actively interacted with peers were more likely to have engaged in unprotected sex. Sexual intercourse and engaging in unprotected sex in adolescent ecstasy users were correlated to multidimensional factors; the findings could provide a basis for interventions of prevention and reduction of harm. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[*Sexual Intercourse \(Human\)](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Quality of life, needs, and interest among cocaine users: Differences by cocaine use intensity and lifetime severity of addiction to cocaine.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(390-397), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Morales-Manrique, C. C; Palepu, A; Castellano-Gomez, M; Aleixandre-Benavent, R; Valderrama-Zurian, Juan Carlos; Cocaine Group Comunidad Valenciana, Valencia, Spain

Correspondence Address: Valderrama-Zurian, Juan Carlos: Unidad de Informacion e Investigacion Social y Sanitaria (UISYS), Universitat de Valencia-CSIC, Plaza Cisneros 4, Valencia, Spain, 46003, juan.valderrama@uv.es

Corporate/Institutional Author: Cocaine Group Comunidad Valenciana, Valencia, Spain

Institution: Morales-Manrique, C. C.: Unidad de Informacion e Investigacion Social y Sanitaria (UISYS), Universitat de Valencia-CSIC, Valencia, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: We examined the quality of life (QoL) of 149 patients who were recruited in 2005 at outpatient treatment centers for cocaine dependence in Spain. Important life areas and life areas with potential need and interest to change in order to improve the QoL were analyzed in terms of patients' cocaine use intensity within the previous six months and lifetime severity addiction to cocaine. The Spanish versions of the Drug User Quality of Life Scale and the Lifetime Severity Index for Cocaine were used to measure QoL, needs and interest, and severity addiction to cocaine. The data analysis employed t-tests, linear regression, Mann-Whitney U tests, multivariate regression, and chi-square tests. Tailoring treatment programs to address the life areas that are considered relevant to cocaine users considering their intensity of consumption and lifetime severity addiction to cocaine may improve retention and treatment outcomes. Further research needs to consider patients of different ethnic backgrounds and cultural contexts. The study's limitations are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Interests](#)
[*Needs](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Outpatient Treatment](#)
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Characteristics of high-risk HIV-positive IDUs in Vietnam: Implications for future interventions.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(381-389), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Go, Vivian F; Frangakis, Constantine; Nam, Le Van; Sripaipan, Teerada; Bergenstrom, Anna; Li, Fan; Latkin, Carl; Celentano, David D; Quan, Vu Minh

Correspondence Address: Go, Vivian F.: Infectious Diseases Program, Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, 615 North Wolfe Street, Suite E-6610, Baltimore, MD, US, 21205, vgo@jhsphe.edu

Institution: Go, Vivian F.: Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: The HIV epidemic in Vietnam is concentrated primarily among injecting drug users (IDUs). To prevent HIV-1 superinfection and to develop effective HIV prevention programs, data are needed to understand the characteristics of high-risk HIV-positive IDUs. In 2003, we conducted a community-based cross-sectional study among predominately male, out-of-treatment IDUs, aged 18-45, in the Bac Ninh Province, Vietnam. Among 299 male participants, 42.8% were HIV-positive, and among those, 96.9% did not know their status prior to the study. Furthermore, 32% were HIV-positive

and had high HIV behavioral risk (having unprotected sex or having shared injecting equipment in the past 6 months). Injecting for ≥ 3 years, younger age, and pooling money to buy drugs were independently associated with being at high risk for transmitting HIV. IDUs who purchased more than one syringe at a time were less likely to have high HIV behavioral risk. Structural interventions that increase syringe accessibility may be effective in reducing HIV risk behavior among HIV-positive IDUs. Study limitations are noted in the article. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*HIV Intervention](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Program Development](#)
[Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Drug use, community action, and public health: Gay men and crystal meth in NYC.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(368-380), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Braine, Naomi; Acker, Caroline Jean; van Sluytman, Laurens; Friedman, Sam; Des Jarlais, Don C

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Institution: Braine, Naomi: Sociology Department, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: In 2004, GLBT and HIV/AIDS service providers in NYC mobilized against use of crystal methamphetamine among gay men. Both drug use and mobilization were shaped by the history of HIV, particularly the institutions, action repertoires, and social networks forged in earlier AIDS work. This paper is based on qualitative research conducted from 2007 to 2009 with advocates, service providers, and men who have sex with men recruited from diverse venues in NYC gay communities. The crystal use epidemic among gay men in NYC indicates the importance of social and historical context in shaping drug use and antidrug mobilization, including the potential for public health responses to drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)
[Communities](#)
[Community Services](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Public Health Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. Motives for illicit use of doping substances among athletes calling a national antidoping phone-help service: An exploratory study.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(359-367), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Bilard, Jean; Ninot, Gregory; Hauw, Denis

Correspondence Address: Hauw, Denis: Laboratory EA 4206 Addictive, Performance and Health Behaviors, Faculty of Sport Sciences, University of Montpellier I, 700 Avenue du Pic St-Loup, Montpellier, France, 34080, denis.hauw@univ-montpl.fr

Institution: Bilard, Jean: Laboratory EA 4206 Addictive, Performance and Health Behaviors, Faculty of Sport Sciences, University of Montpellier I, Montpellier, France

Language: English

Abstract: This study aimed to construct a hierarchy of motives linked to doping behaviors. Between 2000 and 2005, calls to a national antidoping phone-help service by 115 cyclists, 203 bodybuilders, and 40 footballers were analyzed. The results showed that the main motives were preserving health for cyclists, increasing muscular strength for bodybuilders, and personal recreation for footballers. However, in contrast to the literature, group influence was low and health preoccupations were high for cyclists; the influence of body image was relatively low for bodybuilders; and footballers cited muscular strength enhancement as a motive. The study's limitations are noted. The prevention campaigns therefore need to be specific. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Athletes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hot Line Services](#)
[*Telemedicine](#)
[*Performance Enhancing Drugs](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Steroids](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Comorbid psychiatric diagnoses among individuals presenting to an addiction treatment program for alcohol dependence.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2011, vol./is. 46/4(351-358), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Lyne, John Paul; O'Donoghue, Brian; Clancy, Maurice; O'Gara, Colin

Correspondence Address: Lyne, John Paul: DETECT Services, St. John of God Hospital, Stillorgan, Dublin, Ireland, johnlyne@mail.com

Institution: Lyne, John Paul: Addictions Department, St. John of God Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

Language: English

Abstract: A retrospective patient record review was conducted to examine comorbid psychiatric diagnoses, and comorbid substance use, among 465 patients below 45 years of age, presenting to a national alcohol addiction treatment unit in Dublin, between 1995 and 2006. Rates were high for depressive disorder (25.3%) particularly among females (35.4%). Lifetime reported use of substances other than alcohol was 39.2%, and further analysis showed significantly higher rates of deliberate self-harm among this group. Lifetime reported use of ecstasy was also significantly associated with depression in this alcohol-dependent population using logistic regression analysis. Implications and limitations of the findings are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Review of Flying with paper wings: Reflections on living with madness.

Citation: Australasian Psychiatry, February 2011, vol./is. 19/1(81-82), 1039-8562;1440-1665 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Rosen, Alan

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Flying with paper wings: Reflections on living with madness by Sandy Jeffs (2009). Her autobiography is much more than a survivor's manual of how to keep straddling the barbed hurdles of a searingly traumatic childhood with alcoholic and warring parents, and the most terrorizing and demoralizing of command hallucinations (she refers to these in mock-affection as "the folks upstairs"). Sandy Jeffs' story is an epic narrative, an eloquent chronicling of her hard-won and remarkable buoyancy in the face of extreme adversities threatening to pull her under again and again. There are important learnings on offer from this instructive and inspiring life, which will make this book invaluable as an educational tool for those living with, or working with people affected by mental illness. Sandy Jeffs offers us all generous access to her heart and her head in this inside-out life. This autobiography is a bitter-sweet adventure, leading you head-long through the dark and twisting labyrinths of interior torment, intersecting with the rocky terrain of exterior survival and into the light of hope beyond. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Hallucinations](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Helping someone with problem drug use: A delphi consensus study of consumers, carers, and clinicians.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, January 2011, vol./is. 11/, 1471-244X (Jan 5, 2011)

Author(s): Kingston, Anna H; Morgan, Amy J; Jorm, Anthony F; Hal, Kate; Hart, Laura M; Kelly, Claire M; Lubman, Dan I

Correspondence Address: Lubman, Dan I.: Orygen Youth Health Research Centre, Centre for Youth Mental Health, University of Melbourne, VIC, Australia, dan.lubman@monash.edu

Institution: Kingston, Anna H.: Orygen Youth Health Research Centre, Centre for Youth Mental Health, University of Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Problem use of illicit drugs (i.e. drug abuse or dependence) is associated with considerable health and social harms, highlighting the need for early intervention and engagement with health services. Family members, friends and colleagues play an important role in supporting and assisting individuals with problem drug use to seek professional help, however there are conflicting views about how and when such support should be offered. This paper reports on the development of mental health first aid guidelines for problem drug use in adults, to help inform community members on how to assist someone developing problem drug use or experiencing a drug-related crisis.

Methods: A systematic review of the scientific and lay literature was conducted to develop a 228-item survey containing potential first-aid strategies to help someone developing a drug problem or experiencing a drug-related crisis. Three panels of experts (29 consumers, 31 carers and 27 clinicians) were recruited from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Panel members independently rated the items over three rounds, with strategies reaching consensus on importance written into the guidelines. **Results:** The overall response rate across three rounds was 80% (86% consumers, 81% carers, 74% clinicians). 140 first aid strategies were endorsed as essential or important by 80% or more of panel members. The endorsed strategies provide information and advice on what is problem drug use and its consequences, how to approach a person about their problem drug use, tips for effective communication, what to do if the person is unwilling to change their drug use, what to do if the person does (or does not) want professional help, what are drug-affected states and how to deal with them, how to deal with adverse reactions leading to a medical emergency, and what to do if the person is aggressive. **Conclusions:** The guidelines provide a consensus-based resource for community members who want to help someone with a drug problem. It is hoped that the guidelines will lead to better support and understanding for those with problem drug use and facilitate engagement with professional help. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Kingston et al.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[Clinicians](#)
[Social Support](#)
[Health Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

48. Alcohol, cannabis and amphetamine-type stimulants use among young Pacific Islanders.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, January 2011, vol./is. 30/1(104-110), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Howard, John; Ali, Hammad; Robins, Lisa

Correspondence Address: Ali, Hammad: National Centre for HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research, University of New South Wales, 45 Beach Street, Cliffbrook House, Coogee, NSW, Australia, 2034, h.ali@unsw.edu.au

Institution: Howard, John: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Randwick, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: There are many factors that impact substance use in young people in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). However, the extent and nature of substance use by young people in the PICTs is not clear because of a lack of data on this group. Design and Methods: A desk-based review (including both white and grey literature) was conducted to explore substance use among young people in the Western Pacific region. This paper presents findings from the PICTs. Results: Prevalence of alcohol, cannabis and amphetamine-type stimulants use by young people is reported from various sources--primarily based on data derived from the Youth Risk Behaviour and the Second Generation Behaviour Surveillance Surveys. Discussion and Conclusion: There appear to be evidence of risky alcohol consumption and higher levels of cannabis and amphetamine-type stimulants use in some PICTs compared with Australia and New Zealand. However, data are generally unavailable to establish any trends. Regular, reliable and routine monitoring of patterns and trends in substance use among young people in the

PICTs can assist in identifying concerns and developing evidence-informed interventions to prevent, contain and treat current and any emerging issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Amphetamine](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Pacific Islanders](#)
Source: PsycINFO

49. Australian governments' spending on preventing and responding to drug abuse should target the main sources of drug-related harm and the most cost-effective interventions.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, January 2011, vol./is. 30/1(96-100), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jan 2011)
Author(s): McDonald, David
Correspondence Address: McDonald, David, 1004 Norton Road, Wamboin, NSW, Australia, 2620, david.mcdonald@socialresearch.com.au
Institution: McDonald, David: National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, Australia
Language: English
Abstract: A notable feature of Australian drug policy is the limited public and professional attention given to the financial costs of drug abuse and to the levels and patterns of government expenditures incurred in preventing and responding to this. Since 1991, Collins and Lapsley have published scholarly reports documenting the social costs of drug abuse in Australia and their reports also contain estimates of governments' drug budgets: revenue and expenditures. They show that, in 2004-2005, Australian governments expended at least \$5288 million on drug abuse, with 50% of the expenditure directed to preventing and dealing with alcohol-related problems, 45% to illicit drugs and just 5% to tobacco. Some 60% of the expenditure was directed at drug crime and 37% at health interventions. This pattern of resource allocation does not adequately reflect an evidence-informed policy orientation in that it largely fails to focus on the drug types that are the sources of the most harm (tobacco and alcohol rather than illicit drugs), and the sectors for which we have the strongest evidence of the cost-effectiveness of the available interventions (treatment and harm reduction rather than legislation and law enforcement). The 2010-2014 phase of Australia's National Drug Strategy should include incremental changes to the resource allocation mix, and not simply maintain the historical resource allocation formulae. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Government](#)
[*Intervention](#)
Source: PsycINFO

50. Areas of disadvantage: A systematic review of effects of area-level socioeconomic status on substance use outcomes.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, January 2011, vol./is. 30/1(84-95), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Karriker-Jaffe, Katherine J

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Institution: Karriker-Jaffe, Katherine J.: Alcohol Research Group, Emeryville, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Issues: This review examines whether area-level disadvantage is associated with increased substance use and whether study results are impacted by the size of the area examined, definition of socioeconomic status (SES), age or ethnicity of participants, outcome variables or analytic techniques. Approach: Five electronic databases and the reference sections of identified papers were searched to locate studies of the effects of area-level SES on substance use published through the end of 2007 in English-language, peer-reviewed journals or books. The 41 studies that met inclusion criteria included 238 effects, with a subsample of 34 studies (180 effects) used for the main analyses. Study findings were stratified by methodological characteristics and synthesised using generalised estimating equations to account for clustering of effects within studies. Key Findings: There was strong evidence that substance use outcomes cluster by geographic area, but there was limited and conflicting support for the hypothesis that area-level disadvantage is associated with increased substance use. Support for the disadvantage hypothesis appeared to vary by sample age and ethnicity, size of area examined, type of SES measure, specific outcome considered and analysis techniques. Implications: Future studies should use rigorous methods to yield more definitive conclusions about the effects of area-level SES on alcohol and drug outcomes, including composite measures of SES and both bivariate and multivariate analyses. Conclusion: Further research is needed to identify confounds of the relationship between area-level SES and substance use and to explain why the effects of area-level SES vary by outcome and residents' age. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society. 34th. 2008. Victoria. BC, Canada. Preliminary findings were presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Ethnic Identity](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Association between concurrent alcohol and tobacco use and poverty.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, January 2011, vol./is. 30/1(69-73), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): De Silva, Varuni; Samarasinghe, Diyanath; Hanwella, Raveen

Correspondence Address: De Silva, Varuni: Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Kynsey Road, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 08, varunidesilva2@yahoo.co.uk

Institution: De Silva, Varuni: Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: The harm from alcohol and tobacco use in low- and middle-income countries includes substantial economic cost to the individual. Our aim was to describe the expenditure on concurrent alcohol and tobacco use in relation to family income in two districts in Sri Lanka. Design and Methods: A community-based cross-sectional study was carried out in two districts in Sri Lanka. We sampled 2684 men over 18 years of age using multistage cluster sampling. Cost of alcohol and cigarettes was calculated using the retail price for each brand and multiplying by the amount consumed. Results: Among current alcohol users 63.1% were also smokers. Among current smokers

61.9% were also using alcohol. Prevalence of concurrent alcohol and tobacco use in urban areas was 20.1% and in rural areas 14%. The two lowest income categories (<\$US76 per month) spent more than 40% of their income on concurrent use while the next category (\$US76-143 per month) spent 34.8% of their income on concurrent use. Discussion and Conclusions: The poor spent less than those with higher income on alcohol and tobacco, but the expenditure constituted a much larger slice of their income thus compromising their ability to meet basic needs. In low-income countries, damaging economic consequences start at lower levels of alcohol and tobacco consumption and affect a significant proportion of the population. Defining risk levels and guidelines on safe limits based purely on individual health harm has, at best, little meaning in such settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Lower Income Level](#)
[*Middle Income Level](#)
[*Poverty](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Recreational substance use among elite Australian athletes.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, January 2011, vol./is. 30/1(63-68), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Dunn, Matthew; Thomas, Johanna O; Swift, Wendy; Burns, Lucinda

Correspondence Address: Dunn, Matthew: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, m.dunn@unsw.edu.au

Institution: Dunn, Matthew: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: The study aimed to investigate the prevalence of illicit drug use among elite Australian athletes with a focus upon cannabis, ecstasy, meth/amphetamine, cocaine, GHB and ketamine; explore perceptions concerning the extent of drug use among this group; ascertain opinions regarding specific drugs of concern; and investigate predictors of recent drug use. Design and Methods: Data were taken from surveys with 974 elite athletes. Results: One-third of the sample had been offered or had the opportunity to use illicit drugs in the past year; despite this, the self-reported prevalence of all six drugs under investigation was lower than that reported by the general population. Sixteen per cent of athletes believed that there was a drug of concern in their sport, with ecstasy, cocaine and alcohol being nominated. Knowing other athletes who use illicit drugs, being offered or having the opportunity to use drugs and identifying as a 'full-time athlete' were significant predictors of recent drug use. Discussion and Conclusions: The present study found that one-third of the athlete sample had been offered or had the opportunity to use illicit drugs in the past year; despite this, there was low self-reported drug use. Despite media discussion regarding alcohol use in sport, alcohol was nominated as a drug of concern only by a small proportion of athletes, and further research investigating this issue may be warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Athletes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[Drug Usage Attitudes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Detecting psychological symptoms related to substance use among Indigenous Australians.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, January 2011, vol./is. 30/1(33-39), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Dingwall, Kylie M; Cairney, Sheree

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Institution: Dingwall, Kylie M.: Menzies School of Health Research, Institute of Advanced Studies, Charles Darwin University, Darwin, NT, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: Substance misuse and psychological comorbidities can be common and may impact negatively on treatment outcomes. However, without appropriate tools, detecting psychological symptoms for Indigenous people can be difficult. This study assessed the appropriateness of an eight-item screening tool (based on Strong Souls) for measuring any relationships between substance use and psychiatric symptoms for Indigenous Australians. Design and Methods: Indigenous Australians attending secondary or tertiary education institutions or substance use rehabilitation facilities in the Northern Territory (n = 407; mean age = 27.82) were assessed for depressive, anxiety and psychotic symptoms. The group represented 45 language groups from 95 urban and remote communities. English comprehension was measured on a scale from 0 (no understanding) to 10 (excellent understanding; M = 7.99, SD = 2.31). Ordinal regression analyses examined any associations between demographic and substance use factors and psychological symptoms. Results: Compared with non-users, current cannabis users were significantly more likely [odds ratios (ORs) = 2.2-4.4] to experience depressive or anxiety symptoms. Frequent cannabis users experienced more symptoms than occasional users. Prior-inhalant users were more likely to feel lonely (OR = 2.18) compared with non-inhalant users. Frequent alcohol users were less likely (OR = 0.44) to feel sad than non-users. These results are interpreted with respect to previous research and methodological limitations. Discussion and Conclusions: Symptoms of depression or anxiety may be common for individuals seeking treatment for substance misuse and with minor improvement, these eight-items may provide a useful screen for psychological symptoms in Indigenous Australians. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Indigenous Populations](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. The relationship between economic conditions and substance use and harm.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, January 2011, vol./is. 30/1(1-3), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jan 2011)

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Institution: Ritter, Alison: Drug Policy Modelling Program, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of NSW, Randwick, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: The current global financial crisis has prompted serious concerns about health and well-being. As noted in the 2010 European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction Annual Report, economic slowdown has produced 'fears that this may be accompanied by an increase in problematic forms of drug use.' It has largely been assumed that slowdowns in a country's economic activity are associated with increased substance use. Economic theory suggests that economic slowdowns are associated with decreased substance use, largely through an income effect. Established substance users tend to use alcohol or drugs more frequently, particularly their favored drug, with rises in personal income. The most convincing research evidence supports a positive relationship between alcohol use, harms and the state of a country's economy: that is, stronger economic growth is associated with higher alcohol consumption and therefore harms. A deteriorating labor market is associated with reduced alcohol consumption. This is consistent with economic theory around income and spending power. The results for illicit drug use seem less clear and may be in the reverse direction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Economics](#)
[*Well Being](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Cannabis involvement in individuals with bipolar disorder.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, February 2011, vol./is. 185/3(459-461), 0165-1781 (Feb 28, 2011)

Author(s): Agrawal, Arpana; Nurnberger, John I Jr.; Lynskey, Michael T; Bipolar Genome Study

Correspondence Address: Agrawal, Arpana: Washington University School of Medicine, Dept. of Psychiatry, 660 S. Euclid, CB 8134, Saint Louis, MO, US, 63110, arpana@wustl.edu

Corporate/Institutional Author: Bipolar Genome Study

Institution: Agrawal, Arpana: Washington University School of Medicine, Dept. of Psychiatry, Saint Louis, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: In a study of 471 bipolar disorder (BD) cases and 1761 controls, individuals with BD were 6.8 times more likely to report a lifetime history of cannabis use. Rates of DSM-IV cannabis use disorders in those with BD were 29.4% and were independently and significantly associated with increased suicide attempts, greater likelihood of mixed episodes and greater disability attributable to BD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Morningness/eveningness, pubertal timing, and substance use in adolescent girls.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, February 2011, vol./is. 185/3(408-413), 0165-1781 (Feb 28, 2011)

Author(s): Negriff, Sonya; Dorn, Lorah D; Pabst, Stephanie R; Susman, Elizabeth J

Correspondence Address: Negriff, Sonya: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, MRF MC0411, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90089, negriff@usc.edu

Institution: Negriff, Sonya: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine the associations between Morningness/Eveningness (M/E; a measure of sleep-wake preference) and alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use as well as the interaction of M/E and pubertal timing. The data represent baseline measures from a longitudinal study examining the association of psychological functioning and smoking with reproductive and bone health in 262 adolescent girls (11-17years). The primary measures used for this study were pubertal timing (measured by age at menarche), the Morningness/Eveningness scale, and substance use (alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana). Multiple group path modeling showed that there was a significant interaction between pubertal timing and M/E on cigarette use. The direction of the parameter estimates indicated that for the early and on-time groups, Evening preference was associated with more cigarette use. For the late timing group the association was not significant. The results point to the need to consider sleep preference as a characteristic that may increase risk for substance use in adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

57. Familial influence of substance use disorder on emotional disorder across three generations.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, February 2011, vol./is. 185/3(402-407), 0165-1781 (Feb 28, 2011)

Author(s): Leventhal, Adam M; Pettit, Jeremy W; Lewinsohn, Peter M

Correspondence Address: Leventhal, Adam M.: Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California, Keck School of Medicine, 2250 Alcazar St., CSC 240, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90033, adam.leventhal@usc.edu

Institution: Leventhal, Adam M.: Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California, Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The concomitant influence of grandparental (Generation 1; G1) and parental (G2) substance use disorder (SUD) on grandchild (G3) emotional disorder (EmD) across three generations is unclear. The present study addressed this in a sample of 284 families participating in the Oregon Adolescent Depression Project. Structured clinical interviews were used to collect psychiatric history data on a community cohort of G2 individuals and their G1 parents. G2 parents rated EmD symptoms in their G3 children (M age = 5 years, SD = 2.4). Results indicated that G1 SUD was associated with increased risk of G3 EmD symptom elevations, above and beyond the influence of comorbid G1 EmD. G2 SUD was associated with a similar independent increase in risk for G3 EmD symptoms. Also, G1 SUD conferred risk for G2 SUD. Mediation tests indicated that the influence of G1 SUD on G3 EmD was transmitted via its influence on G2 SUD. G1 and G2 SUD did not interact in predicting G3 EmD; rather results suggested an additive influence. There was no evidence that the influence of G1 SUD on G3 EmD was transmitted via G2 EmD. These findings shed light on the multigenerational processes through which SUD influences EmD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Generational Differences](#)
[Emotional Disturbances](#)
[Family](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Psychopathy, PCL-R, and MAOA genotype as predictors of violent reconvictions.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, February 2011, vol./is. 185/3(382-386), 0165-1781 (Feb 28, 2011)

Author(s): Tikkanen, Roope; Auvinen-Lintunen, Laura; Ducci, Francesca; Sjoberg, Rickard L; Goldman, David; Tiihonen, Jari; Ojansuu, Ilkka; Virkkunen, Matti

Correspondence Address: Tikkanen, Roope: Institute of Clinical Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, University of Helsinki, P. O. Box 590, Helsinki, Finland, FIN-00029, roope.tikkanen@helsinki.fi

Institution: Tikkanen, Roope: Institute of Clinical Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: The Revised Psychopathy Checklist (PCL-R) has shown a moderate association with violence. The efficacy of PCL-R in varying monoamine oxidase A (MAOA) genotypes is, however, unexamined. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of PCL-R and psychopathy on the risk for violent reconvictions among 167 MAOA genotyped alcoholic offenders. Violent reconvictions and PCL-R scores among violent offenders were assessed after a 7-year non-incarcerated follow-up. Regression analysis was used to evaluate the alcohol exposure and age-adjusted effect of PCL-R score and psychopathy on the risk for reconvictions among differing MAOA genotypes. Results suggest that the PCL-R total score predicts impulsive reconvictions among high-activity MAOA offenders (6.8% risk increase for every one-point increase in PCL-R total score, $P = 0.015$), but not among low-activity MAOA offenders, whereas antisocial behavior and attitudes predicted reconvictions in both genotypes (17% risk increase among high-activity MAOA offenders and 12.8% increase among low-activity MAOA offenders for every one-point increase in factor 2 score). Both narcissistic self-image with related interpersonal style (factor 1 score) and psychopathy (PCL-R ≥ 30) failed to predict future violence. Results suggest that the efficacy of PCL-R is altered by MAOA genotype, alcohol exposure, and age, which seems important to note when PCL-R is used for risk assessments that will have legal or costly preventive work consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminals](#)
[*Genotypes](#)
[*Monoamine Oxidases](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Efficacy and safety of gamma-hydroxybutyrate in treating alcohol withdrawal syndrome in an alcohol-dependent inpatient with decompensated liver cirrhosis: A case report.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, February 2011, vol./is. 31/1(140-141), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Caputo, Fabio; Bernardi, Mauro; Zoli, Giorgio

Correspondence Address: Caputo, Fabio, f.caputo@ausl.fe.it

Institution: Caputo, Fabio: Department of Internal Medicine, SS Annunziata Hospital, Ferrara, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of a 47-year-old man who was referred to our Department of Internal Medicine. At admission, he presented tremor, nausea and vomiting, paroxysmal sweat, agitation and anxiety, and reported bloody stool emissions during the previous 2 weeks. Abnormalities of laboratory test results suggesting liver failure were also observed. The patient presented a history of intravenous heroin dependence. He had completely discontinued alcohol intake 24 hours before admission, and urine toxicology was negative. At admission, the revised Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment (CIWA-Ar) for alcohol scale was administered which showed the presence of a moderate condition of alcohol withdrawal syndrome (AWS) requiring pharmacological treatment. He was treated with Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) and as a result there was a successive decrease in the CIWA-Ar score. The patient was discharged with a diagnosis of alcohol dependence and liver cirrhosis (LC). He presented a substantial improvement of the main laboratory parameters of alcohol misuse and biological markers of liver function. In conclusion, because AWS frequently occurs in hospitalized patients with alcohol dependence, physicians should consider GHB as a valid non-benzodiazepine GABAergic pharmacological option for the treatment of AWS even in patients with a severe liver disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cirrhosis \(Liver\)](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Gamma Hydroxybutyrate](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Hospitalized Patients](#)
[Safety](#)
[Syndromes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

60. A double-blind, randomized trial of sertraline for alcohol dependence: Moderation by age and 5-hydroxytryptamine transporter-linked promoter region genotype.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, February 2011, vol./is. 31/1(22-30), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Kranzler, Henry R; Armeli, Stephen; Tennen, Howard; Covault, Jonathan; Feinn, Richard; Arias, Albert J; Pettinati, Helen; Oncken, Cheryl

Correspondence Address: Kranzler, Henry R.: Treatment Research Center, University of Pennsylvania, 3900 Chestnut St, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, kranzler_h@mail.trc.upenn.edu

Institution: Kranzler, Henry R.: Alcohol Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Late-onset/low-vulnerability alcoholics (LOAs) appear to drink less when treated with a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor than placebo, whereas early-onset/high-vulnerability alcoholics (EOAs) show the opposite effect. We conducted a 12-week, parallel-group, placebo-controlled trial of the efficacy of sertraline in alcohol dependence (AD). We compared the effects in LOAs versus EOAs and examined the moderating effects of a functional polymorphism in the serotonin transporter gene. Patients (N = 134, 80.6% male, 34.3% EOAs) with Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-IV AD received up to 200 mg of sertraline (n = 63) or placebo (n = 71) daily. We used urn randomization, and patients were genotyped for the tri-allelic 5-hydroxytryptamine transporter protein linked promoter region polymorphism. Planned

analyses included main and interaction effects of medication group, age of onset (≤ 25 years vs > 25 years), and genotype (L'/L' vs S' carriers) on drinking outcomes. Results showed that the moderating effect of age of onset on the response to sertraline was conditional on genotype. There were no main or interaction effects among S' allele carriers. However, in L' homozygotes, the effects of medication group varied by age of onset ($P = 0.002$). At the end of treatment, LOAs reported fewer drinking and heavy drinking days when treated with sertraline ($P = 0.011$), whereas EOAs had fewer drinking and heavy drinking days when treated with placebo ($P < 0.001$). The small cell sizes and high rate of attrition, particularly for L' homozygotes, render these findings preliminary and their replication in larger samples necessary. Because AD is common, particularly in medical settings, and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors are widely prescribed by practitioners, these findings have potential public health significance and warrant further evaluation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Neurotransmitters](#)
[*Serotonin](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Genotypes](#)
[Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

61. Examining the association of abortion history and current mental health: A reanalysis of the National Comorbidity Survey using a common-risk-factors model.

Citation: Social Science & Medicine, January 2011, vol./is. 72/1(72-82), 0277-9536 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Steinberg, Julia R; Finer, Lawrence B

Correspondence Address: Steinberg, Julia R.: Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Reproductive Sciences, Bixby Center for Global Reproductive Health, University of California, San Francisco, 3333 California St., Ste 335, Box 0744, San Francisco, CA, US, 94143-0744, steinbergj@obgyn.ucsf.edu

Institution: Steinberg, Julia R.: Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Reproductive Sciences, Bixby Center for Global Reproductive Health, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Using the US National Comorbidity Survey (NCS), Coleman, Coyle, Shuping, and Rue (2009) published an analysis indicating that compared to women who had never had an abortion, women who had reported an abortion were at an increased risk of several anxiety, mood, and substance use disorders. Here, we show that those results are not replicable. That is, using the same data, sample, and codes as indicated by those authors, it is not possible to replicate the simple bivariate statistics testing the relationship of ever having had an abortion to each mental health disorder when no factors were controlled for in analyses (in Coleman et al., 2009). Furthermore, among women with prior pregnancies in the NCS, we investigated whether having zero, one, or multiple abortions (abortion history) was associated with having a mood, anxiety, or substance use disorder at the time of the interview. In doing this, we tested two competing frameworks: the abortion-as-trauma versus the common-risk-factors approach. Our results support the latter framework. In the bivariate context when no other factors were included in models, abortion history was not related to having a mood disorder, but it was related to having an

anxiety or substance use disorder. When prior mental health and violence experience were controlled in our models, no significant relation was found between abortion history and anxiety disorders. When these same risk factors and other background factors were controlled, women who had multiple abortions remained at an increased risk of having a substance use disorder compared to women who had no abortions, likely because we were unable to control for other risk factors associated with having an abortion and substance use. Policy, practice, and research should focus on assisting women at greatest risk of having unintended pregnancies and having poor mental health--those with violence in their lives and prior mental health problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Abortion \(Attitudes Toward\)](#)
[Affective Disorders](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. How can we begin to measure recovery?

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, December 2010, vol./is. 5/, 1747-597X (Dec 7, 2010)

Author(s): Dodge, Karen; Krantz, Barbara; Kenny, Paul J

Correspondence Address: Dodge, Karen: Hanley Center, FL, US

Institution: Dodge, Karen: Hanley Center, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: There is a lack of consensus in the addiction treatment literature regarding the definition of substance abuse "recovery". Methods: This study utilized a review of the literature together with a participatory research design to construct a conceptual model of recovery from the perspectives of addiction treatment professionals, those recovering from addictions, and researchers. Results: A multidimensional, comprehensive hypothetical model consisting of seven conceptual domains (physical, biomarker, psychological, psychiatric, chemical dependency, family/social, and spiritual) is presented. Each domain is operationally defined by identifying reliable and valid instruments that may be used to measure the domain. It is proposed that the conceptual model be tested using confirmatory factor analysis. Conclusions: If empirically supported, this conceptual model would validate the hypothesized multidimensional nature of recovery and provide a potential means for assessing recovery in future treatment outcome studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Dodge et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Factor Analysis](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Abnormal Psychology](#)
[Biological Markers](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Family](#)

Physical Health
 Psychiatry
 Psychosocial Factors
 Spirituality

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

63. Psychiatric disorders and clinical correlates of suicidal patients admitted to a psychiatric hospital in Tokyo.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, December 2010, vol./is. 10/, 1471-244X (Dec 13, 2010)

Author(s): Hayashi, Naoki; Igarashi, Miyabi; Imai, Atsushi; Osawa, Yuka; Utsumi, Kaori; Ishikawa, Yoichi; Tokunaga, Taro; Ishimoto, Kayo; Harima, Hirohiko; Tatebayashi, Yoshitaka; Kumagai, Naoki; Nozu, Makoto; Ishii, Hidetoki; Okazaki, Yuji

Correspondence Address: Hayashi, Naoki, nhayashi55@nifty.com

Institution: Hayashi, Naoki: Department of Psychiatry, Tokyo Metropolitan Matsuzawa Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Patients admitted to a psychiatric hospital with suicidal behavior (SB) are considered to be especially at high risk of suicide. However, the number of studies that have addressed this patient population remains insufficient compared to that of studies on suicidal patients in emergency or medical settings. The purpose of this study is to seek features of a sample of newly admitted suicidal psychiatric patients in a metropolitan area of Japan. Method: 155 suicidal patients consecutively admitted to a large psychiatric center during a 20-month period, admission styles of whom were mostly involuntary, were assessed using Structured Clinical Interviews for DSM-IV Axis I and II Disorders (SCID-I CV and SCID-II) and SB-related psychiatric measures. Associations of the psychiatric diagnoses and SB-related characteristics with gender and age were examined. Results: The common DSM-IV axis I diagnoses were affective disorders 62%, anxiety disorders 56% and substance-related disorders 38%. 56% of the subjects were diagnosed as having borderline PD, and 87% of them, at least one type of personality disorder (PD). SB methods used prior to admission were self-cutting 41%, overdosing 32%, self-strangulation 15%, jumping from a height 12% and attempting traffic death 10%, the first two of which were frequent among young females. The median (range) of the total number of SBs in the lifetime history was 7 (1- 141). Severity of depressive symptomatology, suicidal intent and other symptoms, proportions of the subjects who reported SB-preceding life events and life problems, and childhood and adolescent abuse were comparable to those of the previous studies conducted in medical or emergency service settings. Gender and age-relevant life-problems and life events were identified. Conclusions: Features of the studied sample were the high prevalence of affective disorders, anxiety disorders and borderline PD, a variety of SB methods used prior to admission and frequent SB repetition in the lifetime history. Gender and age appeared to have an influence on SB method selection and SB-preceding processes. The findings have important implications for assessment and treatment of psychiatric suicidal patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Psychiatric Hospitalization](#)
[Affective Disorders](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Borderline Personality Disorder](#)

[Drug Abuse](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Personality Disorders](#)

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

64. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) among longer-term prison inmates is a prevalent, persistent and disabling disorder.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, December 2010, vol./is. 10/, 1471-244X (Dec 22, 2010)

Author(s): Ginsberg, Ylva; Hirvikoski, Tatja; Lindfors, Nils

Correspondence Address: Ginsberg, Ylva, ylva.ginsberg@ki.se

Institution: Ginsberg, Ylva: Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Division of Psychiatry, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Background: ADHD is a common and disabling disorder, with an increased risk for coexisting disorders, substance abuse and delinquency. In the present study, we aimed at exploring ADHD and criminality. We estimated the prevalence of ADHD among longer-term prison inmates, described symptoms and cognitive functioning, and compared findings with ADHD among psychiatric outpatients and healthy controls. Methods: At Norrtälje Prison, we approached 315 male inmates for screening of childhood ADHD by the Wender Utah Rating Scale (WURS-25) and for present ADHD by the Adult ADHD Self-Report Screener (ASRS-Screener). The response rate was 62%. Further, we assessed 34 inmates for ADHD and coexisting disorders. Finally, we compared findings with 20 adult males with ADHD, assessed at a psychiatric outpatient clinic and 18 healthy controls. Results: The estimated prevalence of adult ADHD among longer-term inmates was 40%. Only 2 out of 30 prison inmates confirmed with ADHD had received a diagnosis of ADHD during childhood, despite most needed health services and educational support. All subjects reported lifetime substance use disorder (SUD) where amphetamine was the most common drug. Mood and anxiety disorders were present among half of subjects; autism spectrum disorder (ASD) among one fourth and psychopathy among one tenth. Personality disorders were common; almost all inmates presented conduct disorder (CD) before antisocial personality disorder (APD). Prison inmates reported more ADHD symptoms during both childhood and adulthood, compared with ADHD psychiatric outpatients. Further, analysis of executive functions after controlling for IQ showed both ADHD groups performed poorer than controls on working memory tests. Besides, on a continuous performance test, the ADHD prison group displayed poorer results compared with both other groups. Conclusions: This study suggested ADHD to be present among 40% of adult male longer-term prison inmates. Further, ADHD and coexisting disorders, such as SUD, ASD, personality disorders, mood- and anxiety disorders, severely affected prison inmates with ADHD. Besides, inmates showed poorer executive functions also when controlling for estimated IQ compared with ADHD among psychiatric outpatients and controls. Our findings imply the need for considering these severities when designing treatment programmes for prison inmates with ADHD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[Affective Disorders](#)
[Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)

[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
[Conduct Disorder](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Personality Disorders](#)
[Pervasive Developmental Disorders](#)
[Psychopathy](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Executive Function](#)

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

65. Review of Understanding addiction as self-medication: Finding hope behind the pain.

Citation: Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, October 2010, vol./is. 58/5(1028-1032), 0003-0651 (Oct 2010)
Author(s): Gottdiener, William H
Correspondence Address: Gottdiener, William H.: Department of Psychology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 445 West 59th Street, New York, NY, US, 10019, wgottdiener@jjay.cuny.edu
Institution: Gottdiener, William H.: Department of Psychology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, NY, US
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, Understanding addiction as self-medication: Finding hope behind the pain by Edward J. Khantzian and Mark J. Albanese (see record 2008-14949-000). The self-medication hypothesis has influenced the way clinicians, researchers, theoreticians, and even patients think about and treat addictive disorders, until now there has been no single source that links the theory, research, and clinical applications of the model. Edward Khantzian and Mark Albanese have written a book--Understanding addiction as self-medication: Finding Hope behind the Pain--that fills this gap and fills it well. It is a monograph that will be useful to academics, clinicians, and patients. It is written with all three groups in mind. Each chapter provides a theoretical discussion of a different aspect of the self-medication hypothesis. Psychological, social, and biological components of the model are presented across different chapters. Most chapters have case vignettes, which provide clear and concrete illustrations of the self-medication hypothesis applied to understanding and treating different people with different addictive disorders. The authors apply the self-medication hypothesis to all common addictive drugs, including alcohol, opiates, and stimulants, and they apply it to behavioral addictions such as excessive sexual activity and excessive gambling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Hope](#)
[*Pain](#)
[*Self Medication](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Psychoanalysis](#)
[Treatment](#)
Source: PsycINFO

66. Adult attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder and addictive disorders: A dangerous association.

Original Title: Trouble deficit de l'attention/hyperactivite de l'adulte et troubles addictifs: Une liaison dangereuse.
Citation: Alcoologie et Addictologie, December 2010, vol./is. 32/4(325-332), 1620-4522 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Augy, Jennyfer; Grall-Bronnec, Marie; Sauvaget, Anne; Venisse, Jean-Luc

Correspondence Address: Augy, Jennyfer: Pole Universitaire d'addictologie et de Psychiatrie, Pavillon Louis-Philippe, Hopital Saint-Jacques, 85, rue Saint-Jacques, Nantes, France, F-44093, Cedex 1, augyjennyfer@yahoo.fr

Institution: Augy, Jennyfer: Pole Universitaire d'addictologie et de Psychiatrie, Pavillon Louis-Philippe, Hopital Saint-Jacques, Nantes, France

Language: French

Abstract: Adult attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a poorly recognised entity by most doctors. However, this condition appears to affect 4 to 5% of adults and this disorder has considerable socioeconomic consequences and a major impact on quality of life. Many patients seek medical care for their comorbidities, particularly addictive disorders. More than one third of patients followed in addiction medicine also appear to suffer from ADHD. The clinical problems raised by these hyperactive and dependent adults are discussed in the light of a review of the literature and the available diagnostic tools are discussed. The various treatment strategies and a decisional flow-chart are then proposed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[Adult Development](#)
[Diagnosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Study of alcohol consumption using the Experience sampling method--ESM.

Original Title: Etude de la consommation d'alcool avec la methode d'echantillonnage des experiences--ESM.

Citation: Alcoologie et Addictologie, December 2010, vol./is. 32/4(319-323), 1620-4522 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): de Castro, Karen Carvalho; Husky, Mathilde M; Swendsen, Joel

Correspondence Address: de Castro, Karen Carvalho: Departement de Psychologie, Universite Victor Segalen Bordeaux 2, 3 ter, place de la Victoire, Bordeaux, France, F-33000, karencastro21@hotmail.com

Institution: de Castro, Karen Carvalho: Departement de Psychologie, Universite Victor Segalen Bordeaux 2, Bordeaux, France

Language: French

Abstract: Over recent decades, the quality of the methods used to quantify and characterize alcohol consumption has been the subject of considerable interest in the scientific community. Consumption surveys, market surveys and the Timeline followback method are the main methods conventionally used to measure alcohol consumption. However, these methods are characterized by a number of biases, making it difficult to study alcohol consumption and the circumstances in which this consumption occurs'. This article presents a brief review of the advantages and limitations of these conventional methods and introduces a new methodological approach that overcomes several of these limitations: the experience sampling method (ESM). This outpatient data collection method reduces the retrospective recall bias to a minimum and also resituates alcohol consumption in its natural setting, thereby allowing an ecological and individualized approach that could significantly improve our knowledge of alcohol abuse and dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)

*Alcoholism

*Alcohols

Source: PsycINFO**68. Alcohol dependence and posttraumatic stress disorder: Epidemiology, aetiology and empirically validated psychotherapy.**

Original Title: Alcool-dependance et trouble de stress post-traumatique. Epidemiologie, etiologie et psychotherapies validees empiriquement.

Citation: Alcoolologie et Addictologie, December 2010, vol./is. 32/4(307-317), 1620-4522 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Eraldi-Gackiere, Daniela; Boudoukha, Abdel Halim

Correspondence Address: Boudoukha, Abdel Halim: Laboratoire de psychologie "Education, Cognition et Developpement" EA 3259, Universite de Nantes, BP 81227, Nantes, France, F-44312, Cedex 3, abdel-halim.boudoukha@univ-nant.es

Institution: Eraldi-Gackiere, Daniela: Laboratoire "Psychologie des cognitions" (LPC) EA 4440, Universite Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, France

Language: French

Abstract: Addiction medicine clinicians regularly see alcohol-dependent patients who describe one or several traumatic events during their management. These patients sometimes report documented post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The therapeutic management of these patients appears to be particularly complex. More specifically, the clinical course is often considered to be unsatisfactory in these patients, who find it difficult to maintain abstinence after withdrawal. The international literature has clearly demonstrated that the presence of PTSD considerably complicates therapy focussing on alcohol dependence. Therapeutic teams in addiction medicine units are rarely trained in the combined management of these disorders, although such an approach now appears to be the recommended approach. This article is therefore designed to propose essential guidelines for addiction medicine practitioners dealing with alcohol-dependent patients concomitantly presenting psychological trauma. The authors present a review of the literature concerning the correlations between alcohol dependence and PTSD and the epidemiology of alcohol dependence and PTSD comorbidity and discuss the various aetiological theories and the resulting psychotherapeutic implications. In particular, new forms of psychotherapy that have been either validated or are in the process of empirical validation, indicated in this comorbidity, still poorly identified in France, will be discussed (Seeking safety and combined exposure therapy). Finally, the clinical case of a patient followed in an addiction medicine unit and jointly reporting PTSD is presented to illustrate management based on combined exposure therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Epidemiology
*Etiology
*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
*Psychotherapy

Source: PsycINFO

69. Alcohol and cerebral ageing.

Original Title: Alcool et vieillissement cerebral.

Citation: Alcoolologie et Addictologie, December 2010, vol./is. 32/4(299-306), 1620-4522 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Derouesne, Christian

Correspondence Address: Derouesne, Christian: Universite Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris VI), Ancien chef de Service de Neurologie, CHU Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, France, chderou@noos.fr

Institution: Derouesne, Christian: Universite Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris VI), Ancien chef de Service de Neurologie, CHU Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, France

Language: French

Abstract: Epidemiological data suggest that ageing is an important factor in the appearance of alcohol-related permanent cognitive deficits, the prevalence of which should therefore increase with ageing of the population. Although heavy alcohol consumption is associated with a higher incidence of cognitive deficits, a correlation has also been observed between moderate wine consumption and a decreased incidence of dementia and Alzheimer's disease. Cerebral changes appear to be related to the combined effects of the toxicity of alcohol and lesions due to vitamin deficiency, but their relationship with ageing remains poorly elucidated. Data derived from cerebral imaging and neuropathology, and the severity of memory disorders and executive functions are in favour of a continuum of cerebral lesions according to the severity of alcoholism. However, qualitative analysis of memory disorders allows thiamine deficiency-related amnesia to be distinguished from other memory deficits, and plays an important role in the differential diagnosis with degenerative and vascular diseases. Nevertheless, the reversibility of disorders, or their absence of deterioration after alcohol withdrawal remains the decisive element. The alcohol-related cognitive deficit is more appropriate than that of alcoholic dementia to describe the diversity of the clinical features and psychophysiological mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. The attitudes and beliefs of nurses in relation to alcohol abuse in the elderly: Exploratory study in 301 hospital nurses.

Original Title: Attitudes et croyances infirmieres. Envers le mesusage d'alcool du sujet age: Etude exploratoire aupres de 301 infirmiers hospitaliers.

Citation: Alcoolologie et Addictologie, December 2010, vol./is. 32/4(291-298), 1620-4522 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Menecier, Pascal; Poillot, Audrey; Menecier-Ossia, Laure; Lefranc, Delphine; Plattier, Sandrine; Ploton, Louis

Correspondence Address: Menecier, Pascal: Centre Hospitalier des Chanaux, Boulevard Louis Escande, Macon, France, F-71018, Cedex, pamenecier@ch-macon.fr

Institution: Menecier, Pascal: Centre Hospitalier des Chanaux, Boulevard Louis Escande, Macon, France

Language: French

Abstract: Medical care of elderly subjects with alcohol problems is complex, especially for nurses. The nursing staff's beliefs and attitudes are decisive factors in the future health care relationship and institutional team work in the approach to these patients. Methods: a cross-sectional study interviewed 555 hospital nurses about their feelings, attitudes and nursing care proposals for their patients 65 years and older in whom alcohol abuse is suspected. Results: the response rate was 54% (301 interpretable questionnaires). The nurses' feelings referred to availability and listening (81 %), but also to discomfort, avoidance or impotence (45%). The terms "help" or "skills" were cited by only 16% of subjects, and 8% reported negative attitudes. The clinical consequences of detection of alcohol abuse were less favourable: exchange with the patient for 78% of nurses (with the family: 61%; as a team: 89%); a note in the nursing records for only 71% of nurses; 49% of nurses asked for a medical opinion in the ward (addiction medicine specialist opinion:

24%). These data varied according to the nurse's mode of alcohol use (less favourable attitudes of non-drinkers) or their experience in the care of an alcohol-dependent relative, which appears to facilitate this type of care. Discussion: the nurses interviewed only rarely recognized their negative attitudes in relation to elderly alcohol-dependent patients. However, this positive finding must be interpreted in the light of the discordance with the poor responses in terms of nursing care. These results are compared to those published in the literature and various hypotheses are reviewed to try to explain these results. Prospects: time devoted to discussion and elaboration during nursing staff meetings may facilitate their work and allow progress in nursing care in order to improve the quality of life of these elderly patients. An interview- based survey appears to be preferable to the use of written questionnaires alone to evaluate the attitudes of nurses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Geriatric Patients](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Nurses](#)
[Hospitals](#)
[Nursing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Tobacco smoking in the elderly: Stress and other addictions.

Original Title: Le tabagisme des seniors: Stress et addictions associees.

Citation: Alcoolologie et Addictologie, December 2010, vol./is. 32/4(279-289), 1620-4522 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Fernandez, Lydia; Finkelstein-Rossi, Jacqueline; Fantini-Hauwel, Carole; Combaluzier, Serge; Hamraoui, Mounia; Bellego, Maxime

Correspondence Address: Fernandez, Lydia: Faculte de Philosophie et de Sciences Humaines et Sociales, Universite de Picardie Jules Verne, Chemin du Thil, Amiens, France, F-80025, Cedex 1, lydia.feernandez@u-picardie.fr

Institution: Fernandez, Lydia: Faculte de Philosophie et de Sciences Humaines et Sociales, Universite de Picardie Jules Verne, Amiens, France

Language: French

Abstract: The authors set out the literature data on the most frequent addictions observed in the elderly (tobacco, alcohol and prescription drugs) and Interactions between stress and addictions. Several hypotheses will emerge come to light: the association smoklng-prescrption drugs and the influence of physiological factors on the high consumption of prescription drugs in the elderly; the influence of environmental or family factors related places and conditions of life on stress in elderly smokers. Then, the authors present a study to verify if the institutionalized (I) senior smokers are more subject to stress than those not institutionalized (NI), and if the I senior smokers are so dependent on medicines as those NI. Method: questionnaires (TDPC, Fagerstrom, AUDIT, QCA, stress scale) were administered to 50 French I and NI elderly smokers living in their own home or in a nursing home. Clinical interviews were also conducted. Results: I and NI elderly smokers present a heavy nicotine dependence, psychological tobacco dependence and medication addiction. I elderly smokers are characterized by levels of psychological, physical, psychophysiological and time-related stress, higher than NI elderly smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Geriatrics](#)
[*Stress](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Study of the psychological determinants of addictive behaviour with or without substance abuse.

Original Title:	Conduites addictives avec ou sans substance: Etude de leurs determinants psychologiques.
Citation:	Alcoologie et Addictologie, December 2010, vol./is. 32/4(269-278), 1620-4522 (Dec 2010)
Author(s):	Decamps, M. Greg; Idier, Laetitia; Koleck, Michele
Correspondence Address:	Decamps, M. Greg: Laboratoire de Psychologie EA4139, Universite Victor Segalen Bordeaux 2, 3 ter, place de la Victoire, Bordeaux, France, F-33076, Cedex, greg.decamps@u-bordeaux2.fr
Institution:	Decamps, M. Greg: Laboratoire de Psychologie EA4139, Universite Victor Segalen Bordeaux 2, Bordeaux, France
Language:	French
Abstract:	The use of diagnostic criteria common to substance consumption and behavioural addictions allows addictions to be considered from a global perspective in which personality, stress and coping have been identified as being associated with addictive behaviour. In this context, this study was designed to investigate the relationships between these psychological determinants and various forms of addiction in a population of young adults. Method: the intensity of eight addictive behaviours was evaluated using specific self-administered questionnaires in a sample of 341 young adult university students. Three self-assessment questionnaires were administered in order to evaluate personality, perceived stress and coping strategies. Results: the data show a negative correlation between the conscientious personality trait and all forms of substance addiction. Perceived stress and coping strategies were associated with only specific types of addiction, with or without substance abuse. However, these two characteristics are significantly predictive of several forms of addiction. Personality, although correlated with addictions, is not truly predictive. Discussion: this study raises the question of the nature of the correlation between perceived stress and addictions. Certain forms of addictive behaviour could have an adaptive function allowing the subject to cope with the difficulties encountered and to regulate certain emotions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Addiction *Coping Behavior *Diagnosis *Drug Abuse Stress
Source:	PsycINFO

73. Alcohol: Still the forgotten legal drug.

Citation:	Federal Probation, December 2010, vol./is. 74/3(43-47), 0014-9128;1555-0303 (Dec 2010)
Author(s):	Read, Edward M
Language:	English
Abstract:	It has now been over 20 years since my initial articles on alcohol addiction appeared in this journal. Disappointingly, and among far too many probation offices throughout the country, the conspiracy of silence on this drug continues, despite advances in research and the science of addiction, including its causes and treatment protocols. We often unwittingly allow offenders to distract us from the realities of their addictions, particularly when it comes to alcohol. We overlook drinking time and again in our interviews and personal interactions with offenders. Beverage alcohol is a legal and socially coveted drug in the United States. And the disease of alcoholism shows scant signs of easing its destructive impact. The facts on alcohol and crime are sobering indeed.

Normally accustomed to the litany of correlations between illicit drug dependency and crime and recidivism, I tried to focus exclusively on alcohol as the primary criminogenic element. What is important is that an officer working with an addicted (alcohol and/or drugs) offender in treatment and/or actively engaging in the recovery process provide meaningful self-help group alternatives as complements to their treatment plans. Alcoholics Anonymous A.A., with its religious underpinnings, is not the only self-help resource available. We need to move alcohol out of the closet and into our day-to-day intervention experiences. The bottom line is that we must begin "raising the bottom" for many of our offenders in trouble with drugs and/or alcohol. The therapeutic use of our court-or parole-sanctioned authority, in conjunction with our knowledge of the addictive process, should mean the lowering of offender pain thresholds, the creation of discomfort by insisting upon complete drug abstinence, non-acceptance of "controlled drinking," possible returns to court for violations, and even jail in some instances. An isolated intervention experience, no matter how powerful or sincere, rarely guarantees sustained recovery, as most of us know firsthand. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Criminals](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. The problem with drinking: Public attitudes, the severity continuum and treatment needs. A commentary on MacFarlane and Tuffin (2010) and Pulford et al. (2010).

Citation: New Zealand Journal of Psychology, 2010, vol./is. 39/3(56-58), 1179-7924 (2010)

Author(s): Adamson, Simon J

Correspondence Address: Adamson, Simon J.: National Addiction Centre, Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, P. O. Box 4345, Christchurch, New Zealand, simon.adamson@otago.ac.nz

Institution: Adamson, Simon J.: National Addiction Centre, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

Language: English

Abstract: This issue of New Zealand Journal of Psychology contains two articles of interest to those concerned about the harms of alcohol and drug use in New Zealand. Currently New Zealand has the opportunity to make substantial and important changes to alcohol and drug policy. The Law Commission's wide-ranging review of all alcohol-related legislation represents a 'once in a generation' opportunity for change. The papers by A. D. McFarlane and K. Tuffin (see record 2011-00740-007) and J. Pulford et al. (see record 2011-00740-006) make a useful contribution within that context. Our attitudes as a society towards alcohol are crucial in understanding the extent of our current drinking problem and the prospects for addressing this. Attention needs to be drawn to our double thinking of the stigmatisation of "alcoholics" and the normalisation of the often heavy drinking by the remainder of the population. McFarlane and Tuffin's study reveals this dichotomous thinking around those with alcohol dependence and the rest of "us" who are constructed as functional drinkers, even though such "normal" consumption often includes binge drinking. One of the ways we can respond to the harms of alcohol and other drugs is to provide better treatment for those who have developed significant problems. Pulford and colleagues describe the development of the Alcohol and Drug Outcome Measure (ADOM), a tool for routine outcome measurement. The development of the ADOM was commissioned by Te Pou, and is now being promoted by Te Pou (2010) for use in clinical settings, including in conjunction with a recently developed

methamphetamine project (Matua Raki, 2010). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: New Zealand Psychological Society

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[Clients](#)
[Constructivism](#)
[Discourse Analysis](#)
[Evaluation](#)
[Monitoring](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Test Construction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Constructing the drinker in talk about alcoholics.

Citation: New Zealand Journal of Psychology, 2010, vol./is. 39/3(46-55), 1179-7924 (2010)

Author(s): Macfarlane, Angela D; Tuffin, Keith

Correspondence Address: Tuffin, Keith: School of Psychology, Massey University, Private Bag 11 222, Palmerston North, New Zealand, K.Tuffin@massey.ac.nz

Institution: Macfarlane, Angela D.: Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand

Language: English

Abstract: Attitudes are one of the most commonly researched topics in social psychology, and attitudes toward alcoholics have been a popular interest area. The present study investigated such attitudes from within a social constructionist paradigm. Participants were interviewed about their views toward alcoholics and the transcribed recordings were analysed discursively to examine common constructions and evaluative practices. Three central discourses are discussed: a functional drinking discourse, where drinking was cast as normal social practice for functional drinkers; a dysfunctional people discourse, where alcoholics were formulated as qualitatively different from other drinkers; and a discourse of two dichotomous categories, in which alcoholics were concurrently constructed in terms of their heterogeneity. These discourses are discussed in terms of their construction and the tasks they performed, which include justifying intolerance and emphasising social differences. Particular attention is paid to how these practices were presented as 'fact' through the process of discursive construction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: New Zealand Psychological Society

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Constructivism](#)
[*Discourse Analysis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. Time trends in mortality associated with depression: Findings from the Stirling County study.

Citation: The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue canadienne de psychiatrie, December 2010, vol./is. 55/12(776-783), 0706-7437;1497-0015 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Murphy, Jane M; Gilman, Stephen E; Lesage, Alain; Horton, Nicholas J; Rasic, Daniel; Trinh, Nhi-Ha; Alamiri, Bibi; Sobol, Arthur M; Fava, Maurizio; Smoller, Jordan W

Correspondence Address: Murphy, Jane M., Room 215, 5 Longfellow Place, Boston, MA, US, 02114, murphy.jane@mgh.harvard.edu

Institution: Murphy, Jane M.: Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To address the question of whether a mortality risk associated with depression in a 1952 representative sample of Stirling County adults changed in a new sample in 1970, and whether there was a change in associations with cigarette smoking and alcoholism. Method: Sample members were interviewed about depression and cigarette smoking. General physicians were interviewed by psychiatrists regarding alcoholism. Information about death as of December 31, 1992, was provided by Statistics Canada. Proportional hazards models were fitted in the 2 samples to assess the mortality risks associated with depression among men and women during 20 years of follow-up, and additionally among men with heavy smoking and alcoholism. Specific causes of death were investigated. Results: Hazard ratios representing the association between depression and premature death among men were 2.6 (95% CI 1.4 to 4.9) and 2.8 (95% CI 1.5 to 5.1), respectively, in the 1952 and 1970 samples for the first 10 years of follow-up. Hazard ratios for women were 1.4 (95% CI 0.6 to 3.2) and 1.2 (95% CI 0.5 to 2.9). The risk associated with depression among men was independent of alcoholism and heavy smoking. Depression and alcoholism were significantly associated with death by external causes and circulatory disease; heavy smoking was significantly associated with malignant neoplasms. Conclusion: The mortality associated with depression did not change during the period from 1952 to 1970. Depressed men experienced a significant mortality risk that was not matched among depressed women and also was not due to alcoholism and heavy smoking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Death and Dying](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Trends](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. Substance use trajectories of Black and White young men from adolescence to emerging adulthood: A two-part growth curve analysis.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, October 2010, vol./is. 9/4(301-319), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Oct 2010)

Author(s): Lee, Chioun; Mun, Eun-Young; White, Helene R; Simon, Patricia

Correspondence Address: White, Helene R.: Center of Alcohol Studies, Rutgers University, 607 Allison Road, Piscataway, NJ, US, 08854-8001, hewhite@rci.rutgers.edu

Institution: Lee, Chioun: Rutgers, State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, NJ, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined trajectories of substance use among Black and White young men (N = 983) from adolescence to emerging adulthood using two-part growth curve analysis. Controlling for parental socioeconomic status, Blacks were significantly less likely to use alcohol and hard drugs than Whites at age 17 and drank significantly fewer drinks. The alcohol prevalence gap between Blacks and Whites further increased over time. Blacks in the older cohort had higher growth in the frequency of alcohol use than Whites. Blacks and Whites did not differ in prevalence of marijuana use, although Blacks in the younger cohort reported higher growth in prevalence and higher frequency at age 17. Different

prevention approaches may be needed to reduce substance use among Blacks and Whites. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Adult Development](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Whites](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Community, family, and peer influences on alcohol, marijuana, and illicit drug use among a sample of Native American youth: An analysis of predictive factors.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, October 2010, vol./is. 9/4(260-283), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Oct 2010)

Author(s): HeavyRunner-Rioux, Aislinn R; Hollist, Dusten R

Correspondence Address: Hollist, Dusten R.: University of Montana Missoula, Department of Sociology, 321 Social Sciences Building, Missoula, MT, US, 59812, dusten.hollist@umontana.edu

Institution: HeavyRunner-Rioux, Aislinn R.: University of Montana Missoula, Missoula, MT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Using a cross-sectional sample of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Native American public school children, this study examines hypotheses pertaining to the ability and influence of measures drawn from social bonding, social learning, and social disorganization theories to account for variations in self-reported lifetime and 30 day use of alcohol, marijuana, and illicit drugs. Results derived from ordinary least squares regression equations show significant associations, most notably with variables from the social learning tradition. In addition, comparisons across equations show significant differences in the impact of the theoretical indicators on substance use between respondents in the sub-samples of those residing on and off reservations. The findings suggest that existing theories offer a promising framework for understanding the process of Native American substance use, and that the role of these in some cases differ for adolescents who reside on and off reservations. Contributions to the literature along with suggestions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*American Indians](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Peers](#)
[*Social Influences](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Attachment Behavior](#)
[Communities](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Prediction](#)
[Social Learning](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Remission from substance dependence in U.S. Whites, African Americans, and Latinos.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, October 2010, vol./is. 9/4(237-248), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Oct 2010)

Author(s): Arndt, Stephan; Velez, Maria B; Segre, Lisa; Clayton, Rebecca

Correspondence Address: Arndt, Stephan: Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research, University of Iowa, 100 MTP4 Room 126, Iowa City, IA, US, 52242-5000, stephan-arndt@uiowa.edu

Institution: Arndt, Stephan: University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The authors investigated remission from any type of substance dependence in Latinos, African Americans, and Whites using the 2001-2002 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions, a national sample of community adults. Analyses focused on the 4,520 participants who indicated prior-to-last-year dependence on either alcohol or drugs. Outcome was categorized as current substance dependence or abuse, current use, or abstinence. Whites reported greater likelihood of substance dependence, and African Americans and Latinos were just as likely to remit as Whites once social support and age are controlled. The outcome variable "time to remission" produced a similar pattern of results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Remission \(Disorders\)](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Whites](#)
[Latinos/Latinas](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. Publishing in professional journals: Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity and beyond.

Citation: Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, October 2010, vol./is. 17/4(288-299), 1072-0162;1532-5318 (Oct 2010)

Author(s): Hessel, Stephanie; Delmonico, David L

Correspondence Address: Hessel, Stephanie, 300 Penn Center Blvd, Building 3, Suite 120, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15235, shessel@waynesburg.edu

Institution: Hessel, Stephanie: Waynesburg University, Waynesburg, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Peer reviewed journals are essential to clinicians and researchers as they represent current empirical knowledge, which informs treatment interventions as well as the direction of future research. This article provides an overview of each stage of the publication process, from preparation to submission, as a guide for authors' who may wish to publish work in Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity or other publications. Stylistic, grammatical, and structural elements of a standard article are described for empirical, theoretical, and clinically-oriented papers. Specific submission instructions for the SAC Journal are included as well. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Scientific Communication](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Narratives of suffering among Italian female partners of cybersex and cyber-porn dependents.

Citation: Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, October 2010, vol./is. 17/4(270-287), 1072-0162;1532-5318 (Oct 2010)

Author(s): Cavaglione, Gabriel; Rashty, Ety

Correspondence Address: Cavaglione, Gabriel: Ashkelon Academic College, School of Social Work, Ben Tzvi 12, Ashkelon, Israel, 90618, gabi58@zahav.net.il

Institution: Cavaglione, Gabriel: Ashkelon Academic College, School of Social Work, Ashkelon, Israel

Language: English

Abstract: This study analyzes narratives of Italian female spouses, partners and live-in friends of male cybersex and cyber-porn dependents. This qualitative study focused on 1,130 messages from female members and active participants in 2 Italian self-help groups on the Web that deal with the issue of male dependence (noallapornodipendenza and pornodipendenzaeamore). Major patterns of distress, primarily related to ambivalent emotions and the formation of an ambiguous loss are discussed as well as their implications on interpersonal, conjugal, and sexual life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Suffering](#)
[*Interpersonal Relationships](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. A preliminary study of an online psychoeducational program for hypersexuality.

Citation: Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, October 2010, vol./is. 17/4(247-269), 1072-0162;1532-5318 (Oct 2010)

Author(s): Hardy, Sam A; Ruchty, Joshua; Hull, Thomas D; Hyde, Randall

Correspondence Address: Hardy, Sam A.: Department of Psychology, Brigham Young University, 1040 SWKT, Provo, UT, US, 84602, sam_hardy@byu.edu

Institution: Hardy, Sam A.: Department of Psychology, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT, US

Language: English

Abstract: This is a preliminary outcome study of an online recovery program for hypersexuality, with an emphasis on problematic pornography use and masturbation. The sample included 138 (M age = 37.97, SD = 12.40; 97% male; 86% European American) individuals enrolled in the Candeo online recovery program. The survey included questions regarding the helpfulness of other treatment options compared to Candeo, self-reports of various psychological and behavioral aspects of hypersexuality and recovery, and overall self-perceptions of the extent to which they had recovered prior to Candeo and currently. On average other treatments were rated as somewhat less helpful than Candeo. Participants showed significant improvements in all measured aspects of recovery when comparing retrospective and current ratings. All psychological aspects of recovery were correlated in the expected direction with current pornography use and masturbation. Further, changes in some psychological aspects of recovery were associated with changes in pornography use and masturbation. In short, evidence was found for the potential utility of online psychoeducational programs such as Candeo for aiding recovery from problematic pornography viewing and masturbation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Educational Programs](#)
[*Hypersexuality](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Psychoeducation](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[Masturbation](#)
[Pornography](#)
Source: PsycINFO

83. Smart phones, social networking, sexting and problematic sexual behaviors--A call for research.

Citation: Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, October 2010, vol./is. 17/4(241-246), 1072-0162;1532-5318 (Oct 2010)
Author(s): Weiss, Robert; Samenow, Charles P
Institution: Weiss, Robert: Sexual Recovery Institute, Los Angeles, CA, US
Language: English
Abstract: As sexual content and casual sex becomes increasingly accessible and anonymous, there appears to be a marked increase in the numbers of psychologically distressed clients seeking help for lives lost to a secretive, desperate, and hidden search for sexual content and hook-ups. This editorial serves as a call for research and empirical studies on this phenomenon. Most of the data have been gathered from polls, small uncontrolled studies, and the media. It is critical we look at what roles technology plays in fostering fantasies, acting out behaviors, and unsafe sexual practices. We need to know better who is at risk for developing problems with technology and what prevention and treatment strategies work best. And of course, just as our social networking technology has increased, so has medical technology; it will be interesting to see if we can merge the two to better understand the neurobiological underpinnings of these problems. As the experts in this field, it is time that we conduct and report research about the consequences of the new technology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Social Networks](#)
[*Technology](#)
[*Cellular Phones](#)
[Experimentation](#)
Source: PsycINFO

84. Sensitivity to cigarette prices among individuals with alcohol, drug, or mental disorders.

Citation: American Journal of Public Health, July 2010, vol./is. 100/7(1243-1245), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Jul 1, 2010)
Author(s): Ong, Michael K; Zhou, Qiong; Sung, Hai-Yen
Correspondence Address: Ong, Michael K.: Division of GIM & HSR, UCLA Department of Medicine, 911 Broxton Ave, 1st Floor, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90024, mong@mednet.ucla.edu
Institution: Ong, Michael K.: Division of General Internal Medicine and Health Services Research, Department of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Over 40% of all US smokers have comorbid alcohol, drug, or mental disorders. Using data from the 2000-2001 Healthcare for Communities survey, we conducted multivariate

logistic regressions to examine these individuals' sensitivity to cigarette prices. We found that a 10% increase in cigarette prices was associated with 18.2% less smoking participation among individuals with alcohol, drug, or mental disorders, except those with alcohol dependence. Increasing cigarette taxes could be effective in reducing smoking among individuals with alcohol, drug, or mental disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
 Comorbidity
 Costs and Cost Analysis

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest \(Legacy Platform\)](#)

85. "Willful misconduct": How the US government prevented tobacco-disabled veterans from obtaining disability pensions.

Citation: American Journal of Public Health, July 2010, vol./is. 100/7(1166-1173), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Jul 1, 2010)

Author(s): Offen, Naphtali; Smith, Elizabeth A; Malone, Ruth E

Correspondence Address: Offen, Naphtali: University of California, San Francisco, Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, 3333 California Street, Suite 455, San Francisco, CA, US, 94118, naphtali.offen@ucsf.edu

Institution: Offen, Naphtali: Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, School of Nursing, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: In this descriptive case study, we analyze the unsuccessful struggle to access disability pensions by veterans sickened by tobacco use begun during service. Drawing on tobacco industry documents and other material, we show how the US government, tobacco industry, and veterans' organizations each took inconsistent positions to protect their interests. Congress and Department of Veterans Affairs leadership, concerned about costs, characterized veterans' smoking as "willful misconduct," thereby contradicting the government's position in a federal lawsuit that tobacco companies addicted smokers. Veterans' groups supported the pensions, despite previously defending smoking as a "right." The tobacco industry wavered, fearing liability. Securing pensions was complicated by the notion that smoking is primarily a personal choice. The US government should compensate veterans fairly and should abolish military practices that encourage tobacco addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Employee Pension Plans](#)
[*Government](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest \(Legacy Platform\)](#)

86. Childhood adversities and adult health.

- Citation:** Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services, August 2010, vol./is. 48/8(15-18), 0279-3695 (Aug 2010)
- Author(s):** McGuinness, Teena M
- Correspondence Address:** McGuinness, Teena M.: School of Nursing, University of Alabama at Birmingham, NB 320, 1530 3rd Avenue South, Birmingham, AL, US, 35294-1210, tmcg@uab.edu
- Institution:** McGuinness, Teena M.: School of Nursing, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Child abuse and neglect have lifelong ramifications for adult mental health and health in general. In this brief overview, a range of childhood adversities (including prenatal substance exposure and prenatal malnutrition) is reviewed, and the evidence for their later negative implications is considered. The role of a chronically stressed hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis likely has significant influence in this process. Strategies for nurses include developing awareness of the presence of early adversity in the lives of many Americans, as well as helping parents improve their functional status by treating mental illness and addictive disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SLACK Incorporated
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Nutritional Deficiencies](#)
[*Prenatal Exposure Health](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest \(Legacy Platform\)](#)

87. Mental health, not social support, mediates the forgiveness-alcohol outcome relationship.

- Citation:** Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, March 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Mar 28, 2011)
- Author(s):** Webb, Jon R; Robinson, Elizabeth A. R; Brower, Kirk J
- Abstract:** Religiousness and spirituality are important to most Americans, and evidence suggests that they may contribute to both addiction and recovery. Forgiveness is a specific dimension of religiousness and spirituality that may enhance recovery, but the mechanism(s) through which it operates is unknown. We hypothesized that higher levels of forgiveness would be associated with higher levels of mental health and social support, which, in turn, would be associated with improved alcohol-related outcomes. Baseline and 6-month longitudinal data from a sample of 149 individuals with alcohol use disorders seeking outpatient substance abuse treatment were analyzed through multiple-mediation statistical techniques. While previous research has shown direct associations among forgiveness, alcohol-related outcomes, mental health, and social support, this study found that the direct associations between forgiveness and alcohol-related outcomes were no longer significant when mental health and social support were analyzed as mediator variables. At baseline, for each alcohol-related outcome measured (alcohol-related problems, percent heavy drinking days, percent days abstinent, and drinks per drinking day), mental health individually played a role in the relationship with both forgiveness of self and forgiveness of others, fully mediating or operating through an indirect-only pathway. For alcohol-related problems only, mental health fully mediated the relationship with forgiveness of self at follow-up and operated through an indirect-only pathway with forgiveness of others longitudinally. Social support

and feeling forgiven by God were nonsignificant variables at baseline, follow-up, and longitudinally. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

88. The 5-HT₆ serotonin receptor antagonist sb-271046 attenuates the development and expression of nicotine-induced locomotor sensitisation in wistar rats.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, February 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Feb 15, 2011)

Author(s): de Bruin, N.M.W.J; Kloeze, B.M; McCreary, A.C

Abstract: 5-HT₆ receptors are almost exclusively expressed in the central nervous system, particularly in areas relevant for addictive behaviour. Based on this, together with other data, this receptor may be a viable target for the control of drug abuse. The present study tested the ability of the 5-HT₆ receptor antagonist SB-271046 to attenuate the development and expression of nicotine-induced behavioural sensitisation. Rats were habituated to the test apparatus prior to experimentation (day 0) and locomotor activity recorded. On days 1 and 5, animals were placed in locomotor test apparatus and after 30min injected with SB-271046 (1, 3, and 6mg/kg, intraperitoneally IP) or vehicle. Thirty minutes later, nicotine (0.4mg/kg, subcutaneously SC) or saline were administered and activity recorded for 60min. On days 2, 3 and 4 treatments were performed in the home cage. After 17 days of withdrawal (day 23), a challenge test was performed with nicotine (0.4mg/kg SC) or saline. In a separate experiment of similar design the effects of SB-271046 (1, 3, and 6mg/kg IP) was tested for its ability to reduce the expression of behavioural sensitisation (day 23). SB-271046 dose dependently reduced the development and expression of nicotine sensitisation vs respective controls. In conclusion, the 5-HT₆ receptor antagonist SB-271046 reduced both the development and expression of nicotine sensitisation, suggesting that the 5-HT₆ receptor may be a viable target for the control of nicotine abuse. Further studies are warranted to substantiate this conclusion and further understand the role of 5-HT₆ receptors in addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

89. Effects of chronic cocaine administration on spatial learning and hippocampal spine density in two genetically different strains of rats.

Citation: Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, March 2011(No Pagination Specified), 1074-7427 (Mar 1, 2011)

Author(s): Fole, Alberto; Gonzalez-Martin, Carmen; Huarte, Carla; Alguacil, Luis Fernando; Ambrosio, Emilio; Olmo, Nuria Del

Abstract: Lewis and Fischer-344 rats have been proposed as an addiction model because of their differences in addiction behaviour. It has been suggested that drug addiction is related to learning and memory processes and depends on individual genetic background. We have evaluated learning performance using the eight-arm radial maze (RAM) in Lewis and Fischer-344 adult rats undergoing a chronic treatment with cocaine. In order to study whether morphological alterations were involved in the possible changes in learning after chronic cocaine treatment, we counted the spine density in hippocampal CA1 neurons from animals after the RAM protocol. Our results showed that Fischer-344 rats significantly took more time to carry out test acquisition and made a greater number of errors than Lewis animals. Nevertheless, cocaine treatment did not induce changes in learning and memory processes in both strains of rats. These facts indicate that there are genetic differences in spatial learning and memory that are not modified by the chronic treatment with cocaine. Moreover, hippocampal spine density is cocaine-modulated in

both strains of rats. In conclusion, cocaine induces similar changes in hippocampal neurons morphology that are not related to genetic differences in spatial learning in the RAM protocol used here. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

90. Aberrant learning and memory in addiction.

Citation: Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, March 2011(No Pagination Specified), 1074-7427 (Mar 3, 2011)

Author(s): Torregrossa, Mary M; Corlett, Philip R; Taylor, Jane R

Abstract: Over the past several years, drug addiction has increasingly been accepted to be a disease of the brain as opposed to simply being due to a lack of willpower or personality flaw. Exposure to addictive substances has been shown to create enduring changes in brain structure and function that are thought to underlie the transition to addiction. Specific genetic and environmental vulnerability factors also influence the impact of drugs of abuse on the brain and can enhance the likelihood of becoming an addict. Long-lasting alterations in brain function have been found in neural circuits that are known to be responsible for normal appetitive learning and memory processes and it has been hypothesized that drugs of abuse enhance positive learning and memory about the drug while inhibiting learning about the negative consequences of drug use. Therefore, the addict's behavior becomes increasingly directed towards obtaining and using drugs of abuse, while at the same time developing a poorer ability to stop using, even when the drug is less rewarding or interferes with functioning in other facets of life. In this review we will discuss the clinical evidence that addicted individuals have altered learning and memory and describe the possible neural substrates of this dysfunction. In addition, we will explore the pre-clinical evidence that drugs of abuse cause a progressive disorder of learning and memory, review the molecular and neurobiological changes that may underlie this disorder, determine the genetic and environmental factors that may increase vulnerability to addiction, and suggest potential strategies for treating addiction through manipulations of learning and memory. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

91. Agreement between prospective interactive voice response telephone reporting and structured recall reports of risk behaviors in rural substance users living with HIV/AIDS.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, March 2011, vol./is. 25/1(185-190), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Mar 2011)

Author(s): Simpson, Cathy A; Xie, Lili; Blum, Elizabeth R; Tucker, Jalie A

Correspondence Address: Simpson, Cathy A.: Department of Health Behavior, School of Public Health, University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL, US, 35294, csimpson@uab.edu

Institution: Simpson, Cathy A.: Department of Health Behavior, School of Public Health, University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Sound measurement of risk behaviors is essential to guide tailored risk reduction strategies as HIV infection patterns shift toward rural minorities, particularly in the southeastern United States where HIV disease remains highly stigmatized. Interactive Voice Response (IVR) systems appear to enhance reports of sensitive behaviors and can support telehealth applications to extend the reach of care in rural, underserved areas. This study evaluated the feasibility and data quality of an IVR telephone reporting system

with rural substance users living with HIV/AIDS. Community-dwelling patients were recruited from a nonprofit HIV medical clinic in rural Alabama (N = 35 men, 19 women). Participants engaged in daily IVR reporting of substance use and sexual practices for up to 10 weeks. IVR reports were compared with retrospective Timeline Followback (TLFB) interview reports for the same period. IVR and TLFB reports showed good to excellent agreement for summary measures of alcohol consumption and sexual activity. Agreements for illicit drug use reports were less satisfactory. Reports of monetary spending on alcohol and drugs were significantly higher on the IVR. Most individuals showed good agreements for reports of day-to-day alcohol and drug use and sexual practices. The study established the utility of IVR assessment with rural, disadvantaged adults living with HIV/AIDS who are priority targets for risk reduction interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Meeting of the American Psychological Association. Aug, 2008. Boston, MA, US. Portions of the research were presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Telemedicine](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Rural Environments](#)
[Voice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

92. Changes in neuropsychological functioning over 10 years following adolescent substance abuse treatment.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, March 2011, vol./is. 25/1(127-142), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Mar 2011)

Author(s): Hanson, Karen L; Cummins, Kevin; Tapert, Susan F; Brown, Sandra A

Correspondence Address: Hanson, Karen L.: Department of Psychology, University of California San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, MC 0109, McGill Hall Room 4137, La Jolla, CA, US, 92093-0109, sanbrown@ucsd.edu

Institution: Hanson, Karen L.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, VA San Diego Healthcare System, San Diego, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Previously, Anderson, Ramo, Cummins, and Brown (2010) described six distinct patterns of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use during the decade following adolescents' treatment for alcohol and other substance use disorders (A/SUD). This time period represents a phase of significant neurodevelopment, and the influence of substance use on the brain is a concern. In the present study, we examined patterns of neuropsychological function over these 10 years in relation to the AOD trajectories identified for youth as they transition into their twenties. Participants were part of a longitudinal research project following adolescents with and without A/SUD who received neuropsychological examinations at baseline and up to 7 times thereafter spanning 10 years (N = 213; 46% female at baseline). Neuropsychological trajectories were significantly related to substance involvement patterns over time on measures of verbal learning and memory (p s = .011 to <.0001), visuospatial memory (p = .0002), and verbal attention/working memory (p = .020), with heavier use patterns generally followed by poorer cognition. Heavy use of alcohol alone was independently associated with poorer verbal memory over time. Furthermore, substance withdrawal symptoms during each follow-up time point were related to poorer verbal learning and memory scores (p s < .05), whereas substance abuse/dependence diagnostic criteria were not related to neuropsychological performance levels. These findings suggest that AOD use during adolescence and young adulthood may primarily influence performance that relies on later maturing brain

structures, although further research is needed. Higher levels of AOD withdrawal symptoms may signify greater neuropsychological impairment, reflecting potential neurotoxic effects of AOD use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Neuropsychological Assessment](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
Source: PsycINFO

93. Teen marijuana use on the rise.

Citation: JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, January 2011, vol./is. 305/3(242), 0098-7484 (Jan 19, 2011)
Author(s): Kuehn, Bridget M
Language: English
Abstract: As marijuana use for medical or recreational purposes is debated at state and municipal levels across the country, use of the drugs among teens continues to climb, according to an annual survey funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The 2010 Monitoring the Future Survey, a nationally representative survey of about 45,000 eighth, 10th, and 12th grade student sat public and private schools, provides a snapshot of substance use and attitudes toward this behavior among teens. While marijuana use continued to rise, the survey found that use of other illicit drugs and abuse of prescription drugs had leveled off. Moreover, alcohol use continued to decrease. Ecstasy use in particular rose in 2010, with 2.4% of eighth graders reporting past year use compared with 1.3% in 2009. Alcohol use among teens continues to decline, with alcohol use in the past 30 days among high school seniors reaching about 40%, the lowest rate in the surveys 35-year history. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)
Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

94. Effects of sleep deprivation on retrieval and reconsolidation of morphine reward memory in rats.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, April 2011, vol./is. 98/2(299-303), 0091-3057 (Apr 2011)
Author(s): Shi, Hai-Shui; Luo, Yi-Xiao; Xue, Yan-Xue; Wu, Ping; Zhu, Wei-Li; Ding, Zeng-Bo; Lu, Lin
Correspondence Address: Lu, Lin: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, 38, Xue Yuan Road, Beijing, China, 100191, linlu@bjmu.edu.cn
Institution: Shi, Hai-Shui: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China
Language: English

Abstract: Relapse induced by exposure to cues associated with drugs of abuse is a major challenge to the treatment of drug addiction. Drug seeking can be inhibited by manipulation of the reconsolidation of drug-related memory. Sleep has been proposed to be involved in various memory processes. However, the role of sleep in drug reward memory is not clear. The present study used conditioned place preference to examine the effects of total sleep deprivation on retrieval and reconsolidation of morphine reward memory in rats. Six-hour total sleep deprivation had no effect on the retrieval of morphine reward memory. However, sleep deprivation from 0-6 h, but not 6-12 h, after re-exposure disrupted the reconsolidation of morphine reward memory. This impairment was not attributable to the formation of an aversive associative memory between the drug-paired context and sleep deprivation. Our findings suggest that sleep plays a critical role in morphine reward memory reconsolidation, and sleep deprivation may be a potential non-pharmacotherapy for the management of relapse associated with drug-related memory. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Memory](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Sleep Deprivation](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

95. The relationship between impulsivity and craving in cocaine- and methamphetamine-dependent volunteers.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, April 2011, vol./is. 98/2(196-202), 0091-3057 (Apr 2011)

Author(s): Tziortzis, Desey; Mahoney, James J III; Kalechstein, Ari D; Newton, Thomas F; De La Garza, Richard II

Correspondence Address: Mahoney, James J., III, jm2@bcm.edu

Institution: Tziortzis, Desey: Menninger Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Impulsivity and craving have been independently hypothesized to contribute to sustained drug use and relapse in addiction. The primary focus of this project was to determine the relationship between impulsivity and craving in 85 cocaine-dependent and 73 methamphetamine-dependent, non-treatment-seeking volunteers. Drug use was assessed with a 14-item, self-report drug and alcohol use questionnaire. Self report instruments utilized included the Barratt Impulsivity Scale (BIS) and the Visual Analog Scale (VAS), which probed "just before your last use of cocaine (for cocaine-dependent participants) or methamphetamine (for methamphetamine-dependent participants), how much craving did you experience?" The groups were similar with respect to recent use of cocaine or methamphetamine, alcohol, nicotine, and marijuana. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) did not reveal significant differences between cocaine and methamphetamine groups for total impulsivity or total craving. Simple linear regression revealed correlations between total impulsivity and total craving in cocaine ($r^2 = 0.05$, $p \leq 0.03$) and methamphetamine users ($r^2 = 0.09$, $p \leq 0.008$). Participants were separated into high impulsivity (HIBIS) or low impulsivity (LOBIS) subgroups using a median split. ANOVA revealed significantly higher craving in the HIBIS group versus the LOBIS group in methamphetamine users ($p \leq 0.02$), but not in cocaine users. For both cocaine and methamphetamine groups, level of impulsivity and craving were found to be related to some drug use variables including years of alcohol use, severity of withdrawal, and craving level following drug use. Taken together, this study shows a marginal relationship between impulsivity and craving, which may further the understanding of motivational

factors contributing to ongoing drug use and addiction in psychostimulant users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

96. 'I don't think there's much of a rational mind in a drug addict when they are in the thick of it': Towards an embodied analysis of recovering heroin users.

Citation: Sociology of Health & Illness, March 2011, vol./is. 33/3(341-355), 0141-9889;1467-9566 (Mar 2011)

Author(s): Nettleton, Sarah; Neale, Jo; Pickering, Lucy

Correspondence Address: Nettleton, Sarah: Department of Sociology, University of York, Heslington, York, England, YO1 5DD, sjn2@york.ac.uk

Institution: Nettleton, Sarah: Department of Sociology, University of York, York, England

Language: English

Abstract: Much of the sociological literature on recovery from heroin use has been located within the symbolic interactionist tradition and has revealed the salience of identity for the recovery process, and has focused upon actors' cognitions. By contrast, less attention has been paid to former users' bodies. The aim of this paper therefore is to focus upon the embodied aspects of recovery from heroin use. To this end, we deploy the notions of bodily 'dys-appearance' and 'habitual action' as sensitising concepts to undertake an analysis of data generated by 40 qualitative interviews carried out with 21 men and 19 women who are overcoming their addiction to heroin in England. Analytically, we distinguish between using bodies and recovering bodies. In the case of the former, 'habitual action' is relatively urgent and routinised; in the case of the latter, however, habitual action is more difficult to maintain because the bodily dys-appearances associated with the transition from heroin use are relatively more multifaceted and unfamiliar. The body techniques associated with embodied reproduction of using and recovering bodies can be pre-cognitive, easily overlooked and yet, embedded as they are in mundane, everyday activities, they constitute a crucial part of the process of recovery from heroin. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Sociology of Health & Illness--Foundation for the Sociology of Health & Illness/Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Sociology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

97. Review of ASAM patient placement criteria: Supplement on pharmacotherapies for alcohol use disorders.

Citation: Annals of Clinical Psychiatry, February 2011, vol./is. 23/1(76-78), 1040-1237;1547-3325 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Balon, Richard

Correspondence Address: Balon, Richard, RBalon@wayne.edu

Institution: Balon, Richard: Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, ASAM patient placement criteria: Supplement on pharmacotherapies for alcohol use disorders edited by Marc J. Fishman et al. (2010). This volume specifically addresses pharmacotherapy, although at the end it briefly reviews selected nonpharmacologic therapies as well. The book consists of 7 chapters and 4 appendices. This is a useful volume that would be appreciated by all who specialize in alcohol use disorders. Other clinicians treating alcohol use disorders--especially those treating comorbid mental disorders--also will find this book useful because the volume is comprehensive, structured, informative, authoritative, and well referenced. One can learn a lot and realize the complexity of the field and need for a structured approach to treating alcohol use disorders just by skimming through this book. I believe this book could be useful as a teaching text in residency training and especially in addiction fellowship programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Clinicians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

98. Dating violence and substance use among ethnically diverse adolescents.

Citation: Journal of Interpersonal Violence, March 2011, vol./is. 26/4(701-718), 0886-2605 (Mar 2011)

Author(s): Temple, Jeff R; Freeman, Daniel H Jr.

Correspondence Address: Temple, Jeff R.: Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, 301 University Boulevard, Galveston, TX, US, 77555-0587, jetemple@utmb.edu

Institution: Temple, Jeff R.: Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, Galveston, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Teen dating violence is a serious public health concern with numerous and long-lasting consequences. Although alcohol and drug use have been associated with dating violence, little is known about the role of specific substances, especially the use of club drugs and the nonmedical use of prescription drugs. Thus, the authors examined the association between dating violence victimization and the use of a variety of licit and illicit substances among 1,565 ethnically diverse and economically disadvantaged high school students in southeast Texas. Past year dating violence victimization was reported by 14.1% of boys and 11.3% of girls. Compared to their nonabused counterparts, youth who experienced dating violence were more likely to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol, binge drink alcohol, sniff glue to get high, use marijuana, use ecstasy, use Vicodin, and use Xanax. However, with the exception of alcohol and cigarettes, all substances were reduced to nonsignificance in multivariate analyses. No differences were found in the rate of dating violence between African American, White, and Hispanic adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Social Dating](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Blacks](#)

Poverty
Public Health
Whites
Latinos/Latinas

Source: PsycINFO

99. Substance abuse among high-risk sexual offenders: Do measures of lifetime history of substance abuse add to the prediction of recidivism over actuarial risk assessment instruments?

Citation: Journal of Interpersonal Violence, March 2011, vol./is. 26/4(683-700), 0886-2605 (Mar 2011)

Author(s): Looman, Jan; Abracen, Jeffrey

Correspondence Address: Abracen, Jeffrey: Central District Parole, Toronto, ON, Canada, M6P 2K7, abracjenja@csc-scc.gc.ca

Institution: Looman, Jan: Regional Treatment Center, Sex Offender Treatment Program, Correctional Service of Canada, Kingston, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: There has been relatively little research on the degree to which measures of lifetime history of substance abuse add to the prediction of risk based on actuarial measures alone among sexual offenders. This issue is of relevance in that a history of substance abuse is related to relapse to substance using behavior. Furthermore, substance use has been found to be related to recidivism among sexual offenders. To investigate whether lifetime history of substance abuse adds to prediction over and above actuarial instruments alone, several measures of substance abuse were administered in conjunction with the Sex Offender Risk Appraisal Guide (SORAG). The SORAG was found to be the most accurate actuarial instrument for the prediction of serious recidivism (i.e., sexual or violent) among the sample included in the present investigation. Complete information, including follow-up data, were available for 250 offenders who attended the Regional Treatment Centre Sex Offender Treatment Program (RTCSOTP). The Michigan Alcohol Screening Test (MAST) and the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST) were used to assess lifetime history of substance abuse. The results of logistic regression procedures indicated that both the SORAG and the MAST independently added to the prediction of serious recidivism. The DAST did not add to prediction over the use of the SORAG alone. Implications for both the assessment and treatment of sexual offenders are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Criminals
*Drug Abuse
*Recidivism
*Sex Offenses
*Risk Assessment
Patient History
Susceptibility (Disorders)

Source: PsycINFO

100. Psychometric properties of the Decisional Balance for Patient Choice in Substance Abuse Treatment.

Citation: Issues in Mental Health Nursing, March 2011, vol./is. 32/4(243-249), 0161-2840;1096-4673 (Mar 2011)

Author(s): Finnell, Deborah S; Lee, Jongwon

Correspondence Address: Finnell, Deborah S.: University at Buffalo, State University of New York, School of Nursing, 3435 Main Street, Buffalo, NY, US, 14214, finnell@buffalo.edu

Institution: Finnell, Deborah S.: University at Buffalo, State University of New York, School of Nursing, Buffalo, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: In the context of patient-centered care and the increasing number of evidence-based substance abuse treatments, outpatient substance abuse treatment programs are poised to provide patients with a menu of options. Not all patients will be ready for such an open choice field in substance abuse treatment and they will undoubtedly differ on how they weigh the risks and benefits of having autonomy to choose their own treatment. Given the lack of an existing valid measure to assess this decision making process, this study sought to establish a measure to assess the relative weight that patients give to the pros and cons of choosing their own substance abuse treatment. Construct validity of the Decisional Balance for Patient Choice in Substance Abuse Treatment was assessed in a sample of 231 outpatients using confirmatory factor analysis. As another validity aspect, the use of decisional balance across a continuum of choice options also was investigated. The model fit was acceptable (CFI = 0.904). Internal consistency of the measure was established. The final 22-item measure revealed sound psychometric properties, but further testing is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Attitudes](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[Choice Behavior](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. Cognitive neuroscience of self-regulation failure.

Citation: Trends in Cognitive Sciences, March 2011, vol./is. 15/3(132-139), 1364-6613 (Mar 2011)

Author(s): Heatherton, Todd F; Wagner, Dylan D

Correspondence Address: Heatherton, Todd F.: Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Dartmouth College, 6207 Moore Hall, Hanover, NH, US, 03755, heatherton@dartmouth.edu

Institution: Heatherton, Todd F.: Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Self-regulatory failure is a core feature of many social and mental health problems. Self-regulation can be undermined by failures to transcend overwhelming temptations, negative moods and resource depletion, and when minor lapses in self-control snowball into self-regulatory collapse. Cognitive neuroscience research suggests that successful self-regulation is dependent on top-down control from the prefrontal cortex over subcortical regions involved in reward and emotion. We highlight recent neuroimaging research on self-regulatory failure, the findings of which support a balance model of self-regulation whereby self-regulatory failure occurs whenever the balance is tipped in favor of subcortical areas, either due to particularly strong impulses or when prefrontal function itself is impaired. Such a model is consistent with recent findings in the cognitive neuroscience of addictive behavior, emotion regulation and decision-making. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)

*Self Regulation
*Cognitive Neuroscience

Source: PsycINFO

102. Association of cigarette smoking with drug use and risk taking behaviour in Irish teenagers.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2011, vol./is. 36/5(547-550), 0306-4603 (May 2011)

Author(s): O'Cathail, S. M.; O'Connell, O. J.; Long, N.; Morgan, M.; Eustace, J. A.; Plant, B. J.; Hourihane, J. O' .B

Correspondence Address: O'Cathail, S. M.: Dept. of Pediatric Medicine, Cork University Hospital, Wilton, Cork, Ireland, sean.m.ocathail@gmail.com

Institution: O'Cathail, S. M.: Dept. of Respiratory Medicine, Cork University Hospital, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Cigarette smoking has been shown to act as a 'gateway' to cannabis use and further risk taking behaviours. This study aims to (1) establish the prevalence of cigarette smoking and cannabis use in Irish teenagers, (2) to quantify the strength and significance of the association of cigarette smoking and cannabis use and other high risk behaviours and (3) examine whether the above associations are independent of the extent of social networking. Methods: Adolescent students across five urban, non-fee paying schools completed an abridged European schools survey project on alcohol and other drugs (ESPAD) questionnaire. Results: 370/417 (88.7%) students completed the questionnaire. 228 (61.6%) were female, 349 (94.3%) were aged 15-16 years. 48.4% of those surveyed had smoked tobacco at some stage in their lifetime, 18.1% in the last 30 days. 15.1% have used cannabis with 5.7% using it in the last 30 days. 29.6% of cigarette smokers have used cannabis in comparison to 1.6% of non-smokers. On multivariate analysis lifetime cigarette smoking status was independently associated with hard drug use, adjusted OR = 6.0, $p < 0.01$; soft drug use, adjusted OR = 4.6, $p < 0.01$ and high risk sex practises, adjusted OR = 10.6, $p < 0.05$. Conclusions: Cigarette smoking prevalence remains high in Irish teenagers and is significantly associated with drug use and other risk taking behaviours. Specific teenage smoking cessation strategies need to be developed targeting these combined high risk health behaviours. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Irish Thoracic Society Conference. Nov, 2009. The authors would like to acknowledge that aspects of this study were presented as a poster presentation at the aforementioned conference and the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health Meeting, April 2009.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cannabis
*Drug Usage
*Epidemiology
*Risk Taking
*Tobacco Smoking
Social Networks

Source: PsycINFO

103. Validation of the revised Problems Assessment for Substance Using Psychiatric Patients.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2011, vol./is. 36/5(494-501), 0306-4603 (May 2011)

Author(s): Vincent, Paula C; Bradizza, Clara M; Carey, Kate B; Maisto, Stephen A; Stasiewicz, Paul R; Connors, Gerard J; Mercer, Nicole D

Correspondence Address: Vincent, Paula C.: Research Institute on Addictions, 1021 Main Street, Buffalo, NY, US, 14203-1016, pvincent@ria.buffalo.edu

Institution: Vincent, Paula C.: Research Institute on Addictions, Buffalo, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study assessed the factor structure, internal consistency, test-retest reliability, and construct validity of the Problems Assessment for Substance Using Psychiatric Patients (PASUPP; Carey, Roberts, Kivlahan, Carey, & Neal, 2004) with a sample of 278 men and women seeking outpatient dual-diagnosis treatment. All participants were diagnosed with a current AUD and schizophrenia and/or bipolar disorder. Initial confirmatory factor analysis did not support the 1-factor model for the 50-item measure found by Carey and colleagues. Instead, exploratory factor analysis yielded a shorter (27-item) scale with four distinct, yet related factors (Physical Problems, Aggression, Social and Financial Consequences, and Psychological Problems). The factor-based scales had good internal consistency ($\alpha = .77-.81$) and 1-week test-retest reliability ($r = .67-.73$). The revised PASUPP (PASUPP-R) was associated with measures of psychiatric symptoms/adjustment, substance use/dependence, and another measure of substance use problems, providing evidence for convergent validity. Subgroup comparisons suggested few demographic differences on the PASUPP-R, but differential patterns of problems endorsement emerged as a function of mental health and substance use diagnosis. Overall, this study provides preliminary evidence for the psychometric soundness of the PASUPP-R as a measure of problems experienced by persons with co-occurring psychiatric and substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Psychiatric Patients](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Bipolar Disorder](#)
[Dual Diagnosis](#)
[Factor Structure](#)
[Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

104. Predictors of initiation and engagement in substance abuse treatment among individuals with co-occurring serious mental illness and substance use disorders.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2011, vol./is. 36/5(439-447), 0306-4603 (May 2011)

Author(s): Brown, Clayton H; Bennett, Melanie E; Li, Lan; Bellack, Alan S

Correspondence Address: Brown, Clayton H.: Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine, 660 West Redwood Street, Baltimore, MD, US, 21201, cbrown@epi.umaryland.edu

Institution: Brown, Clayton H.: Department of Epidemiology & Public Health, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Research has documented the significant challenges of engaging individuals with comorbid serious mental illness (SMI) and substance use disorders (SUDs) in substance abuse treatment. To date it is unclear which factors predict treatment initiation and engagement in this group of individuals with SUDs. In this study we conducted two analyses using data from a randomized trial of substance abuse treatment in outpatients with SMI: the first examining predictors (collected during screening) of completing an initial intake assessment and the second examining predictors (collected during the intake assessment) of becoming engaged in treatment. Results indicated that males and those with schizophrenia spectrum diagnoses were less likely to complete the intake assessment. Participants who reported more positive feelings about their family were more likely to engage in substance abuse treatment. Participants who were recently arrested were less likely to engage in treatment. Those who met criteria for current drug

dependence were less likely to engage in treatment. Overall, these findings are a useful step in determining factors that predict substance abuse treatment initiation and engagement in individuals with SMI and SUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. Heritability of delay discounting in adolescence: A longitudinal twin study.

Citation: Behavior Genetics, March 2011, vol./is. 41/2(175-183), 0001-8244;1573-3297 (Mar 2011)

Author(s): Anokhin, Andrey P; Golosheykin, Simon; Grant, Julia D; Heath, Andrew C

Correspondence Address: Anokhin, Andrey P.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, 660 S. Euclid, Box 8134, St. Louis, MO, US, 63110, andrey@matlock.wustl.edu

Institution: Anokhin, Andrey P.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Delay discounting (DD) refers to the preference for smaller immediate rewards over larger but delayed rewards, and is considered to be a distinct component of a broader "impulsivity" construct. Although greater propensity for discounting the value of delayed gratification has been associated with a range of problem behaviors and substance abuse, particularly in adolescents, the origins of individual differences in DD remain unclear. We examined genetic and environmental influences on a real-life behavioral measure of DD using a longitudinal twin design. Adolescent participants were asked to choose between a smaller (\$7) reward available immediately and a larger (\$10) reward to be received in 7 days. Biometrical genetic analysis using linear structural equation modeling showed significant heritability of DD at ages 12 and 14 (30 and 51%, respectively) and suggested that the same genetic factors influenced the trait at both ages. DD was significantly associated with symptoms of conduct disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, substance use, and with higher novelty seeking and poor self-regulation. This study provides the first evidence for heritability of DD in humans and suggests that DD can be a promising endophenotype for genetic studies of addiction and externalizing disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Delay of Gratification](#)
[*Heritability](#)
[*Self Regulation](#)
[Attention Deficit Disorder](#)
[Conduct Disorder](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Hyperkinesis](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Twins](#)

Source: PsycINFO

106. Review of Advanced ethics for addiction professionals.

Citation:	Social Work in Health Care, February 2011, vol./is. 50/2(179-181), 0098-1389;1541-034X (Feb 2011)
Author(s):	Goldberg, Anya L
Institution:	Goldberg, Anya L.: Public Health Management Corporation, Philadelphia, PA, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	Reviews the book, "Advanced Ethics for Addiction Professionals" by Michael J. Taleff (see record 2009-24395-000). The author frames the book around the art of judging well, or judging from an ethical position or foundation. The author uses several chapters to describe and explain various moral foundations and theories from which people operate that can guide ethical decision making. The beginning does a good job of explaining how the material presented will help professionals in practice, but then launches into theory and moral foundations, as well as explanations of inductive and deductive reasoning that, at times, are esoteric and reads like a philosophy text. This style distances the reader from book, and comes across as disengaging and dry. Although Taleff includes examples of practice situations upon which to apply ethical foundations, additional examples throughout the discourse would lessen the philosophical tone of the text. This book enhances a professional's ability to understand her ethical foundation in order to make critical judgments and defend them in a sensible, rational, less emotional way. Taleff's book is a valuable resource to guide addiction professionals in the minefield of ethical decisions they face every day, which range in severity and vary in implication. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication:	HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Addiction *Decision Making *Judgment *Professional Ethics *Health Personnel
Source:	PsycINFO

107. Understanding incarcerated women's perspectives on substance use: Catalysts, reasons for use, consequences, and desire for change.

Citation:	Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, February 2011, vol./is. 50/2(81-100), 1050-9674;1540-8558 (Feb 2011)
Author(s):	Buchanan, Marla; Murphy, Kelly; Martin, Megan Smith; Korchinski, Mo; Buxton, Jane; Granger-Brown, Alison; Hanson, Debra; Hislop, Greg; Macaulay, Ann C; Martin, Ruth Elwood
Correspondence Address:	Buchanan, Marla: Department of Educational and Counselling Psychology, University of British Columbia, 2125 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6T 1Z4, marla.buchanan@ubc.ca
Institution:	Buchanan, Marla: Department of Educational and Counselling Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada
Language:	English
Abstract:	The majority of women serving short-term sentences in provincial prisons in Canada are incarcerated for illegal activities involving alcohol and substance use. Although there is a wealth of research on substance use among those serving sentences within the federal prison system, little of that literature addresses the needs and experiences of women prisoners. Additionally, very scant research exists on the experience of women incarcerated in the provincial system for crimes related to drug and alcohol use. The purpose of this article is to present the results of a Canadian participatory research project conducted in a minimum-medium security provincial prison. In conducting this project,

our objectives were to understand incarcerated women's perspectives on reasons for their substance use, why they continued to use, the consequences of their use, and their suggestions for change. The data were collected and analyzed by the collaborative efforts of both the peer researchers who were incarcerated women at the time of the research and university-based researchers. Upon release, several women continued on the project as co-researchers and co-authors of this paper. We present the results of a "drug of choice" survey and the qualitative responses to open-ended questions concerning prisoners' use of drugs and alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

108. What affects reintegration of female drug users after prison release? Results of a European follow-up study.

Citation: Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, February 2011, vol./is. 50/2(49-65), 1050-9674;1540-8558 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Zurhold, Heike; Moskalewicz, Jacek; Sanclemente, Cristina; Schmied, Gabriele; Shewan, David; Verthein, Uwe

Correspondence Address: Zurhold, Heike: Centre for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research (CIAR), Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hamburg University, Martinistrasse 52, Hamburg, Germany, D-20246, zurhold@uke.de

Institution: Zurhold, Heike: Centre for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research (CIAR), Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hamburg University, Hamburg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: The main objective of this follow-up study is to explore factors influencing the success or failure of women in reintegrating after their release from prison. Female drug users in five European cities were tracked after being released from prison. Out of 234 female prisoners contacted in prisons, 59 were included in the follow-up study. Structured questionnaires were given out and statistical group comparisons were conducted. The authors found that receiving preparation for release significantly supports a successful reintegration. On the other hand, living with a current drug user and initiating regular heroin use at an early age of less than 18 years are major barriers to successful reintegration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Institutional Release](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

109. Innovations in narrative therapy: Connecting practice, training, and research.

Citation: Innovations in narrative therapy: Connecting practice, training, and research., 2011 (2011)

Author(s): Duvall, Jim; Beres, Laura

Institution: Duvall, Jim: Hincks-Dellcresi Centre, Gail Appel Institute, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) Narrative therapy introduces the idea that our lives are made up of many possible stories. In psychotherapy, these stories can be developed to find richer (or "thicker") narratives, and thus release the hold of negative ("thin") narratives upon the client. Innovations in Narrative Therapy--which draws from Jim Duvall and Laura Beres's extensive experience with narrative practice--is the first book to present a compelling evidence base for narrative therapy, interweaving practice tips, training, and research. For readers with little previous knowledge about narrative therapy, Duvall and Beres offer a thorough explanation of its concepts and practices in various working contexts. For advanced practitioners, they integrate and expand on foundational theories of narrative therapy and present innovative therapeutic protocols, distilling various perspectives on narrative therapy and drawing from numerous case examples to translate this research into clear useable practices. The book's rigorous, research-based content meets the increasing demand on therapists to demonstrate the effectiveness of their approach, critically reflecting on both process and outcomes, and expanding on the concept of evidence-based practice. The first section of the book provides an overview of the historical and social context of stories for therapeutic practice, explores innovative ways of working with storyline structure in therapeutic conversations, and discusses the significance of language in therapy and "pivotal moments" of transformation. The second section on direct practice describes how narrative practices can be used effectively in a wide range of settings: in walk-in clinics, with those who have suffered trauma, in treating people who are struggling with addictions or anorexia, and in group settings for men who have perpetrated abuse. Provided at the end of each chapter is a summary and a list of questions to encourage ongoing critical reflection on the practices presented. Whether you are a client or therapist, Innovations in Narrative Therapy provides a dynamic, engaging, and inspiring look into the wide-ranging uses of narrative therapy practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Narrative Therapy](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[Clinical Practice](#)
[Experimentation](#)
[Psychotherapy Training](#)

Source: PsycINFO

110. Relationship between young children's habitual computer use and influencing variables on socio-emotional development.

Citation: Early Child Development and Care, February 2011, vol./is. 181/2(245-265), 0300-4430;1476-8275 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Seo, Hyun Ah; Chun, Hui Young; Jwa, Seung Hwa; Choi, Mi Hyun

Correspondence Address: Seo, Hyun Ah, shyna@ks.ac.kr

Institution: Seo, Hyun Ah: Department of Childhood Education, Kyungsung University, Busan, South Korea

Language: English

Abstract: This study investigates the relationship between young children's habitual computer use and influencing variables on socio-emotional development. The participants were 179 five-year-old children. The Internet Addiction Scale for Young Children (IASYC) was used to identify children with high and low levels of habituation to computer use. The data for this study were collected using the Socio-Emotional Development Scale and questionnaires regarding children's computer use at home and in the classroom. Results of this study show that for computer use both in the home and in the classroom, children with a higher score on the IASYC had a lower score on the Socio-Emotional Development Scale. Conversely, children with a higher score on the Socio-Emotional Development Scale had a lower score on the Internet Addiction Scale. Moreover, variables regarding children's computer use at home influenced the children's score on

level of habituation more than variables of their computer use in the classroom.
(PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Childhood Development](#)
[*Computers](#)
[*Emotional Development](#)
[*Psychosocial Development](#)
[Sociocultural Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

111. The association between substance misuse and first-episode psychosis in a defined UK geographical area during the 1990s.

Citation: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, February 2011, vol./is. 46/2(137-142), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Donoghue, Kim; Medley, Ian; Brewin, John; Glazebrook, Cristine; Mason, Peter; Cantwell, Roch; Jones, Peter B; Harrison, Glynn; Doody, Gillian A

Correspondence Address: Donoghue, Kim: Division of Psychiatry, Institute of Mental Health, University of Nottingham, Innovation Park, The Sir Colin Campbell Building, Triumph Road, Nottingham, United Kingdom, NG7 2TU, mcxkd3@nottingham.ac.uk

Institution: Donoghue, Kim: Division of Psychiatry, Institute of Mental Health, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to examine the prevalence of all substance use disorders (SUD) and cannabis- specific SUDs reported in two first-episode epidemiological studies, conducted in the same catchment area, 5 years apart. Methods: The prevalence of schizophrenia in Nottingham and Aetiology and Ethnicity of Schizophrenia and Other Psychoses studies included all people with a first-episode of psychosis between 1992 and 1994 and 1997 and 1999, respectively. Those individuals with a comorbid diagnosis of a SUD (ICD-10 harmful use or dependence) were identified. Results: An upward (but not statistically significant) trend in all SUDs was found for the first-episode study population as a whole, between the two cohorts (11.9-18.2%). When analysed by age, a significant increase in cannabis-specific SUDs was observed for all first-episode cases aged 16-29 between cohorts (3.2-10.6%). When analysed by age and gender, a significant increase in all SUDs was apparent for female first-episode patients aged 16-29 between cohorts (6.1-24.2%), this same increase was not seen in male patients. Conclusions: Illegal drug misuse is common in patients with a first-episode of psychosis. However, most concerning is that when both age and gender are considered, females with a first-episode of psychosis aged 16-29 show a highly significant rise in the prevalence of all SUDs over the 1990s. More recent drug use data from England and Wales shows that the prevalence of drug use in the 21st century is declining; further epidemiological studies are required to determine whether this is also the case in young female first-episode psychosis populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Psychosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

112. Problem drug use, drug misuse and deliberate self-harm: Trends and patient characteristics, with a focus on young people, Oxford, 1993-2006.

- Citation:** Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, February 2011, vol./is. 46/2(85-93), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Feb 2011)
- Author(s):** Haw, Camilla M; Hawton, Keith
- Correspondence Address:** Haw, Camilla M.: St Andrew's Hospital, Billing Road, Northampton, United Kingdom, NN1 5DG, chaw@standrew.co.uk
- Institution:** Haw, Camilla M.: St Andrew's Hospital, Northampton, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Drug misuse is related to self-harm and suicide. However, relatively little is known about deliberate self-harm (DSH) in patients with drug problems and whether drug misuse by DSH patients is increasing. Methods: We used data collected by the Oxford Monitoring System for Attempted Suicide to study the characteristics of DSH patients with drug problems who presented to the general hospital in Oxford between 1993 and 2006, and who underwent psychosocial assessment at their first presentation in the study period. We also studied trends in problem drug use and drugs misused over this period. Results: During the 14-year study period, 11,426 patients presented of whom 9,248 underwent psychosocial assessment and it was known whether or not they had a drug problem. Problem drug use was present in 805/9,248 (8.7%) patients. Problem drug use was more common in males (13.6%) than in females (5.3%). Problem drug users were younger, more likely to be socially disadvantaged, to have a personality disorder and comorbid alcohol problems and to have a further episode of DSH within a year. Problem drug use in young females was associated with higher suicidal intent scale (SIS) scores. During the study period, problem drug use and drug misuse increased in females, but not in males. Cannabis and cocaine misuse increased with time. Conclusions: Provision of help for DSH patients with problem drug use is particularly challenging due to their complex social and clinical characteristics and increased risk of further self-harm, suicide and accidental death. It may require extensive liaison between different services. The increasing misuse of drugs by female DSH patients and the higher SIS scores of young females are of concern. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2009
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Client Characteristics](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Self Destructive Behavior](#)
[*Suicide](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

113. Outcomes among drug court participants: Does drug of choice matter?

- Citation:** International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, February 2011, vol./is. 55/1(155-174), 0306-624X (Feb 2011)
- Author(s):** Shaffer, Deborah Koetzle; Hartman, Jennifer L; Listwan, Shelley Johnson; Howell, Terra; Latessa, Edward J
- Correspondence Address:** Shaffer, Deborah Koetzle: Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, 4505 Maryland Parkway Box 455009, Las Vegas, NV, US, 89154-5009, Deborah.shaffer@unlv.edu
- Institution:** Shaffer, Deborah Koetzle: University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The link between drug and alcohol abuse and criminal behavior is clearly illustrated in the literature. The options of how to respond to these offenders, however, has widely fluctuated over time. Currently, many states have reconsidered their "get tough" approach

to one that is more rehabilitative in nature. One particular community-based intervention that has gained in popularity is the drug court model. The literature on drug courts is generally supportive; however, there is a need to examine effectiveness by target population. The purpose of this study is to explore recidivism rates of drug court clients by drug of choice. Using a 2-year follow-up period, this study finds that drug of choice does not significantly influence either successful graduation or arrest. Policy implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adjudication](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
Source: PsycINFO

114. "Do you see other men who do this?" reflections upon working with men who visit commercial sex workers in a national health service sexual health clinic.

Citation: Sexual and Relationship Therapy, February 2011, vol./is. 26/1(61-71), 1468-1994;1468-1749 (Feb 2011)
Author(s): Watson, Robert; Vidal, Maria
Correspondence Address: Watson, Robert, robertwatson@become-psychology-london.co.uk
Institution: Watson, Robert: Department of Clinical Psychology, Infection and Immunity Speciality Group, Barts and the London NHS Trust, London, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: There is often an assumption that buying sex signals inadequacy and in the literature there is considerable diversity in the reasons given by men who paid for sex. Men who buy sex and present to services are a fraction of the broader population of men who buy sex and are unrepresentative in that they, at some level, perceive it as problematic. They have few obvious places to bring their concerns. We report on the work we have done with heterosexual men who bought sex and accessed psychology services at a central London Sexual Health Clinic. We outline common factors that led men to seek advice at our clinic and argue that buying sex needs to be understood in the context of relationships with others and the self. Moreover, this is important when it comes to understanding cases where buying sex has been termed a "sex addiction", a concept that we argue is unhelpful. We apply a Cognitive Analytic Therapy framework to illustrate how relational understandings offer alternative insights to sex addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: College of Sexual and Relationship Therapists; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Heterosexuality](#)
[*Prostitution](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[Commerce](#)
[Health Care Services](#)
Source: PsycINFO

115. The effects of escape from self and interpersonal relationship on the pathological use of Internet games.

Citation: Community Mental Health Journal, February 2011, vol./is. 47/1(113-121), 0010-3853;1573-2789 (Feb 2011)
Author(s): Kwon, Jung-Hye; Chung, Chung-Suk; Lee, Jung

Correspondence Address: Kwon, Jung-Hye: Department of Psychology, Korea University, 5, Anam-Dong, Sungbuk-Ku, Seoul, Korea

Institution: Kwon, Jung-Hye: Department of Psychology, Korea University, Seoul, Korea

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to examine whether Baumeister's escape from self theory may account for the pathological use of Internet games among Korean adolescents. A sample of 1,136 junior high school students completed measures assessing Internet game addiction (IGA), real-ideal self discrepancy, escape from self, current mood, peer relationships, perceived parent-child relationship, and parental supervision. IGA was significantly correlated with all of these variables. Multiple regression analysis showed that escape from self best explained the adolescents' IGA. A path model yielded significant paths from self-discrepancy to negative mood, from negative mood to escape from self, and from escape from self to IGA. These results support the validity of using the escape from self theory to explain the adolescents' IGA, thereby suggesting that adolescents become addicted to Internet games in an attempt to escape from self and reality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Avoidance](#)
[*Games](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Korean Cultural Groups](#)
[Self Destructive Behavior](#)
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)

Source: PsycINFO

116. An analysis of relationships among peer support, psychiatric hospitalization, and crisis stabilization.

Citation: Community Mental Health Journal, February 2011, vol./is. 47/1(106-112), 0010-3853;1573-2789 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Landers, Glenn M; Zhou, Mei

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Institution: Landers, Glenn M.: Georgia Health Policy Center, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study's objective was to investigate how peer support relates to psychiatric hospitalization and crisis stabilization utilization outcomes. The likelihood of experiencing a psychiatric hospitalization or a crisis stabilization was modeled for consumers using peer support services and a control group of consumers using community mental health services but not peer support with 2003 and 2004 Georgia Medicaid claims data; 2003 and 2004 Mental Health, Developmental Disability, and Addictive Diseases (MHDDAD) Community Information System data; and 2003 and 2004 MHDDAD Hospital Information System data. Peer support was associated with an increased likelihood (odds = 1.345) of crisis stabilization, a decreased but statistically insignificant likelihood (odds = 0.871) of psychiatric hospitalization overall, and a decreased and statistically significant (odds = .766) likelihood of psychiatric hospitalization for those who did not have a crisis stabilization episode. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crises](#)

*Peers
 *Psychiatric Hospitalization
 *Support Groups

Source: PsycINFO

117. Carrying the burdens of poverty, parenting, and addiction: Depression symptoms and self-silencing among ethnically diverse women.

Citation: Community Mental Health Journal, February 2011, vol./is. 47/1(90-98), 0010-3853;1573-2789 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Grant, Therese M; Jack, Dana C; Fitzpatrick, Annette L; Ernst, Cara C

Correspondence Address: Grant, Therese M.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington School of Medicine, 180 Nickerson St., Suite 309, Seattle, WA, US, 98109-1631, granttm@u.washington.edu

Institution: Grant, Therese M.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Depression among women commonly co-occurs with substance abuse. We explore the association between women's depressive symptoms and self-silencing accounting for the effects of known childhood and adult risk indicators. Participants are 233 ethnically diverse, low-income women who abused alcohol/drugs prenatally. Depressive symptomatology was assessed using the Addiction Severity Index. Multivariate logistic regression models examined the association between self-silencing and the dependent depression variable. The full model indicated a 3% increased risk for depressive distress for each point increase in self-silencing score (OR = 1.03; P = .001). Differences in depressive symptomatology by ethnic groups were accounted for by their differences in self-silencing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Major Depression
 *Poverty
 *Self Defeating Behavior
 *Parenting
 Human Females
 Lower Income Level
 Racial and Ethnic Differences

Source: PsycINFO

118. Life History of Aggression scores are predicted by childhood hyperactivity, conduct disorder, adult substance abuse, and low cooperativeness in adult psychiatric patients.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, January 2011, vol./is. 185/1-2(280-285), 0165-1781 (Jan 30, 2011)

Author(s): Hofvander, Bjorn; Stahlberg, Ola; Nyden, Agneta; Wentz, Elisabet; degl'Innocenti, Alessio; Billstedt, Eva; Forsman, Anders; Gillberg, Christopher; Nilsson, Thomas; Rastam, Maria; Anckarsater, Henrik

Correspondence Address: Hofvander, Bjorn: Division of Forensic Psychiatry, Sege Park B8A, Malmo, Sweden, S-205 02, bjorn.hofvander@med.lu.se

Institution: Hofvander, Bjorn: Forensic Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Sciences, Lund University, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: The prevention of aggressive behaviours is a core priority for psychiatric clinical work, but the association between the diagnostic concepts used in psychiatry and aggression

remains largely unknown. Outpatients referred for psychiatric evaluations of childhood-onset neuropsychiatric disorders (n = 178) and perpetrators of violent crimes referred to pre-trial forensic psychiatric investigations (n = 92) had comprehensive, instrument-based, psychiatric assessments, including the Life History of Aggression (LHA) scales. Total and subscale LHA scores were compared to the categorical and dimensional diagnoses of childhood and adult DSM-IV axis I and II mental disorders, general intelligence (IQ), Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF), and personality traits according to the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI). Overall, the two groups had similar LHA scores, but the offender group scored higher on the Antisocial subscale. Higher total LHA scores were independently associated with the hyperactivity facet of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (AD/HD), childhood conduct disorder, substance-related disorders, and low scores on the Cooperativeness character dimension according to the TCI. IQ and GAF-scores were negatively correlated with the LHA subscale Self-directed aggression. Autistic traits were inversely correlated with aggression among outpatients, while the opposite pattern was noted in the forensic group. The findings call for assessments of aggression-related behaviours in all psychiatric settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aggressive Behavior](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Patient History](#)
[*Psychiatric Patients](#)
[Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[Conduct Disorder](#)
[Cooperation](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

119. Interactive effects of HIV/AIDS, body mass, and substance abuse on the frontal brain: A P300 study.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, January 2011, vol./is. 185/1-2(232-237), 0165-1781 (Jan 30, 2011)

Author(s): Bauer, Lance O

Correspondence Address: Bauer, Lance O.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US, 06030-2103, bauer@psychiatry.uhc.edu

Institution: Bauer, Lance O.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: In view of the rising prevalence of an overweight body mass among patients living with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), clinicians must now be mindful of possible adverse outcomes resulting from the co-occurrence. The present study was designed to examine the additive and interactive effects of HIV/AIDS and an excess body mass, as well as the additional contributions of substance abuse or dependence. The dependent variable was brain function estimated by the measurement of P300 electroencephalographic potentials. P300 potentials were recorded during a task designed to elicit subcomponents with frontal (P300a) and both frontal and non-frontal (P300b) generators. Analyses revealed greater frontal P300a latencies among the 102 HIV-1 seropositive versus the 68 seronegative participants. In addition, frontal P300a latency was further increased by a synergistic interaction of HIV-1 serostatus with a body mass index (BMI) $\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$. A history of substance abuse/dependence did not alter these changes. However, it did combine with HIV/AIDS to produce a smaller P300a amplitude than was seen in participants with neither disorder. The findings suggest that white matter changes accompanying an excess BMI may exacerbate those that attend HIV/AIDS and thereby slow down frontal brain function. Substance abuse, likewise, interacts with HIV/AIDS but may impair frontal brain function

via a different mechanism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Body Mass Index](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Evoked Potentials](#)
[*HIV](#)
[Brain](#)
[Frontal Lobe](#)
[Obesity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

120. Features and prevalence of patients with probable adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder who request treatment for cocaine use disorders.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, January 2011, vol./is. 185/1-2(205-210), 0165-1781 (Jan 30, 2011)

Author(s): de los Cobos, Jose Perez; Sinol, Nuria; Puerta, Carmen; Cantillano, Vanessa; Zurita, Cristina Lopez; Trujols, Joan

Correspondence Address: de los Cobos, Jose Perez: Addictive Behaviors Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, Avda. Sant Antoni M. Claret, 167, Barcelona, Spain, 08025, jperezc@santpau.cat

Institution: de los Cobos, Jose Perez: Addictive Behaviors Unit, Psychiatry Department, Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, Barcelona, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: To characterize those patients with probable adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) who ask for treatment of cocaine use disorders; to estimate the prevalence of probable adult ADHD among these patients. This is a cross-sectional and multi-center study performed at outpatient resources of 12 addiction treatment centers in Spain. Participants were treatment-seeking primary cocaine abusers recruited consecutively at one center and through convenience sampling at the other centers. Assessments included semi-structured clinical interview focused on Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fourth edition (DSM-IV) ADHD criteria adapted to adulthood, and the Wender-Utah Rating Scale (WURS) for screening childhood history of ADHD according to patients. Probable adult ADHD was diagnosed when patients met DSM-IV criteria of ADHD in adulthood and scored WURS > 32. All participants were diagnosed with current cocaine dependence (n = 190) or abuse (n = 15). Patients with probable adult ADHD, compared with patients having no lifetime ADHD, were more frequently male, reported higher impulsivity, and began to use nicotine, alcohol, cannabis, or cocaine earlier. Before starting the current treatment, patients with probable adult ADHD also showed higher cocaine craving for the previous day, less frequent cocaine abstinence throughout the previous week, and higher use of cocaine and tobacco during the previous month. Impulsivity and male gender were the only independent risk factors of probable adult ADHD in a logistic regression analysis. The prevalence of probable adult ADHD was 20.5% in the sub-sample of patients consecutively recruited (n = 78). A diagnosis of probable adult ADHD strongly distinguishes among treatment-seeking cocaine primary abusers regarding past and current key aspects of their addictive disorder; one-fifth of these patients present with probable adult ADHD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Epidemiology
*Treatment
Drug Abuse

Source: PsycINFO

121. Comorbidity of substance use disorders among community-based and high-risk adolescents.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, January 2011, vol./is. 185/1-2(176-184), 0165-1781 (Jan 30, 2011)

Author(s): Essau, Cecilia A

Correspondence Address: Essau, Cecilia A.: Centre for Applied Research and Assessment in Child and Adolescent Wellbeing (CARACAW), Department of Psychology, Roehampton University, Whitelands College, Holybourne Avenue, London, United Kingdom, SW15 4JD, C.Essau@roehampton.ac.uk

Institution: Essau, Cecilia A.: Centre for Applied Research and Assessment in Child and Adolescent Wellbeing (CARACAW), Department of Psychology, Roehampton University, Whitelands College, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: The aim of this article was to examine the frequency and comorbidity of substance use disorders (SUD) among community-based adolescents and high-risk adolescents, using the same methodology. Adolescents from the community (N = 1035) were recruited from 36 schools. High-risk adolescents (N = 374) comprised those whose parent(s) have the diagnosis of SUD and who were undergoing a treatment for their SUD. Adolescents were interviewed using the computerized Munich version of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview to assess the presence of SUD and other major DSM-IV psychiatric disorders. The lifetime rate of SUD was significantly lower in the community-based (12.3%) than the high-risk (38.3%) groups of adolescents. In both settings, SUD co-occurred highly with other psychiatric disorders. About 52.7% and 62.2% of the community-based and high-risk adolescents with SUD, respectively, had at least one additional disorder. Adolescents with SUD and comorbid disorders were significantly more psychologically distressed, compared to adolescents with SUD only. Adolescents with SUD had significantly lower perceived attachment to parents, but significantly higher attachment to peers compared to adolescents without any psychiatric disorders. The implications of the present findings were discussed in terms of the need to design prevention program especially for high-risk children, and also stressed the importance of conducting comprehensive assessment among adolescents referred for the treatment of SUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *At Risk Populations
*Communities
*Comorbidity
*Drug Abuse

Source: PsycINFO

122. Presence of co-morbid substance use disorder in bipolar patients worsens their social functioning to the level observed in patients with schizophrenia.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, January 2011, vol./is. 185/1-2(129-134), 0165-1781 (Jan 30, 2011)

Author(s): Jaworski, Fabienne; Dubertret, Caroline; Ades, Jean; Gorwood, Philip

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Institution: Jaworski, Fabienne: AP-HP, Department of Psychiatry, Louis Mourier Hospital, Colombes, France

Language: English

Abstract: Bipolar disorder has been considered to have a better prognosis than schizophrenia at the very beginning of its definition. However, psychosocial functioning may vary not only because of the characteristics of the disorder, but also of co-morbid conditions, especially regarding substance use disorder (SUD). The purpose of this study was to compare the social adjustment level of patients with bipolar disorder with that observed in patients with schizophrenia, taking into account substance use disorder (SUD). Forty subjects with schizophrenia and 40 subjects with bipolar disorder, in the stable phase of the disorder, were matched for age, gender and presence of SUD (DSM-IV criteria). The social adjustment scale was completed with socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of illness. The global adaptation score of bipolar patients with SUD was poorer than bipolar patients without SUD, but was not observed as being significantly different from that of patients with schizophrenia, with or without associated SUD. Suicide attempts, poor compliance, longer hospitalisation, shorter remissions and criminal activity were also more frequently observed in the group of patients with bipolar disorder and SUD. Presence of substance use disorder seems to have a greater weight than the main diagnostic (schizophrenia versus bipolar disorder) to predict worse social adjustment and poorer outcome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[*Social Adjustment](#)
[Patients](#)
[Prognosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

123. Relapse prevention.

Citation: Treating patients with alcohol and other drug problems: An integrated approach (2nd ed.), 2011(199-224) (2011)

Author(s): Margolis, Robert D; Zweben, Joan E

Institution: Margolis, Robert D.: Solutions Intensive Outpatient Program, Roswell, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Relapse to alcohol and other drug (AOD) use is the norm, not the exception and can be viewed as part of the natural history of the disorder. In fact, because AOD disorder is a chronic condition, it is similar to disorders such as diabetes, asthma, and hypertension. Relapse prevention refers to a set of strategies and specific interventions designed to forestall a resumption of AOD use. Although often discussed as a separate component, these strategies and interventions are embedded in good treatment. This chapter focuses on the relapse prevention element, separating it out for the purpose of discussion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

124. Group therapy and self-help groups in addiction treatment.

Citation: Treating patients with alcohol and other drug problems: An integrated approach (2nd ed.), 2011(173-197) (2011)

Author(s): Margolis, Robert D; Zweben, Joan E

Institution: Margolis, Robert D.: Solutions Intensive Outpatient Program, Roswell, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, we describe various forms of groups in addiction treatment and discuss their commonalties and differences. We also explore some of the controversial areas of group work, such as phase models and the role of confrontation. We do not provide a comprehensive overview of all aspects of group functioning but select certain issues that are routinely discussed in case conferences and supervision. We offer recommendations for facilitating the use of self-help groups and describe a process for creating a network of concerned others who can support an individual's recovery process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Self Help Techniques](#)
[*Support Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

125. Family therapy.

Citation: Treating patients with alcohol and other drug problems: An integrated approach (2nd ed.), 2011(145-172) (2011)

Author(s): Margolis, Robert D; Zweben, Joan E

Institution: Margolis, Robert D.: Solutions Intensive Outpatient Program, Roswell, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Family therapy techniques have added a new richness and depth to the treatment of substance abuse patients. For years clinicians have stated that returning addicts to dysfunctional families sets them up for relapse. Although they acknowledged the importance of family dynamics for several decades, it was not until the family therapy movement became popular in the 1980s that family therapists developed the structured family therapy programs that support and reinforce this view. Since then, substantial research has indicated that family therapy enhances treatment outcomes in terms of both sobriety and overall life satisfaction for recovering people and family members. The tasks of the family therapist involve engaging, joining, stabilizing, educating, analyzing family systems, developing coping strategies, and developing relapse prevention strategies. Although these tasks are presented sequentially, in reality they are intertwined. The therapist may often go back and forth between education and stabilization interventions within the course of the single session. Likewise, the therapist will probably be educating the family members and the patient in the first session. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[Family Relations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

126. Individual psychotherapy.

Citation: Treating patients with alcohol and other drug problems: An integrated approach (2nd ed.), 2011(117-144) (2011)

Author(s): Margolis, Robert D; Zweben, Joan E

Institution: Margolis, Robert D.: Solutions Intensive Outpatient Program, Roswell, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter focuses primarily on the role of the private practitioner in addressing addiction issues. Our goal is to help therapists address alcohol and drug use in situations in which the patient has sought help for other problems. Clinicians, especially those in private practice, have a long history of underestimating the role of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use in producing or exacerbating the presenting symptoms and in negatively influencing the response to treatment. AOD use has been documented in almost all clinical populations, and it is important that therapists and clinical supervisors are trained to address it. Mild to moderate abuse problems can often be handled by therapists in private practice or in agencies outside addiction treatment settings. Such early intervention can have a powerful impact on both the success of the treatment and the quality of the patient's life. We begin by considering several concepts that have served as barriers to good communication between psychotherapists and addiction treatment professionals. We then discuss strategies for enhancing motivation and present a model for intervention that is recovery oriented. The material represents a blend of empirical studies and clinical experience. The literature in this area includes not only systematic investigations but also clinically based discussions from a variety of perspectives. The goal of the chapter is to provide a synthesis, a framework for prioritizing and integrating AOD interventions with those needed to address coexisting disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Individual Psychotherapy](#)
[*Private Practice](#)
[Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

127. Assessment of substance abuse and dependence.

Citation: Treating patients with alcohol and other drug problems: An integrated approach (2nd ed.), 2011(59-81) (2011)

Author(s): Margolis, Robert D; Zweben, Joan E

Institution: Margolis, Robert D.: Solutions Intensive Outpatient Program, Roswell, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Clinicians in private practice can encounter substance abuse problems at the assessment and diagnosis stage or in the course of ongoing treatment when consequences begin to emerge. It is preferable for private practitioners to learn to address mild to moderate substance abuse problems in the course of their ongoing work. The generalist clinician may also need to refer substance-abusing patients to either a specialty treatment center or a private practitioner with greater expertise. The ability to make an appropriate referral depends on the ability to screen patients for substance abuse problems, conduct an intensive substance abuse evaluation, and match the patient with the appropriate treatment provider. In this chapter, we focus on accomplishing these tasks using the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (4th ed., text revision; DSM-IV-TR; American Psychiatric Association, 2000) criteria for abuse and dependence, the diagnostic interview, screening and assessment measures, patient feedback, and treatment goals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Psychodiagnosis](#)
[Feedback](#)
[Private Practice](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

128. Models and theories of addiction.

Citation: Treating patients with alcohol and other drug problems: An integrated approach (2nd ed.), 2011(27-58) (2011)

Author(s): Margolis, Robert D; Zweben, Joan E

Institution: Margolis, Robert D.: Solutions Intensive Outpatient Program, Roswell, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Understanding alcohol and other drug (AOD) abuse disorders can be complex and confusing. Addicted individuals compulsively consume alcohol and drugs despite increasingly negative consequences. The majority of drinkers are able to regulate their intake of alcohol without loss of control. However, alcoholics and addicted individuals, like passive spectators watching their lives careen out of control, seem helpless to alter the course of this downward spiral. Through the years, psychologists and psychiatrists have developed a variety of theoretical models that try to explain the complexity and paradoxical nature of addictive behavior. What would motivate individuals to act in such a seemingly self-destructive manner? Is it a genetic susceptibility? Is it a learned behavior caused by dysfunctional thoughts and behaviors? Is it a disorder of self caused by early childhood trauma? Is it an attempt to restore homeostasis to a dysfunctional family system? Recent research has brought new knowledge that is leading to the coalescing of the models. The research now shows that addiction is a "biobehavioral disorder" for which some individuals have a genetic susceptibility and that alcohol or drug abuse can cause physical changes to the brain structure. These physical changes lead to compulsive use. In addition, the disease is complicated by learning or conditioning factors, social factors, family dynamics, and developmental factors as well as the presence of comorbid disorders such as anxiety and depression. Accordingly, in this chapter we talk about the various elements of and contributing factors to the disease of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[Theories](#)
[Clinical Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

129. Psychologists in the substance abuse field.

Citation: Treating patients with alcohol and other drug problems: An integrated approach (2nd ed.), 2011(13-25) (2011)

Author(s): Margolis, Robert D; Zweben, Joan E

Institution: Margolis, Robert D.: Solutions Intensive Outpatient Program, Roswell, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) For many years there has been a practical and philosophical rift between the psychological community and the mainstream addiction treatment

community. The practical rift occurred because the mainstream addiction treatment field was dominated by physicians who were not receptive to psychologists' work in the field. The philosophical rift has been more divisive. It resulted from differing beliefs over the nature of addiction. This chapter outlines the role of psychologists in the substance abuse field, focusing on difficulties and rewards in working with addicted individuals. The authors concludes that only through and integration of biological and psychosocial imperatives can one truly understand the totality of the disorder. Therapists who can remain flexible and open to new ideas are likely to be the most effective in helping addicts move from abusive drinking and drug use into sober lifestyles. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[Medical Treatment \(General\)](#)
[Psychologists](#)
[Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[Psychotherapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

130. Treating patients with alcohol and other drug problems: An integrated approach (2nd ed.).

Citation: Treating patients with alcohol and other drug problems: An integrated approach (2nd ed.), 2011 (2011)

Author(s): Margolis, Robert D; Zweben, Joan E

Institution: Margolis, Robert D.: Solutions Intensive Outpatient Program, Roswell, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the publicity materials) In this new edition of Treating Patients With Alcohol and Other Drug Problems: An Integrated Approach, scholar-practitioners Robert D. Margolis and Joan E. Zweben reprise their treatment-oriented survey of assessing alcohol and other drug (AOD) problems for practitioners to make informed referrals of clients in a variety of intake settings. And although referral is certainly appropriate in many cases, this new edition of the book seeks to enhance the confidence and skill of psychotherapists and other practitioners in addressing alcohol and drug use in the context of their ongoing work. The authors review the etiology of drug dependence and different methods of assessment, the range of treatment approaches and the types of patients appropriate for them, and relapse prevention. The second edition of Treating Patients With Alcohol and Other Drug Problems: An Integrated Approach includes new material on individual psychotherapy and family therapy for clients with AOD problems, as well as an updated overview of the treatment community (both self-help and professional) that examines the basic assumptions and operating principles of various treatment venues in an effort to minimize the miscommunication that can occur when professionals from different "cultures" attempt to collaborate on client care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Psychodiagnosis](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Etiology](#)
[Professional Referral](#)
[Relapse Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

131. Self-reported tobacco-smoking practices among medical students and their perceptions towards training about tobacco smoking in medical curricula: A cross-sectional, questionnaire survey in Malaysia, India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Bangladesh.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, November 2010, vol./is. 5/, 1747-597X (Nov 16, 2010)

Author(s): Sreeramareddy, Chandrashekhar T; Suri, Sushil; Menezes, Ritesh G; Kumar, H.N. Harsha; Rahman, Mahbubur; Islam, M.d. R; Pereira, Xavier V; Shah, Mohsin; Sathian, Brijesh; Shetty, Ullasa; Vaswani, Vina R

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Tobacco smoking issues in developing countries are usually taught non-systematically as and when the topic arose. The World Health Organisation and Global Health Professional Student Survey (GHPSS) have suggested introducing a separate integrated tobacco module into medical school curricula. Our aim was to assess medical students' tobacco smoking habits, their practices towards patients' smoking habits and attitude towards teaching about smoking in medical schools. Methods: A cross-sectional questionnaire survey was carried out among final year undergraduate medical students in Malaysia, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. An anonymous, self-administered questionnaire included items on demographic information, students' current practices about patients' tobacco smoking habits, their perception towards tobacco education in medical schools on a five point Likert scale. Questions about tobacco smoking habits were adapted from GHPSS questionnaire. An 'ever smoker' was defined as one who had smoked during lifetime, even if had tried a few puffs once or twice. 'Current smoker' was defined as those who had smoked tobacco product on one or more days in the preceding month of the survey. Descriptive statistics were calculated. Results: Overall response rate was 81.6% (922/1130). Median age was 22 years while 50.7% were males and 48.2% were females. The overall prevalence of 'ever smokers' and 'current smokers' was 31.7% and 13.1% respectively. A majority (> 80%) of students asked the patients about their smoking habits during clinical postings/clerkships. Only a third of them did counselling, and assessed the patients' willingness to quit. Majority of the students agreed about doctors' role in tobacco control as being role models, competence in smoking cessation methods, counseling, and the need for training about tobacco cessation in medical schools. About 50% agreed that current curriculum teaches about tobacco smoking but not systematically and should be included as a separate module. Majority of the students indicated that topics about health effects, nicotine addiction and its treatment, counselling, prevention of relapse were important or very important in training about tobacco smoking. Conclusion: Medical educators should consider revising medical curricula to improve training about tobacco smoking cessation in medical schools. Our results should be supported by surveys from other medical schools in developing countries of Asia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Licensee BioMed Central Ltd. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: Sreeramareddy et al; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Medical Education](#)
[*Medical Students](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

*Training
Curriculum

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

132. Inequitable access to substance abuse treatment in Cape Town, South Africa.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, November 2010, vol./is. 5/, 1747-597X (Nov 15, 2010)

Author(s): Myers, Bronwyn J; Louw, Johann; Pasche, Sonja C

Correspondence Address: Myers, Bronwyn J.: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Unit, South African Medical Research Council, PO Box 19070, Tygerberg, South Africa, 7505, bmyers@mrc.ac.za

Institution: Myers, Bronwyn J.: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Unit, South African Medical Research Council, Tygerberg, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Despite high levels of substance use disorders in Cape Town, substance abuse treatment utilization is low among people from disadvantaged communities in Cape Town, South Africa. To improve substance abuse treatment utilization, it is important to identify any potential barriers to treatment initiation so that interventions to reduce these barriers can be implemented. To date, substance abuse research has not examined the factors associated with substance abuse treatment utilization within developing countries. Using the Behavioural Model of Health Services Utilization as an analytic framework, this study aimed to redress this gap by examining whether access to substance abuse treatment is equitable and the profile of variables associated with treatment utilization for people from poor communities in Cape Town, South Africa. Methods: This study used a case-control design to compare 434 individuals with substance use disorders from disadvantaged communities who had accessed treatment with 555 controls who had not accessed treatment on a range of predisposing, treatment need and enabling/restricting variables thought to be associated with treatment utilization. A hierarchical logistic regression was conducted to assess the unique contribution that the need for treatment, predisposing and enabling/restricting variable blocks made on substance abuse treatment utilization. Results: Findings revealed that non-need enabling/restricting variables accounted for almost equal proportions of the variance in service utilization as the need for treatment variables. These enabling/restricting variables also attenuated the influence of the treatment need and predisposing variables domains on chances of treatment utilization. Several enabling/restricting variables emerged as powerful partial predictors of utilization including competing financial priorities, geographic access barriers and awareness of treatment services. Perceived severity of drug use, a need for treatment variable) was also a partial predictor of utilization. Conclusions: Findings point to inequitable access to substance abuse treatment services among people from poor South African communities, with non-need factors being significant determinants of treatment utilization. In these communities, treatment utilization can be enhanced by (i) expanding the existing repertoire of services to include low threshold services that target individuals with less severe problems; (ii) providing food and transport vouchers as part of contingency management efforts, thereby reducing some of the financial and geographic access barriers; (iii) introducing community-based mobile outpatient treatment services that are geographically accessible; and (iv) employing community-based outreach workers that focus on improving awareness of where, when and how to access existing treatment services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Disadvantaged](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Health Disparities](#)
[Treatment Barriers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

133. A prospective study of methamphetamine use as a predictor of high-school non-attendance in Cape Town, South Africa.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, October 2010, vol./is. 5/, 1747-597X (Oct 21, 2010)

Author(s): Pluddemann, Andreas; Flisher, Alan J; McKetin, Rebecca; Parry, Charles D; Lombard, Carl J

Correspondence Address: Pluddemann, Andreas: Alcohol & Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, PO Box 19070, Tygerberg, South Africa, 7505, apluddem@mrc.ac.za

Institution: Pluddemann, Andreas: Alcohol & Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Tygerberg, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: Background: This prospective study investigated the association between life-long methamphetamine and other drug use and high school non-attendance, in a sample of high school students in Cape Town, South Africa. Methods: A random sample of 1535 high school students completed a baseline questionnaire in 2006, and were asked to complete a follow-up questionnaire 12 months later. The questionnaire included questions on substance use, including tobacco, alcohol, methamphetamine and cannabis use, demographic factors, and questions relating to school attendance and performance. Results: Forty-three percent of the students surveyed at baseline did not complete a follow-up questionnaire after 12 months. Compared with students who were not using selected substances, an adjusted logistic regression model showed that life-time methamphetamine use in addition to other substances was significantly associated with non-attendance (OR = 2.58, 95% CI: 1.24 - 5.36) when other non-substance use factors (repeating a year at school and being older than the norm for current grade) were taken into account. Conclusions: Early identification of students with methamphetamine and other substance use problems, and a supportive rather than punitive school policy, may be valuable in improving high school completion and student retention rates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*High School Students](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*School Attendance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

134. Outpatient sociotherapy: A chance to stabilize addicts.

Original Title: Ambulante soziotherapie: Eine chance zur stabilisierung suchtkranker.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, December 2010, vol./is. 56/6(429-433), 0939-5911 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Schlagloth-Kley, Claudia; Jox, Rolf

Correspondence Address: Schlagloth-Kley, Claudia: Praxis für Betreuungen, Suchtprävention und Suchttherapie, Josef-Schregel-Str. 3a, Duren, Germany, D-52349, schlagloth-kley@arcor.de

Institution: Schlagloth-Kley, Claudia: Praxis für Betreuungen, Suchtprävention und Suchttherapie, Duren, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: Aims: In the context of the 2000 revision of the Social Code V (SOB V)--legal health insurance--(Health Care Reform), the provision section 37a SGB V led to the introduction of the treatment method left-pointing-double-angle quotation markoutpatient sociotherapyright-pointing-double-angle for patients with serious mental illness. However, in practice addicts are excluded from utilizing this benefit as they do not fulfill the indication requirements of the implementation directives of the Federal Joint Committee for this type of treatment. This represents a significant discrimination of this group of patients. Method, Results and Conclusions: In consideration of the views represented in the literature, the contribution describes the extent to which the indication requirements can nevertheless be fulfilled by addicts. Outpatient sociotherapy can open up the possibility to strongly improve the mental health and the social situation of patients if supported by limited professional assistance. Furthermore, the article considers how outpatient sociotherapy can be used therapeutically in the light of the present legal situation of addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Health Insurance](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Outpatients](#)
[*Sociotherapy](#)
[Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

135. Heroin sniffing in Austria.

Original Title: Nasaler heroinkonsum in Österreich.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, December 2010, vol./is. 56/6(415-422), 0939-5911 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Busch, Martin; Eggerth, Alexander

Correspondence Address: Busch, Martin: Gesundheit Österreich GmbH Geschäftsbereich OBIG, Stubenring 6, Wien, Austria, A-1010, martin.busch@goeg.at

Institution: Busch, Martin: Gesundheit Österreich GmbH Geschäftsbereich OBIG, Wien, Austria

Language: German

Abstract: Aims: To determine the importance of heroin sniffing in Austria. Method: Analysis of treatment data stemming from the Austrian national documentation system of clients presenting at drug facilities in the year 2007 with heroin as primary drug (N = 2211). We focus on main route of administration, drug injection, age at first use of heroin, and age at first drug injection. Results: Heroin sniffing is the main route of administration among young clients with heroin as primary drug. A relatively large number of heroin sniffers eventually switch over to drug injection in the course of their drug career. Conclusion: The importance of heroin sniffing has been underestimated in Austria. To reduce harm, consideration should be taken of how to keep clients from switching from sniffing to drug

injection. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Heroin](#)

Source: PsycINFO

136. Assessment of driving ability in drug users.

Original Title: Beurteilung der fahreignung bei drogenkonsum.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, December 2010, vol./is. 56/6(399-403), 0939-5911 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Bork, Stephan

Correspondence Address: Bork, Stephan: Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Osianderstrasse 24, Tübingen, Germany, D-72076, stephan.bork@med.uni-tuebingen.de

Institution: Bork, Stephan: Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Tübingen, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: This article reviews the basic principles for assessing the driving ability in the context of drug use. We refer here to the German left-pointing-double-angle quotation mark Begutachtungsleitlinie zur Kraftfahreignung right-pointing-double-angle [Guidelines for Determining Driving Ability] (BAST, 2000). In addition, we report in more detail on the assessment of driving ability in the context of drug replacement therapy and the problem of medical confidentiality in a therapeutic setting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Driving Behavior](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

137. Analgesic effect of highly reversible omega -conotoxin FVIA on N type Ca²⁺ channels.

Citation: Molecular Pain, December 2010, vol./is. 6/, 1744-8069 (Dec 21, 2010)

Author(s): Lee, Seungkyu; Kim, Yoonji; Back, Seung Keun; Choi, Hee-Woo; Lee, Ju Yeon; Jung, Hyun Ho; Ryu, Jae Ha; Suh, Hong-Won; Na, Heung Sik; Kim, Hyun Jeong; Rhim, Hyewhon; Kim, Jae Il

Correspondence Address: Kim, Jae Il: Department of Life Science, Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology, Gwangju, South Korea, 500-712, jikim@gist.ac.kr

Institution: Lee, Seungkyu: Department of Life Science, Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology, Gwangju, South Korea

Language: English

Abstract: Background: N-type Ca²⁺ channels (Cav2.2) play an important role in the transmission of pain signals to the central nervous system. omega -Conotoxin (CTx)-MVIIA, also called ziconotide (PrialtReg.), effectively alleviates pain, without causing addiction, by blocking the pores of these channels. Unfortunately, CTx-MVIIA has a narrow therapeutic window and produces serious side effects due to the poor reversibility of its binding to the channel. It would thus be desirable to identify new analgesic blockers with binding characteristics that lead to fewer adverse side effects. Results: Here we identify a new

CTx, FVIA, from the Korean Conus Fulmen and describe its effects on pain responses and blood pressure. The inhibitory effect of CTx-FVIA on N-type Ca²⁺ channel currents was dose-dependent and similar to that of CTx-MVIIA. However, the two conopeptides exhibited markedly different degrees of reversibility after block. CTx-FVIA effectively and dose-dependently reduced nociceptive behavior in the formalin test and in neuropathic pain models, and reduced mechanical and thermal allodynia in the tail nerve injury rat model. CTx-FVIA (10 ng) also showed significant analgesic effects on writhing in mouse neurotransmitter- and cytokine-induced pain models, though it had no effect on acute thermal pain and interferon-gamma induced pain. Interestingly, although both CTx-FVIA and CTx-MVIIA depressed arterial blood pressure immediately after administration, pressure recovered faster and to a greater degree after CTx-FVIA administration. Conclusions: The analgesic potency of CTx-FVIA and its greater reversibility could represent advantages over CTx-MVIIA for the treatment of refractory pain and contribute to the design of an analgesic with high potency and low side effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lee et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Analgesic Drugs](#)
[*Cytokines](#)
[*Neurotransmitters](#)
[*Pain Perception](#)
[Mice](#)
[Calcium Channel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

138. What works for whom? **Mentalization deficits and their treatment in various psychiatric disorders.**

Original Title: Mentalisierungsdefizite und ihre Behandlung bei verschiedenen psychischen storungen.

Citation: PDP Psychodynamische Psychotherapie: Forum der tiefenpsychologisch fundierten Psychotherapie, December 2010, vol./is. 9/4(205-215), 1618-7830 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Bolm, Thomas

Correspondence Address: Bolm, Thomas: Brinkveld/Altrecht Cura, Oude Arnhemse Weg 260, Zeist, Netherlands, NL-3705 BK, T.Bolm@Altrecht.nl

Institution: Bolm, Thomas: Brinkveld/Altrecht Cura, Zeist, Netherlands

Language: German

Abstract: Enhancing mentalization is an implicit aim of many psychotherapy methods for a lot of psychiatric disorders. Psychotherapy with the most seriously, structurally disturbed patients, many of them traumatized, has to take one problem in particular into account: These patients cannot integrate the capacity to mentalize with the intense emotions associated with an activated attachment system, for example triggered by a close therapeutic relationship. The experience of a significant and positive relationship however, is essential for achieving therapeutic progress. To improve mentalizing in these patients, a coherent therapy approach, Mentalization-Based Treatment (MBT) was developed for borderline-personality disorder. Its basic approach of finely titrating closeness and emotional intensity can also enhance mentalizing in other psychiatric problems, such as addiction, psychosomatic, psychotic, anxiety, affective and organic brain disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Schattauer GmbH, Stuttgart; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

*Psychotherapy

*Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

139. New psycho-active substances: The legal procedure used in European Union countries and Turkey.

Citation: Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni/ Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology, December 2010, vol./is. 20/4(334-339), 1017-7833;1302-9657 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Asicioglu, Faruk

Correspondence Address: Asicioglu, Faruk: Ministry of Justice, Council of Forensic Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey, fasicioglu@hotmail.com

Institution: Asicioglu, Faruk: Ministry of Justice, Council of Forensic Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey

Language: English

Abstract: New psychoactive substances have recently begun to be substituted for narcotics as drugs of abuse. The main reason for this situation is that they are not included in the controlled substance list. The EMCDDA (European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction) is a European Union (EU) decentralized organisation which has been established to provide science-based information, policy making, coordination, and cooperation among the professionals working in the field of Illicit drug use and trafficking. The EMCDDA has National Focal Points (NFPs) set up in the 27 EU Member States, and in candidate countries such as Turkey and Croatia. The National Focal Point of Turkey is the Turkish Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction (TUBIM). If the EMCDDA decides to bring under its control a new psychoactive substance that has social risks identified by scientific evaluation, the decision is declared and must become effective in all member states by a specific deadline. Due to the fact that standard procedure can take a long time, some countries may use rapid or emergency procedures. If the implementation of the legal procedure for banning a new psychoactive substance is delayed, only drug traffickers benefit. A decrease in the illicit market is expected as a result of listing of a new psychoactive substance in the controlled substance list. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Illegal Drug Distribution
*Legal Processes
*Narcotic Drugs
*Policy Making
Drugs

Source: PsycINFO

140. Psychotropic drugs evaluated in the context of narcotic drugs according to the new Turkish criminal law.

Citation: Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni/ Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology, December 2010, vol./is. 20/4(314-320), 1017-7833;1302-9657 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Asicioglu, Faruk; Kucukbrahimoglu, Elif Esra; Ilingi, Ufuk

Correspondence Address: Asicioglu, Faruk: 5th Committee, Council of Forensic Medicine, Yenibosna, Istanbul, Turkey, fasicioglu@hotmail.com

Institution: Asicioglu, Faruk: Council of Forensic Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: The new Turkish Criminal Law, numbered 5237, has been legislated and implemented in 2004. The 188th article of this Act is entitled "Production and commerce of narcotic and stimulative material". In our study, we evaluated the files that were sent to the 5th Expert Board for expert opinion about this subject. The aim was to determine the physical and chemical characteristics of medications that were seized to determine whether they fell within the scope of the 6th paragraph of the 188th article. Results indicated that Benzodiazepines were the most common medications among the drugs

evaluated. The most frequently seized drugs in each of the two years were clonazepam, biperiden, diazepam, alprazolam, phenobarbital, ketamine, lorazepam, and zopiclone, respectively. Actually, in many countries, the prescription of some medicines, that are not internationally listed drugs, is limited in order to prevent their abuse, because of their narcotic or stimulative effects beside their therapeutic effects. Our results have demonstrated that a certain portion of these drugs were smuggled in rather than prescribed. The Turkish Penal Law has been very helpful to reduce the demand for them as narcotics. The law may also have played a role in the great reduction in the number of seizures of these materials in the second year of our study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Criminal Law](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Narcotic Drugs](#)
[Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

141. "The body in the session."

Original Title: "Le corps en seance."

Citation: Revue Francaise de Psychanalyse, December 2010, vol./is. 74/5(1559-1563), 0035-2942 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Horn, Admar

Correspondence Address: Horn, Admar, Rue Carlos Gois, 375 - Leblon, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 22440-040

Language: French

Abstract: The author evokes the body in the session, including consideration of the addictive aspect. Beyond the soma-psyche dualism, internal-external dualism is added. The analyst adjusts the position of his armchair to observe the patient lying on the couch. Thus the patient can allow himself to feel and let himself go in his body before a transference object. The therapist elects to be a "watching" mother, introducing the father through an interesting leap as "a highly worthy man who is in no way responsible for his distress". (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Dualism](#)
[*Human Body](#)
[*Psychoanalysis](#)
[*Psychotherapeutic Transference](#)
[Patients](#)
[Psychotherapists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

142. The psychic apparatus, the body and the somatic.

Original Title: Le psychisme, le corporel et le somatique.

Citation: Revue Francaise de Psychanalyse, December 2010, vol./is. 74/5(1481-1486), 0035-2942 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Brusset, Bernard

Correspondence Address: Brusset, Bernard, 17, avenue d'Italie, Paris, France, 75013

Language: French

Abstract: The author puts forward the idea that while the ontological dualism of body and mind must be contested, it is the epistemological dualism of the psychic and the somatic that gives its substance to Freud's model of anaclisis. Clinical practice initially addresses the

bodily experience, but reducing this to hysteria and the neuroses avoids the questions of both somatisation and hypochondria. Furthermore, the theory of addictions and of the effects of chemotherapies requires the complex models of the circular relations between the somatic and the psychic. The necessary abandonment of a unified monistic theory gives way to the modesty of various forms of dualism while leaving open the question of their articulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dependency \(Personality\)](#)
[*Dualism](#)
[*Freud \(Sigmund\)](#)
[*Mind](#)
[*Psychoanalytic Theory](#)
[Ontologies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

143. Conscious awareness versus optimistic beliefs in recreational Ecstasy/MDMA users.

Citation: New horizons in the neuroscience of consciousness., 2010(249-257), 1381-589X (2010)

Author(s): Parrott, Andrew

Institution: Parrott, Andrew: Department of Psychology, Swansea University, Swansea, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The willingness of humans to take psychoactive drugs may reflect an unconscious optimism bias, where users focus on desired aims rather than actual consequences. A series of in-depth interviews will illustrate the experiences and explicit knowledge of recreational Ecstasy/MDMA users. Next an unpublished empirical study will be described, where four subgroups of Ecstasy users reported that MDMA loses its efficacy over time, while drug-related distress increased. As this cost-benefit ratio deteriorates, users take MDMA less frequently, before quitting permanently. The in-depth personal knowledge of experienced Ecstasy users might be useful for drugs education packages, since it could replace unconscious optimism with greater conscious awareness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Awareness](#)
[*Declarative Knowledge](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[Optimism](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

144. New horizons in the neuroscience of consciousness.

Citation: New horizons in the neuroscience of consciousness., 2010, 1381-589X (2010)

Author(s): Perry, Elaine [Ed]; Collerton, Daniel [Ed]; LeBeau, Fiona [Ed]; Ashton, Heather [Ed]

Institution: Perry, Elaine: Institute for Ageing and Health, Newcastle University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Based on fundamentals of neurobiology, psychology, psychiatry and therapy, this book extends boundaries of current concepts of consciousness. Its eclectic mix will simulate and challenge not only neuroscientists and psychologists but entice others interested in exploring consciousness. Contributions from top researchers in

consciousness and related fields project diverse ideas, focused mainly on conscious nonconscious interactions: 1. Paving the way for new research on basic scientific--physiological, pharmacological or neurochemical--mechanisms underpinning conscious experience ('bottom up' approach); 2. Providing directions on how psychological processes are involved in consciousness ('top down' approach); 3. Indicating how including consciousness could lead to new understanding of mental disorders such as schizophrenia, depression, dementia, and addiction; and, 4. More provocatively, but still based on scientific evidence, exploring consciousness beyond conventional boundaries, indicating the potential for radical new thinking or 'quantum leaps' in neuroscientific theories of consciousness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Consciousness States](#)
[*Neurosciences](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Neurobiology](#)
[Neurochemistry](#)
[Pharmacology](#)
[Physiology](#)
[Psychiatry](#)
[Psychology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

145. Lack of association between genetic polymorphisms of ARRB2 and alcohol dependence in a Caucasian population.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2010, vol./is. 45/6(590-591), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2010)

Author(s): Oneda, B; Preisig, M; Dobrinas, M; Eap, C. B

Correspondence Address: Eap, C. B.: Unit of Biochemistry and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Center for Psychiatric Neurosciences, Department of Psychiatry-CHUV, University of Lausanne, Hospital of Cery, Prilly-Lausanne, Switzerland, CH-1008, chin.eap@chuv.ch

Institution: Oneda, B.: Unit of Biochemistry and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Center for Psychiatric Neurosciences, Department of Psychiatry-CHUV, University of Lausanne, Hospital of Cery, Prilly-Lausanne, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Beta-arrestin 2 (ARRB2) is expressed in the brain and it is involved in mu -opiate and dopamine D2 receptor signaling has recently been shown that the ARRB2 genotype may contribute to the inter-individual variability in the response to methadone maintenance treatment. In addition, ARRB2 modulates the acute response to ethanol and mediates its rewarding effects in mice. On the basis of results obtained in animals, ARRB2 gene appeared to be a potential candidate for association studies with alcoholism. No association could be demonstrated in the present study, which is, to our knowledge, the first report on this matter in human. Our data are in line with previously published results using the Indian ethanol preferring and non-preferring. In addition, the ARRB2 gene does not reside in any of the quantitative trait loci for ethanol preference that have been identified in rodents so far. Further studies are needed to confirm the lack of association between ARRB2 and alcoholism dependence in other cohorts but based on the present study, a strong association appears unlikely. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*Whites](#)

Source: PsycINFO

146. Comparison of alcohol-dependent patients at a gastroenterological and a psychiatric ward according to the Lesch alcoholism typology: Implications for treatment.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2010, vol./is. 45/6(534-540), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2010)

Author(s): Vyssoki, Benjamin; Steindl-Munda, Petra; Ferenci, Peter; Walter, Henriette; Hofer, Peter; Bluml, Victor; Friedrich, Fabian; Kogoj, Dagmar; Lesch, Otto M

Correspondence Address: Vyssoki, Benjamin: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Währinger Gurtel 18-20, Vienna, Austria, A-1090, benjamin.vyssoki@meduniwien.ac.at

Institution: Vyssoki, Benjamin: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To assess the clinical and biological status of alcohol-dependent patients admitted to a psychiatric or a gastroenterological ward, assessing and comparing dimensions important for prescribing treatment for withdrawal and relapse prevention. Methods: Eighty patients, alcohol-dependent according to International Classification of Diseases Tenth Revision and Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Text Revised, Version IV, admitted to the Vienna General Hospital between January 2005 and November 2006, were examined, of whom 44 were admitted to the psychiatric ward and 36 to the gastroenterological ward. Dimensions of alcohol dependence were assessed using a computerized structured interview, the Lesch alcoholism typology (LAT). Biological markers and the model for end-stage liver disease (MELD) score defined the severity of alcohol-related physical disturbances. Results: As might be expected, gastroenterological patients had more advanced physical diseases than psychiatric patients, and affective disorders and suicidal tendencies were significantly commoner among the psychiatric patients. Thus, LAT Type II patients were overrepresented at the gastroenterological ward and LAT Type III patients at the psychiatric ward. Conclusion: The severity of somatic diseases and psychiatric disorders as well as the distribution of the four types according to Lesch differ between alcohol-dependent patients admitted to a psychiatric ward or a gastroenterological ward. Regarding the positive long-term outcome, different evidence-based medical treatment approaches for withdrawal and relapse prevention are needed for these patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Psychiatric Clinics](#)
[*Psychodiagnostic Typologies](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Gastrointestinal Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

147. Predictive factors for relapse after an integrated inpatient treatment programme for unipolar depressed and bipolar alcoholics.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2010, vol./is. 45/6(527-533), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2010)

Author(s): Farren, Conor K; McElroy, Sharon

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Language: English

Abstract: Aim: The aim of this study was to examine prospectively examined predictors of relapse in alcohol dependence with comorbid affective disorder. Methods: One hundred and eighty-three unipolar depressed or bipolar alcoholics who completed an integrated inpatient treatment programme for dual diagnosis were assessed at baseline, post-treatment discharge and at 3 and 6 months post treatment. Backwards stepwise likelihood ratio multiple logistic regression was used to investigate the impact of multiple covariates on relapse to alcohol in the 0-3- and 3-6-month period post discharge. Results: The retention rate at 3 months post discharge was 95.3% (177 patients) and at 6 months it was 87.4% (162 patients). Higher level of anxiety at baseline and discharge was significantly associated with relapse at 3, but not at 6 months, in all subjects. Higher baseline alcohol use disorder identification test scores were associated with relapse at 3 and at 6 months. Intention and planning to attend aftercare after discharge from the hospital were associated with non-relapse at 3 and 6 months, respectively. Levels of depression, of elation and of craving at baseline were not significantly predictive of relapse. Those who had relapsed at 3 months were significantly more likely to remain drinking at 6 months. Rehospitalization within the first 3 months post discharge appeared to be protective against further relapse. Conclusions: Baseline patient factors, including levels of anxiety, appear to play a significant role in relapse to alcohol in this difficult to treat population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[Prediction](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

148. Clinical predictors of outcome from an Australian pharmacological relapse prevention trial.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2010, vol./is. 45/6(520-526), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2010)

Author(s): Morley, Kirsten C; Teesson, Maree; Sannibale, Claudia; Baillie, Andrew; Haber, Paul S

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To assess which baseline characteristics of patients predict response to treatment with acamprosate (ACAMP) and naltrexone (NTX) in alcohol dependence. Methods: Outcome data from a 12-week randomized controlled trial of NTX, ACAMP and placebo for alcohol dependence were analysed by multiple logistic regression analyses to determine the predictive effects of gender and the baseline measures of dependence severity, craving, depression, anxiety and readiness to change in addition to NTX and ACAMP treatment. Moderators of the effect of each medication on outcomes were also examined. Results: Relapse was predicted by the interaction terms of ACAMP and alcohol dependence severity, NTX and depression as well as NTX and the readiness to change measure Taking Steps. Abstinence was similarly predicted by the interaction term ACAMP and alcohol dependence severity. Conclusion: The efficacy of NTX and

ACAMP in reducing relapse or lapse is influenced by different clinical characteristics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Naltrexone](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[Pharmacology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

149. Measures of learning, memory and processing speed accurately predict smoking status in short-term abstinent treatment-seeking alcohol-dependent individuals.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, November 2010, vol./is. 45/6(507-513), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Nov-Dec 2010)

Author(s): Durazzo, Timothy C; Fryer, Susanna L; Rothlind, Johannes C; Vertinski, Mary; Gazdzinski, Stefan; Mon, Anderson; Meyerhoff, Dieter J

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Language: English

Abstract: Aim: Chronic cigarette smoking appears to adversely affect several domains of neurocognition in those with alcohol use disorders (AUDs). The primary goal of this study was to identify which measures commonly used to assess neurocognition in AUDs accurately predict smoking status of individuals seeking treatment of alcohol dependence. Methods: Treatment-seeking alcohol-dependent participants (ALC; n = 92) completed a comprehensive neuropsychological battery after 33 +/- 9 days of abstinence. Measures significantly different between smoking and non-smoking ALC were entered as predictors in binary logistic regression and discriminant analysis models, with smoking status as the dependent variable. Results: Smoking ALC performed significantly worse than non-smoking ALC on measures assessing processing speed, auditory-verbal and visuospatial learning and memory. Using these measures as predictors, a logistic regression model accurately classified 91% of smokers and non-smokers into their respective groups overall and accounted for 68% of the variance in smoking status. The discriminant analysis confirmed the findings from the logistic regression. In smoking ALC, smoking chronicity was inversely related to performance on multiple measures after controlling for lifetime alcohol consumption. Conclusions: Measures of processing speed, learning and memory robustly predicted the smoking status of ALC with high sensitivity and specificity during early abstinence. The results identified specific measures within a comprehensive neurocognitive battery that discriminated smoking and non-smoking alcohol-dependent individuals with a high sensitivity and specificity. The association of greater smoking chronicity and poorer performance on multiple measures after control for alcohol consumption suggests that chronic smoking adds an additional burden to neurocognitive function in those with alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Processing Speed](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

[Learning](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Memory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

150. Classification and identification of opioid addiction in chronic pain patients.

Citation: European Journal of Pain, November 2010, vol./is. 14/10(1014-1020), 1090-3801 (Nov 2010)

Author(s): Hojsted, Jette; Nielsen, Per Rotboll; Guldstrand, Sally Kendall; Frich, Liv; Sjogren, Per

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Language: English

Abstract: Addiction is a feared consequence of long-term opioid treatment of chronic pain patients. The ICD-10 and DSM-IV diagnostic addiction criteria may not be appropriate in these patients. Therefore Portenoy's criteria (PC) were launched. The aim was to estimate the prevalence of addiction, to investigate whether PC were applicable and to compare these criteria with the ICD-10 criteria. The study was cross-sectional and included 253 patients with chronic pain at a tertiary pain centre. Patients were screened for addiction by a physician and a nurse. The addiction prevalence was 14.4% according to ICD-10 and 19.3% according to PC. A significant difference between the prevalence of addiction according to ICD-10 and to PC was found. The inter-rater reliability was 0.95 for ICD-10 and 0.93 for PC. The sensitivity of PC was 0.85 and the specificity was 0.96. According to PC patients classified as addicted were treated with significantly higher opioid doses, drank more alcohol, smoked more tobacco, used benzodiazepines and had higher levels of depression. According to ICD-10 patients classified as addicted used higher doses of opioids, drank more alcohol and had higher scores of anxiety and depression. High opioid doses, concomitant use of alcohol and younger age were risk factors. The risk profile for PC was different to ICD-10 by adding risk factors as concomitant use of benzodiazepines, having depression and low educational level. PC seems to be appropriate for diagnosing addiction in opioid treated pain patients and seems to be more sensitive and specific than ICD-10 criteria. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: European Federation of International Association for the Study of Pain Chapters; YEAR: 2010

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Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Psychodiagnostic Typologies](#)
[International Classification of Diseases](#)

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