

- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IdT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

Let's meet
in Utrecht
in October !

Editorial

HAS SUMMER ARRIVED OR HAS IT GONE ? Here in London the weather is wet and cool. So what more do we need to while away the dull cool days than a good read ! This issue of the journal is, according to Annie Singer, our editor, the largest issue ever produced.

Apart from the usual bibliographic information, which I know many of you find useful for both printed and on line documents, this issue includes research articles for the first time. These articles, from researchers in Romania and Italy, look at drug use amongst children and adolescents, and the Italian one focuses on migrant communities including Romainians – so we have synergy.

Looking beyond Europe we have a full report on the 2010 SALIS Conference, held at CASA in New York, in April and a very useful resource brief on *Internet Addiction* produced by the ADAI Library in Washington, Seattle. We do, however, bring the journal back to Europe with a listing of French resources on addiction to the internet, and described in France as “*addiction to the virtual world*”.

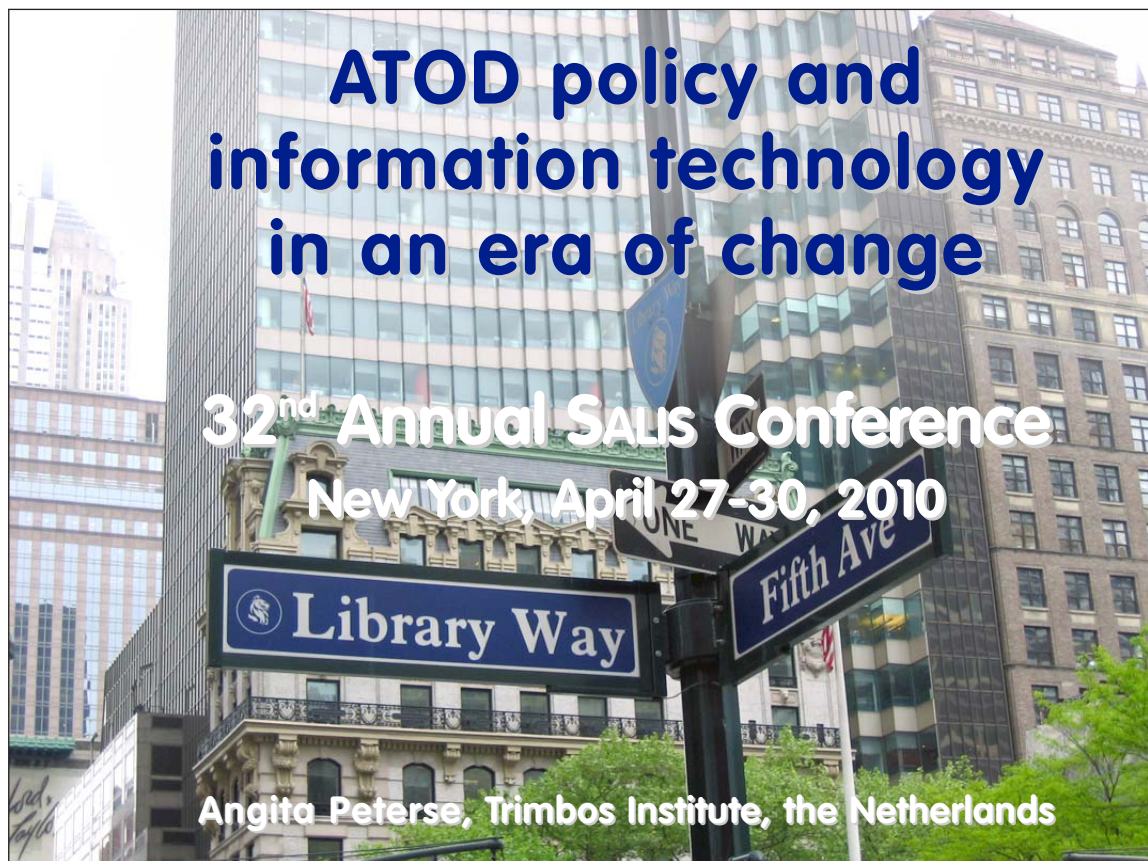
In October we will be holding our Annual Conference, at the Trimbos Institute, Utrecht, The Netherlands. The theme is *How do the difficult economic times we are in affect our libraries* – some of you will think this is a depressing topic to discuss but **what we are keen to hear about** is how you have dealt with this challenge and developed new services and resources – **so what are the positive elements and opportunities that can arise from difficult economic times ?**

Christine Goodair
Elisad Chair





- Editorial
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- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IDT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda



The theme of this year's conference reflects the relationship between the two areas many of our members operate in - that of addiction public policy and information management. This conference through its speakers considers the contribution of new technologies upon the public policy and its impact upon how information specialists deploy their skills.

The conference opened with a reception which gave me an opportunity to meet members of SALIS in an informal setting before the formal opening. On Wednesday, April 28, we were all welcomed to the 32nd Annual Conference of SALIS in New York at CASA by David Man (our host), Julie Murphy (SALIS Chair) and William H. Foster (CASA President).



David Man, librarian at CASA, who hosted the conference in New York.

The opening speaker was **Robert J. Pandina**, Director of the Center of Alcohol Studies at Rutgers University. He tells us his own personal and humoristic history in the substance use field and the development of research in substance use leading to a real explosion of literature in addictions. Throughout the presentation he emphasizes the value of information services and librarians as being gatekeepers of knowledge contributing to the academic process of research. He illustrates his talk by discussing the value of scientific publishing and how journals are a rich source of collective knowledge. Mentioning those he is involved in such as *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* and points us to a new journal: *Consumer health on the internet*. He tells us about submissions for journals and the reviewing process of articles.

The second speaker **Emily Novick**, Public health analyst at SAMHSA/CSAP gave a presentation about SAMHSA's underage drinking prevention initiatives which are aimed at people aged below 21. Following the Institute of Medicine's 2003 *Reducing underage drinking: a collective responsibility*, 15 Federal agencies formed the Interagency Coordinating Committee for the prevention of underage drinking,

with SAMHSA as lead agency. Since then, SAMHSA has provided a web portal www.stopalcoholabuse.gov; convened a 2005 National Meeting of the States on the issue; coordinated three rounds of nationwide underage drinking prevention Town Hall Meetings; launched a parent-targeted media campaign; promulgated *The Surgeon General's Call to Action* to prevent and reduce underage drinking and developed other communication resources on the topic.

Emily starts with explaining the objectives on underage drinking (UAD), telling us about the following

prevention initiatives: Building blocks, Reach out now, Too smart to start, Town Hall Meetings, State/Territory video's project and the 2011 National Forum of the States. SAMHSA is also using social media tools and has a Facebook page, is present on YouTube, twitter and sends e-alerts with fast facts. These activities bring in a lot of positive feedback from users of SAMHSA.

Paul Candon and **Judit Ward** were the last speakers before lunch. They both talked about bibliometrics.

Paul Candon is managing editor of the *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*

At the SALIS reception in the Helmsley Hotel: **Jorunn Moen, Angita Peterse, Leigh Hallingby & Nancy Sutherland**





- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

and Drugs. He showed other ways to measure journal quality such as: reputation, editor/associative board, cost effectiveness, acceptance/rejection rate, number of articles published, number of submissions, longevity, number of readers/users/subscribers and quality of the research published. Metrics about journal performance provide an 'objective' indicator about the place a publication holds in its field. This information is important for many groups:

- librarians: add or drop subscriptions;
- journals: measure a journal against others;
- authors: where to publish;
- universities: hiring, tenure, promotion decisions, performance evaluations;
- funding agencies.

Judit Ward is the Director of the Information Services Division at the Center of Alcohol Studies at Rutgers University. She showed us the tools and resources that are used in bibliometrics: Web of Knowledge, Google Scholar, Scimago, Scholarometer, SCIVAL, h-index, Publish or perish and the two best known: Web of Science and SCOPUS. New metrics are: Google Analytics (free) and ToPubsHub (on subscription). There are a lot of discrepancies between citation counts; there are differences in focus, scope and coverage. In October she gave a presentation on this subject at the Elisad conference.

Diane Van Abbe is the Information Coordinator with the Ontario Tobacco Research Unit (OTRU) and she briefed us about the history of the OTRU and the goals of the Ontario Tobacco Strategy. Interesting developments she mentioned are: proposal of a smoking ban in cars, regulations for outdoor smoking, smoke-free apartments, and the growing use of hookah smoking and generic packaging of cigarettes.

The OTRU is looking for new directions beyond tobacco. Other subject areas they discovered are: obesity

(lessons learned from tobacco), physical activity (healthy lifestyle), mental health, smoking, and gambling. The catalogue of the library is online at: <http://library.otru.org>

The next speaker was **Christine Goodair**, programme coordinator of the International Centre for Drug Policy of St George's London University. Exploring *The perils of progress: quality unassured*, Christine points out the positive side of web 2.0 technologies as worldwide communication, education, access to information, business and commercial opportunities and knowledge exchange. But she advises us to be reserved in using web 2.0 technologies for professional reasons. She reflects on the accuracy, reliability and quality of information published on blogs, Twitter and other social networking sites. Drawing on discussions, debates and surveys within the information sector, questions are raised about the place of these web based tools.

After the break, **Jorunn Moen**, Senior advisor of the Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research (SIRUS) shows us the results of her library user survey. At the previous SALIS conference she presented the design and the goals of the survey. Now Jorunn tells us about harvesting the results and the use of the Quest back tool. They worked hard to reach their main target groups but it was difficult to reach the group of potential users. This was quite disappointing. The survey shows that the library and the website to a great degree fill the requirements of the users. Traditional services are the most popular: loan of books and article copies. Users want to give priority to strengthening the collection and the availability of more full text articles on the website. New services they are interested in are periodical alerts and RSS feeds. The results of the survey will be published on www.sirus.no

Thursday, April 29

The second day of the conference began with a presentation from **Susan Foster** about substance abuse and America's prison population. Substance misuse and addiction are overwhelming factors in all types of crime. Alcohol is implicated in the incarceration of over half of all inmates, while illicit drugs are implicated in three-quarters. Prison and jail inmates are seven times likelier than are individuals in the general population to have a substance use disorder. In 2006, 85% of the inmates were substance involved, which means 1.914.964 inmates.

Even though addiction treatment in prisons has been shown to reduce recidivism and its costs to society, only 11.2 % of inmates with substance use disorders receive any treatment. All these facts can be found in the report: *Behind bars: a report by the National Center on Addiction & Substance Abuse (CASA)* at Columbia University. The full report is available on the website: www.casacolumbia.org

Implementing efficacious treatments for traumatic stress and addictions was the title of the speech of **Denise Hien** (City University of New York). 1 in 2 women in the US experience some type of traumatic event. Approximately 33% of females under age 18 experience sexual abuse. Prevalence rates of post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in community samples have ranged from 6% to 36%. This shows that traumatic stress is a very significant clinical problem.

Denise tells us about the historical context for empirical study of treatment of trauma and addiction and the relation between trauma exposure and the developing of substance abuse problems. She showed us the evidence based trauma treatment models of which 'Seeking safety' is the most widely used model. NIDA's *Women and trauma* study is the largest randomized multi-site clinical



Christine Goodair spoke about the perils of progress: quality unassured.

Jorunn Moen spoke about the results of a survey on the services offered by the SIRUS library.





- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

trial comparing group therapy treatment outcomes for 353 women looking at this model.

After the coffee break, **Rick Block** (Head special collections metadata & cataloging at Columbia University) came to talk about *Resource Description and Access (RDA)*. RDA is the new international standard for cataloging and will be released in June, implementation will follow in 2011. RDA is a code designed for the digital world and is founded on AACR (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules). RDA improves the way we describe and present relationships among resources and bibliographic entities and incorporates the FRBR (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records). RDA is a different way to look at a description and will help us moving from individual libraries to an international audience. It is also useable outside the library world and although it is not perfect, he thinks it prepares us for the future.

Bob Denniston was the last speaker of the morning. He is the Director of the National youth anti-drug media campaign at the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy. He was going to speak to us about the first National Drug Control Strategy of President Obama, but because of the Health Care Reform, the National Drug Control Strategy is not released yet. Instead he introduces us to the National youth anti-drug media campaign. He provides an overview of the changing teen media landscape in which television and the web far outpace other media. He points out that teen's are becoming more and more 'publishers': they create, share and amplify messages. Bob describes the impressive impact of the *Above the influence* campaign: more than 58 million visitors visited the site www.abovetheinfluence.com and 80% of the teens know about

the campaign or have seen it. And the brand has become part of teenage youth culture.

After lunch, **Harry Levine** (Professor at the Department of Sociology of Queens College, City University of New York) discusses the dilemma that libraries face of what to preserve, what choices to make in a field which has always been in conflict. He recommends that librarians emphasize, collect and retain the policy underdogs, outcasts and losers, the disreputable and the forbidden. As an example he describes the failure of the war on drugs. In New York there are more marijuana arrests than in whatever other regions of the world. 36.000 arrests yearly average for the period 1997-2008 only for possession of marijuana. There is a great discrepancy in arrests for marijuana: whites use more marijuana than blacks or latino's, but blacks are more arrested. (53% blacks, 33% latino's and only 13% whites are arrested). Furthermore there is an enormous criminal stigmatization going on. Nowadays everybody can access information about criminal careers on the web. This information can disqualify people from travel, jobs, school, health care, housing etc. Ensuring that accurate information is available reflecting reality is an important role for librarians as keepers of facts.

The last speaker of the day is **Michael Ahmadi** of SAMHSA whose presentation is about using knowledge management technology to help meeting information needs in the field of ATOD. Michael tells us about the Clearinghouse of SAMHSA and their new redesigned website. He describes how they merged two traditional clearinghouses into a 21st century health information network. This new customer-centric network will communicate to the field through multiple two-way channels that disseminate and gather feedback on SAMHSA's knowledge products. The network's foundation is a knowledge management infrastructure that unifies work performed throughout all operations. The system also enables SAMHSA to deliver information to customers when, where and how they need it, whether by phone, computer or wireless device. The network's web site is organized around a taxonomy that makes it easier for customers to find specific and related content and helps to identify gaps between currently available information and customer needs.

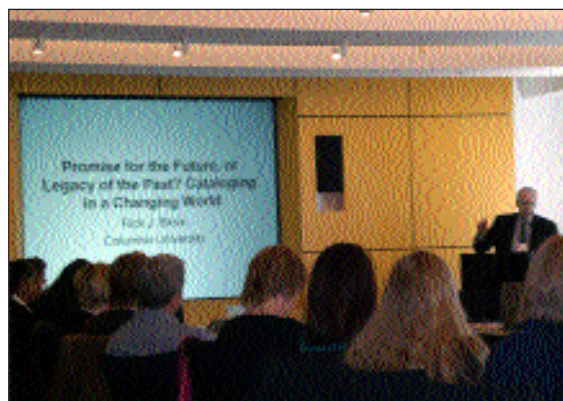
In the afternoon we visited the beautiful New York Public Library, one of the 5 biggest libraries of the world. The library was established in 1895 on the site of the Croton Reservoir, which provided New York City's water needs in the late

19th century. The wonderful Stephen A. Schwarzman Building on Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street houses the library's collections in the humanities and social sciences. Among the more than 15 million items in this collection are priceless medieval manuscripts, ancient Japanese rolls, contemporary novels and poetry, the literary papers of many important British and American authors, genealogical records, thousands of maps and atlases from the 16th century to the present.

Not all visited the Public Library. A small group went to visit the Pierpont Morgan Library set in the heart of New York City. The Morgan Library & Museum began as the private library of financier Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913), one of the pre-eminent collectors and cultural benefactors in the United States. Morgan in 1890 began to collect illuminated, literary, and historical manuscripts, early printed books, and old master drawings and prints. We had a talk about the role of the specialist library as research tools for scholars and then admired the magnificent office of the first librarian appointed by Morgan to manage his collections. www.themorgan.org/home.asp

Friday, April 30

Friday started with a presentation from **Gabriel Sayegh**, who directs the State Organizing and Policy Project (SOPP) of the Drug Policy Alliance Network (DPAN). This project brings together community organizing groups, human service agencies and researchers to advance drug policies which are guided by science, compassion, health and human rights. Gabriel told us about the history of the war on drugs that started with President Nixon in 1969. In 1973 Nelson Rockefeller proposed tough drug laws which were passed. These Rockefeller Drug Laws (RDL) are known for their harsh punishments for drugs.



Rick Block, Head of Special Collections Metadata and Cataloging, Columbia University talked about Resource Description and Access (RDA), a new international standard for cataloging.

During the 1970s and 1980s other states follow the NY model for drug policy. With this, the US adopted a criminal justice approach to drug law policies. Keywords are: policing, prisons, mass incarcerations, criminalization and racial social control. The RDL were reformed in 2009 after a long process. Drug laws now are based upon health, treatment and harm reduction. It covers subjects as prevention, syringe exchange, overdose prevention, recovery and treatment.

The next speaker is **Helen Tannenbaum**. Helen is the Outreach and Communications Coordinator of the National Network of Libraries of Medicine. She gave a tour of the new features of PubMed after the site redesign. The goals of this redesign are to make it easier to use and to simplify the interface. There were no changes to its functionality. New to PubMed is the indexing of books, but currently there are only 2 books indexed. One of the interesting new features is the possibility to save your search as an URL which you are able to share with others. Another interesting feature is the possibility to create an RSS feed for 'new and noteworthy' and the possibility to create a 'my bibliography' in MyNCBI.

After the break, **Shirley Dellenback** (Chief Knowledge Management Unit of the California Tobacco Control Program) tells us about the California Tobacco Control Program (CTCP), which has existed since 1988 and is a premier public health program in California and a world leader in tobacco control efforts. It utilizes a social norm strategy which creates a social milieu and legal climate and is a very successful program.

Furthermore Shirley describes how she used a process of 'systems thinking' in her work. It is about seeing wholes, recognizing patterns and interrelationships and learning how to structure those interrelationships in more effective and efficient ways.



- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

It encourages a change from leading and managing to facilitating and empowering and from delegation to participation. The challenges they met were: scarce resources, staff turnover, lack of standards and resistance to change. Systems' thinking helps in grappling with complexity, interconnectedness, rapid change and uncertainty but improves communication.

Our next speaker is **Stephanie Asteriadis**. She is Principle Investigator and Coordinator of the Nevada Prevention Resource Center (NPRC). Her presentation is about senior health literacy and ATOD information. She demonstrates the importance of health literacy in improving the delivery of information to aging

people about alcohol, tobacco and other drug use in diagnosis, prevention, treatment and recognition.

Health literacy is defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain process and understand basic health information to make good health care decisions.

Goals are: improving patient communication, apply health literacy principles to locating or creating materials and resources to assist in addressing patient alcohol and drug abuse issues, to network and communicate with professionals from multiple fields and to describe ways to effectively implement ATOD information into the practice/role of the healthcare practitioner.

Juan Carlos Vega is the last speaker before lunch. He calls himself an activist librarian. This is an auto designated title and role. The meaning of activist is described as the support of or opposition to one side of a controversial item. He works as an independent consultant and works for small special libraries and information centres for non profit community groups. He tells us about how librarians can work in their communities and contribute to the national and local public health debate. His goal is that equal access to the best health care, good education and healthy and nutritional foods in our communities is a basic human right for all.

The final two speakers were **Barbara Seitz de Martinez** and **Dan Lawrence**. Barbara described the growing need of military personnel

who, on returning home from war in Iraq and Afghanistan, require help with substance abuse and mental health issues. To assist with this Barbara told us about a website *Veterans and Substance Abuse* www.drugs.indiana.edu/news-featured_detail.aspx?seq=33 she has set up of online resources available from the Indiana Prevention Resource Center.

Dan as the final speaker returned to the matter of social media in the office - is it acceptable or not? He explored the concerns that management has about the value of social media and is it a distraction from work that stops people dealing with important tasks? Dan's view was that you need to consider using social media as part of your overall communications and information strategy having identified how it can be deployed effectively. He showed several examples of how organizations were using the media and also the policies for ensuring it is used appropriately in the workplace.

Finally I would like to mention a little about the social and culinary aspects of the conference. Each day we had muffins and bagels and fresh fruit with teas and coffee paid by one of the sponsors. We enjoyed an excellent SALIS lunch at a local Mexican restaurant and I was invited to join the Board for dinner on Thursday night as their guest.

I would recommend to Elisad members that attending a SALIS conference is an excellent way of networking and learning about how addiction matters are handled in North America.

Christine has written some comments about the business meeting:

Following the close of the conference, SALIS held its business meeting and here are some of the key points that I hope are of interest to you all.

SALIS has had donations and sponsorships for this conference which has helped with improving our financial position. The Amazon affiliate programme brings in a regular income each month.

Following an online survey evaluating the newsletter *SALIS News* the results showed that the majority of members prefer the newsletter as a pdf - do not want a blog.

Elisad members are welcome to join the SALIS *Linked In* Group.

A Wikipedia page for SALIS is being written.

Elections for new officers

- Results:
- Chair elect: Jorunn Moen;
 - Members at large: Shirley Dellenback & Dan Lawrence;
 - Treasurer: Laurie Krom.

Hope to have a SALIS representative at Elisad's 2010 Annual Meeting.



- From left to right :**
1. Barbara Seitz de Martinez, Barbara Weiner & Diane van Abbé
 2. Chad Dubeau, Sheila Lacroix & George Marcelle
 3. Christine Goodair, Eric Helmuth, Meg & Bill Brunner & William Holden
 4. Chad Dubeau & Angita Peterse
 5. Leigh Hallingby & Andrea Mitchell





- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IDT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

Migration & addiction

A research project on legal and illegal drug use among immigrants in the Piedmont region (Italy)

By Elisabetta Bosio, junior researcher
at the Documentation and Research Centre of Gruppo Abele
Translation by Daniela Zardo

THE PROJECT, funded by the former Ministry of Social Solidarity to the Piedmont Region, was carried out by CNCA Piedmont (National Coordination of Therapeutic Communities).

Different actions were implemented at a local level, which aimed to:

- increase the knowledge of the problem of legal and illegal drugs use and abuse among the immigrant population in the region,
- provide appropriate training,
- and awaken public opinion to this issue.

The work was divided into the following steps:

- Mapping of resources: public and private socially-oriented agencies were identified, which regularly met the immigrants in the area, especially in the provinces of Torino, Cuneo and Alessandria;
- Research: at this stage, the phenomenon of legal and illegal drugs use, abuse and addiction among the immigrant population was examined in depth, and the training needs of the practitioners who usually face this problem in their services were analysed;
- Training: following the research findings, training modules were devised for the practitioners who wished to increase their knowledge of the phenomenon. Some of them were already working in the addiction field, others were working or doing voluntary work in other sectors (training, culture, job placement, etc.);
- Production of information materials and dissemination in the area.

The staff of those agencies identified in the first stage were invited to join focus groups, where they could express their opinions and points of view, and explain their training needs.

Along with this analysis, developed with the help of service workers, mediators and community leaders, territorial peculiarities were examined through the involvement of key informants who could provide further elements concerning the immigrants' needs and experiences in the region.

Finally, some immigrants' experiences regarding drug use, abuse and addiction were collected.

The issues emerged

Three focus groups collected the reflections of the practitioners who met **foreign minors** during their activities of street education, in residential communities, parish youth clubs, training agencies, etc.

As regards drug use, the practitioners identified different types of use, habits and motivations depending on the minors they met: those who lived in the streets or those who lived with at least one parent or their whole family, that is either minors arrived in the region through a family reunion procedure or those belonging to the so-called second generation.

Alcohol, in particular beer and spirits, was the most common substance of abuse among all immigrant minors. It was often associated with other substances, like heroin, cocaine, crack.

Among the minors who lived in the streets, drug use also included sol-

vents, glues, prescription drugs. What most worried the practitioners was the abuse of Rivotril, a benzodiazepine that the minors usually had begun using when they had left their country of origin, and is easy to find in Italy. In the case of unaccompanied minors, drug use is part of a migratory process characterised by uncertainty and loneliness.

As regards the minors who arrived in Italy through a family reunion procedure or were born in Italy from immigrant parents, the practitioners observed drug use characteristics and life styles typical of adolescence, therefore more similar to those of their Italian peers. The most common drugs of abuse were alcohol, cocaine, and synthetic drugs. Some practitioners identified computer addiction as an emergency in a group of immigrant adolescents they met in schools and other educational agencies, and they felt unprepared to deal with it.

Some characteristics of drug use were:

- The search for pleasure through drugs
- The lack of knowledge and information on drugs
- Rituals: a new trend was identified, where drugs were considered as a birthday present; this appeared as a common ritual in different youth groups, usually formed by mixed Italian and foreign individuals.

However distinguishing between unaccompanied and second generation minors, the practitioners found that in both cases being included in peer groups was relevant for drug use habits. This element was consi-



- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

dered very important by practitioners because the peer groups were the setting where consumption styles were learnt and spread, but it was also a resource for the educational work being carried out, especially when peer operators were involved.

As regards drug use, abuse and addiction in **adult immigrants**, it was necessary to maintain a distinction between the juridical condition of the migrant and his/her symbolic universe.

When less acculturated adults of the first generation were involved, the culture of origin played a more important role in the definition of therapeutic relationship and need assessment. Phenomena like drug abuse and addiction must be interpreted bearing in mind the meaning they have in the original culture.

The most popular substance of use among immigrant adults was alcohol and that appeared to be cross-sectional to all populations, drugs and addictions. Another drug used was cocaine and especially crack for people living in the streets and

Roma people. An additional pathology, observed by the practitioners, was gambling.

Immigrant women are seldom reached by services. The practitioners wondered about the relevance that the gender issue had in that, and whether that situation was due to women's greater "solidity" or it was shame what held them back from accessing services.

This work has provided new directions for research on immigrant population. In particular we think it would be very interesting to analyse in depth:

- Women's migrations, especially with regards to the experience of home-based caregivers. Some community leaders highlighted the abuse of tranquillisers among these women as a consequence of their difficult working conditions in the absence of supporting services and family networks;

- Cultural mediation: the need has also emerged of organising the mediators' professional skills more specifically, in order to facilitate their involvement in the different services;

- The Chinese community: this is a very close and compact group, very difficult to contact and not inclined to mix with the Italian people. It is therefore very difficult for practitioners to intercept problems of hidden alcohol and drug use and abuse among the adult male population.

Information materials

The information guide addressing the immigrants in the region was organised into two different brochures.

- The first one describes the substances and their effects, together with a list of public and private services which can be accessed by both legal and illegal immigrants, and provide support and drug treatment in the region. The drugs described are: alcohol, heroin, cocaine, prescription drugs, "new drugs". An additional section is devoted to gambling.

- The second brochure presents low-threshold services, such as food centres for free meals, night shelters, public baths, and information desks, all divided according to the three territorial areas considered.

The guide was translated into the languages of the most important ethnic minorities living in the areas examined: English, French, Arabic, Spanish, Chinese, Albanian, Romanian.

The guide has been distributed in all the services involved in the project in order to guarantee accurate and targeted dissemination.

For further information and details on this research project, please contact: **Elisabetta Bosio**, ebosio@gruppoabele.org



الكحول

Alcol

الكوكايين

Cocaina

استخدام و تعاطى المواد القانونية و غير القانونية قد يعرض للخطر الإقامة في إيطاليا. للمزيد من المعلومات يمكنك الاتصال بمكتب الأجانب في مقاطعتك.

■ L'uso e l'abuso di sostanze legali e illegali può mettere a rischio la tua permanenza in Italia. Per maggiori informazioni puoi rivolgerti agli Uffici Stranieri della tua provincia.





- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

Interventions for care and rehabilitation in children and adolescents with drug dependence. A systematic literature review

Octavian Vasiliu¹, Theodora Ene², Valentin Barca³,
Paula Frusinoiu⁴, and Gabriela Trifan⁵

1. Background of the review

Drug dependence is a complex disorder, with biological, psychological and social dimensions, and with a high rate of relapse and noncompliance to treatment. There are some specific factors that must be taken into account when establishing a treatment strategy for children and adolescents: dysfunctions in patient's communication with parents or other important familial figures, educational inconsistencies, parental conflicts, but also individual factors such as impulsiveness, high level of sensation seeking, aggressiveness and emotional instability, negative self-image, suggestibility, low level of tolerance to frustration.

The efficacy of treatment in drug-addicted population is proven by various studies that show a significant decrease of use frequency and improvement of health status [1], decrease of the number of crime victims, expenditures for the criminal justice system [2] and improvements in psychological, social and adaptive functioning [3].

2. Objective of the review

To assess the short term and long term efficacy of the main treatment approaches in children and adolescents diagnosed with drug addiction.

The methodology was based on a systematic literature review of data from the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs & Drug Addiction database (www.emecdda.europa.eu), the US National Library of Medicine and the National Institute of Health (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov) and reference lists of articles.

We included studies conducted between 1988 and 2009. We have also used all databases of Thompson's Scientific Web of Science (www.isiknowledge.com) consisting of seven databases containing information gathered from thousands of scholarly journals, books, book series, reports, conferences, etc.

The data analysis is made in order to obtain the most significant therapeutic strategies, which have proven efficient in drug-addicted adolescents, and to make useful recommendations for a good practice.

3. Methods of the review

The authors selected studies according to the main topic (treatment of drug addiction in children and adolescents) and included high quality designed researches (randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, systematic literature reviews, meta-analysis), but also less well designed studies (naturalistic, simple blind, open label, without control group, etc).

4. Results of the review

4.1. Population

We selected studies that included children and adolescents under 21 years diagnosed with drug dependence. Subjects were school children (high school, primary, secondary school, college), but also people who drop out school, were in criminal institutions or did not follow any form of school education.

We also included in our review studies focused upon patients families if this approach was related to either a form of therapy (brief strategic family therapy, family therapy) or a primary outcome in patient's evolution (communication skills, conflicts between family members).

As this review investigates the comparative efficacy of treatment in drug dependence, we excluded studies in which population had high levels of somatic or psychiatric comorbidity. However, if we found no specific reference about the psychopathological or organic pathology exclusion criteria we included that study in our review.

4.2. Interventions

A wide range of services may be required for the problems experienced by children and adolescents drug users

[4,5]. These services include needs assessment, a variety of psychotherapies (family therapy, group therapy, family support groups, cognitive-behavior therapy etc.), pharmacotherapy, outreach work and low-threshold interventions, residential care and therapeutic communities [5,6].

4.3. Comparisons and outcomes

We included in this review:

- Studies that compared the efficacy of two or more therapeutic approaches in matched groups;
- Studies that compared a type of intervention with no intervention (placebo, waiting list) in two matched groups;
- Studies that evaluated the efficacy of a therapeutic approach during a definite period.

The main outcome was decrease of drug use, evaluated either in the form of self-report or with the use of objective instruments (urinalysis, psychological rating scales). The decrease in drug consumption was quantified in the number of non-drug-use days, percentage of days the drug was used, rate of relapse or improvement in clinical status.

Secondary outcomes were delinquency and other conduct problems, depression, institutionalization, improvement in family functioning, school performance.

Motivational interview was proven efficient in change drinking behaviour in female college students in a controlled study [7]. The primary outcome was defined as the "readiness to change" (RTC) in a high drinking behaviour population versus a control group. A total number of 285 first-year female college students participated in the study, 182 consumed alcohol in the month before the study. Higher RTC was associated with lower intentions to drink and future drinking behaviour; in weeks in which students drank more, they experienced a

decrease in RTC. The study results offer support for the utility of motivational interview in decreasing the drinking behavior. [8]

A randomized controlled trial of motivational interview compared to drug information and advice for early intervention in young cannabis users was developed in England and included college students [22]. A total of 326 students, aged 16-19 years, who smoked cannabis weekly or more frequently were randomized to a single-session intervention of motivational interview or drug information and advice-giving. Authors evaluated cannabis use, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption and harm outcomes after 3 and 6 months. The results show no difference between the two groups.

A 2.5 years educational programme that targeted drinking among patients 13-16 years old focused on the parents of drug addicted adolescents [9]. This study included a matched control group, in a quasi-experimental design. A total of 900 pupils entering junior high schools and their parents were followed longitudinally. Parents received information by mail and during parents meetings in schools, urging them to maintain strict attitudes against alcohol use and encourage their youth's involvement in adult-led, organized activities. The main outcomes were drunkenness and delinquency among young people. Working via parents proved to be an effective way to reduce the underage drinking as well as delinquency.

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- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

Another educational strategy involved a study designed to assess the impact of introducing the graphic health warning labels on cigarette packets on adolescents at different smoking uptake stages [10]. School-based surveys conducted in the year prior to (2005) and approximately 6 months after the introduction of the graphic health warnings. Graphic warning labels on cigarette packs that are noticed by the majority of adolescents increased adolescents' cognitive processing of these messages and had the potential to lower smoking intentions. These findings suggested that the introduction of graphic warning labels may help to reduce smoking among adolescents.

The drug addiction treatment methods in adolescents are reviewed in a systematic manner and the successful methods were considered behaviour therapy, culturally sensitive counselling in residential settings, family therapy, Minnesota 12-step Programs, residential care and general drug treatment [11]. Those methods with none or mixed effects included school interventions and skills training.

Involving parents and other agencies may enhance an intervention's effect. Tackling issues that are relevant to the family is of benefit across a range of interventions including behaviour therapy, family therapy, and those offered in schools. Family support is integral to the success of some programmes.

Methodologically stronger studies found that most adolescents receiving treatment show significant reductions in substance use and problems in other life areas in the year following treatment. There is evidence that treatment is superior to no treatment and that the outpatient family therapy is superior to other forms of out-patient treatment [7]. The most common problems in study designs are poor follow-up rates, lack of control groups, failure to conclude drop-outs in the results, reliance on parental rather than the

adolescent report and too short follow-up periods [12].

Studies regarding family therapy in addictive patients, that included 1571 cases (3500 patients and family members) favoured family therapy over individual counselling or therapy, peer group therapy and family psycho-education [13]. Family therapy is a cost-effective adjunct to methadone maintenance and had higher treatment retention rates than did non-family therapy.

Family-based approaches to reduce adolescent substance use presented the following characteristics: targeting behaviours appropriate for the adolescents' developmental status; recognizing that adolescents are seldom self-referred; utilizing the fact that parents still potentially control much in their lives [14]. A review of 16 controlled trials and 4 therapy process studies from a treatment development perspective highlights the importance of this form of therapy in adolescent drug abuse [15].

Brief strategic family therapy (BSFT) was applied in 126 Hispanic families with a behaviour problem and drug use adolescent that were randomly assigned to 1 of 2 conditions: BSFT or group control. BSFT cases showed significantly greater pre- to post-intervention improvement in parents reports of adolescent conduct problems and delinquency, adolescent reports of marijuana use, observer ratings and self reports of family functioning [16].

An evaluation of 15 randomized controlled trials had studied substance use outcomes for adolescents and their families and all the family therapy studies showed significant pre- to post-treatment reductions in substance use. Eight of the 12 studies that used a non-family therapy control showed superior effects for those youth assigned to family therapy [17].

Behaviour therapy is effective in reducing drug use [12] as the exposure of 82 young drug users to 12 months of such therapy achieves a mean of 8.9 drug-free months compared to 0.6 in the non-intervention group [18]. Young addicts responded more positively to behaviour therapy compared with drug-using adults (37% were drug free at 2 months, 54% at 6 months and 65% at 12 months) [18]. The behaviour therapy improved the school attendance from 52% days to 74%, compared with 68% to 65% respectively, among controls [18]. Other targets like family relationships, depression, institutionalization and alcohol use also improved during the treatment.

There are empirical studies related to CBT in drug dependent adolescents sustaining the efficacy of this method. A series of reports summarizes an outcome study of 32 substance abusers adolescents given either CBT or interactional treatment and show a signifi-

cant reduction of substance abuse severity in the first group at 3 months, although at 15 months the differences between groups diminished [19,20,21].

Another study included 114 substance abusing adolescents reported that CBT, family therapy and combined family and individual therapy reduced the level of use before treatment to 4 months [22].

Approximately 29% of those exposed to counselling use cannabis compared to 46% of those not exposed to counselling; approximately 68% of drug users reduce their drug use after counselling [23].

A meta-analysis and review of the controlled, comparative efficacy in reducing drug use showed that the Hiv/AIDS health education and counselling had no significant effect in drug addicted adolescents [24].

The Minnesota 12-Step Program is described as short four-to-six-week hospital individual counselling, group therapy, medication for co-morbid conditions, family therapy, schooling and recreational programming [12]. This is usually an outpatient treatment, during which the physical dependence is treated as a disease and abstinence is advocated [25]. Approximately 66% of poly-drug users are abstinent at 9 months follow-up, compared to 20% in the non-treatment controls [12]. Another evaluation demonstrated that 53% of those patients receiving the Minnesota 12-Step Program report reduced or stopped the drug use at 12 months compared to 15% of non-completers and 28% on a waiting list control [16].

School-based programmes have mixed success in decreasing drug use in adolescents. Interactive interventions such as structured group discussions that encourage peer interaction, learning and the development of life and interpersonal skills are more effective than non-interactive interventions such as didactic knowledge-based teaching [26]. Interactive interventions of between 11 and 30 hours or more have a greater effect compared with interventions of 10 hours or less [26].

Skills training interventions have minimal effect on drug use [27]. A systematic review failed to prove efficacy for programmes based upon school counselling, skill training and mentoring [27].

Therapeutic community is a specialized treatment facility consisting of between 6 months and 2 years stay in a controlled environment [12]. Other communities offer day programs in which recovering patients live at home with their parents.

Therapeutic communities offer assistance in enhancing coping skills, drug-refusal skills, problem solving, personal responsibility, social network development and counselling [28]. Residential treatment reduces school

disturbances and antisocial behaviour at 6 months follow-up compared to probation [12]. The results are encouraging and at a 12 months follow-up in drug-refusal techniques [28]. General drug treatment programmes are effective in decreasing drug use [29]. Approximately 63% of opiate and stimulant users receiving intensive inpatient treatment on psychiatric wards were abstinent at discharge compared to 38% of controls [12].

A study conducted in Netherlands [30] included 28 youngsters that use mainly cannabis, but also other substances, like tobacco, opiates, alcohol, ecstasy, cocaine, amphetamines, inhalants or solvents. All patients had serious addiction problems and almost 40% had also presenting psychiatric problems. Methods used in this study were counselling, day care, education, medical treatment, psychotherapy, social services, teaching/training, therapeutic community and the evaluation methods were literature survey, postal questionnaire, several relevant and validated measurement instruments. The results showed that some aspects of addiction became less serious (drug use, work, education and social contacts), while others didn't change (alcohol use, physical complaints, juridical and psychological problems). The self reported problems became less serious, but one third still has serious problems.

Another study [31] was conducted in Germany, at the Zwischenland Cleanpeace facility that included 40 children and young people per year, using tobacco, cannabis, opiates, alcohol, ecstasy, cocaine and derivatives, amphetamines, inhalants using educational, psychological and medical strategies resulted in an increase in readiness for change in 34% of the patients.

A study [32] carried out at the Anton Proksch Institute (Vienna and Lower Austria) evaluated 100 patients with age between 17 and 21, diagnosed with cannabis, opiates, cocaine, inhalants addiction, that were included in a rehabilitation programme between January 1993 and May 2001. This institute applies a 12 months residential programme focusing on psychotherapy, group and social-therapy, occupational therapy, social case work and psychiatric care. Main treatment goals were abstinence of illicit drugs and alcohol, personal growth and a general improvement of life quality. Clients who had completed the residential programme improved their living conditions significantly and the improvement maintained at 6 years follow-up.

When specific drug addictions are targeted the results sustain the efficacy of cognitive behaviour therapy for reducing cannabis and cocaine use [12, 18], culturally sensitive counselling for cannabis, alcohol and tobacco [12, 18, 24], family therapy in relation to cannabis, opiates and cocaine [12, 13], 12- step programmes with regard to cannabis and alcohol [12, 25] and



- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

the treatment settings of therapeutic communities and residential care in relation to cannabis and alcohol [28, 33].

Methadone maintenance treatment for opiate dependent adolescent [34] was evaluated through a systematic research including the randomized and controlled clinical trials comparing any maintenance pharmacological interventions alone or associated with psychosocial intervention with no intervention, placebo, other pharmacological intervention included pharmacological detoxification or psychosocial intervention in adolescent (13-18 years). Two studies included 187 participants: one comparing methadone with LAAM for 16 weeks after detoxification, the other comparing maintenance treatment with buprenorphine-naloxone to detoxification with buprenorphine. Maintenance treatment seems more efficacious in retaining patients but not in reducing the number of patients with positive urine at the end of the study. Self reported opioid use at one year follow-up was significantly lower in the maintenance group.

A follow-up study included 157 heroin dependent subjects (73% men, 49% HIV positive) admitted for the first time to Stockholm's Methadone Maintenance Treatment programme during 1989 to 1991 [35]. The follow-up study evaluated these patients after 18 years (1985-2003). Approximately 70% of patients participated in metha-

done maintenance treatment at some period each year. Subjects in first or second methadone maintenance treatment had less criminality and had spent more time in methadone maintenance treatment (70% to 100%) than those discharged from first or second methadone maintenance treatment (50%).

A group of 78 cocaine abusers with methadone treatment were randomly assigned to 1 of the following 52-weeks interventions: usual care only (UC), take-home methadone doses contingent on cocaine and opiate-negative urinalysis (THM), take-home methadone doses for cocaine and opiate-negative results and monetary-based vouchers contingent on cocaine-negative urine analysis results (THM + V) [36]. Abstinence mediated the effects of treatment condition on frequency ratings and there were no differences between groups regarding the satisfaction ratings. These results suggested that contingency-management interventions increase abstinence from drug abuse and increase also the participation in non-drug related activities in naturalistic settings.

In order to assess the efficacy of detoxification treatment alone or in combination with psychosocial intervention compared to non-intervention, other pharmacological interventions or psychosocial interventions on completion of treatment, Minozzi *et al.* [37] reviewed the literature regarding these subjects in adolescent population. The

authors concluded that in one trial involving 36 participants, comparing buprenorphine and clonidine for detoxification, no difference was found for drop-out rate and acceptability of treatment. More participants in the buprenorphine group initiated naltrexone treatment.

4.4. Summing up the results

The systematic data analysis of the most relevant studies mentioned above regarding treatment methods effectiveness used in adolescents diagnosed with addictive disorders allows us to present the following level of evidence for each therapeutic option, according to GRADE system (see the table below).

5. Conclusions

The analysis of existing data concluded that the efficacy of family therapy, pharmacological approach and residential care units is the best supported. Behaviour therapy, 12-steps Minnesota Program and therapeutic community deserve certain attention for further studies, as they prove themselves efficacious in some controlled studies or meta-analyses.

These conclusions could suggest the necessity for involvement of family members in the therapeutic process, although the best way of this inclusion is not yet established. Peer involvement is also useful but the data derived from therapeutic communities and residential care is still limited.

Level of evidence (GRADE)
A = High quality - Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.
B = Moderate quality - Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.
C = Low quality - Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.
D = Very low quality - Any estimate of effect is very uncertain.

Treatment strategy	Studies	Strengths/vulnerabilities	L
Family therapy	14, 26, 27, 28, 31	+ : encourages family support and restructuring of maladaptive familial interactions - : not always applicable, hard to integrate all the variables in a study design	A
Brief strategic family therapy	26,30	idem	B
Counselling	14,15	+ : encourage the development of relational abilities - : very complex and multifaceted method of intervention, not very specific	C
Skill training	38	+ : useful for general purposes, stimulates learning of coping abilities - : not very efficient for children and adolescents	D
School-based programs	37	+ : interactive learning and group discussions are more efficient than didactic knowledge-based teaching - : needs a structured environment and long-term compliance	D
HIV/AIDS education	27	+ : offers some general and focused prophylaxis advices - : insufficient for attaining long-term objectives	D
Behaviour therapy, CBT	32-36, 46	+ : very structured and simple method - : the structured nature of this program could be perceived negatively by some patients especially children and adolescents	B
12-steps Minnesota program	16, 26	+ : is a complex method, based on the AAA strategy - : is usually an outpatient program; follow-ups could be difficult to obtain	B
Motivational Interview	21, 22	+ : increase engagement rate in treatment and abstinence rate - : has limited long-term efficacy	C
Pharmacologic approach	45-48	+ : makes the transition to abstinence more rapid and decrease the discomfort related to withdrawal - : needs compliance on long term and a stable environment (hospitalisation, day care center)	A
Residential care units	41-43	+ : these centers use various methods, including psychotherapy, pharmacotherapy, social services - : the cost-efficacy balance remains a problem	A
Therapeutic community	26, 39, 40	idem	B
Brief therapeutic interventions, harm reduction	16, 20	+ : fast onset of action - : debatable medium and long term efficacy	C



- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

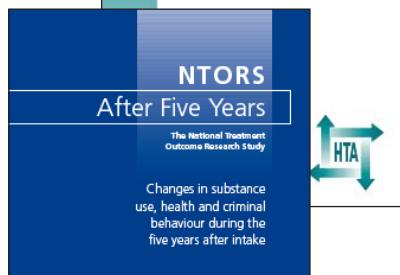
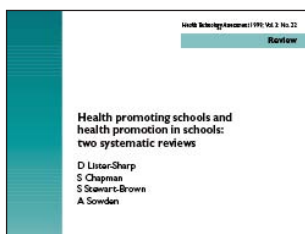
A significant aspect of this conclusion is the need to treat the drug dependent child or adolescent as part of a relational system (familial, peer environment) and to offer the possibility of integration into such a system where it doesn't exist previously (therapeutic community, residential care).

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- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IDT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda



An Elisad member :

Institute of Drug and Drug Dependence - Portugal

Paula Graça, Manager of the Documentation Centre

The library

Our library is a pleasant place for reading, studying, exploring and finding new knowledge to all those interested in the scientific themes of drug addiction; alcohol and other dependences.

It is targeted at researchers, health professionals, college students, parents, educators and all those who want to know more about these topics. It is open Monday to Friday, from 10:00 am to 05:00 pm.

All visitors have a restricted area for reading and free access to books; journals; reports; videos; drug addiction legislation and we always have technical resources to give support to our visitors, even the young ones....

The library database has, with over 25,000 entries describing monographs, reports, research papers, reference books and journals. Also, we can find information on audiovisual supports, press release database and digital photos. The visitor can complement the information using our collection of publicity materials, such as leaflets, posters and other drug addiction materials



This service has existed since the XXth century, 70's and has gone through several phases, depending on the political strategy and their support for the drug addiction area, but there has been always a major concern in maintaining this library more specialized and get it always richer .

As Focal Point of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, our institute has a several responsibilities specifically to the Documentation Centre. We are obliged to disseminate their publications, particularly the *Annual Report* of the EMCDDA, which is usually in Portugal presented simultaneously with the *Portuguese Status Report in Respect of Drugs and Drug Addiction*.

Our team

The Documentation Centre has multiple tasks and projects spread over the staff members. Right now, we are a multi-disciplinary team consisting of eight people with different backgrounds, such as librarian, psychology, computer science, communication and design.

Tasks

We are now working at new type of projects that relates and disclosure spread information that can enrichment and approach new targets and bring direct opinions, e.g. the coordination of the institutional internet site, in collaboration with all colleagues - from Headquarters to the Regional Offices.



This is an excellent broadcasting vehicle, where we maintain a close collaboration with the Official Portuguese Health Gateway.

We have also streamlined the intranet, from which it emanates all the information to our colleague's allocated all over the country.

As a new development, this year we are coordinating the implementation of the new Directory Resources of Alcohol which will be a fundamental digital support about these issues.

Part of the structure, assembling and design in the *Portuguese Report of Drugs and Drug Addiction*, presented every year in the National Parliament, is a big task every year for the our team but it also gives an opportunity

to be knowledgeable about our national results and we offer key support in getting this report ready.

Events

You can see us at diverse events, ensuring the institutional presence, with our stand, making photo and video reports, but also to disseminate information through publications and leaflets.

Usually we take these chances to spread our CD's thematic collection, so called "small-libraries" are composed by information spread on the Internet.

We have CD on legislation, prevention and harm reduction, treatment and social reintegration of drug addicts, alcohol, tobacco, and this year we launched the benzodiazepines CD.

We have a daily service, by e-mail, to spread news from the media, events, videos, legislation and other news that we consider interesting. We have also taken some steps in a new area, the graphic design, collaborating on several developments of graphic elements and creating the image of conferences, meetings...

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- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IDT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

A new Elisad member: the Drugtext foundation

Drugtext foundation was created in 1995 in order to produce and disseminate information regarding substance use, harm reduction and drug policies. Lately, DrugText efforts have become urgent due to financial problems and because many libraries are under threat or no more accessible. Therefore the Drugtext staff is in the process of digitalizing the most important and unique documents according to priorities defined by a network of peer reviewers. Mario Lap, its Director, applied to become an Elisad member. www.drugtext.org/

Addiction Info Suisse / Sucht Info Schweiz

Founded in 1902, Elisad member since 1990, and Elisad treasurer from 1994 till 2000, ISPA/SFA (Institut suisse de prévention de l'alcoolisme et autres toxicomanies / Schweizerischen Fachstelle für Alkohol- und andere Drogenprobleme) has changed and shortened its name in May 2010: it is now called **Addiction Info Suisse and Sucht Info Schweiz**. The aims of this independent organisation are: prevention, research, help, and provision of information to the general public, professionals and politicians. Its website in two languages (FR and DE) has also been renewed: www.addiction-info.ch/

Drugged driving can kill: a new Pompidou Group TV spot

The Pompidou Group has launched, end of March, a dramatic 30-second television spot (in EN, DE, FR, IT, RU) on a young woman in hospital after a drug-induced car accident. According to available information, many accidents and deaths on roads are caused by drivers whose performance is impaired by psychoactive substances. The launching of the spot marks the 30th anniversary of the Pompidou Group at the Council of Europe. www.coe.int/t/dg3/pompidou/

News

Health is the theme of the 2010 world drug campaign

Health is the theme of this year's world drug campaign, to be launched on the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26 June). The UNODC global campaign "Think health - not drugs" aims to inform the public, particularly young people, about the harmful effects that illicit drugs can have on their health. www.unodc.org/

Steadycam

Steadycam is an *Audiovisual archive and research centre* supported by the Azienda Sanitaria Locale CN2 (the Italian Health System) and Piemonte Region. Its job consists in monitoring, recording / archiving TV programmes (film, talk show, commercials, series...) concerning lifestyles, media, social problems, and addiction, focusing on teenagers / young people. These are stored on DVD support and catalogued in a database that can be searched online at: www.progettosteadycam.it (in IT). Each record contains an abstract, production details, notes and suggestions about its possible use in prevention / education. When possible, the database provides a link for watching the video on streaming. The section *Percorsi* (lit.: "routes") provides suggestions for theme-based interventions such as "The influence of media", "Sexual diseases" or "Drug addiction". The aim of the project is to propose audiovisuals for educative and preventive purposes, as well as a counselling service to support/train teachers, social assistants, educators who borrow audiovisuals. It combines prevention with the principles of media education, preferring an active involvement of the participants to the traditional "one speaking, all listening" lecture. The drug phenomenon is considered as a part of a general life-style based on consumption and continuous raise of the level of performance. From this point of view, for example, interventions about cocaine have been made using commercials of energy drinks or talking about the idea of "no limits" carried by famous commercials. For more information, contact the *Centro di documentazione audiovisiva Steadycam* at: info@progettosteadycam.it

The ATOME Project

The Access to Opioid Medication in Europe (ATOME) project, of which IHRA is a partner, will include a substantial review of 12 countries' policies and legislation on opioid medicines. Many drugs on the WHO's List of Essential Medicines are also controlled



Welcome to Utrecht ! At our 22nd Elisad Conference

This 22nd Elisad Conference will be hosted at the Trimbos Institute, Utrecht, 7-9 October 2010.

The theme:

European ATOB libraries in a time of economical challenges will explore how the economical situation in Europe affects Elisad members, and what new models of service can be developed...

We invite you to share your situation with other European colleagues: what do we have in common and how can Elisad play a supporting role in the present situation?

We warmly encourage your active participation in this event, and to submit presentations on the theme.

Very soon, a wiki page will be built that will inform you about the evolution of the programme and provide you practical details such as possible hotels, etc...

For more information, please contact Claes Olsson: claes.olsson@can.se

narcotics under the international drug control conventions, including morphine for pain treatment, methadone and buprenorphine for opioid substitution therapy. Such legal controls vary greatly across Europe, which can limit physicians' power to prescribe essential medicines. It can create a complex set of rules that can be difficult for medical professionals to understand.

The ATOME project is being launched with €2.45 million commitment from the European Commission's 7th Framework Programme. It will be co-led by the University of Aachen in Germany, Lancaster University in the UK and the World Health Organization. In the future, IHRA will run one-day conferences in each country under review. www.ihra.net/News

Greece: Academics denied access to e-libraries

Greek academics were temporarily denied access to the world's electronic academic libraries. For the past two years, despite repeated reminders, the Greek authorities neglected to renew their subscriptions to the electronic academic libraries as a result of which the latter posted a temporary ban and

threatened to make it permanent unless subscriptions worth more than Euros 32m were paid. Among these libraries are Oxford and Cambridge University Press, Elsevier, the American Psychological Society and many more. These libraries currently hold thousands of publications and specialised journals without which lecturers, researchers and students cannot possibly carry out their duties adequately.

www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100319092340120

Closing the digital frontier

This is the title of an article written by Michael Hirschorn, which looks at the future of the web. The introduction says: "The era of the web browser's dominance is coming to a close. And the Internet's founding ideology - that information wants to be free, and that attempts to constrain it are not only hopeless but immoral - suddenly seems naive and stale in the new age of apps, smart phones, and pricing plans. What will this mean for the future of the media - and of the Web itself?" <http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2010/07/closing-the-digital-frontier/8131/1/>



- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IDT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

Internet addiction. Is it real?

From ADAI Library Resource Brief, March 2010¹

This annotated bibliography includes a variety of resources related to the concept of "Internet addiction" a disorder gaining increased attention as the use of the web, "smart" cell phones, and online computer games grow. Some researchers do not believe that excessive use of technology constitutes a "disorder," others feel strongly that it is an addiction similar to gambling or substance abuse. The bibliography includes magazine and peer-reviewed journal articles, books, online resources, and screening/assessment measures.

General interest magazines

- Gitlow S: "From the addiction physician: Fuss about video games" - In *Counselor* 2008; 9 (1):36-37 - This essay addresses the question of whether or not excessive and seemingly detrimental use of video games (both arcade-style and computer/internet-based) can be considered an "addiction," and, if so, how the disease can be clearly defined.
- Ricci S: "A tangled web" - In *Professional Counselor* 1998; 13(5):33-37 This professional magazine article examines the debate over Internet addiction and the negative impact that debate is having on the ability of those afflicted with the disorder to get help.
- Ross W: A World Wide Woe: Internet addiction sounds like a punch line, but it ruined my brother's life - In *Newsweek*, 2009, October 8. This article describes the author's personal experiences with his brother's Internet addiction, and the development of the Fall City, WA ReSTART Internet Addiction Recovery Program. www.newsweek.com/id/216911
- Sharples T: "Breaking an online addiction" - In *Time International* (Atlantic edition) 2009; 171(15):44. This article discusses ReSTART, the first residential recovery program for Internet and video game addicts in the US. A discussion of the costs/services of the program, which lasts 45 days and takes place in the Washington state home of social worker Cosette Rae, is presented.
- Stewart CS: "Obsessed with the Internet: A tale from China" - In *Wired* 2010; February - A camp in Qihang, China promises to cure children of Internet addiction, an ailment that has grown into one of China's most feared public health hazards. www.wired.com/magazine/2010/01/ff_internetaddiction/

Online resources

- The Center for Internet and Technology Addiction This center, founded by Dr. David Greenfield, provides a forum to educate, train, and prevent the negative behaviors that may result from Internet and other digital addictions. www.virtual-addiction.com/
- reSTART: Internet Addiction Recovery Program (Fall City, WA) This program is specifically oriented towards launching tech dependent youth and adults back into the real world, using a 45-day abstinence-based recovery program. It is designed to address a wide variety of underlying issues which may contribute to excessive Internet use, including mental health disorders, ADHD, family problems, and childhood trauma. www.netaddictionrecovery.com

Screening and assessment instruments

From the ADAI Library's **Screening and Assessment Instruments Database**:

- Internet Addiction Scale: http://bit.ly/IAS_inst
- Internet Related Problem Scale: http://bit.ly/IRPS_inst
- Internet-User Assessment Screen: http://bit.ly/IUAS_inst
- Internet & Cell-Phone Over-Use Scale: http://bit.ly/IOS_COS_inst
- Problem Video Game Playing: http://bit.ly/PVP_inst

Books

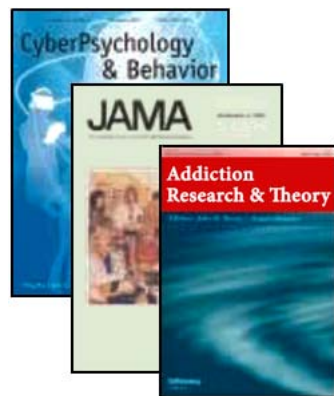
- *The Multiplicities of Internet Addiction: The Misrecognition of Leisure and Learning* - Nicola F. Johnson / Aldershot, England: Ashgate, 2009 - ISBN: 978-0754674962 - <http://books.google.com/books?vid=ISBN9780754674962>
- *Oxford Handbook of Internet Psychology* - Adam N. Joinson *et al.* / Oxford, NY: Oxford University Press, 2007 - ISBN: 978-0198568001 <http://books.google.com/books?vid=ISBN9780198568001>
- *Cyberaddiction: Fundamental and Perspectives* - Pierre Vaugeois / Montréal: Centre québécois de lutte aux dépendances, 2006 - ISBN: 09780797523 - www.cqld.ca/publications/cyberaddiction.pdf
- *Virtual Addiction: Help for Netheads, Cyberfreaks, and Those Who Love Them* - David N. Greenfield / Oakland, CA: New Harbinger, 1999 - ISBN: 1572241721 - <http://books.google.com/books?vid=ISBN1572241721>
- *Caught in the Net: How to Recognize the Signs of Internet Addiction & a Winning Strategy for Recovery* - Kimberly S. Young / New York: J Wiley, 1998 - ISBN: 0471191590 <http://books.google.com/books?vid=ISBN0471191590>
- *Real Solutions for Overcoming Internet Addictions* - Stephen O. Watters / Ventura, CA: Vine Books, 2001 - ISBN: 1569552681 <http://books.google.com/books?vid=ISBN1569552681>
- *Truth, Lies and Trust on the Internet* - Monica Whitty & Adam Joinson / Hove, East Sussex, NY: Routledge, 2009 - ISBN: 978-1841695846 <http://books.google.com/books?vid=ISBN9781841695846>
- *Hooked on the Net* - Andrew Careaga / Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel Publications, 2002 - ISBN: 0825423821 <http://books.google.com/books?vid=ISBN0825423821>

Research articles

- Blaszczynski A: Internet use: in search of an addiction - In *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction* 2006; 4(1):7-9. Innovative technological advances coupled with economies of scale have led to the mass availability of personal computers, cell phones with integrated web access, and GPS devices. The potential for misuse and inappropriate and excessive use of certain technological applications has led to the expression of concerns related to the psychological and behavioral impact of the Internet on addiction. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11469-006-9002-3>
- Carbonell X, Guardiola E, Beranuy M, Belles A: A bibliometric analysis of the scientific literature on Internet, video games, and cell phone addiction - In *JAMA* 2009; 97(2):102-107. This literature review analyses the current research dealing with addiction to the Internet, video games, and cell phones and characterizes the pattern of publications in these areas. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3163/1536-5050.97.2.006>

¹ Source: This *Library Resource Brief* was prepared by Meg Brunner, MLIS, for the ADAI Library. To find sources, see **ADAI Bibliographies on substance abuse** or search the library catalogs at: <http://lib.adaei.washington.edu/> - URL: <http://lib.adaei.washington.edu/resourcebriefs/internetaddiction.pdf>

- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda



- Caplan S, Williams D, Yee N: Problematic internet use and psychosocial well-being among MMO players - In *Computers in Human Behavior* 2009;25(6): 1312-1319. This study examined problematic internet use (PIU) among people who play massively multiplayer online games (MMOs) to determine whether aspects of the MMO experience are useful predictors of PIU. The results revealed that MMO gaming variables contributed a substantively small, but statistically significant amount of explained variance to PIU scores. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2009.06.006>
- Chappell D, Eatough V, Davies MNO, Griffiths M: EverQuest - It's just a computer game, right? An interpretive phenomenological analysis of online gaming addiction - In *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction* 2006; 4(3):205-216. One of the most popular massively multiplayer online role-playing games (MMORPGs) is EverQuest. This study examined how individuals perceived EverQuest in the context of their lives. It is clear from accounts that players/ex-players appear to be "addicted" to EverQuest in the same way other people become addicted to alcohol or gambling, exhibiting symptoms common to the core components of addiction, such as salience, mood modification, tolerance, conflict, withdrawal symptoms, cravings, and relapse. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11469-006-9028-6>
- Gong J, Chen X, Zeng J, Lif F, Zhou D, Wang Z: Adolescent addictive internet use and drug abuse in Wuhan, China - In *Addiction Research & Theory* 2009;17(3):291-305. This paper examines the relationship between addictive internet use and drug use among youth in China. Findings indicated that addiction internet use and internet addiction were prevalent among adolescents in China, and that the use of illegal substances was also prevalent. Prevention education of both should be strengthened. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/16066350802435152>
- Gray JB, Gray ND: The web of Internet dependency: search results for the mental health professional - In *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction* 2006;4(4):307-318. Some researchers speculate that as many as 10% of users worldwide suffer from "problematic" use of the internet, possibly stemming from an internet dependency. This paper provides a critical review of research on problematic internet use and practical implications, including suggestions on treatment and prevention. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11469-006-9034-8>
- Griffiths M: Internet addiction. Time to be taken seriously? [editorial] In *Addiction Research* 2000;8(5):413-418. The popularity of the Internet as a communication medium has become an ever-increasing part of many people's day-to-day lives, leading the mainstream media to increasingly describe excessive use as "internet addiction." Although this concept appears to have popular support, there is a form of "knee-jerk skepticism" among the academic community. If these pathologies do exist, though, there is no doubt they will develop as internet usage continues to increase. Further examination seems warranted.
- Griffiths MD, Dancaster I. The effect of type A personality on physiological arousal while playing computer games - In *Addictive Behaviors* 1995;20(4):543-8. Despite the widespread use of computer games, there is a lack of systematic research in the area, especially in regards to their "addictiveness." This study found that type A personalities experience a significantly greater increase in arousal when playing computer games than Type B personalities, which may make them more susceptible to addiction. DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0306-4603\(95\)00001-S](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0306-4603(95)00001-S)
- Han DH, Lee YS, Yang KC, Kim EY, Lyoo IK, Renshaw PF: Dopamine genes and reward dependence in adolescents with excessive Internet video game play - In *Journal of Addiction Medicine* 2007;1(3): 133-138. Excessive Internet game play has emerged as a leading cause of behavioral/developmental problems in adolescents. This study investigates characteristics in game-playing adolescents as they potentially relate to genetics and temperament. Results find teens who play excessively have higher reward dependency and an increased prevalence of specific genetic alleles. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/ADM.0b013e31811f465f>
- Han DH, Lee YS, Na C, Ahn JY, Chung US, Daniels MA, Haws CA, Renshaw PF: The effect of methylphenidate on Internet video game play in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder - In *Comprehensive Psychiatry* 2009;50(3):251-256. This article looks at methylphenidate treatment as a way to reduce Internet use in subjects with co-occurring ADHD and Internet video game addictions, and suggests that Internet game playing might be a means of self-medication for children with ADHD. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.comppsy.2008.08.011>
- Hart VA: Psychotherapy in the age of the computer: The debate concerning computer addiction - In *Journal of Addiction Nursing* 2001; 13(3/4):143-148. The emergence of the World Wide Web and its explosive growth has affected every part of the human condition and psychotherapy is no exception. This paper explores the various components of the debate surrounding the potentially harmful and positive aspects of computer use, as well as criteria that can be useful during the assessment of a client presenting with concerns about excessive computer use. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3109/10884600109052649>
- Huisman A, van den Eijnden R, Garretsen H: Internet addiction. A call for systematic research - In *Journal of Substance Use* 2001; 6(1):7-10. The popularization of the Internet is accompanied by warnings regarding the possible addictive effect of prolonged computer use. This article examines the lack of consensus regarding the definition of "internet addiction," the wide variability in research results, and the serious flaws in research designs on this subject. More systematic research in this field is needed. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/146598901750132036>
- Huang H, Leung L: Instant messaging addiction among teenagers in China: Shyness, alienation, and academic performance decrement - In *CyberPsychology & Behavior* 2009;12(6):675-679. This exploratory research proposes the concept of instant messaging (IM) addiction and examines whether IM addiction exists among Chinese teenagers and, if so, who the addicts are, what their symptoms are, and to what extent they are addicted. It also looks at whether psychological variables such as shyness and alienation can predict IM use/addiction in teenagers and whether IM use or addiction can impair academic performance. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/cpb.2009.0060>
- Hsu S, Wen M, Wu M: Exploring user experiences as predictors of MMORPG addiction - In *Computers & Education* 2009;53(3):990-999. Similar to Internet addiction, the pathological use of massively multiplayer online role playing games is a kind of modern addiction that can affect students' lives on both a physical and a psychological level. This study examines a way to predict addiction to MMORPGs among college students. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2009.05.016>
- Iacovelli A, Valenti S: Internet addiction's effect on likeability and rapport - In *Computers in Human Behavior* 2009;25(2):439-443. The "Internet Paradox" refers to findings that show that the increase in communications brought about by Internet usage actually had negative effects on user's psychological well-being and social involvement. This study proposes that face-to-face contact promotes the development of rapport and that individuals that use the internet excessively will lack these necessary social skills. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2008.10.006>
- Jenaro C, Flores N, Gomez-Vela M, Gozalez-Gil F, Caballo C: Problematic internet and cell-phone use: Psychological, behavioral, and health correlates - In *Addiction Research & Theory* 2007;15(3): 309-320. This study aimed to assess pathological Internet and cell phone use in college students and to identify psychological, health, and behavioral correlates. The paper also describes the development and preliminary psychometrics

- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda



for the Internet Over-Use Scale and the Cell-Phone Overuse Scale (see section above on Screening and Assessment Instruments).

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/16066350701350247>

• Kaltiala-Heino R, Lintonen T, Rimpela A: Internet addiction? Potentially problematic use of the internet in a population of 12-18 year-old adolescents - In *Addiction Research & Theory* 2004; 12(1):89-96. Online surveys indicate excessive use of the Internet can result in psychosocial problems. This study looked at harmful Internet usage in a sample of 12-18 year olds, using criteria tailored analogously from pathological gambling scales, and found that 4.6% of boys and 4.7% of girls scored as "addicts."

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1606635031000098796>

• Kim J, LaRose R, Pen W: Loneliness as the cause and the effect of problematic internet use: The relationships between Internet use and psychological well-being - In *CyberPsychology & Behavior* 2009;12(4): 451-455. This study showed that individuals who were lonely or did not have good social skills could develop strong compulsive Internet use behaviors resulting in negative life/social outcomes instead of relieving their original problems. It also determined that, in terms of the key paths leading to compulsive Internet use, there is no between using the Internet for social interaction (e.g., social networking, instant messaging) versus using it for entertainment (e.g., downloading movies). DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/cpb.2008.0327>

• Ko C, Hsiao S, Liu G, Yen J, Yang M, Yen C: The characteristics of decision making, potential to take risks, and personality of college students with internet addiction - In *Psychiatry Research* 2010;175(12): 121-125. This study aimed to identify risk factors involved in Internet addiction in college students and found that Internet addiction is not identical to substance use disorder or pathological gambling from a neurocognitive standpoint. This result suggests that the loss of control over Internet use might be associated with an overreliance on implicit emotional learning, and that college students the demonstrate high novelty seeking and low reward dependence should be closely monitored for Internet addiction. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2008.10.004>

• Lam LT: The association between internet addiction and self-injurious behaviour among adolescents - In *Injury Prevention* 2009;15(6):403-408. This article examines the association between internet addiction and self-harm in Chinese adolescents, and finds that addiction to the web is detrimental to mental health and increases the risk of self-injury among teenagers. Clinicians need to be aware of potential co-morbidities of other addictions among adolescent self-injured patients. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/ip.2009.021949>

• Li H, Wang J, Wang L: A survey of generalized problematic internet use in Chinese college students and its relations to stressful life events and coping style - In *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction* 2009;7(2):333-346. This study examines the incidence of problematic Internet use (PIU) in Chinese college students and its relationship to stressful life events and coping style. Stressful life events seemed to be mainly mediated through avoidant coping styles (e.g., self-blame, fantasy, withdrawal, etc.). Prevention programs for PIU must focus on developing stronger coping skills for stress reduction. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11469-008-9162-4>

• Liu M, Pen W: Cognitive and psychological predictors of the negative outcomes associated with playing MMOGs (massively multiplayer online games) - In *Computers in Human Behavior* 2009;25(6):1306-1311.

This study integrates research on problematic Internet use to explore the cognitive and psychological predictors of negative consequences associated with playing massively multiplayer online games (MMOs). Results demonstrate the important roles that psychological dependency and deficient self-regulation play in negative consequences associated with online gaming.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2009.06.002>

• Mottram AJ, Fleming MJ: Extraversion, impulsivity and online group membership as predictors of problematic internet use - In *CyberPsychology & Behavior* 2009;12(3):319-321. This study investigated predictors of problematic Internet use in both males and females, such as higher frequency of use, lack of perseverance (an aspect of impulsivity) and online group membership.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/cpb.2007.0170>

• Rendi M, Szabo A, Szabo T: Exercise and internet addiction: Commonalities and differences between two problematic behaviours - In *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction* 2007;5(3):219-232. Exercise and Internet addiction are opposite disorders, in terms of physical-energy requirements and physical versus cognitive components. However, they also share common symptoms that both meet the proposed characteristics of behavioral addiction. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11469-007-9087-3>

• Taintor Z: Internet / computer addiction - In: Lowinson JH, Ruiz P, Millman RB, Langrod JG: *Substance Abuse: A Comprehensive Textbook*, 4th ed. - Philadelphia: Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins, 2004, pp. 540-548. This textbook chapter discusses issues relating to computers and the Internet, both as the subjects of addiction themselves and as tools used in the treatment of other addictions. It posits that addiction related to computers themselves is rare; more frequently, the addiction is related to the messages carried by the medium, especially sex, games, gambling, crime, and substances of abuse.

• Tejeiro Salguero RA, Moran RM: Measuring problem video game playing in adolescents - In *Addiction* 2002; 97(12):1601-6. Some researchers suggest that video game playing can be an addictive behavior similar to substance dependence. This article describes the development and validation of a scale to measure the problems associated with the apparently addictive use of all types of video games, the Problem Video Game Playing scale (PVP) (see Screening and Assessment Instruments, above).

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1360-0443.2002.00218.x>

• Widyanto L, Griffiths M: Internet addiction: A critical review - In *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction* 2006;4(1):31-51. It has been alleged by some academics that excessive Internet use can be pathological and addictive. This paper reviews what is known from the empirical literature on "internet addiction" and its derivatives and assesses to what extent it exists. It is concluded that if "internet addiction" does indeed exist, it affects a relatively small percentage of the online population. However, exactly what it is on the Internet they are addicted to still remains unclear.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11469-006-9009-9>

• Wood RTA: "Problems with the concept of video game 'addiction': Some case study examples" - In *International Journal on Mental Health and Addiction* 2008; 6(2):169-178. This paper argues that the recent concerns about video game "addiction" have been based less on scientific facts and more upon media hysteria. Four case studies, as well as a review of the literature, are presented. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11469-007>

Responses to the Wood 2008 article:

- Blaszczynski A: Commentary: A Response to "Problems with the Concept of Video Game 'Addiction': Some Case Study Examples" - In *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction* 2008;6(2): 179-181. Confusion surrounds the concept and definition of videogame addiction. Value-based criticism of a behavior or its associated harm is insufficient to pathologize that behavior as a psychological disorder. Richard Wood (Wood 2007, same issue) offers an interesting perspective on this topic. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11469-007-9132-2>

- Griffiths MD: Videogame addiction: Further thoughts and observations - In *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction* 2008;6(2):182-185. Griffiths argues that Wood's negation of the existence of video game addiction is based on assertions and case studies that are



- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IDT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

arguable and unclear. Until addiction researchers agree on what it is to be "addicted," we will never get agreement on whether behavioral excesses like videogame addiction can be classed as a "genuine" disorder.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11469007-9128-y>

- Turner NE: A Comment on "Problems with the Concept of Video Game 'Addiction': Some Case Study Examples." - In *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction* 2008;6(2):186-190. This article addresses some of the shortcomings of the Wood, 2008 paper. Many of the points used by Wood to argue against the classification of video game play as an addiction can equally be applied to alcohol, gambling, and other addictions. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11469-007-9125-1>

- Wood RTA: A response to Blaszczynski, Griffiths and Turners' comments on the paper "Problems with the Concept of Video Game 'Addiction': Some Case Study Examples" - In *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction* 2008;6(2):191-193. In his response to comments about his paper on video game addiction, Wood addresses some of the questions raised and further expands on why he believes video game "addiction" to be a flawed concept.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11469-008-9147-3>

• Young K. Internet addiction: Diagnosis and treatment considerations - In *Journal of Contemporary Psychotherapy* 2009;39(4):241-246.

Internet addiction is a new and often unrecognized clinical disorder that can cause relational, occupational, and social problems. To help clinicians identify Internet addiction in practice, this paper provides an overview of the problem and the various subtypes that have been identified.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10879-009-9120-x>

• Young K: Understanding online gaming addiction and treatment issues for adolescents - In *American Journal of Family Therapy* 2009;37(5):355-372. Massively multi-user online role-playing games (MMORPGs) are one of the fastest growing forms of Internet addiction, especially among children and teenagers. This article explores the emergence of online gaming addiction and its impact on individuals and families, including the warning signs, adolescent issues, parenting/therapy considerations, and industry-targeting of youth.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01926180902942191>

• Young K, Aboujaoude E: Internet addiction: New-age diagnosis or symptom of age-old problem? - In *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 2009;181(9):575-576. This article focuses on issues concerning Internet addiction and notes that it has raised debate in the mental health community, as some say it is becoming a mental health problem and some state that the concept that one can become addicted to communication is absurd.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.109-3052>

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2764750/?tool=pubmed

Some French publications on the Internet and gambling addiction

In complement to the previous article, Aurélie Wellenstein did this selection of the best French publications on the subject. More can be found on the new Marmottan Hospital website specialised on video games at : www.hopital-marmottan.fr/laguide/bibliographie.htm



• Craipeau Sylvie (2009) : *Jeux vidéo en réseau : Mondes imaginaires, mondes sociaux* - Rapport final JEMTU (Jeux sur mobiles, technologies et usages), mai 2009, 109p. / Contrat Institut Télécom Projet Innovant / Télécom et Management Sud.

• Gaon Thomas (2008) : « Critique de la notion d'addiction au jeu vidéo » - In *Quaderni* n° 67. *Jeu vidéo et discours. Violence, addiction, régulation*, MSH-Sapientia, automne 2008.

• Gaon Thomas (2007) : « Des mondes numériques comme paradis artificiels » - In : Beau F: *Culture d'univers*, Limoges, FYP

• Hautefeuille Michel & Velea Dan (2010) : *Les addictions à Internet* - Paris, Payot - ISBN : 978-2228905510

• Minotte Pascal & Donnay Jean-Yves (2010) : *Les usages problématiques d'Internet et des jeux vidéo : synthèse, regard critique et recommandations* - Institut Wallon pour la santé mentale, Namur, www.iwsm.be/pdf_dir/UPTIC.pdf

• Missonnier Sylvain, Lisandre Hubert (2003) : *Le virtuel : la présence de l'absent* - Paris, Éditions EDK - ISBN : 2842540867

• Nayebi Jean-Charles (2007) : *La cyberdépendance en 60 questions* - Paris, Éditions Retz (Santé) - ISBN : 978-2725626567

• Oullion Jean-Michel (2007) : *Mes enfants sont accros aux jeux vidéo !* - Paris, Les Carnets de l'info - ISBN : 978-2916628271

• Phan Olivier, Bastard Nathalie (2009) : *Jeux vidéo et ados, ne pas diaboliser pour mieux les accompagner* - Paris, Éditions Pascal - ISBN : 978-2350190587

• Rocher Bruno (2007) : *Addiction aux jeux vidéo : mythe ou réalité* - Thèse de médecine (only available in the Mamottan library)

• Roustan Mélanie (2007) : *Sous l'emprise des objets? Culture matérielle et autonomie* - Paris, L'Harmattan - ISBN : 978-2296025226

• Roustan Mélanie et al. (2003) : *La pratique du jeu vidéo : réalité ou virtualité ?* - Paris, L'Harmattan - ISBN : 978-2747551427

• Stora Michael (2007) : *Les écrans ça rend accro* - Paris, Hachette - ISBN : 978-2012372542

• Tisseron Serge, Missonnier Sylvain, Stora Michael (2006) : *L'enfant au risque du virtuel* - Paris, Dunod - ISBN : 978-2100500505

• Valleur Marc, Matysiak Jean-Claude (2006) : *Les pathologies de l'excès. Sexe, alcool, drogue, jeux... Les dérives de nos passions* - Paris, JC Lattès - ISBN : 978-2709628754

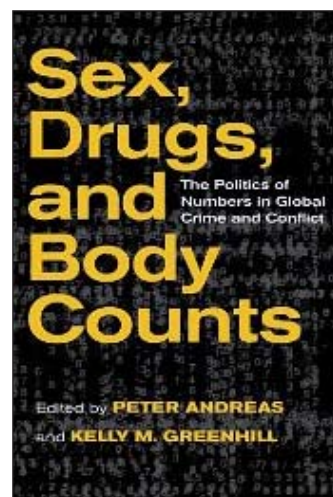
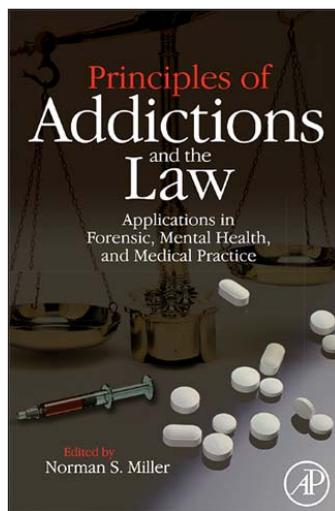
• Valleur Marc, Matysiak Jean-Claude (2004) : *Les nouvelles formes d'addiction. L'amour. Le sexe. Les jeux vidéo* - Paris, Flammarion, (Champs), 282p - ISBN : 978-2080801104

• Le vol. 15, n°1 de la revue *Psychotropes* est dédié au virtuel et à la cyberaddiction. Il s'intitule « Adolescence et mondes virtuels » (2009)

• Le vol. 27, n° 3 de la revue *Adolescence* est dédié à la même thématique. Il s'intitule « Avatars et mondes virtuels » (sept. 2009)



- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda



Publications

Principles of addictions and the law. Applications in forensic, mental health, and medical practice

The book includes an examination of sources of law important to addiction and its treatment. The foundations for forensic work in professional legal testimony is explored (legal system, case law precedent, statutes governing addictions, civil and criminal procedures). The science of addiction is featured including the biology of addiction, addiction as a brain disease, responsibility vs. loss of control, development of addictions, and the role of genetics and environment. Drug testing, its uses, what the tests show and do not show, controversies in using tests in the general population also receives extensive treatment. Addiction and mental illness in forensic populations is highlighted for addiction treatment and continuing care. Case studies and landmark cases illustrate the role of alcohol, drug use, and addictions in legal decisions.

Norman S. Miller - Academic press, April 2010, 660p - ISBN: 978-0124967366
www.elsevierdirect.com/

Drugs: Policy, social costs, crime, and justice

Incorporating fields of sociology, criminology, and public policy, this book provides a more complete understanding of the issues surrounding drugs. The primary purpose of this work is to teach students about the dynamics of drugs (both legal and illegal) in American society, while providing a look at historical law creation and current law enforcement. Unique coverage includes topics such as the history of drugs in the U.S., the integral role of race in the creation of drug laws, the elaboration of the global trade in

drugs, the US drug control policies and the impact of the US drug war on international relations.

Lisa Anne Zilney - Prentice Hall, June 2010, 352p - ISBN: 978-0132275354
www.pearsonhighered.com/

Narcos over the border. Gangs, cartels and mercenaries

The book takes a look at the drug wars taking place in Mexico between competing gangs, cartels, and mercenary factions; their insurgency against the Mexican state; the narco-violence and terrorism that is increasingly coming over the border into the US, and its interrelationship with domestic prison and street gangs. Analysis and response strategies are provided by leading writers on gang theory, counterterrorism, transnational organized crime, and homeland security. The book is divided into three sections: narco-opposing force organization and technology use; patterns of violence and corruption and the illicit economy; and US response strategies. The work also includes short introductory essays, a strategic threat overview, and selected references. Specific topics covered include: advanced weaponry, internet use, kidnappings and assassinations, torture, occultism, cartel and gang evolutionary patterns, drug trafficking, street taxation, corruption, and border firefights.

Robert J Bunker - Routledge, Aug. 2010, 272p - ISBN: 978-0415560726
www.routledge.com/

The last narco: Hunting El Chapo, the world's most-wanted drug lord

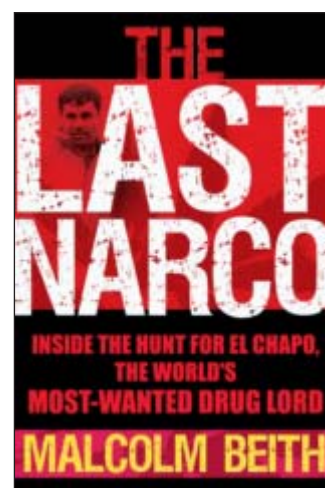
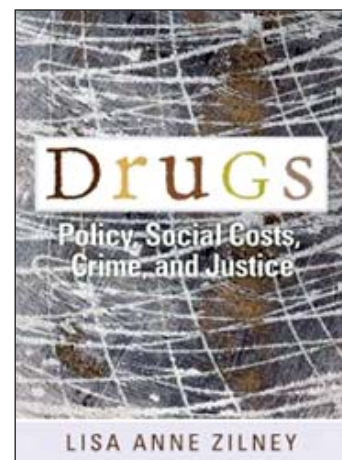
Mexico, April 2009. The bodies of a pair of undercover military intelligence agents, disguised as campesinos (farmers), are dumped by the side of the road. Beside the corpses is a message on a scrap of paper: 'You'll never get

El Chapo.' El Chapo is the world's most wanted drug lord, since he escaped from prison in 2001. His cartel moves thousands of tons of cocaine, marijuana and heroine into the US each year using tunnels, planes and submarines. He bribes or kills politicians, police, soldiers and those who betray him. He's hailed by locals as a folk hero. But the net is closing. Who will make the final move? There is no bigger crime story today, worldwide, than the Mexican drug war and the hunt for El Chapo. This book traces his life and the struggle to bring him to justice, through interviews with rival narcos, police and DEA sources. But it also tells a wider story: the brutal war between the cartels, the endemic state corruption and the US complicity in a conflict that is killing more people than Iraq.

Malcolm Beith - Grove Press (US), Sept. 2010, 288p - ISBN: 978-0802119520 - Also by Penguin Books (UK), ISBN: 978-0141048390
www.grovetatlantic.com/

Sex, drugs, and body counts: The politics of numbers in global crime and conflict

"There are three million child soldiers in Africa." "About 700,000 women are trafficked across borders every year." "Money laundering represents as much as 10% of global GDP." These are attention-grabbing numbers, frequently used in policy debates and media reporting. But these numbers are probably false. Their use and abuse reflect a troubling pattern: policymakers and the media naively or deliberately accept highly politicized and questionable statistical claims about activities that are extremely difficult to measure. We too often become trapped by these mythical numbers, with perverse and counterproductive consequences. This



problem exists in myriad realms, particularly in statistics related to the realms of global crime, the size of refugee flows, the magnitude of the illicit global trade in drugs and human beings. This book critically examines the murky origins of some of these statistics and trace their remarkable proliferation. It also assesses the standard metrics used to evaluate policy effectiveness in combating problems such as terrorist financing, sex trafficking, and the drug trade.

Peter Andreas & Kelly M. Greenhill - Cornell University Press, July 2010, 288 p - ISBN: 978-0801476181
www.cornellpress.cornell.edu/



- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

War in the woods: Combating the marijuana cartels on America's public lands

The book highlights the most dangerous and significant special operations missions conducted by the allied agency Marijuana Eradication Team (MET) between 2004 and 2009. Marijuana cultivation on public lands is not only an environmental crime but a serious threat to public safety. The Mexican cartel, a major player in illegal cultivation operations, has quickly become a problem for many areas in California. The authors recount in the perilous job of eradicating pot plantations and reveal impact of the cartel's influence in the state and the California Department of Fish and Game's role in prosecuting these crimes and implementing eradication site reclamation and restoration efforts.

John Nores & James A. Swan - Globe Pequot Press, Lyons Press imprint, Oct. 2010, 224p - ISBN: 978-1599219301

www.globepequot.com/

Drug interventions in criminal justice

During the past decade, the (UK) government has increasingly sought to reduce levels of crime and anti-social behaviour through tackling problem drug use among offenders. Despite debates about the nature of the relationship between drug use and offending, a multiplicity of interventions have been introduced in an attempt to break the apparent link. These interventions have now been combined under the umbrella of the Drug Interventions Programme which aims to channel and coerce drug-using offenders into treatment. This volume brings together contributions from academics who were involved in evaluating these initiatives. Each chapter covers a particular stage of the criminal justice process, providing a critical discussion of the relevant theory, policy and research relating to provision of drug treatment through the criminal justice process, as well as presenting a thorough review and analysis of the impact and effectiveness of different interventions. These chapters are

complemented by a conclusion which contextualise and reflect upon the debates central to this key policy area. Cross-cutting themes are explored including diversity issues; the effectiveness and ethics of coerced treatment; issues raised by partnership and multi-agency working between criminal justice and drug agencies; the range and appropriateness of available drug treatment; and the strength of the link between drug use and crime.

Anthea Hucklesby, Emma Wincup, et al. - Open University Press, Sept. 2010, 296p - ISBN: 978-0335235810
www.mcgraw-hill.co.uk/

Legalizing marijuana

Written for young adults, this second revised edition covers : drug legalization, social issues related to substance abuse, law & crime, law and legislation, marijuana, personal & social issues such as addiction. It argues the pros and cons of the "victimless crime" of marijuana use. How much regulation is necessary? How much is fair? Should marijuana be available for medicinal purposes? Does enforcement of prohibition do more harm than good? Would the benefits of legalizing marijuana outweigh the disadvantages?

Paul Ruschmann & Alan Marzilli - Chelsea House Pub./ (Point/Counterpoint series), 2nd ed., Dec. 2010 - ISBN: 978-1604136906

www.infobasepublishing.com/

Should marijuana be legalized?

More and more states are legalizing marijuana for medical purposes, while others are considering legalizing the drug for recreational purposes in order to reap the tax benefits. Through objective discussion, and numerous direct quotes, this title examines : o What are the origins of the marijuana legalization debate? o How should marijuana laws be reformed? o How would legalization affect society? o How would legalization affect the economy? o Does medical need justify legalization?

Scott Barbour - Referencepoint Press, Oct. 2010, 96p - ISBN: 978-1601521064

www.infibeam.com/

Cannabiz: The explosive rise of the medical marijuana industry

San Francisco journalist John Geluardi charts the rise of the medical marijuana industry from its counterculture roots to its current status as a well-oiled political and business machine. The author also explores the future of US marijuana policy and examines the growing momentum for full legalization.

John Geluardi - Polipoint Press, Oct. 2010, 192p - ISBN: 978-0982417195
www.amazon.com/

Juvenile delinquency in Europe and beyond: An international perspective on key issues and causes

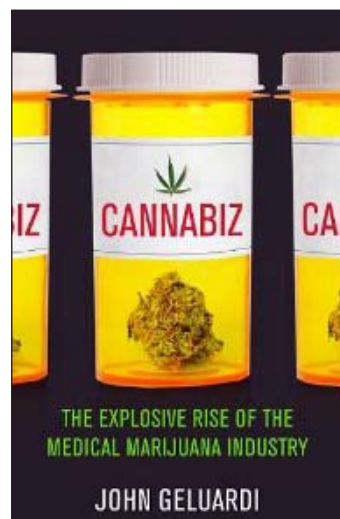
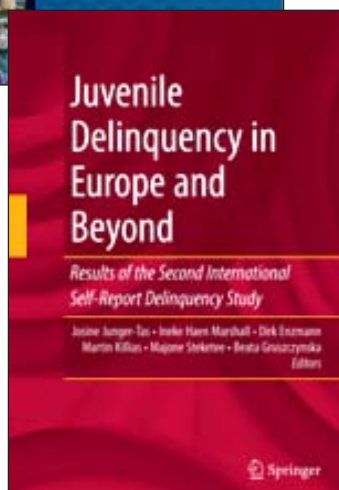
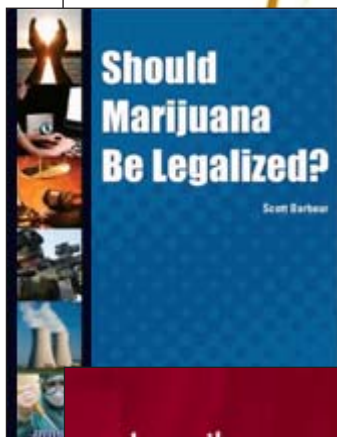
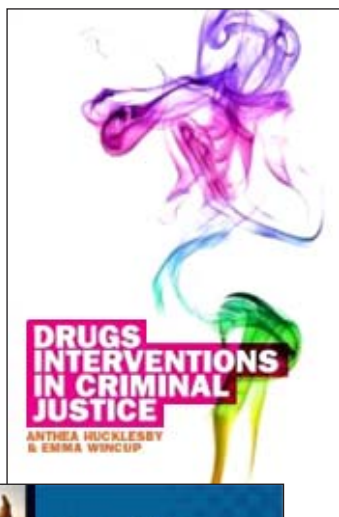
This book presents the status of juvenile crime and delinquency and its backgrounds in many of the EU member states as well as in the US, Canada, Venezuela and Surinam. It includes information on key issues in juvenile delinquency such as victimization of young people, alcohol and drug use and its relation to juvenile crime, involvement in youth gangs, immigration, family and school and neighborhood situations. It provides insight into different views on what can be considered juvenile crime; what acts are subsumed in its definition and when we can speak about delinquent behavior. These insights are based on self-reported information simultaneously collected from about 70,000 12-15 year old youths in 28 countries. The results of this survey provide new and unexpected data about those young people who structurally commit criminal acts, as well as on the frequency of the behavior and the conditions that have an impact on offending.

Josine Junger-Tas, Ineke Haen Marshall, Dirk Enzmann, & Martin Killias - Springer, Sept. 2010, 434p - ISBN: 978-0387959818
www.springer.com/

La drogue est-elle un problème ? Usages, trafics et politiques publiques

Are drugs a problem? Uses, trafficking and public policies
Comment la vie sociale des usagers et des revendeurs de drogues est-elle organisée ? Quelles ressources mobilisent-ils ? Quelles étapes jalonnent leur carrière dans les mondes des drogues ? Quel rôle jouent les politiques publiques en matières pénale, sociale et sanitaire ? Comment ces politiques se déclinent-elles localement ? Ce livre aborde des questions cruciales sur lesquelles les enquêtes sociologiques sont peu nombreuses, alors que le débat public sur les problèmes des pratiques sociales des drogues illicites et licites s'est éteint en France. Raison de plus pour y revenir dans un contexte où, à l'étranger, en particulier aux États-Unis, ce débat fait rage autour des questions de l'usage thérapeutique du cannabis ou de la légalisation.

Michel Kokoreff - Payot, mai 2010, 304p - ISBN : 978-2228904766
www.payot-rivages.net/



- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

Crystal death and the ice man: An undercover warrior and the world's most dangerous drug

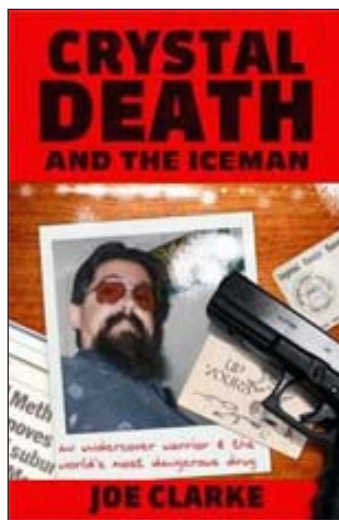
Crystal meth is the most dangerous drug in the world: it's 10 times more addictive than crack, far deadlier than heroin and anyone can make it. But very little is known about the drug and the subculture it has spawned. The author, who was a crystal meth cook and addict for 20 years before he was recruited by the FBI and DEA to infiltrate the Hell's Angels and other biker gangs behind the deadly trade. Here he lifts the lid on the terrifying world of the undercover operative and reveals the truth about meth and the evil gangs behind it.

Joe Clarke - Monday Books, Aug. 2010, 272p - ISBN: 978-0955285462
www.turnaround-uk.com/

Tobacco: Science, policy and public health

This second revised edition covers the science and policy issues relevant to one of the major public health disasters. It pulls together the aetiology and burden of the myriad of tobacco-related diseases with the successes and failures of tobacco control policies. The book looks at lessons learnt to help set health policy for reducing the burden of tobacco-related diseases. It also deals with the international public health policy issues which bear on control of the problem of tobacco use and which vary between continents. New chapters include: Market manipulation: How the tobacco industry recruits and retains smokers; In their own words: an epoch of deceit and deception; Manipulating product design to reinforce tobacco addiction; and a new section devoted to 'Tobacco around the world'.

Peter Boyle, Nigel Gray, Jack Henningfield & John Seffrin - Oxford Univ Press (OUP), 2nd ed., June 2010, 688p - ISBN: 978-0199566655
<http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/>



An unsafe bet? The dangerous expansion of gambling and the debate we should be having

Based on the latest research, this book tackles a key issue in contemporary society. Pulling no punches, the author presents evidence that gambling represents a serious danger to public health due to its potential addictiveness. Exposing the insidious manner in which gambling has been cast as a business 'service' and gamblers as responsible 'consumers,' he argues that the government, the gambling industry and others who have become complicit in gambling expansion are downplaying a real danger. The result is a critical examination of current policy and suggestions for future policy.

Jim J. Orford - John Wiley & Sons, Oct. 2010, 296p - ISBN: 978-0470661208
<http://eu.wiley.com/>

Addiction: A disorder of choice

Drawing on psychiatric epidemiology, addicts' autobiographies, treatment studies, and advances in behavioral economics, the author makes a powerful case that addiction is voluntary. He shows that drug use, like all choices, is influenced by preferences and goals. But just as there are successful dieters, there are successful ex-addicts. In fact, addiction is the psychiatric disorder with the highest rate of recovery. But what ends an addiction? At the heart of Heyman's analysis is a startling view of choice and motivation that applies to all choices, not just the choice to use drugs. The conditions that promote quitting a drug addiction include new information, cultural values, and, of course, the costs and benefits of further drug use. Most of us avoid becoming drug dependent, not because we are especially rational, but because we loathe the idea of being an addict. The author's analysis of frequently ignored research leads to unexpected insights into how we make choices - from obesity to McMansionization - all rooted in our deep-seated tendency to consume too much of whatever we like best. As wealth increases and technology advances, the dilemma posed by addictive drugs spreads to new products. However, this radical book points to a

solution. If drug addicts typically beat addiction, then non-addicts can learn to control their natural tendency to take too much.

Gene M Heyman - Harvard Univ Press, Oct. 2010, 216p - ISBN: 978-0674057272
www.hup.harvard.edu/

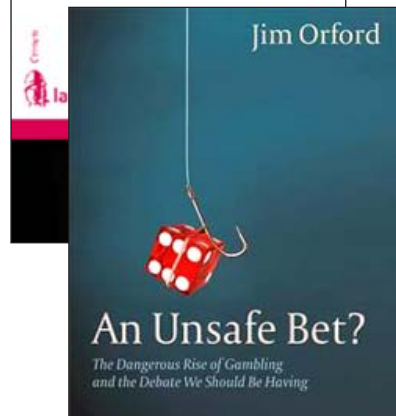
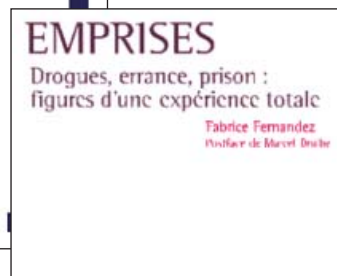
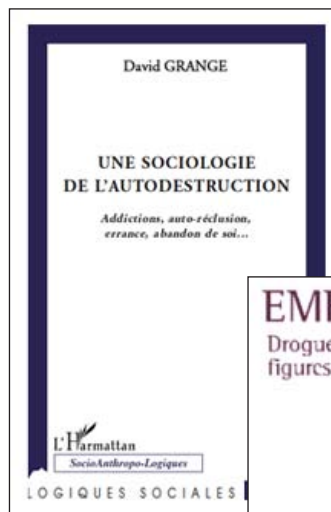
Une sociologie de l'autodestruction : Addictions, auto-réclusion, errance, abandon de soi...

Clochards, anorexiques, toxicomanes... de nouveaux personnages ont colonisé notre paysage médiatique, et le territoire de notre mal de vivre. Leur singulier pouvoir de fascination vient de la passion qui les rassemble, la passion de l'autodestruction. En ces temps de performance, où il n'est pas permis de se dérober à l'action, il peut se trouver beaucoup de séduction dans les idées d'absence, d'oubli, de rien.

David Grange - Paris, L'Harmattan, Logiques sociales, mai 2010, 286p - ISBN : 978-2296114616
www.editions-harmattan.fr/

Emprises. Drogues, errance, prison : figures d'une dépendance totale

Comment les drogues exercent-elles leurs emprises ? Quels sont les parcours de vie de ces individus sous influence qui « errent » sans relâche en quête de leur dose ? Qui sont ces « toxicos » : des funambules du risque, des délinquants au comportement irrationnel, des malades potentiellement contagieux, des êtres irresponsables que la dépendance ferait « agir malgré eux » ? Depuis les squats précaires et insalubres jusqu'aux maisons d'arrêt en passant par les lieux de deals, l'auteur s'appuie sur une enquête ethnographique de près de dix ans pour nous dévoiler la vie méconnue de ces « marginaux ». La démarche sociologique adoptée nous invite à une nouvelle compréhension de la question sociale par l'analyse des liens complexes unissant les mécanismes de domination et d'exclusion à l'expérience des usagers de drogues les plus précarisés. Fugueurs, sans-papiers, travailleurs au noir, détenus sous substitution, petits dealers, séropositifs hospitalisés, voleurs, mendiants ou



prostitué(e)s : quels regards portent-ils sur le monde qui les entoure ? Quel sens accordent-ils à leurs pratiques, notamment à celles susceptibles de compromettre leur état de santé (sida, hépatite C) ? Que nous disent-ils des institutions (médicale, sociale, préventive, judiciaire, policière et pénale) auxquelles ils sont confrontés, des solutions ou traitements qu'elles proposent, des inégalités qu'elles renforcent ou négligent ? Sans parti pris, l'auteur questionne ici, dans et par-delà la prison, les limites politiques, sociales et morales fixées à la libre disposition de soi et de son corps. Il nous livre ainsi une contribution théorique originale à ce débat contemporain majeur : l'emprise de la société sur la liberté individuelle.

Fabrice Fernandez - Larcier, jan. 2010, 384p - ISBN : 978-2804438043
<http://editions.larcier.com>



- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

Illicit drugs, misuse and control

Illicit drugs and their use are now, more than ever, a dominant concern of politicians, policy makers and the general public. Often, our understandings of the 'drug problem' tend to be uni-dimensional and based around particular areas of risk: drug related crime, dependency and ill-health. This book moves beyond this single issue approach and locates illicit drug use in its wider context, with chapters on: the history of illicit drug use; the contemporary state of the British drug scene; measuring the problem; legal and medical responses to illicit drug use; the illicit drugs market; drugs, crime and trends in drug policy.

Adrian Barton - Routledge, 2nd ed., Oct 2010 - 256p - ISBN: 978-0415492379

www.routledgesociology.com/

Taking sides: Clashing views in drugs and society

Taking Sides volumes present current controversial issues in a debate-style format designed to stimulate student interest and develop critical thinking skills. This volume mainly covers : Should laws against drug use remain restrictive? Should the US put more emphasis on stopping the importation of drugs? Are the dangers of ecstasy overstated? Is drug addiction a brain disease? Should the Federal Government play a larger role in regulating steroid use? Should marijuana be legalized? Are psychotherapeutic drugs overprescribed for treating mental illness? Should school-age children with attention deficit/ hyperactivity disorder be treated with ritalin and other stimulants? Do consumers benefit when prescription drugs are advertised? Should smokeless tobacco be promoted as an alternative to cigarette smoking? Is alcoholism hereditary? Should marijuana be approved for medical use? Should schools drug test students? Does drug abuse treatment work? Is abstinence an effective strategy for drug education? And more...

Raymond Goldberg - McGraw-Hill Higher Education, 9th ed., Nov 2010, 480p - ISBN: 978-0078127564

<http://catalogs.mhhe.com/>

Il consumo di droghe Drug use

The author, a researcher at the University of East Piedmont, where he teaches Sociology of Deviance, deals with some issues concerning drug use. The book contains four chapters: the first one begins with a sociologically relevant definition of what a drug is and the analysis of social factors that influence the effects of drugs on drug users, then a short social history of drug use and the functions it accomplishes in society is reported. The second chapter examines three types of use (use, abuse and addiction), and shows that illegal drug users do not represent a homogeneous population. The third chapter describes the sociological views on drug use, and the fourth and final one analyses the policies that regulate illegal drug use in contemporary society, and compares the prohibitionist and antiprohibitionist approaches.

Daniele Scarscelli - Carocci, 2010, 123p - ISBN: 978-8843053391

www.carocci.it

Understanding and working with substance misusers

The book explores the complex nature of addiction and the challenges involved in responding effectively through policy and practice. It examines the biopsychosocial elements of addiction to substances (including alcohol) and, draws together key research findings from these fields to present a new framework for integrating theory and practice. It argues that the best way to understand addictions is as examples of "complex self organising systems", which comprise many interacting component parts. In so doing, it addresses the problem of service users presenting with multiple needs (including poly drug use, mental health problems, criminal behaviour, unemployment and relationship difficulties) and the challenges that this poses for policy makers, services commissioners and practitioners alike.

Aaron Pycroft - Sage, June 2010, 184p - ISBN: 978-1847872623

www.uk.sagepub.com/

Substance use among migrants. The case of Iranians in Belgium

Based on participant observations and open interviews with 129 Iranian migrants in Belgium, this study provides information on both pre- and post-migration patterns of drug use among this population. Covering a wide range of substances - including opium, tobacco, and alcohol - consumed by Iranians from pre-Islamic times to present day, this resource illustrates how different cultures have defined drugs across the ages. Showing how the issue of drug use among migrants is more complex than once thought, this is one of the first studies to look at drug abuse among migrants from a paradigm other than a medical one.

Marjolein Muys - VUB University Press, July 2010, 194p - ISBN: 978-9054875642

www.aspeditions.be/article.aspx?article_id=SUBSTA540Z

Internet addiction: A handbook and guide to evaluation and treatment

Internet addiction is an emergent disorder in the psychiatric and psychological fields. This book provides a theoretical framework to understand how to define and conceptualize compulsive use of the Internet from a clinical perspective. With various theoretical models from the psychiatric, psychological, communication, and sociological fields, it explores the prevalence of the disorder and the most addictive or problematic online applications, such as online pornography, Internet gambling, and online games. Evidenced-based treatment approaches are provided as well.

Kimberly S. Young & Cristiano Nabuco de Abreu - John Wiley & Sons, Oct. 2010, 320p - ISBN: 978-0470551165

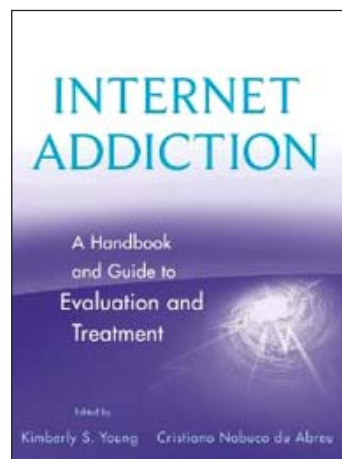
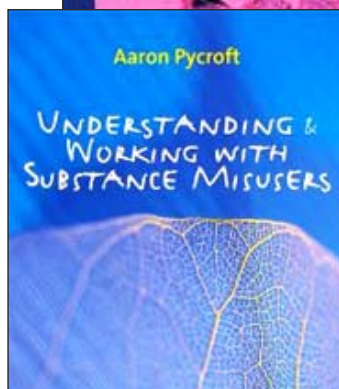
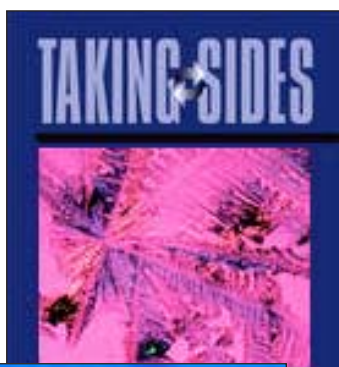
<http://eu.wiley.com/>

Les addictions à Internet. De l'ennui à la dépendance

Notre société hyperactive a une obsession : échapper à la réalité, synonyme d'ennui et de frustration. Internet le lui permet en rendant possible un monde virtuel, accessible, maîtrisable, apparemment facile à vivre et à supporter. Aujourd'hui, en France, près de 30 millions de personnes utilisent cet outil. Le problème c'est que l'Internet possède un potentiel addictif et que plus il y a d'utilisateurs, plus il y a d'utilisations pathologiques. L'addiction à Internet est devenue une question de société. Elle concerne les jeunes comme les adultes et doit être définie, comprise, soignée. Tel est l'objet de ce livre destiné aux praticiens comme aux parents et qui jette sur cette « toxicomanie sans drogue » un regard lucide.

Michel Hautefeuille et Dan Véléa - Payot, mai 2010, 208p - ISBN : 978-2228905510

www.payot-rivages.net/





- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

Addiction: the brain disease

This book is a young adult guide to the physical, emotional, social, psychological disease of addiction. Addiction to substances, behaviors, and addiction to the self are explored. Self-tests, personal stories, treatment, recovery, dictionary of addictions, terms, and meanings are included. Also includes lists of resources, help sources, a bibliography, illustrations, and personal stories.

Dale & Hannah Carlson - Bick Pub. House, Oct 2010, 224p - ISBN: 978-1884158353

www.bickpubhouse.com/

The dopamine receptors

Dopamine receptors are among the most validated drug targets for neuropsychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease, and are potential targets for other disorders such as substance abuse, depression, Tourette's syndrome, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. The new knowledge brought from the creation and characterization of mice deficient in each of the subtypes and the development of increasingly subtype-selective agonists and antagonists has fueled many of the chapters new to this second edition. The field of G protein-coupled receptors has also advanced significantly since the first edition, with a model of GPCR signaling based on linear, compartmentalized pathways having been replaced by a more complex, richer model in which neurotransmitter effects are mediated by a signalplex composed of numerous signaling proteins, including multiple GPCRs, other types of receptors, such as ionotropic receptors, accessory and scaffolding proteins, and effectors.

Kim A. Neve - Humana Press, 2nd ed., Sept. 2010, 648p - ISBN: 978-1603273329

www.springer.com

The addiction solution: Unraveling the mysteries of addiction through cutting-edge brain science (no image)

A revolutionary and empowering paradigm in treating addiction based on groundbreaking new science. For decades addiction has been viewed and treated as a social and behavioral illness, afflicting people of "weak" character and "bad" moral fiber. However, recent breakthroughs in genetic technology have enabled doctors, for the first time, to correctly diagnose the disease and prove that addiction is an inherited, neuro-chemical disease originating in brain chemistry, determined by genetics, and triggered by stress. The authors distill these exciting findings into a guide for the millions of adults who want to be free from the cycle of addiction, and for their loved ones who want to better understand it and to help. It draws on composite case histories to illustrate how the innovative Personal Recovery Program works by customizing treatment for a diverse group of addicts abusing a wide variety of different substances--from the first day of treatment to its successful resolution. The result is a complete guide to a world made brand-new by this enormous paradigm shift in the treatment of addiction.

David Kipper, Steven Whitney - Rodale Press, Nov. 2010, 320p - ISBN: 978-1605292915

www.infiream.com/

Addiction : Aspetti biologici e di ricerca Addiction: Biological aspects and research

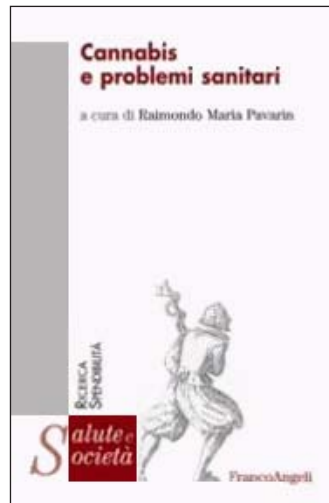
The book deals with the neurobiological and psychological aspects of addiction, focusing on theory, research and treatment. The authors' goal is to provide the most recent findings of clinical knowledge and experimental research in order to help all professionals tackle the challenges of pathological addictions effectively.

Vincenzo Caretti, Daniele La Barbera - Raffaello Cortina, 2010, 272p - ISBN: 978-8860303097

www.raffaellocortina.it

Cocaína: Manejo de la adicción y los problemas derivados

Las encuestas muestran repetidamente un consumo banalizado de cocaína. Los profesionales sanitarios saben y experimentan, desde hace ya algunos años, las cifras epidémicas del consumo de cocaína que las encuestas del Plan Nacional sobre Drogas y otros Observatorios demuestran. El consumo extendido de cocaína ha superado los límites del dominio privado y de la discusión sobre el derecho individual al consumo de sustancias. Aquí y ahora, la cocaína está detrás de comportamientos violentos desproporcionados, de accidentes de tráfico, de muertes súbitas cardiovasculares en sujetos jóvenes o de la mala respuesta al tratamiento en ciertas entidades psiquiátricas.



María Teresa Laespada, José Javier Meana - Instituto Deusto de drogodependencias, serie Drogodependencias (23) 2009, 158p - ISBN: 978-8498304879 (formato digital)
www.deusto-publicaciones.es/detalle.php?id=818

Cocaína: dipendenza e trattamento : Un modello di intervento psicologico Cocaine: addiction and treatment : A model for psychological intervention

This book describes the Knowledge Programme, an out-treatment therapeutic intervention for the support and rehabilitation of people addicted to cocaine. The treatment structure, theoretical model and stages are described. Special attention is given to the procedures that take the therapeutic communication in the psychological/clinical setting as a starting point. Finally, the results of the research-intervention carried out for the evaluation of the programme effectiveness and efficacy are discussed.

Andrea Leonardi, Francesco Velicogna - Franco Angeli, 2009, 111p - ISBN: 978-885681284

www.francoangeli.it

Cannabis e problemi sanitari Cannabis and health problems

Current literature shows that the major health effects of long term cannabis use are: chronic bronchitis, respiratory problems, lung cancer, cardiovascular and psychotic disorders. But it must be said that, except for street accidents, the worst cannabis-related harm is experienced by a small group of users, those who become "regular" users. The book gathers a number of studies, divided into four thematic sections: epidemiological studies, risks and treatment, consumption styles, and therapeutic use. It also reports the findings of recent studies on health problems and psychosis, admissions to hospital, access to Emergency Rooms, and mortality risks associated to the use of cannabis.

Raimondo Maria Pavarin - Franco Angeli, 2010, 144p - ISBN: 978-8856816419

www.francoangeli.it



The Dopamine Receptors

Second Edition

Edited by Kim A. Neve



Humana Press





- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

Alcohol, tobacco and obesity. Morality, mortality and the new public health

This collection of essays explores recent developments in alcohol, tobacco and obesity in comparative, international and interdisciplinary perspective. It draws out areas of convergence and divergence in the ways these health issues are constructed and responded to and their impacts on the lives of drinkers, smokers and fat people. It is structured around four key themes: the cultural context of public health scholarship and policy; rationality and pleasure in public health; constructing the neoliberal subject; and gender.

Kirsten Bell, Amy Salmon, Darlene McNaughton - Routledge, Jan 2011, 256p - ISBN: 978-0415-590174 www.taylorandfrancis.com/

Alkohol und soziale Kontrolle. Gedanken zu einer Soziologie des Alkoholismus

Alcohol and social control. Thoughts for a sociology on alcoholism

Dieser Buch stellt den vorherrschenden medizinischen und psychologischen Perspektiven auf Alkoholabusus und -abhängigkeit eine soziologische Sichtweise gegenüber, die das medizinisch-psychologische Alkoholismus-Modell teils kritisiert, teils ergänzt. Ein erster Abschnitt rekonstruiert die Problematisierung, und setzt sie zu gesellschaftsstrukturellen Entwicklungen in Bezug. Hierzu wird insbesondere Norbert Elias Theorie der Zivilisation mit Michel Foucaults Theorien der Psychiatriesierung und der Bio-Macht verknüpft. Es wird gezeigt, dass sich hinter dem Alkoholismuskonzept ein typisch modernes Disziplinierungsdispositiv verbirgt. Der folgende Teil beschäftigt sich mit dem „disease concept of alcoholism“ (Jellinek) und der Funktion der Krankenrolle (Parsons) für die Disziplinierung des Individuums. Ebenso werden die Normstrukturen gängiger Diagnoseverfahren und Screening-Instrumente analysiert, wobei u. a. zwischen klinischen und statistischen Normalbereichen, sozialen Trinknormen und Rollennormen unterschieden wird. Auf diese Weise können schließlich im letzten Themen-

abschnitt des Buches, der sich der Ätiologie des Alkoholismus widmet, differenzielle sozialepidemiologische Verteilungen von Alkoholmissbrauch und Alkoholabhängigkeit erklärt werden. Es wird gezeigt, dass eine an Überlegungen Émile Durkheims zum Selbstmord anschließende Theorie des „egoistischen Alkoholismus“ eine gewisse Plausibilität besitzt.

Jan Dietrich Reinhardt - Neuland Verlag, Jun. 2010, 129 Seiten - ISBN: 978-3899137163 www.neuland.com/

A health educator's guide to understanding drugs of abuse testing

The drug free workplace initiative was started in 1986 by President Ronald Reagan. Since then, most state, government, and private employers have adopted the policy of a drug free workplace. Today, pre-employment drug testing is almost mandatory and passing the drug test is a condition for hire. This book describes in layman's language the process of testing for drugs and provides coverage of what potential employees are being tested for, how the tests are performed, and what foods and drugs may affect the test results and may jeopardize a person's chance of being hired. Written by a practicing toxicologist, this text gives health educators a solid foundation in the process of drug testing and helps them understand how different methods of cheating drug tests are rendered ineffectual.

Amitava Dasgupta - Jones & Bartlett, 2010, 230p - ISBN: 978-0763765897 www.jblearning.com/

Alcohol and health: A guide for health-care professionals

The book provides information on alcohol use and misuse for doctors and medical students as well as other health care professionals. Content includes alcohol, its metabolism and consumption; problem drinking and harms; alcohol related physical harm, social and psychological harm; detection and assessment of alcohol misuse; management of alcohol misuse; management of specific alcohol related problems - with case studies; prevention of alcohol related harm; the role of health care professional.

Marsha Y Morgan & E Bruce Ritson - Medical Council on Alcohol, 2010. www.m-c-a.org.uk/publications/

Ados et alcool. Ils boivent trop, que faire ?

Aujourd'hui, pas de fête entre ados sans alcool. Et l'amusant n'est pas de boire un verre, mais d'être « bourré ». 6 jeunes sur 10 ont déclaré avoir été ivres dans l'année. Ils ont 13-16 ans et s'entraînent à boire rapidement, jusqu'à l'ivresse. Le binge drinking devient un phénomène de société. Les nouveaux mélanges, les prémix, les happyhours, la législation plus restrictive mais

ambiguë..., toute la société concourt à donner une image festive de l'alcool. Quel plaisir les ados trouvent-ils à s'enivrer ? Pourquoi doivent-ils forcément boire en grande quantité ? Les comas éthyliques ont augmenté : qui sont les plus fragiles ? L'alcoolisation provoque aussi des comportements agressifs ou passifs, des risques d'accidents. Et, à plus long terme, connaît-on l'impact sur leur santé, leur scolarité, leurs liens sociaux ? Comment aider ceux qui ne savent pas s'arrêter ? Comment les parents peuvent-ils réagir ? Cette enquête fait l'état des lieux, rapporte des histoires d'adolescents et donne des conseils de professionnels.

Christine Vilnet & Audrey Leclere - Ed. Josette Lyon, février 2010, 144p - ISBN: 978-2843191992 www.editions-tredaniel.com/

Les aînés et l'alcool

Il n'est pas habituel d'associer la vieillesse à l'existence de problèmes avec l'alcool. Sujet tabou parmi d'autres, l'alcoolisme du sujet âgé est vite relégué aux questions imaginées comme exceptionnelles, anecdotiques, dont on fait le choix de ne pas parler. Lever le tabou, sans intrusion irréfléchie, participe à la préservation de la qualité de vie des personnes âgées : c'est un enjeu d'avenir dans les soins qui leur sont apportés. À la croisée des chemins de la gérontologie et de l'addictologie, cet ouvrage fait un point exhaustif sur les connaissances actuelles, mais aussi sur les représentations et les préjugés concernant l'alcool et la vieillesse. Plutôt que de parler seulement d'alcoolisme, il explore l'ensemble des interactions possibles entre les aînés, l'alcool et le vieillissement. Il ouvre ainsi des perspectives nouvelles d'accompagnement des personnes âgées en difficulté avec l'alcool, qui intéresseront aussi bien les soignants, qu'ils interviennent au domicile, en maison de retraite ou à l'hôpital, que l'entourage familial.

Pascal Menecier - Erès, mars 2010, 232p - ISBN: 978-2749211947 www.editions-eres.com/

Boire et vieillir. Comprendre et aider les aînés en difficulté avec l'alcool

Alors que le fort tabou existant autour des questions d'alcool chez les personnes âgées commence à se dissiper, cet ouvrage propose sous une forme accessible et vivante des repères et des pistes pour favoriser le développement d'aides et de soins à destination des sujets âgés en difficulté avec l'alcool. En permettant de mieux comprendre les mécanismes du mésusage d'alcool chez les aînés, il soutient les proches et les soignants dans leur démarche de « prendre soin ».

Pascal Menecier - Toulouse, Erès, sept. 2010, 160p - ISBN: 978-2749212685 www.editions-eres.com/





- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

Seul parmi les autres. Le sentiment de solitude chez l'enfant et l'adolescent

S'il est rarement évoqué par les enfants, le sentiment de solitude apparaît comme une composante intrinsèque du développement. Il est l'agent affectif du long processus de séparation-individuation du sujet grandissant. L'enfant, qui naît à la subjectivité dans la dépendance à autrui, éprouve progressivement sa solitude psychique. À côté des dimensions maturatives du sentiment de solitude, existent aussi des dimensions souffrantes : sentiment de ne pas être aimé, de ne pas exister aux yeux des autres. Tout au long de son enfance, le sujet est confronté à un paradoxe des relations humaines : il découvre sa propre solitude en présence d'autrui, il doit apprendre à être « seul parmi les autres ». Cet ouvrage apporte des repères utiles pour appréhender les souffrances telles que l'hyperactivité, les dépressions, les troubles des conduites ou les diverses addictions qui peuvent être interprétées comme les symptômes d'une « psychopathologie de la solitude ».

Sebastien Dupont - Toulouse, Erès, mars 2010, 312p - ISBN : 978-2749211954
www.editions-eres.com/

Anorexia e bulimia. Fare pace con il cibo
Anorexia and bulimia. Making it up with food

The volume is divided into short chapters, that make it easy to find answers for the most frequent questions about eating disorders, such as anorexia and bulimia, which are linked not only to psychological dynamics, but also and mainly to eating behaviours. The authors maintain that to know food better may be an effective solution to prevent and address these disorders.

Atilio e Luca Speciani - Giunti Demetra Editore Firenze/Milano 2009, 128p - ISBN: 978-8844036577
www.giunti.it/



Giganti con i piedi nell'argilla. Il doping nello sport
Giants with clay feet : Doping in sports

The book covers all aspects of doping: history, characteristics, methods, clinical, psychological and educational implications, risks and prevention measures. The book is divided into two parts: the first one examines the doping phenomenon and deals with its historical, motivational, pharmacological and pathological aspects in addition to the ethical and psychological ones. The second part focuses on possible solutions. Prevention is here discussed from different points of view: at first repression, that calls for strict control measures for the protection of sports, and secondly education, that promotes the protection and development of physical wellbeing.

Sofia Tavella - Pendragon, 2009, 366p - ISBN: 978-8883427862
www.pendragon.it

Positive drinking: Control the alcohol before it controls you

Do you sometimes worry that you drink too much? Do you wonder why you rely on alcohol to relax or have fun? Think of what having control over this will do for both your health and your wealth! Most people wonder at some point if their relationship with alcohol is a positive one and feel guilty that 'just the one' more often turns into 'just the seven'. There's nothing wrong with wanting to enjoy yourself, but if you do worry about drinking too much, help is at hand. This book was written to make you more in control of your drinking habits, and to enable you to make a change for the better. Full of useful and proven techniques that are easy to follow, this book will allow you to change and control your behaviour so that you can choose to enjoy alcohol if you wish, when you wish, and how you wish - without feeling that it is controlling you.

Kevin Laye - Hay House UK, Dec. 2010, 256p - ISBN: 978-1848502406
www.whsmith.co.uk/



Understanding drug misuse: Models of care and control

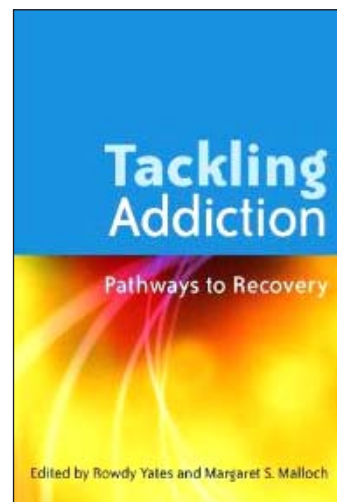
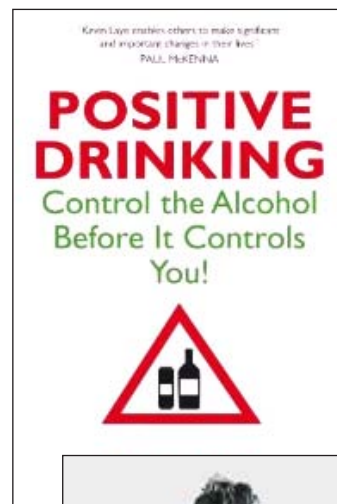
Based on extensive research, this volume offers comprehensive analysis of the diversity of drug-related problems, interwoven with frank - and often challenging - user perspectives. Combining theory and research evidence with extracts from the author's own interviews with drug users, this insightful text explores: • drug use, drug dependence and discussion of maintenance versus abstinence; • health risks, harm minimization and public health solutions; • social harm, social exclusion, and problems of community safety and crime; • practice implications for harm minimization, treatment, after-care and relapse prevention.

Jan Keene - Palgrave Macmillan, Sept. 2010, 256p - ISBN: 978-0230202436
www.palgrave.com/

Tackling addiction: Pathways to recovery

The issue of recovery has been increasingly prioritised by policymakers in recent years, but the meaning of the concept remains ambiguous. This collection brings together the thoughts and experiences of researchers, practitioners and service users from the fields of health, addiction and criminal justice and centres on current developments in addiction policy and practice. The book examines what recovery, addiction and dependency really mean, not only to the professional involved in rehabilitation but also to each individual client, and how 'coerced treatment' fails to take account of recovery as a long-term and ongoing process. Chapters cover the influence of crime and public health in UK drug policy; the ongoing emphasis on substitute prescribing; the role of recovery groups and communities; and gendered differences in the recovery process and implications for responses aimed at supporting women.

Rowdy Yates & Margaret S. Malloch - Jessica Kingsley, March 2010, 176p - ISBN: 978-1849050173
www.jkpp.com/



Addiction recovery management: Theory, research and practice

This is the first book on the recovery management approach to addiction treatment and post-treatment support services. Distinctive in combining theory, research, and practice within the same text, this title includes authors who are the major theoreticians, researchers, systems administrators, clinicians and recovery advocates who have developed the model. State-of-the-art and the definitive text on the topic, the book is mandatory reading for clinicians and all professionals who work with patients in recovery or who are interested in the field.

John F. Kelly & William White - Springer, Nov. 2010, 250p - ISBN: 978-1603279598
www.springer.com/



- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

Music therapy and addictions

Recent studies show that music can reach the parts of the human brain that are linked to addiction. This research-based book demonstrates how music therapy can be applied in a variety of treatment settings to bring about therapeutic change. Addictions such as alcohol, gambling and drugs are all covered in this interdisciplinary text, and chapters explore everything from the meaning of music in the lives of addicts to devising music therapy programs, enhancing coping strategies and preventing relapse. Lifestyle issues are also considered, along with the role of therapeutic communities, and connections in the brain between addiction, music, memory and emotion.

David Aldridge & Jörg Fachner - Jessica Kingsley, April 2010, 176p - ISBN: 978-1849050128
www.jkp.com/

Cognitive behavioural therapy for problem drinking: A practitioner's guide

A practical guide for practitioners using cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) with clients who use alcohol in a harmful way. It uses functional analysis and case formulation paradigms to examine the cause and maintenance of problem drinking. Divided into five chapters it provides:

- a detailed account of the cognitive and behavioural processes involved in the development and maintenance of problem drinking,
- in depth coverage of assessment and case formulation and their role in planning and sequencing CBT interventions,
- concise and practical illustrations of the application of CBT interventions in preparing, implementing and maintaining change,
- diaries and worksheets for use with the client.

Marcantonio Spada - Routledge, Aug. 2010, 160p - ISBN: 978-0415408769
www.routledge.com/

The treatment of drinking problems: a guide for the helping professions

This volume addresses the frontline realities of clinical practice in an informed and empathetic way, whilst grounding this approach in critical scientific review. Now in its 5th edition, the text has been thoroughly revised and updated with new sections covering interventions for hazardous and harmful drinking, dependent drinking, and the different settings in which alcohol problems are encountered. Clinical vignettes are used throughout the text to bring the discussion to life and to address the frontline realities of clinical practice.

Jane Marshall, Keith Humphreys & David M Ball - Cambridge Univ. Press, 5th ed., Oct. 2010, 296p - ISBN: 978-0521132374
<http://cambridge.org/uk/>

Medical marijuana 101: Everything they told you is wrong

All of our lives we have heard marijuana is bad for us - the first step to drug addiction and life as a slacker - but it just isn't true! Over the last 75 years the Federal government has created a massive propaganda blitz to discredit a natural medicine that has been used throughout the world for centuries. In 2009, the American Medical Association officially endorsed the medical value of cannabis, and 14 states have legalized medical use with more legislation pending. This book is a concise, accurate, and up-to-date resource for anyone interested in the healing powers of marijuana. Based on the comprehensive *Medical Marijuana Handbook*, this version can serve both as an introductory resource for those with little experience treating illness with marijuana and as a quick reference for the more experienced user.

Dale Gieringer - Quick American Archives, Sept. 2010, 80p - ISBN: 978-0932551931
www.amazon.com/

Suchtkrankheit mehrdimensional. Ethik, Leistungsfähigkeit und soziale Funktion als Eckpfeiler der Therapie

Looking at addiction multidimensionally. Ethics, ability and social function as a cornerstone of the therapy

Dieser Band vereint Beiträge, die verschiedene Teilaspekte der Suchtkrankenhilfe beleuchten, denen aber eins gemeinsam ist: Sie stellen grundsätzliche und zeitlose Aussagen dar, die es wert sind, in die weitere Entwicklung der Suchtarbeit einbezogen zu werden und die Urteils- und Meinungsbildung der in der Suchtkrankenhilfe Tätigen zu beeinflussen. Der Bogen der behandelten Themen spannt sich vom Menschenrecht auf Gesundheit über Fragen der emanzipativen Kraft von Suchttherapien bis hin zum Einsatz von Medikamenten und Psychotherapien oder der beruflichen Integration von Suchtkranken. Darüber hinaus werden Fragen des Zusammenhanges

von ADHS und Sucht ebenso diskutiert wie die, die sich aus dem Zusammenhang von Gender, Arbeit und Sucht ergeben.

Bernd Wessel, Andreas Koch, Bundesverband für stationäre Suchtkrankenhilfe - Neuland Verlag, 2010, 144 Seiten - ISBN: 978-3875812756
www.neuland.com/

Eating behaviour

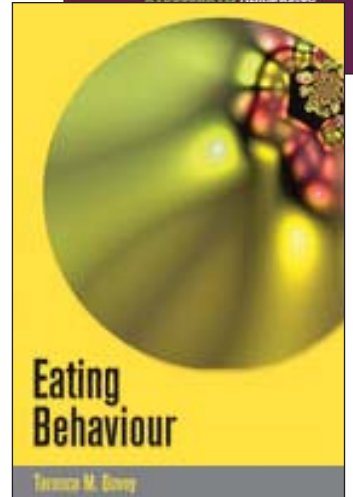
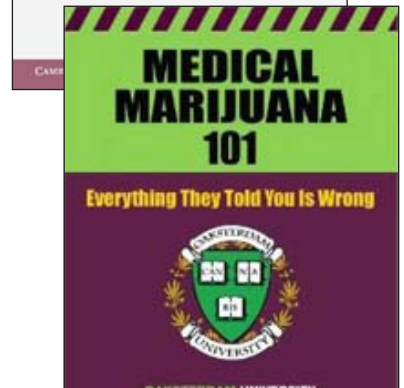
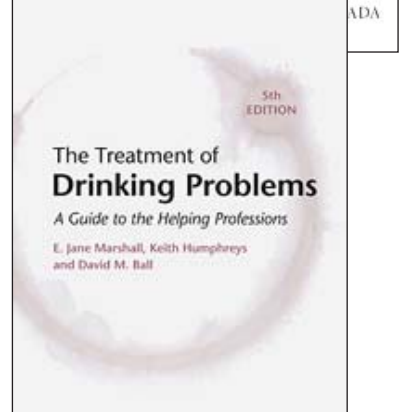
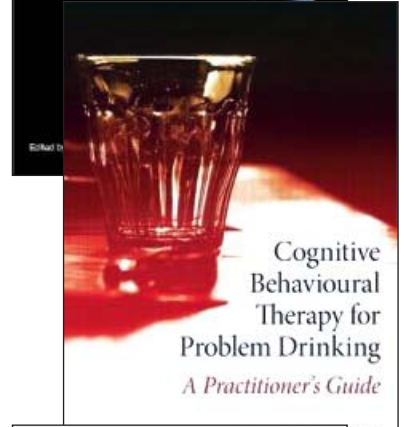
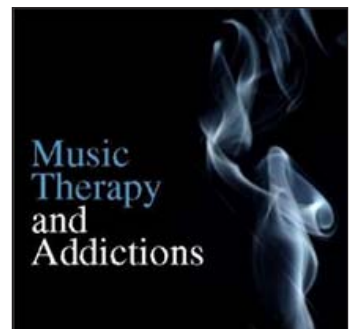
The book covers the subject of eating and food related behaviour from the five main areas of psychology, including; developmental, cognitive, social, biological, and pathological perspectives. One of the key differentiators with this text is its aim to focus on normal eating behaviour, with some links into eating disorders and intervention.

Terry Dovey - Open University Press, June 2010, 184p - ISBN: 978-0335235834
www.mcgraw-hill.co.uk/

A history of drugs. Drugs and freedom in the liberal age

Why are some psychoactive substances regarded as dangerous drugs, to be controlled by the criminal law within a global prohibition regime, whilst others - from alcohol and tobacco, through to those we call 'medicines' - are seen and regulated very differently? This book traces a genealogy of the construction and governance of the 'drug problem' over the past 200 years: calling into question some of the most fundamental ideas in this field: from 'addiction' to the very concept of 'drugs'. At the heart of the book is the claim that it was with the emergence in the late eighteenth century of modern liberal capitalism, with its distinctive emphasis on freedom, that our concerns about the consumption of some of these substances began to grow. And, indeed, notions of freedom, free will and responsibility remain central to the drug question today. Pursuing an innovative inter-disciplinary approach, the volume provides an informed and insightful account of the origins of contemporary drug policy.

Toby Seddon - Routledge, June 2010, 190p - ISBN: 978-0415589604
www.routledge.com/





- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

The Encyclopedia of alcoholism and alcohol abuse

The book examines the history of alcohol and alcoholism. It explains the process by which alcohol dependence emerges, contributing factors, how to recognize alcohol dependence, what treatments are available, and the health impact if it is left untreated. Topics covered include the environmental and genetic factors for alcoholism, psychiatric illnesses associated with it, and the various social issues connected to alcohol use, ranging from lost work days to domestic violence. Appendixes include directories of national agencies and organizations, state agencies and organizations, child protective service agencies, mental health agencies, and statistics on alcohol use and abuse.

Mark S Gold & Christine Adamec - Facts On File Inc, July 2010, 408p - ISBN: 978-0816077090

www.infobasepublishing.com/



Writing under the influence: Alcoholism and the alcoholic perception from Hemingway to Berryman

The book offers a socio-critical analysis of the alcoholic perception in the poetry and fiction of modern American alcoholic writers. The book focuses on primary indicators of alcohol addiction (fear, manipulation, anger, loneliness, and antic-social behavior) and their expression in literature. After providing a general foundation for analysis of the psychological effects, it scrutinizes the work of Ernest Hemingway, John Berryman, E.A. Robinson, Hart Crane, Theodore Roethke, Robert Lowell, John Steinbeck, and William Faulkner. It provides in-depth perspective on the workings of the alcoholic mind.

Matts G. Djos - Palgrave Macmillan, May 2010, 188p - ISBN: 978-0230102606

www.palgrave.com/

An American parable dirty dealing: Drug smuggling on the Mexican border and the assassination of a federal judge

The book chronicles the rise and fall of the house of Chagra. The Chagra were pioneers in smuggling drugs across the Mexican border. Lee, the oldest, was a criminal lawyer, but lived on the edge of respectability, with a darker side that featured compulsive gambling and cocaine use. Brother Jimmy was a ne'er-do-well until he found a calling in the drug smuggling business. Joe, also a lawyer, chose a more traditional lifestyle until, in rather quick succession, Lee was murdered, Jimmy was facing life without parole on drug charges in Maximum John's court, and Judge Wood himself was shot to death. Soon thereafter, Joe had a new client: Charles Harrelson, a professional killer who confessed to Joe that he'd murdered Wood. A trail of payoff money led back to Jimmy (by now serving 30 years in prison), and the feds pressured Joe by indicting him for conspiracy to murder Wood and obstruction of justice.

Gary Cartwright - Cinco Puntos Press, 2nd ed., Nov 2010, 288p - ISBN: 978-1933693897

www.cincopuntos.com/



Quand les psychotropes font leur pub. Cent trente ans de promotion des alcools, tabacs, médicaments

Aujourd'hui les psychotropes (alcools, tabacs, antidépresseurs, somnifères, anxiolytiques, etc.) font peur. Leur usage est soigneusement réglementé, parfois même prohibé. Or, leur force d'attraction demeure, puisque les Français continuent de figurer parmi les plus gros consommateurs mondiaux d'alcools et de médicaments. Trois historiens, spécialistes des représentations sociales, ont fouillé la presse pour analyser, sur les deux derniers siècles, les modalités et formes d'apparition des produits modificateurs de conscience dans le secteur majeur de médiatisation commerciale qu'est la « réclame ». Ils expliquent les raisons de cette fascination toujours aussi forte, plus grande encore peut-être du fait qu'elle est transformée en mythe. La confrontation par l'image et le texte, pour la première fois, des publicités en faveur de produits psychotropes donne une vision éclairante de notre société.

Thierry Lefebvre, Didier Nourrisson, Myriam Tsikounas - Nouveau Monde, 2010 - 500p - ISBN : 978-2847364071

www.nouveau-monde.net/

Moments of clarity: Voices from the front lines of addiction and recovery

In his *New York Times* bestselling memoir, *Symptoms of Withdrawal*, the author chronicled his deep descent into near-fatal drug and alcohol addiction, and his hard-won journey back to sobriety, which he has maintained for more than 20 years. This book includes stories from men and women, young and old, across all barriers of celebrity, color, and class. Represented in these pages are the singer and the actress, the writer and the anchorman, the man from the movie screen and the woman who lives down the street. It brings together a myriad of different moments, all with the common understanding of where these men and women have been and where they must go. As they bravely share their stories, they shed light not only on their own experiences but also on the journey we all take as

human beings who are trying to make sense of our world.

Christopher Kennedy Lawford - Harper Collins, Trade Paperbacks reprint, Feb. 2010, 304p - ISBN: 978-0061456220

www.harpercollins.com/

Facing the dragon: How a desperate act pulled one addict out of methamphetamine hell

After more than 23 years addicted to methamphetamine and other drugs, David Parnell put an assault rifle under his chin and pulled the trigger. The blast took off half his face, but he survived. Following an afterlife experience where he briefly experienced hell, he woke up, and he was changed forever, both physically and emotionally. In this book, readers will witness the metamorphosis of a good-looking high school athlete into a violent, drug-dealing, psychotic wife beater. They will relive his suicide attempts and then walk alongside him as he endures countless surgeries to reconstruct his decimated face. Now 39, Parnell is sober and is making the most of the second chance he's been given, bringing his message about the dangers of meth and other drugs to schools, prisons, churches, and antidrug organizations around the world as a full-time lecturer. By experiencing the nightmare of his life, readers will find hope and healing when facing their own life-threatening dragons.

David Parnell & Amy Hammond Hagberg - Health Communications Inc (HCI), Dec. 2010, 264p - ISBN: 978-0757315237

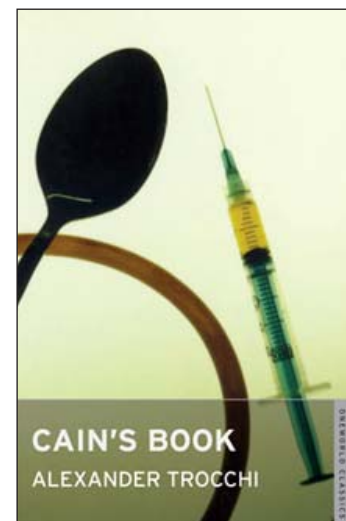
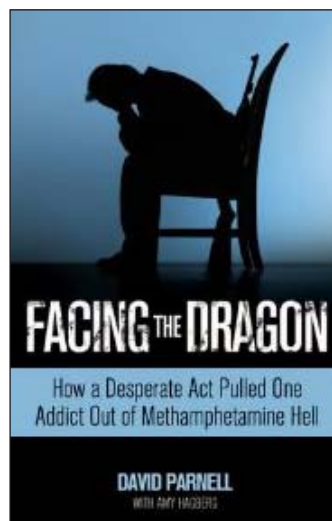
www.hcibooks.com/

Cain's Book

Written in America while the author was working on a scow on the Hudson River, this book is an autobiographical account about a junky's life, and an honest and raunchy trip through hell. This modern classic - which was prosecuted in Britain for obscenity in 1965 - still shocks in its frankness and is sadly relevant to this day.

Alexander Trocchi - Oneworld Classics, Nov. 2010, 224p - ISBN: 978-1847491671

www.oneworldclassics.com/





- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IDT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

OnlineDocs

New on the EMCDDA website: www.emcdda.europa.eu/

Guidelines for the risk assessment of new psychoactive substances

The main aim of these guidelines is to put in place a sound methodological and procedural basis for carrying out each risk assessment, by using a semi-quantitative assessment procedure. This publication is a revision of the first one published in 1999. - March 2010, 92p - ISBN: 978-9291684021

Cocaine: a European Union perspective in the global context

This report provides an overview of what is known about how cocaine is produced and trafficked into the European Union. It aims to provide a better understanding of the actors involved, the routes taken, and the scale of the problem in Europe. It also reviews some of the supply reduction responses already developed at European level. Background information on the chemistry and legal status of cocaine and crack cocaine, as well as key European figures, are also provided. Its findings are based on the latest data and analysis available from specialised European and international organisations, NGOs and scholars. Background information on the chemistry and legal status of cocaine and crack, as well as key European figures, are also provided.

EMCDDA & Europol, Lisbon, April 2010, in English and Spanish, 44 p - ISBN: 978-9291683789

Guidelines for collecting data on retail drug prices in Europe: issues and challenges

Prices are an essential element of the illicit drug market. They are an indicator of drug availability and are an important tool for understanding the workings of drug supply mechanisms. They may also be used to help target law enforcement resources and assist criminal justice agencies with decisions related to prosecution.. The EMCDDA has been collecting information on retail drug prices via its Reitox focal points for the last 15 years. Although considerable progress has been made, there is still variation in data collection in Europe. To address this issue, the EMCDDA has released these *Guidelines*. It raises awareness on specific issues related to collecting data on retail drug prices and offers practical suggestions. It addresses difficulties in obtaining a definition of 'retail' prices, and discusses the challenge of obtaining a representative sample of illicit, and therefore hidden, transactions. Suggestions are made for a minimum set of variables to be recorded for each observation. This manual reviews the main data-collection methods, current national practices and data-management issues. - In the Manuals series, April 2010, 140p - ISBN: 978-9291684137

EMCDDA-Europol 2009 Annual Report on the implementation of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA

A record number of new drugs was officially reported in 2009 to the EMCDDA and Europol via the EU early-warning system (EWS) on new psychoactive substances. This is according to the EMCDDA-Europol 2009 annual report on the implementation of the three-step legal instrument through which Europe monitors and acts on new substances. According to this report 24 new psychoactive substances were officially notified for the first time in 2009. This represents the largest number of substances ever reported in a single year and almost double the number notified in 2008.- April 2010, 16p.

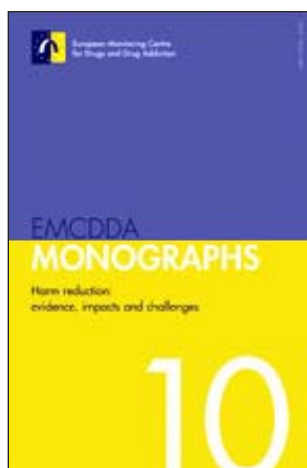
Europol-EMCDDA Joint Report on a new psychoactive substance: 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone)

Europe has responded to rising concern over the use of the synthetic drug mephedrone by requesting a scientific investigation into the health and social risks of the substance. The decision was communicated to the EMCDDA by the Council of the EU, in line with a legal procedure designed to respond to potentially threatening new psychoactive drugs in the EU. The risk-assessment exercise, which will result in a report by end-July, will be undertaken by the EMCDDA Scientific Committee, with the participation of additional experts from the EU Member States, European Commission, Europol and the European Medicines Agency (EMA). The exercise constitutes the second phase in the three-step legal procedure: (i) information exchange/early-warning; (ii) risk assessment; and (iii) decision-making/control. This decision is based on the findings of this Europol-EMCDDA joint report, submitted in late March to the Council of the EU, the European Commission and the EMA, concluding Step I of the process. This report was released end of May 2010, 22p.

Harm reduction: evidence, impacts and challenges

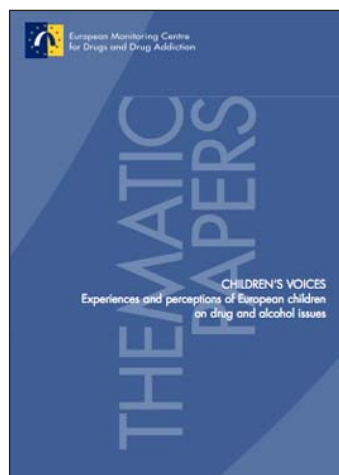
Harm reduction is now an integral part of contemporary drug policies and plays an important role in responding to drug use in Europe. But this has not always been the case, say the experts. In a major new scientific work on the subject published today, leading European and international specialists chart how harm reduction shifted from controversy to mainstream. In this latest monograph, over 50 authors examine two decades of harm reduction research and practice in Europe and beyond. They also wrestle with how the concept may broaden and evolve as patterns of drug use change. The monograph is released ahead of a major international conference on this issue from 25-29 April in Liverpool: 'Harm reduction: the next generation'.

April 2010, 468p - ISBN: 978-9291684199





- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda



Other new documents on the EMCDDA website:
www.emcdda.europa.eu/

Prevention and evaluation resources kit (PERK)

This manual compiles basic but evidence-based prevention principles, planning rules and evaluation tips. Additionally, it provides related documentation or references for download; it is hoped that this additional material will be particularly useful for readers who have difficulty accessing the scientific prevention literature. To illustrate the theoretical discussion, an intervention example, based on a real-life situation, gives a practical perspective. - June 2010, 100p - ISBN: 978-9291684151

Children's voices. Experiences and perceptions of European children on drug and alcohol issues

The purpose of this paper is to give meaning and insight into some of the key drug and alcohol issues that affect children from the perspectives of the children themselves. It is not to estimate the relative magnitude of a specific drug or alcohol problem or the numbers of children affected by it. Each section of this paper is preceded by one or two key statistics and whilst the quotations that follow may highlight a need to develop more robust and detailed statistics on a key issue, the overriding objective is to give the children a voice. - May 2010, 38p - ISBN: 978-9291684205

New on the Unodc website: www.unodc.org/

UNODC report 2010. Promoting health, security and justice. Cutting the threads of drugs, crime and terrorism

The report covers the full range of UNODC's work around the world: promoting drug treatment and alternative development; improving criminal justice; strengthening integrity; and reducing vulnerability to crime. Its descriptive chapters are brought to life by photos and personal accounts, like those of a trafficking survivor, a prison employee, a cacao farmer, and a recovering drug addict. The Report also explains how UNODC carries out its renowned research, including its growing capacity in scientific and forensic services. The Report concludes by offering a blunt assessment of UNODC's resource requirements...- Alun Jones, Susannah Maio, April 2010, 74p -

Digest of terrorist cases

The judicial cases featured in this Digest cover relevant aspects of the international legal regime against terrorism. It provides a comparative analysis of national statutory frameworks for terrorism prosecutions, and it identifies legal issues and pitfalls encountered in investigating and adjudicating relevant offences. In addition, it identifies practices related to specialized investigative and prosecutorial techniques. It also addresses the links between terrorism and other forms of crime (like organized crime, the trafficking of drugs, people and arms), as well as how to disrupt terrorist financing.- April 2010, 144p

Afghanistan cannabis survey 2009

This first-ever Afghanistan Cannabis Survey is based on survey data from 1,634 villages in 20 provinces. It shows that there is large-scale cannabis cultivation in exactly half (17 out of 34) of Afghanistan's provinces. Money is one of the main reasons: cannabis reaps a high return. Cannabis does not need much labour cost: in Afghanistan it is three times cheaper to cultivate a hectare of cannabis than a hectare of opium. Like opium, cannabis cultivation is concentrated in regions of instability, namely the south of the country: actually, two-thirds (67%) of cannabis farmers also grew opium in 2009. Like opium, cannabis cultivation, production and trafficking are taxed by those who control the territory, providing an additional source of revenue for insurgents. This report shows that Afghanistan's drug problem is even more complex than just the opium trade. Reducing Afghanistan's cannabis supply should be dealt with more seriously, as part of the national drug control strategy. As with opium, the bottom line is to improve security and development in drug-producing regions in order to wean farmers off of illicit crops and into sustainable, licit livelihoods, and to deny insurgents another source of illicit income.- April 2010, 63p

Global SMART Update

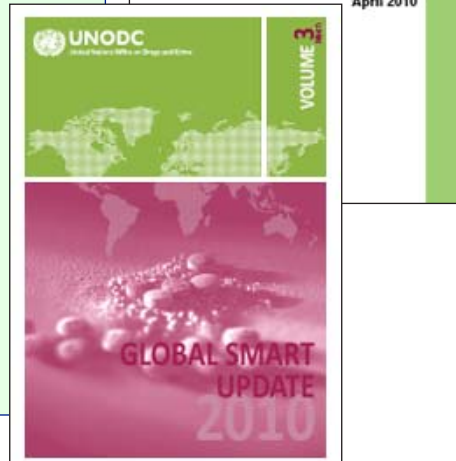
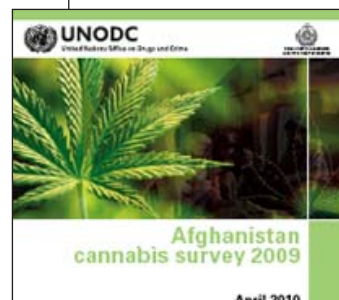
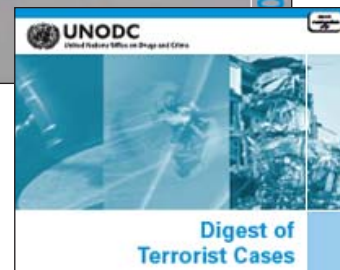
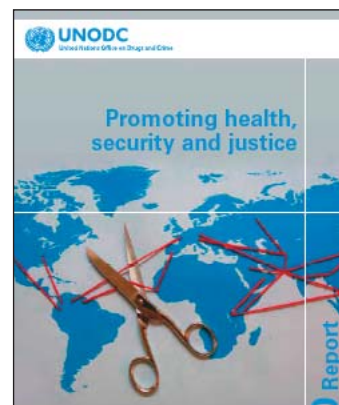
The GSU is designed to provide regular reporting on emerging patterns and trends of the fast changing global synthetic drug situation. In this issue, the focus is on the harms that arise from the use of these synthetic drugs, not only directly with incidences of addiction and toxicity but indirectly through the environmental damage resulting from sourcing naturally occurring precursors and the disposal of their seizures. Articles related to harms from synthetic drugs are denoted in the table of contents with the double dagger symbol (‡). This issue also highlights the increasing trafficking in Captagon throughout the Middle East and changes in national legislation and proposed changes in international controls to better combat the trafficking of precursor chemicals such as phenylacetic acid.- April 2010, 12p

Other Unodc publications:

- Combating trafficking in persons in accordance with the principles of Islamic Law
- Building public support for anti-corruption efforts (World Bank & UNODC)

Upcoming Publications

- Surveying crime in Africa (English & French)
- Survey on drug use in Afghanistan
- Iraq corruption survey





- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IDT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

From coercion to cohesion: treating drug dependence through healthcare, not punishment

The aim of this discussion paper is to promote a health-oriented approach to drug dependence. The International Drug Control Conventions give Member States the flexibility to adopt such an approach. Treatment offered as alternative to criminal justice sanctions has to be evidence-based and in line with ethical standards. This paper outlines a model of referral from the criminal justice system to the treatment system that is more effective than compulsory treatment, which results in less restriction of liberty, is less stigmatising and offers better prospects for the future of the individual and the society. Drug dependence treatment without the consent of the patient should only be considered a

short-term option of last resort in some acute emergency situations and needs to follow the same ethical and scientific standards as voluntary-based treatment. Human rights violations carried out in the name of "treatment" are not compliant with this approach.

Gilberto Gerra (UNODC Health and Human Development Section) and Nicolas Clark, (WHO Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse), March 2010, 18p.

www.unodc.org/docs/treatment/Coe rcion_FULL_doc.pdf

ONDCP Update

This issue of the ONDCP newsletter focuses on drug trafficking, use, and governmental efforts at the international level and also looks at emergency room cases involving the misuse of pharmaceutical drugs.

Office of National Drug Control Policy, Volume 1, Issue 3, March-April 2010
www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/updates/update-marapr2010.pdf

Better understanding efforts to reduce the supply of illicit drugs

To better understand illegal drug markets and supply-reduction efforts in the European Union, data on purity-adjusted prices must be collected. Member states can learn more about supply reduction by changing how they report seizure data.

Beau Kilmer; Stijn Hoorens - RAND Research Brief, 2010, 2p.
www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9521/

IDPC Drug Policy Guide

This is the first edition of the IDPC Drug Policy Guide aimed at national government policy makers. This publication is a collaborative effort by a number of IDPC members and partners, and brings together global evidence and best practices on the design and implementation of drug policies and programmes at national level. It is increasingly clear that simple 'war on drugs' approaches are not succeeding in eradicating the drug problem and there is a growing number of policy and programme options available to address the harms that are associated with drug markets and drug use. Politicians and officials face the challenge of defining a set of policies and programmes that are appropriate for

the situation in their country. This guide is designed to help support policy makers in that process. It was compiled in 2009 through research and consultation with our network of experts. It aims to provide our regional and national partners with a resource that they can use to conduct reviews of the national drug policies and programmes in their areas, and engage with policy-makers to work towards policy and programme improvements. It will be updated annually to reflect changes in global evidence and experience.

International Drug Policy Consortium March 2010, 124p - ISBN: 0904932001
www.idpc.net/

The statistics bazaar

The manipulation of data and diagnoses that has taken place in Colombia in order to consolidate the "success of the strategy" is now catching on in countries such as Mexico who look to Colombia as an exemplary country. This report looks at what is happening to coca and cocaine statistics in Colombia with the aim of raising a few questions on what the authorities present as the success of drug control in Colombia.

Ricardo Vargas - Transnational Institute, Drug Policy Briefing No. 32, March 2010, 8p
www.tni.org/

Do needle-exchange programmes really work?

Reporting in the journal *Addiction*, Canadian researchers say that based on their review of available literature on needle-exchange programmes, the evidence for the programmes' effectiveness is weaker than generally thought. On the other hand, there was strong evidence across the reviews that needle-exchange programmes reduce the sharing or reuse of dirty needles, and no evidence of harmful effects.

Amy Norton, Reuters, March 2010
www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE62A4EC20100311

Soft war on drugs

"Portugal shows how drug addiction, when treated as an illness and not as a crime, can be controlled effectively" says Romesh Bhattacharji, a former Commissioner for Narcotics of India. "Had incarceration reduced addiction, this could have been tolerated. But,

year after year drug addiction has only increased, and so has drug trafficking." The same comment applies to India, the US, Russia and most countries of the world. As for the experience in Portugal, where decriminalisation was adopted in 2000: "...jails have emptied out, enforcement has more time to follow the main traffickers." HIV infection as a result of needle sharing is said to have been reduced to zero in 2007, and the prevalence of heroin, cocaine and synthetic drug use has decreased. Deaths reportedly were reduced 60% by 2007. Treatment (including treatment with opiate agonists) is promptly available to all who seek it.

Romesh Bhattacharji - In Frontline (India's National Magazine), Vol. 27, issue 09, April/May 2010
www.fronnet.com/fl2709/stories/20100507270908900.htm

Mexico's failed drug war

What is going on with Mexico's drug war? Last year, some 7,600 people died in drug-related episodes in Mexico - more than a thousand deaths more than in 2008. Why is the country in this current mess, and what are the possibilities of getting out of it in any reasonable time frame? In this paper, Jorge Castañeda, the former foreign minister of Mexico, analyzes the situation, and presents recommendations for reform. "Mexico is paying an enormous price to fight a war which is going nowhere," says Castañeda, "which we are not winning, which we cannot win, and which the United States does not want to fight in its own territory, but wants others to fight elsewhere."

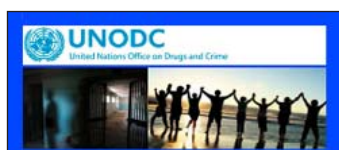
Jorge Castañeda - CATO Economic Development Bulletin 13, May 2010, 4p.
www.cato.org/

The death penalty for drug offences: Global overview 2010

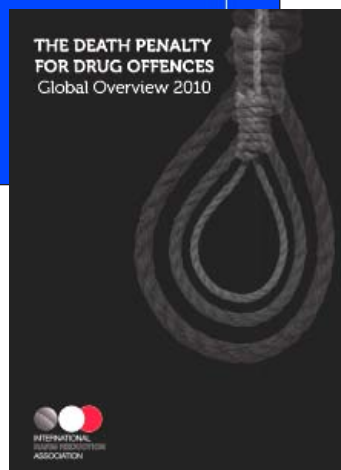
The International Harm Reduction Association released a study on the death penalty for drug offences today on the opening day of the 19th session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, taking place in Vienna. The report finds that hundreds of people are executed for drug offences each year around the world, a figure that very likely exceeds one thousand when taking into account those countries that keep their death penalty statistics secret. The report is the first detailed country by country overview of the death penalty for drugs, monitoring both national legislation and state practice of enforcement. Of the states worldwide that retain the death penalty, 32 jurisdictions maintain laws that prescribe the death penalty for drug offences. The study also found that in some states, drug offenders make up a significant portion - if not the outright majority - of those sentenced to death and/or executed each year. - *IHRA, May 2010, 53p* - www.ihra.net/News

Other IDPC documents online

- **Illuminating a hidden epidemic: the public health crisis of HIV/HCV co-infection among injecting drug users in Thailand** - by Tracy Swan, Thai AIDS Treatment Action Group, March 2010, 7p.
- **IDPC Briefing Paper: Time for an impact assessment of drug policy** - March 2010, 4p.
- **IDPC Briefing Paper: Jar wars: the question of schools-based drug testing** - April 2010, 15p.



From coercion to cohesion
Treating drug dependence through healthcare, not punishment





- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

Sentencing for drug offences: advice to the Sentencing Guidelines Council

This advice to the (UK) Sentencing Guidelines Council makes proposals in relation to the sentencing of the most commonly drug offences. It considers those offences which derive from conduct intended to bring illicit drugs into circulation (including importation, production and supply) as well as those relating to possession and use.

Sentencing Advisory Panel, 2010, 62p.
www.sentencing-guidelines.gov.uk/docs/s_g_update_10_march/sentencing_for_drug_offences.pdf

El cumplimiento de las medidas alternativas a las penas privativas de libertad en personas drogodependientes

Índice : 1. Las alternativas a la pena privativa de libertad - 2. Revisión doctrinal y jurisprudencial de la suspensión de la ejecución de la pena de prisión para drogodependientes - 3. Los estudios sobre reincidencia en el delito - 4. Estudio cualitativo sobre la aplicación de la suspensión de la pena de prisión para drogodependientes del artículo 87 del Código penal - 5. Estudio cuantitativo sobre la aplicación de la suspensión de la pena de prisión para drogodependientes del artículo 87 del Código penal: Datos de los juzgados - 6. Conclusiones

Instituto Vasco de Criminología, 2010, 108p. - ISBN: 978-8445730232
www.lehendakaritza.ejgv.euskadi.net/r48-2312/es/contenidos/informacion/publicaciones_ovd_inf_txostena/es_9033/publicaciones_ovd_inf_txostena.html

EU citizen's attitudes towards alcohol

Attitudes des citoyens de l'UE à l'égard de l'alcool

This special Eurobarometer survey on alcohol was carried out in October 2009 with 27 000 respondents. Key findings:

- Europeans widely support public policies aimed at reducing alcohol-related harm. A clear majority (89% in favour) supports an 18-year age limit for selling and serving alcoholic beverages across the EU.

- The largest percentages of respondents who drink alcohol are found in Denmark (93%), Sweden (90%) and the Netherlands (88%).

- Frequent binge-drinking is highest in Ireland, Romania, Germany and Austria - but is also high in the UK, Spain, Greece and Italy.

- Those aged 55 years or more are far more likely than young people to drink daily, but young people (aged 15-24) are more likely to drink five or more drinks once a week than people aged 55+

- The majority of Europeans consider driving under the influence of alcohol to be risky but 14% would drive after more than two drinks in two hours. More than half (62%) consider that one should not drive after two drinks in two hours, and 15% thinks that not drinking at all if you intend to drive is the safest option.

European Commission, Special Eurobarometer 331, April 2010, 129p. - In EN and FR.

http://ec.europa.eu/health/eurobarometers/index_en.htm

Tobacco. Special Eurobarometer 332

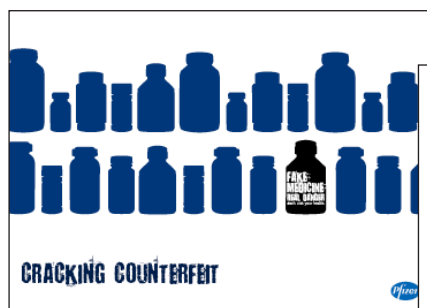
Tobacco consumption remains a considerable concern for the European Union. Around a third of Europeans continue to smoke. Consequently, about 650 000 people die each year from smoking related illnesses, of which around half are between 35-69 years of age, well below their average life expectancy. This survey is the latest in a series of surveys to measure EU citizens' behaviour and attitudes towards tobacco. The latest survey was conducted by telephone at the end of 2008. However, the most recent comparable survey (using the identical face-to-face interviewing methodology) was completed in autumn 2006. While the questionnaire has been redesigned since 2006 and there is only one question to which direct comparisons can be made, if possible, parallels with the data from 2006 have been made where elements of the question are similar.

European Commission, Special Eurobarometer 332, May 2010, 219p.

http://ec.europa.eu/health/eurobarometers/index_en.htm

Evaluation of drug prevention: from dogma to useful tool. Meeting Report

The meeting of the Pompidou Group Prevention Platform (30-31 March in Prague) was effective in identifying barriers and limitations in drug prevention evaluation. It came to the conclusion that drug prevention requires a comprehensive and long-term view, that more synergy is needed in implementing and evaluating drug prevention - for example,



with other social problems and risky behaviour and that international transferability of prevention activities can be useful. During the following Prevention Platform meeting discussions focused on a planned publication on good practices in evaluation as well as a handbook on practical examples of organising prevention work in the recreational settings and in resort towns.

Pompidou Group, April 2010, 6 p.
www.coe.int/t/dg3/pompidou/default_EN.asp

Cracking counterfeit

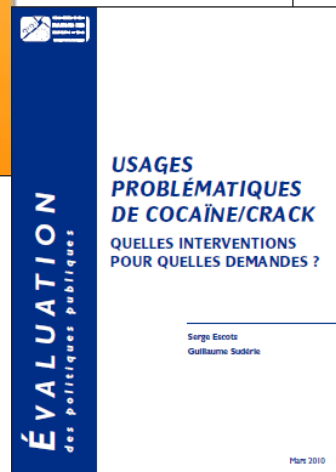
In this survey respondents were asked about their knowledge and behaviours surrounding the purchase of certain medicines without a prescription, including from sources such as unregulated websites. The research was undertaken to better understand the mindset of men and why they're turning to illicit sources to buy medicines, often without prescription or consulting a healthcare professional. The reason men are the focus of this research is because it's been proven that they're far less likely than women to visit or even be registered with a GP. Furthermore, a third of men would risk their health by not going to the doctor's quickly enough. Cracking Counterfeit uncovers the reasons why bypassing the health system to purchase medicines is becoming such a problem in the UK, particularly relating to counterfeit medicines and how we can work with regulators and health organisations to help remedy this. Using consumer insight from the TNS and third party research we look at why purchasing medicines from illicit sources is such a risk, how consumers are obtaining medicine and in what quantities, and importantly, why they're taking that risk. The findings paint an interesting picture and help us to further educate the public around the risks of purchasing medicine through unregulated sources, ultimately reducing exposure to counterfeit medicine.

David Gillen et al. - Pfizer, UK, 22p.
www.pfizer.co.uk/sites/PfizerCoUK/Media/Pages/CrackingCounterfeit.aspx

Usages problématiques de cocaïne/crack. Quelles interventions pour quelles demandes ?

Alors que la consommation de cocaïne est entrée depuis le milieu des années 1990 dans une phase d'élargissement de sa diffusion, la prise en charge des consommateurs ne faisait pas jusqu'à récemment partie des priorités des

El cumplimiento de las medidas alternativas a la pena privativa de libertad en personas drogodependientes



professionnels du soin. L'Ofdt a souhaité renseigner la question des usages problématiques de cocaïne sous sa forme chlorhydrate (poudre) ou base (crack ou free base) et leurs réponses sanitaires. Afin de mieux connaître les profils de consommateurs, les problèmes somatiques, psychiatriques ou sociaux en lien avec ces usages, de faire le point sur les demandes des usagers et des difficultés rencontrées une étude qualitative a été menée en 2007-2008 par l'Observatoire régional de la santé de Midi-Pyrénées. Sur trois sites (Paris, Toulouse et la Martinique) deux populations ont été interrogées : des acteurs des champs hospitalier, médical, médico-social ou social au contact de consommateurs et spécialisés ou non en addictologie et des consommateurs de cocaïne. Cette première étude qualitative fait notamment apparaître le faible recours au dispositif de soins par les usagers ayant rencontré un problème sanitaire ou social en lien avec cet usage.

Serge Escots & Guillaume Sudrie - OFDT, mars 2010, 247p - ISBN : 978-2110985736
www.ofdt.fr/ofdtdev/live/publi/rapports/rap10/epfseq3.html



- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

Composition de l'héroïne et connaissance des usagers. Résultats de l'enquête SINTES...

Quelle est la pureté de l'héroïne consommée par les usagers en France ? Quels sont les produits de coupe effectivement ajoutés dans l'héroïne ? Quel est le prix moyen du gramme ? Quels sont les facteurs pouvant le faire varier ? Comment les usagers estiment-ils la qualité de leur produit ? Pour apporter des éléments de réponses à ces questions, l'OFDT a mené dans le cadre de son dispositif SINTES (Système d'identification national des toxiques et de substances) une enquête nationale menée auprès de 369 usagers d'héroïne de mars 2007 à juin 2008. Les résultats de ce travail sont ici présentés. Basée sur une collecte d'échantillons auprès des consommateurs, cette étude permet de renseigner la composition du produit à un stade où il ne subit plus de coupe. Cette méthodologie présente deux intérêts : faire un lien entre le contexte d'usage et la composition réelle d'un produit illicite bien souvent source de fantasmes, et compléter les informations qu'apportent les saisies effectuées par les services répressifs.

Emmanuel Lahaie, Agnès Cadet-Tairou, Eric Janssen - OFDT, fév. 2010, 36p - ISBN : 978-2110985705 www.ofdt.fr/ofdtdev/live/publi-rapports/rap10/epfxelq2.html

The global state of harm reduction 2010: Key issues for broadening the response

It provides a region-by-region update of key developments in harm reduction since the first Global State report was released in 2008. It also explores several issues key to the response to drug-related harms worldwide, including increasing access to harm reduction in prisons and other places of detention, reaching people who use drugs with diagnosis, treatment and care for viral hepatitis and tuberculosis, preventing overdose-related mor-

tality among people who use drugs, preventing and treating injecting-related bacterial infections, expanding the response to harms related to amphetamine use and addressing the current shortage of funds for harm reduction worldwide. - *IHRA, April 2010, 129p* www.ihra.net/News

What is harm reduction briefing

IHRA has released a collection of documents known as the What is Harm Reduction' briefing. These briefings have been translated into various languages including: Arabic, Czech, English, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Malay, Mandarin, Portuguese, and Russian. - *IHRA, April 2010 -* www.ihra.net/News

Through a harm reduction lens: Civil society engagement in multilateral decision making

This report examines the ways in which multilaterals are currently engaging civil society groups working on harm reduction in international policy, including the engagement of leading non-governmental organisations and the involvement of affected communities. It identifies examples of good practice in this area, highlights some of the shortcomings and concludes with recommendations for improving civil society involvement in the formulation of international harm reduction and drug policy. - *IHRA, April 2010* www.ihra.net/News

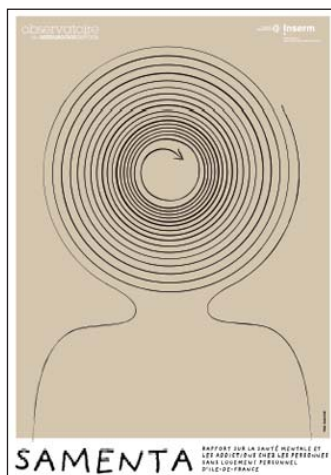
'3 Cents' report

This report shows the small amount of money being invested in harm reduction. It is estimated that in 2007 approximately \$160 million was invested in harm reduction in low and middle income countries, of which \$136 million (90%) came from international donors. This figure is certainly almost an over estimate of actual spending on harm reduction services, which would only have received about one third of this total harm reduction investment. Spending on harm reduction needs to be increased urgently and dramatically, especially for direct frontline services.

IHRA, April 2010 www.ihra.net/News

Rapport sur la santé mentale et les addictions chez les personnes sans logement personnel d'Ile-de-France

Cette enquête Samenta répond à une demande de la Préfecture et de la Mairie de Paris, concernant l'estimation des troubles psychiatriques et des addictions parmi les personnes sans logement en Ile-de-France. Elle répond également à une demande sociale croissante au sujet de la santé des personnes sans logement en général (Girard, 2010) et de leur santé mentale en particulier (Orain & Chambaud, 2008). Plus de dix ans après l'enquête sur les troubles psychiatriques chez les personnes sans logement (Kovess & Mangin-Lazarus, 1996) et près de dix ans après la der-

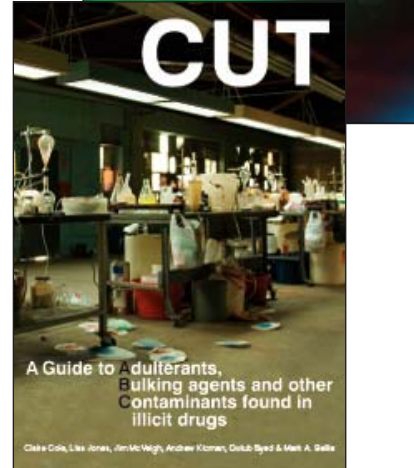
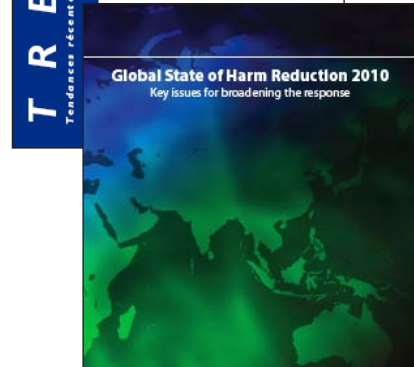


nière enquête de l'Insee sur les sans domicile, cette étude permet d'actualiser et d'approfondir nos connaissances sur la santé mentale et les addictions, au sein de cette population. Ce rapport, qui présente les premiers résultats, s'intéresse principalement aux prévalences des troubles psychiatriques et des addictions.

Anne Laporte, Pierre Chauvin, et al. - *Observatoire du Samu Social de Paris & Inserm, 2010, 227p.* www.samusocial-75.fr/enquete-samenta.html

Consommation de tabac par catégorie socioprofessionnelle et secteur d'activité. Outil méthodologique pour l'épidémiologie Tobacco smoking by occupation and activity. Methodological tool for epidemiology

Although social disparities of tobacco use have been described for a long time in France, no data on occupational disparities have been available so far. This report describes tobacco consumption by occupation and activity sector in the French population. These data are helpful for epidemiologists who study the links between work and the risk of developing a disease potentially attributable to smoking. They can contribute to consider the effect of tobacco smoking in the discussion of morbidity or mortality differences observed by occupation, and thus to better appreciate the role of occupational factors. Estimates of prevalence and quantities consumed were therefore conducted by the Occupational Health Department of the French Institute for Public Health Surveillance (InVS), based on data from the 2003 Insee Decennial Health survey. This report presents the proportions of usual, occasional and ex-smokers, as well as daily and lifetime average consumption, by occupation and activity sector, separately for men and women. In addition, two possible uses of these data are presented. The first is the calculation of indicators of expected incidence (or mortality) disparities, for diseases, due to the prevalence disparities of tobacco use by occupation or activity sector in the population. The second is an example of contribution for discussion of results in a study



on mortality by activity sector in France (COSMOP survey). It is planned to replicate this description for other periods, in order to consider trends in these data over time.

Delphine Lauzeille, Jean-Luc Marchand, Marion Ferrand - *Institut de veille sanitaire, 2010, 211p.* in FR www.invs.sante.fr/publications/2010/consos_tabac/

Cut: A guide to the adulterants, bulking agents and other contaminants found in illicit drugs

Almost all illicit drugs contain other substances, in addition to the drug itself. This paper looks at different pharmaceutical products, chemicals and even infectious agents that are deliberately and sometimes accidentally added to different drugs. It examines their potential effects on health and the importance of improving knowledge about, and reducing the dangers represented by, such adulterants.

Claire Cole, Lisa Jones, James McVeigh, Andrew Kicman, Qutub Syed, Mark Bellis - *Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, April 2010, 59p.* - ISBN: 978-1907441486 (pdf) www.cph.org.uk/publications.aspx



- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

Revisiting the AACCE profile in the North West of England Results from NDTMS in 2008/09

An individual was deemed to be an AACCE if they stated the use of Alcohol, Amphetamines, Cannabis, Cocaine or Ecstasy. AACCE should be seen as shorthand for non-opiate substance use. One of the themes of the AACCE hypothesis is that the use of non-opiate substances amongst young people in contact with treatment indicates shifting substance use patterns that will eventually impact on adult services as these individuals mature. This would mean focus on increasing competency in psychosocial approaches within both young people and adult services. To gain further knowledge of AACCE clients in treatment, individuals who were identified as AACCEs from the 2007/08 data were matched to the

2008/09 dataset to investigate: whether these clients in 2007/08 returned to treatment in 2008/09 and, if they did, did they present with issues surrounding the same substances as 2007/08.

Ayesha Hurst, Adam Marr, Jim McVeigh - Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, April 2010, 19p. - ISBN: 978-1907441356
www.cph.org.uk/publications.aspx

Powder cocaine & problematic drug users: A comparative study of the characteristics of DIP clients in Merseyside

This report examines the characteristics of the DIP clients from the two drug groups who were assessed by DIP in Merseyside (April 08 - March 09). Findings are presented as a whole and for each D(A)AT individually.

Petra Howarth, Paul Duffy - Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, April 2010, 93p.
www.cph.org.uk/publications.aspx

A high-performing NHS? A review of progress 1997-2010

This report found that government action on alcohol in the UK has been slow and no targets have been set. Consumption of alcohol has increased since 1998, accompanied by a rise in alcohol-related hospital admissions and rates of liver disease. Overall the report concludes that there is no sign that the government's aims to reduce harmful alcohol consumption have been achieved and that there is little evidence that existing policies on alcohol misuse are having any success.

Ruth Thorlby & Jo Maybin - King's Fund, April 2010, 142p - ISBN: 978-1857175943
www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/a_highperforming_nh.html

Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2009: Public attitudes to drugs and drug use in Scotland

This report presents findings from the 2009 Scottish Social Attitudes survey (SSA) on public attitudes towards illegal drugs and drug misuse. The questions were funded by the Scottish

Other recent publications on the Johns Moore Liverpool University website :

- *Attitudes towards alcohol: segmentation series report 1*
- *Alcohol consumption: segmentation series report 2*
- *Alcohol-attributable hospital admissions: segmentation series report 3*
- *Alcohol pen portraits: segmentation series report 4*

Published by the NWPHO, this series of four reports utilising segmentation tools to discuss alcohol aims to synthesise the different data sources that identify at-risk groups as well as to provide an insight into related motivations and attitudes.
www.cph.org.uk/publications.aspx



Government's Police and Community Safety Directorate and aimed to explore changes in public opinion since SSA last covered attitudes to drugs in 2001. In addition, the survey included new questions about drug misuse and drug policy in Scotland, in light of the Government's recovery-focused drug strategy adopted in 2008. The report focuses in particular on attitudes towards opiate misuse and on views of potential policy responses to this.

Rachel Ormston, Paul Bradshaw & Simon Anderson, Scottish Centre for Social Research (ScotCen), May 2010, 82p - ISBN (web): 978-0755993390
www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/05/19111419/0

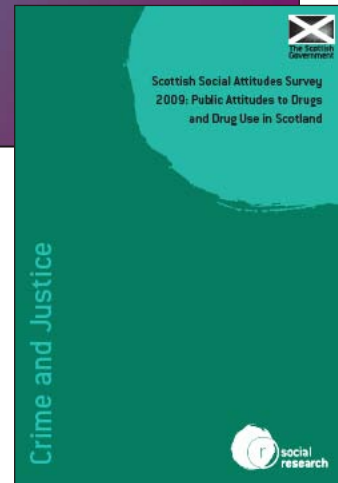
A wait off our shoulders. A guide to improving access to recovery focused drug and alcohol treatment services in Scotland

This document aims to share learning from across the country on good practice to improve access to treatment and reduce waiting times through service redesign. It provides: Clarity on what the drug and alcohol waiting times target is and who it applies to. - An explanation of the principles supporting improvement support and service redesign.- Case studies of services that have successfully reduced waiting times through service redesign

Produced for the Scottish Government by APS Group Scotland, June 2010, 31p - ISBN: 978-0755993642
www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/06/02115503/8

Observatorio de Drogo Dependencias de Castilla-La Mancha : Cocaína

Índice: Factores a tener en cuenta en la fabricación de cocaína. - Narcotráfico en la red. - Jóvenes y cocaína. - Oferta y demanda de cocaína en Europa y España.- La cocaína y las drogas de síntesis en los medios de comunicación. - El tratamiento ambulatorio de la adicción a la cocaína. - Reducción de riesgos en los consumos de cocaína. - Datos e indicadores sobre consumo de drogas. Análisis de la encuesta domiciliaria sobre consumo de drogas en Castilla-La Mancha: Comparativa 2004-2008, evolución y tendencias.
Fundación para la Investigación Sanitaria en Castilla-La Mancha -

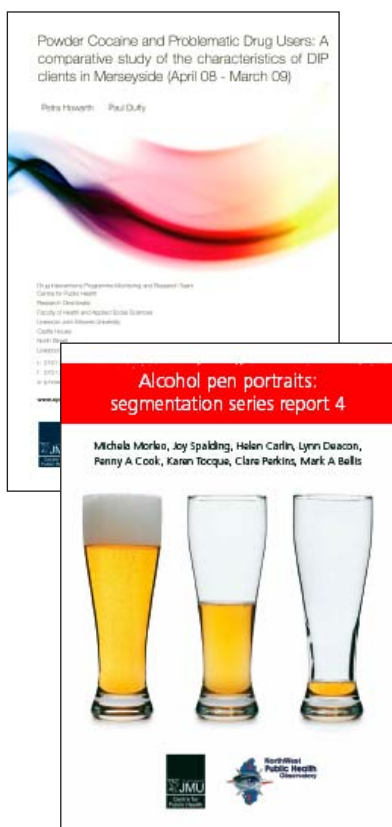


Revista Número 5, 2010, 124p.
www.od.jccm.es/revistas_detalle.php?tipo=4&id_publicacion=104

The use of mephedrone in Middlesbrough

'Legal highs' are drugs which are not controlled under the 1971 Act nor licensed for legal use. Mephedrone is a semi-synthetic 'legal high' manufactured from cathinone, the active ingredient of the African shrub khat, and a natural analogue of amphetamine. It is a white powder, and its chemical name is 4-methylmethcathinone (4MMC). It is known to users as *meph* and *m-cat* and is sold as plant food under the trade name *Meow*. In December 2009 Lifeline was commissioned to investigate mephedrone use in Middlesbrough. This research incorporates a literature review, interviews with drugs workers, and focus groups with 10 users of mephedrone. Weekend use is the norm, though some participants are near-daily users. Most participants reported 'mixing' alcohol and/or cannabis with mephedrone, either to heighten the effects or ameliorate the come-down. The effects of mephedrone is regarded as both stimulant (like speed) and hallucinogenic (like ecstasy or LSD). It is concluded that the following harm-reduction advice should be given to mephedrone users: use occasionally; use moderately; swallow rather than sniff; use at home, but if using in nightclubs stay close to friends; avoid mixing it with alcohol, stimulants or prescribed medicines; buy it from headshops/ internet rather than drug dealers; and avoid mephedrone if you have health problems (mental disorders or heart problems).

Russell Newcombe - Lifeline, Dec. 2009, online since Feb. 2010, 16p -
www.lifelineproject.co.uk/docs/M-cat%20report%20small.pdf





- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

Statistics on alcohol, England 2010

This statistical report presents a range of information on alcohol use and misuse which are drawn together from a variety of published sources and includes additional analysis undertaken by the NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care. It aims to present a broad picture of health issues relating to alcohol in England and covers topics such as drinking habits and among adults and school children, drinking-related mortality, affordability of alcohol and alcohol-related costs.

Nhs, Health & Social Care Information Centre, May 2010, 92p.
www.ic.nhs.uk

Scottish Youth Commission on Alcohol: Report of evidence

This 12-month research project was carried out by 18 commissioners aged between 14 - 21 years old. After a range of meetings with high profile industry experts, five intense residentials and two international study visits, the project has come to an end. The young commissioners have attended their final residential meeting where they finalised the recommendations. They have identified 8 key recommendations focussed around education, social marketing, advertising and availability to name a few. This project has allowed Young Scot to work with key intermediary groups to ensure young people whose voices are seldom heard get the chance to have their say.

Final report, March 2010, 71p.
www.youngscot.net/files/filegetr.asp?ID=423

Young people's drug and alcohol treatment at the crossroads: What it's for, where it's at and how to make it even better

This report considers the state of current provision for young people and young adults who need help for substance misuse problems. It draws on feedback from over 150 professionals

and young drug and alcohol service users. Key issues highlighted included the growing range of drugs younger people are using (cannabis, alcohol, cocaine, ketamine and mephedrone) and services' readiness to tackle a polydrug culture that includes substances that may be new to the scene. Transitions between under-18s and adult services were of significant concern, with many young adults of 18 or over unwilling or unable to get the help they need from adult services. The report distils many of the views expressed during the consultation events in order to present practical recommendations to aid the development of future policy and practice.

Marcus Roberts - DrugScope, Feb. 2010, 64p.
www.drugscope.org.uk/

Women in drug treatment: what the latest figures reveal

Far fewer women are entering treatment for heroin addiction but more women are successfully completing treatment for drug dependency than ever before, according to this detailed study of statistics about women in treatment in England. "Treatment is the first step on the road to recovery," said Rosanna O'Connor, NTA director of delivery. "So it is encouraging that women tend to seek help of their own volition, enter treatment earlier before their drug misuse has become entrenched and frequently achieve better outcomes sooner. Treatment provides the opportunity for individuals to get better, for families to stabilise, and for children to be looked-after at home."

National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA), March 2010, 12p.
www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/ntawomenintreatment22march2010.pdf

Substance abuse treatment: addressing the specific needs of women. A Treatment Improvement Protocol (Tip) 51

The primary goal of this TIP is to assist substance abuse treatment providers in offering effective, up-to-date treatment to adult women with substance use disorders. It reviews gender-specific research and best practices beginning with the common patterns of initiation of substance use among women and extending to specific treatment issues and strategies across substance abuse treatment services. In the last 15 years, women-specific

Other documents available on the SAMSHA network website : (www.samhsa.gov/shin/)

- OAS report: *A Day in the life of American adolescents: Substance use facts update* - May 2010.
- The DAWN Report: *Emergency department visits for drug-related suicide attempts by adolescents* - May 2010.
- *TIP 52 Clinical Supervision and Professional Development of the Substance Abuse Counselor* (2010)



research and treatment strategies have dramatically increased, thus providing this TIP with a wealth of women-specific resources. It provides clinical and administrative information to assist counselors, clinical supervisors, and others working with female clients with substance use disorders on how they can best respond to the specific treatment needs of women..

SAMSHA / CSAT, 2009, 380p.
www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bookshelf/br.fcgi?book=hssamhsatip&part=tip51

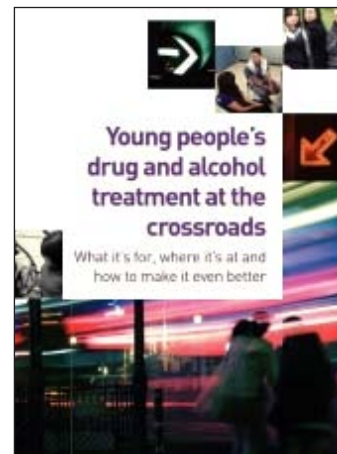
Psychosocial interventions for drug misuse. A framework and toolkit for implementing NICE-recommended treatment interventions

The document is designed to support drug treatment services in the effective delivery of evidence-based psychosocial interventions both for drug misuse and for common co-morbid mental health problems. It focuses on evidence-based treatment interventions recommended by the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) and provides a range of tools to support effective implementation.

Stephen Pilling, Kathryn Hesketh and Luke Mitcheson - National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA), May 2010, 68p.
www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/psychosocial_toolkit_june10.pdf

Treated problem drug use in Ireland: 2008 figures from the National Drug Treatment Reporting System

The data presented in this paper provide a description of problem drug use in Ireland by area of residence. There were 14,518 cases treated in 2008, of which 6,576 entered treatment. As in previous years, the majority of cases attended outpatient services. The number of individuals in methadone treatment increased from 7,643 in 2007 to 7,942 in 2008. The incidence of treated problem drug use among 15-64-year-olds per 100,000 of the population living in Ireland increased from 79.6 in 2007 to 85.8 in 2008. An opiate (mainly heroin) was the most common main problem drug reported



WOMEN IN DRUG TREATMENT: WHAT THE LATEST FIGURES REVEAL

"There has been a big drop in the number of young women entering drug treatment addicted to heroin. For those under 25, the number fell by a quarter between 2005 and 2009"

by all cases entering treatment. The main problem drugs reported by new cases in 2008 were opiates (43.9%), cannabis (31.8%) and cocaine (16.8%). The proportion of new cases treated for opiates increased in 2008, as it had in the preceding two years; however, the proportions of new cases treated for cocaine decreased between 2007 and 2008...

Anne Marie Carew - Alcohol and Drug Research Unit of the Health Research Board, Dublin, 2010, 28p.
www.hrb.ie/uploads/tx_hrbpublications/2008_NDTRS_drug.pdf

Adoption of practice guidelines and assessment tools in substance abuse treatment

Background: The gap between research and practice limits utilization of relevant, progressive and empirically validated strategies in substance abuse treatment. Methods: Structural equation models were constructed with agency level data to explore two outcome variables: adoption of practice guidelines and assessment tools at two points in time; models also included organizational, staffing and service variables. Results: In 1997, managed care involvement and provision of primary care services had the strongest association with increased use of assessment tools, which, along with provision of counseling services, were associated with a greater use of practice guidelines. In 2001, managed care involvement, counseling services and being a stand-alone drug treatment agency were associated with a greater use of assessment tools, which was in



- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IOT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

Some articles published in «Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy» at: www.substanceabusepolicy.com

- *Labelled drug-related public expenditure in relation to gross domestic product (GDP) in Europe: A luxury good?* By Luis Prieto
- *Clinician acquisition and retention of Motivational Interviewing skills: a two-and-a-half-year exploratory study* - By Lisa Forsberg, Lars G Forsberg, Helena Lindqvist, Asgeir R Helgason
- *Potentially harmful advantage to athletes: a putative connection between UGT2B17 gene deletion polymorphism and renal disorders with prolonged use of anabolic androgenic steroids* - By Nawed Deshmukh, Andrea Petróczi, James Barker, Andrea D Székely, Iltaf Hussain, Declan P Naughton
- *An exploratory study of the relationship between parental attitudes and behaviour and young people's consumption of alcohol* - By Graham F Moore, Heather Rothwell, Jeremy Segrott
- *Cross-sectional measures and modelled estimates of blood alcohol levels in UK nightlife and their relationships with drinking behaviours and observed signs of inebriation* - By Mark A Bellis, Karen Hughes, Zara Quigg, Michela Morleo, Ian Jarman, Paulo Lisboa
- *Correlates of substance abuse treatment completion among disadvantaged communities in Cape Town, South Africa* - Bronwyn J Myers, Sonja Pasche, Mohamed Adam
- *Adoption of practice guidelines and assessment tools in substance abuse treatment* - By Traci Rieckmann, Bret E Fuller, Goal Auzeen Saedi, Dennis McCarty.

turn related to an increase in the use of practice guidelines. Conclusions: This study provides managers, clinicians and policy-makers with a framework for understanding factors related to the adoption of new technologies in substance abuse treatment.

Traci R Rieckmann, Bret E Fuller, Goal A Saedi, Dennis McCarty - In Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy, 5:4, March 2010, 28p - ISSN: 1747-597X
www.substanceabusepolicy.com/content/5/1/4

Recommandations de bonne pratique. Prise en charge des consommateurs de cocaïne

Ces recommandations, élaborées par la HAS à la demande de la ministre de la Santé, s'inscrivent dans le cadre du plan gouvernemental de lutte contre les drogues et les toxicomanies 2008-2011. Les données épidémiologiques montrent que la consommation de cocaïne a atteint des niveaux importants en France et s'étend désormais à tous les milieux socioprofessionnels. Or cette consommation expose à des risques sanitaires souvent ignorés des consommateurs et méconnus des professionnels de santé. Ces recommandations visent à améliorer la prise en charge sanitaire des consommateurs de cocaïne en facilitant leur repérage et en décrivant les stratégies de prise en charge médico-psycho-sociale qui permettent de faciliter l'arrêt et le maintien de l'arrêt de cette consommation. Ces recommandations n'ont pas pour objectif de construire des messages et des stratégies de prévention.

Haute autorité de Santé (HAS), 2010, 35p. (Recommandations) + 274p. (Argumentaire)
www.has-sante.fr/portail/jcms/c_951095/prise-en-charge-des-consommateurs-de-cocaine

La participation des usagers dans les établissements médico-sociaux relevant de l'addictologie. Recommandations de bonnes pratiques professionnelles

La participation des usagers dans les établissements médico-sociaux relevant de l'addictologie figure au programme de travail 2009 de l'Anesm. Ce thème s'inscrit dans la continuité des recommandations précédemment publiées. La première partie expose les enjeux principaux de la participation des usagers dans les établissements concernés et définit les principes qui la fondent. La deuxième partie traite des modalités de mise en œuvre concrète de la participation des usagers dans le secteur médico-social de l'addictologie. Après la présentation des conditions facilitatrices, sont abordées successivement la mise en place des groupes d'usagers et leur consultation par voie d'enquête, boîte à idées ou autre type de questionnement écrit. La troisième partie donne des pistes pour aider les professionnels dans l'appropriation de la recommandation.

Agence nationale de l'évaluation

sociale et médico-sociale (ANESM), avril 2010, 96p.
www.anesm.sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/eco_addictologie_anesm.pdf

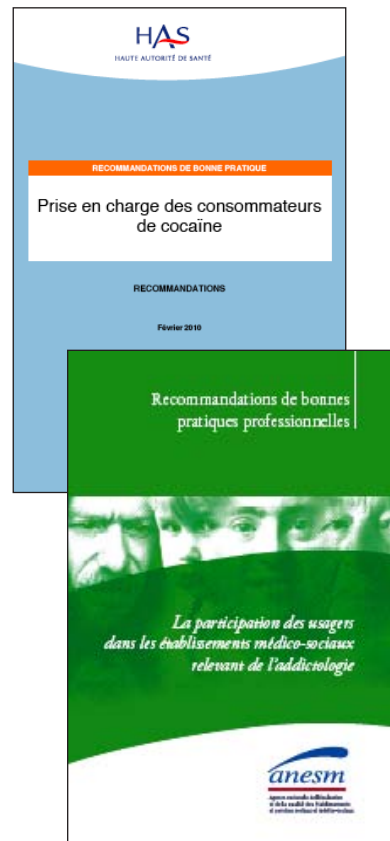
Canadian guideline for safe and effective use of opioids for chronic non-cancer pain

Canadian physicians and medical regulators recognized a growing need for guidance regarding opioid use for chronic non-cancer pain. In late 2007, under the umbrella of the Federation of Medical Regulatory Authorities of Canada, provincial and territorial medical regulatory authorities formed the collaborative National Opioid Use Guideline Group (NOUGG) to oversee development of this clinical practice guideline. A research group conducted a systematic review to identify evidence from the literature regarding use of opioids for chronic non-cancer pain. The researchers drafted initial recommendations for practice that underwent structured review by a multidisciplinary National Advisory Panel that included 49 individuals from across Canada providing medical expertise in family medicine, pain and addiction, patient perspectives, and views of other healthcare providers. After four rounds of a structured review process, the National Advisory Panel achieved consensus on 24 recommendations for practice included in this guideline. Its recommendations will assist physicians to use opioids effectively and safely for chronic non-cancer pain, will also help patients to be informed about the potential benefits and risks of opioids, and enable other healthcare providers to be aware of roles they can play to achieve desired patient outcomes.

National Opioid Use Guideline Group (NOUGG) - April 2010
<http://nationalpaincentre.mcmaster.ca/opioid/summary.html>

An exploratory study of engagement in a technology-supported substance abuse intervention

The use of technology to provide counseling and support in the substance abuse field is exploding. Despite the increase in the use of technology in treatment, little is known about the impact of technology-supported interventions. The E-TREAT intervention brings together the evidence-based



practice of Motivational Interviewing and theories of Persuasive Technology to sustain clients' motivation to change substance use behaviors, provide support for change, and facilitate continuity across treatment settings. This study used descriptive statistics, tests, and logistic regression to explore the characteristics and perceptions of the first 157 people who agreed to participate in E-TREAT. The data reveal that they were more likely than those who did not engage to be female, have children and report a positive relationship with their recovery coach, and were less likely to have completed treatment for a substance use disorder in the past. A majority reported that it was helpful to talk with others with similar problems and that the program assisted them in developing a sense of community.

Nancy VanDeMark, Nicole Burrell, Walter LaMendola, Catherine Hoich, Nicole P Berg & Eugene Medina - In Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy 5:10, June 2010, 36p - www.substanceabusepolicy.com/content/5/1/10

www.williamwhitepapers.com/

This site contains the full text of more than 200 articles, 5 monographs, 30+ recovery tools, 9 book chapters, 3 books, and links to additional books written by William White and co-authors over the past four decades. William White is an important author and historian in the substance use/misuse/addictions field. The purpose of this site is to create a single location where his writings may be located by those interested in the history of addiction treatment and recovery in the United States. Those papers selected for inclusion contain all of the articles and monographs authored by William White on the new recovery advocacy movement, recovery management and recovery-oriented systems of care. It is hoped that this resource library will serve present and future generations of addiction professionals, recovery coaches and recovery advocates.



- Editorial
- SALIS conference
- Migration & addiction
- Care for drug addicted children/adolescents
- An Elisad member: IDT, Portugal
- News
- Internet addiction
- Publications
- OnlineDocs
- Agenda

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For more information:
www.elisad.eu
www.addictionsinfo.eu

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Conferences and events agenda

• **4-16 July 2010, Amsterdam, NL**
4th Summer Institute on Alcohol, Drugs and Addiction. Organised by ZonMw (Netherlands Organisation for Health Research & Development), and the Graduate School of Social Sciences www.ishss.uva.nl/Addiction/

• **11-16 July 2010, Malmo, Sweden**
International Narcotics Research Conference
www.inrcworld.org/

• **12-16 July 2010, Santa Marta, Colombia**
Drogas y VIH en Colombia, Seminario internacional - Drugs and HIV in Colombia, International Seminar. Organised by the Colombian Ministry for Social Protection and UNODC www.portalsida.org/Event_Details.aspx?ID=10744

• **12-16 July 2010, Donostia, Spain**
La contribución de las actuales políticas y legislaciones en la reducción de riesgos y daños relacionados con el tabaco: IV Symposium Internacional sobre reducción de riesgos
www.sc.ehu.es/scrwwwsu/2010/2010/cprograma.html

• **22-26 Aug. 2010, Oslo, Norway**
International conference on alcohol, drugs, and traffic safety
www.t2010.org/

• **9-10 Sept. 2010, Aberdeen, Scotland**
The generation game - Off line to on line - Org. by NHS Grampian in association with Aberdeen City Council www.sdf.org.uk/sdf/3709.html

• **9-12 Sept. 2010, Prague, CZ**
Addictive Society, media seminar organised by A-Clinic Foundation www.a-klinikka.fi

• **13-16 Sept., 2010, Paris, France**
Current topics and innovations in alcohol research. 2010 ISBRA World Congress + Rencontre nationale de la Société Française d'Alcoologie (SFA) www.isbra2010paris.org/

• **16 Sept., 2010, Lausanne, CH**
Les conduites dopantes au travail: de l'automédication à l'augmentation - Org. par Addiction Info Suisse www.addiction-info.ch/

• **17 Sept. 2010, Norwich, UK**
Doing more with less: developing higher strength alcohol services in



• **9-12 Sept., Prague, CZ**

Addictive Society, today and in the future, media seminar organised by A-Clinic Foundation (an Elisad member). This seminar will be especially in the interest of journalists and information professionals in the addiction field. It will provide a balanced combination of training, results from recent studies for immediate media coverage and a possibility to network among leading experts of the addictions field and mass media. Its programme is available at: www.a-klinikka.fi/viestinta/media/paihdetiedotusseminaari/2010-praha/in-english

the hangover from the credit crunch. 34th annual New Directions in the Study of Alcohol Group (NDSAG) conference. <http://ndsag.blogspot.com/>

• **28-30 Sept. 2010, Madrid, Spain**
El impacto de la crisis sobre unas familias en cambio. Org by Fundación de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción (FAD) www.pnsd.msc.es/Categoria4/reunion/reunion60.htm

• **30 Sept. 2010, Douai, France**
Sexe, Genre et Addiction. 10^{mes} rencontres de l'Unité de Soins et d'Information sur les Drogues (USID) du Centre hospitalier de Douai <http://urfd.net/default.aspx>

• **30 Sept-2 Oct, Dubrovnik, Croatia**
21st annual European Society for Social Drug Research (ESSD) conf.
www.essd-research.eu/en/index.html

• **30 Sept. - 2 Oct. 2010, Ohrid, Macedonia**
Symposium on addictive behaviours 5th Adriatic drug addiction treatment conference + 7th SEEA (South Eastern European Adriatic Addiction Treatment Network) www.seea.net/seea-conferences

• **4-7 Oct. 2010, Milan, Italy**
Bridging the gap between science and clinical practice in the addiction field: 12th Annual Conf. of the International Society of Addiction Medicine (ISAM) www.isam2010.medicina.unimib.it/

• **6-8 Oct., 2010, Nantes, France**
Prévenir et traiter les addictions sans drogue: un défi sociétal. Congrès international d'addictologie organisé par : Arefac, Association pour la recherche et la formation sur les addictions comportementales et CRJE, Centre de référence sur le jeu excessif www.crje.fr/congres_2010_annonce.html#modalitespratiques

• **7-8 Oct., 2010, Montreuil (Paris) FR**
3^e Rencontres Nationales de la Réduction des Risques liés à l'usage de drogues. Association Française pour la Réduction des Risques liés à l'usage de drogues <http://rdr2010.a-f-r.org/>

• **7-8 Oct., 2010, Newcastle, UK**
National conference on injecting drug use (NCIDU)
www.exchangesupplies.org

• **7-9 Oct., 2010, Utrecht, NL**
European ATOD libraries in a time of economical challenges. Elisad www.elisad.eu

• **17-20 Oct. 2010, New York, USA**
ASAP 12th annual conference (Alcoholism & Substance Abuse Providers)
www.asapnys.org/

• **24-29 Oct., 2010, Cancún, Mexico**
New challenges, new answers. 53rd International ICAA Conference www.icaa.ch/mexico2010.html

• **3 Nov., 2010, London, UK**
Facing the future: tackling drugs in the new decade. DrugScope conference www.drugscope.org.uk/

• **4-5 Nov. 2010, Issy les Moulineaux, FR**
Tabagisme. Du comportement à la maladie chronique. 4^e Congrès national de la Société française de tabacologie (SFT) et l'Office Français de prévention du Tabagisme (OFT) www.csft2010.fr

• **4-5 Nov. 2010, Paris, France**
2^e colloque francophone international sur les traitements de la dépendance aux opioïdes, organisé par l'ANITEA avec des collègues québécois, suisses et belges. www.anitea.fr/

• **3-7 April 2011, Beirut, Lebanon**
IHRA'S 22nd International Conference, www.ihra.net/