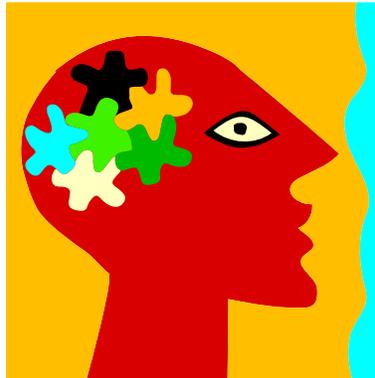




# Resource Center

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOL & DRUG PROGRAMS

## Bibliography of Co-Occurring Disorders



Developed by the Resource Center Library  
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**California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs  
Resource Center Library  
Co-Occurring Disorders Bibliography**

The following is a list of all books and videos and a selection of journal articles available in the Resource Center (RC) Library on the topic of Co-occurring disorders. For the RC Library's purposes, "Co-occurring" is defined as co-existing chemical dependency and at least one other psychiatric disorder. Materials on comorbid substance abuse and non-psychiatric diagnoses (e.g., HIV infection, chronic pain disorders) are not included in this bibliography.

These materials are available for loan directly to employees of government agencies and organizations funded through county alcohol and drug programs, as well as lending libraries. Individuals may borrow materials through an interlibrary loan via their local lending libraries. For information on lending policies, please see the Videocassette Catalog, page v, or the Library webpage at [http://www.adp.ca.gov/RC/rc\\_lib.shtml#lending](http://www.adp.ca.gov/RC/rc_lib.shtml#lending).

### **Books**

***Action for Mental Health and Substance-Related Disorders: Improving Services for Individuals at Risk of, or with, Co-Occurring Substance-Related and Mental Health Disorders. Conference Report and Recommended National Strategy of the SAMHSA National Advisory Council.*** Rockville, MD: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1997.

**Summary:** This document is the report of the conference and the National Strategy document which emerged from it. Includes executive summary, national strategy, introduction and eight chapters plus recommendations.  
(RC Library call no. RA413.5.A37 1998)

Baker, Frank. ***Coordination of Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services.*** U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. Technical Assistance Publication Series 4. Rockville, MD: Public Health Service; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; Office for Treatment Improvement, 1991.

**Summary:** The primary purpose of this report is to review current knowledge about coordination of alcohol, drug and mental health (ADM) services, to describe the major models and mechanisms available for this purpose, and to make recommendations regarding the process of developing coordinated ADM services.  
(RC Library call no. RC443.C66 1991)

***Blamed and Ashamed: The Treatment Experiences of Youth with Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Disorders and Their Families.*** Alexandria, VA: Federation for Children's Mental Health, 2001.

**Summary:** Presents the findings of a two-year project intended to document and summarize the experiences of youth with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse problems and their families. The purpose of this study was to offer youth and their families the opportunity to reflect on and give voice to their experiences, to identify their successes and concerns, and to formulate recommendations so that a national audience might learn from their experience and improve services.  
(RC Library call no. RC 564.68.B53 2001)

Broskowski, Anthony and Shelagh Smith. ***Estimating the Cost of Preventive Services in Mental Health and Substance Abuse Under Managed Care.*** Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2001.

**Summary:** This document presents cost estimates for six preventive interventions previously identified through a literature review and analysis of peer-reviewed, published research in mental health or substance abuse services (Dorfman, 2000). (RC Library call no. RA790.5.B76 2001)

Bucciarelli, Carol. ***Addicted and Mentally Ill: Stories of Courage, Hope, and Empowerment.*** New York, Haworth Press, 2005.

**Summary:** This non-clinical resource addresses the misunderstandings and prejudices surrounding dual diagnosis, the necessity for appropriate treatment and follow-up care, twelve-step principles and practices, medication, and the involvement of family in treatment. (RC Library call no. RC564.68.B835 2005)

Buck, Jeffery, Kay Miller and Jay Bae. ***Mental Health Services in Medicaid, 1986-1992.*** Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2000.

**Summary:** The purpose of this study is to provide policy makers, interest groups, and others with basic information on Medicaid MH/SA services and expenditures in Medicaid and associate trends for Georgia, Michigan and Tennessee for the 1986-1992 periods. (RC Library call no. RC 454.4.B83 2000)

Burton, Donna, [et al.] ***Cross-Training for Dual Disorders: A Comprehensive Guide to Co-Occurring Substance Use and Psychiatric Disorders.*** New York: Vantage, 2001.

**Summary:** Addresses the treatment problem of patients that suffer from both substance use and mental disorders by discussing these patients as a discrete population with very special needs. (RC Library call no. RC 564.68.B878 2001)

“Chapter 5: Alcohol and Depression.” ***Alcohol Consumption and Problems in the General Population: Findings from the 1992 National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey.*** Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2002.

**Summary:** Chapter 5 of this volume is dedicated to alcohol and depression. The five articles in this section are “Comorbidity between DSM-IV Alcohol Use Disorders and Major Depression: Results of a National Survey,” “The Relationship between DSM-IV Alcohol Use Disorders and DSM-IV Major Depression: Examination of the Primary-Secondary Distinction in a General Population Sample,” “Gender Differences in DSM-IV Alcohol Use Disorders and Major Depression as Distributed in the General Population: Clinical Implications,” “Family History of Alcoholism and Gender: Their Combined Effects on DSM-IV Alcohol Dependence and Major Depression,” and “Familial Aggregation of DSM-IV Alcohol Use Disorders: Examination of the Primary-Secondary Distinction in a General Population Sample.” (RC Library call no. HV 5015.A43)

“Chapter 6: Dual Diagnosis.” ***Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Initiative: Level II Training Manual.*** Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services, 1996.

**Summary:** The purpose of chapter 6 is to provide participants [of this training] with an introduction to working with clients who are diagnosed with both a psychiatric disorder and alcohol and other drug abuse dependences. (RC Library call no. HV5825.S65 1996)

Coffery, Rosanna, [et al.] ***Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment: Results from a Study Integrating Data from State Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Medicaid Agencies.*** Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2001.

**Summary:** Presents the analytical findings from the Integrated Data Base (IDB) Project in the utilization of publicly funded mental health and substance abuse services. The report is based on one year of data (1996) for three states (Delaware, Oklahoma, and Washington) incorporating Medicaid and State MH/SA agency data. (RC Library call no. RC454.5.C64)

***Co-Occurring Disorders: Treatment Manual 2002.*** The Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida, 2002.

**Summary:** Provides a guide for conducting treatment groups related to co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders. (RC Library call no. RC564.68.C6 2002)

***Current Practice in the Management of Clients with Comorbid Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders in Tertiary Care Settings.*** Australia: National Drug Strategy, 2003.

**Summary:** The Commonwealth Department of Health and Aging commissioned Siggins Miller Consultants, together with the Centre for Primary Health Care, University of Queensland and the Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre (QADREC) to identify current practices in the management of clients with comorbid mental health and substance use disorders in tertiary care settings. (RC Library call no. RC454.5.C87)

Daley, Dennis C. and Howard B. Moss. ***Dual Disorders: Counseling Clients with Chemical Dependency and Mental Illness.*** Center City, Hazelden, c2002.

**Summary:** Provides clinicians with up-to-date information on psychosocial and psychopharmacologic treatment for patients with chemical dependency and co-existing mental disorders. (RC Library call no. RC564.68.D35 2002)

Daley, Dennis C. and Allan Zuckoff. ***Improving Treatment Compliance: Counseling & Systems Strategies for Substance Abuse & Dual Disorders.*** Center City, MN: Hazelden, 1999.

**Summary:** The authors review the continuum of compliance, identify the many factors contributing to compliance problems, integrate extensive clinical experience and an exhaustive review of the literature on compliant-related issues, and describe both counseling and systems strategies to improve compliance. (RC Library call no. RC564.D345 1999)

Dawe, Sharon, [et al.] ***Review of Diagnostic Screening Instruments for Alcohol and Other Drug Use and Other Psychiatric Disorders.*** Australia: National Drug Strategy, 2002.

**Summary:** A revised review of screening and diagnostic instruments and procedures for clinicians working within mental health settings, hospitals, and general practices. (RC Library call no. RC564.D39 2002)

***Designing Substance Abuse and Mental Health Capitation Projects: A Managed Care Guide for State and Local Officials.*** Managed Care Technical Assistance Ser. 3. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1998.

**Summary:** This guide helps public officials in State and County substance and mental health agencies design quality capitation projects. It includes a step-by-step approach to becoming a "smart purchaser" of capitated substance abuse services.  
(RC Library call no. RC 564.D47 1998)

Dorfman, Sharon. ***Preventive Interventions Under Managed Care: Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services***. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2000.

**Summary:** The Offices of Managed Care at the Center for Mental Health Services, the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration jointly supported this review of the literature on preventative interventions to promote mental health and the use of tobacco, alcohol, and the misuse of licit and illicit drugs. (RC Library call no. RA790.5.D67 2000)

Epstein, Joan, [et al.] ***Serious Mental Illness and Its Co-Occurrence with Substance Use Disorders, 2002***. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2004.

**Summary:** This report presents information on the prevalence and treatment of serious mental illness (SMI) and its association with substance use and co-occurring substance use disorders based in the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). The survey, formerly known as the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), is a project of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA).  
(RC Library call no. RC564.68.E67 2004)

Evans, Katie and J. Michael Sullivan. ***Dual Diagnosis: Counseling the Mentally Ill Substance Abuser***. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. New York: Guilford, 2001.

**Summary:** Offers a thorough introduction to clinical work with this population. Presents a framework for assessment and treatment and describes a range of effective counseling and motivational strategies for adolescents and adults. Includes clinical vignettes, tables, and reproducible forms. (RC Library call no. RC564.68.E95 2001)

Frey, Chris L. ***Double Jeopardy: Treating Juvenile Victims and Perpetrators for the Dual Disorder of Sexual Abuse and Substance Abuse***.

**Summary:** Discusses behavioral aspects such as family dynamics, emotional recovery, responsibility, victim empathy, relapse prevention, the effects of substance abuse and drug use, sexuality, self-esteem, and other issues facing juvenile victims. It also includes worksheets that may be reproduced and completed by the reader.  
(RC Mentor Library call no. HV5824.Y68.F74 1995)

Gabe, Janice. ***Adolescent Co-Occurring Disorder Series: Substance Use and Mood Disorders***. Center City, MN: Hazelden, 2003.

**Summary:** Professionals will find a comprehensive, simple, and practical approach to helping teens with mood disorders and substance-abuse problems. This workbook will be helpful for teens with substance-abuse issues experiencing major depression, dysthymia, and depression associated with bipolar mood disorders.  
(RC Library call no. RC546.68.G33 2003)

Hendrickson, Edward L. ***Treating Co-Occurring Disorders: A Handbook for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Professionals***. Haworth Press, 2004.

**Summary:** Describes the psychiatric and substance use disorders that commonly co-occur and examines the evolution of co-occurring concepts and treatment. The book provides an overview of relapse prevention and symptom management models for clients with co-occurring disorders and mental health and substance abuse recovery movements. (RC Library call no. RC564.68.H46 2005)

Holmwood, Chris. ***Comorbidity of Mental Disorders and Substance Use: A Brief Guide for the Primary Care Clinician.*** Australia: Primary Mental Health Care Australian Resource Center, 2003.

**Summary:** A resource guide for clinicians to work from concerning detailed information about specific management aspects of the different types of co-existing mental disorders and substance use problems that may follow. (RC Library call no. RC546.68.H65 2003)

Howell, Embry, Sara Roschwalb and Miki Satake. ***Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Under the State Children's Health Insurance Program: Designing Benefits and Estimating Costs.*** Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2001.

**Summary:** This project was designed to investigate how the new SCHIP program could be used to cover MH/SA services and what the cost of such services might be, given what is currently known about prevalence, utilization, and cost of services. (RC Library call no. RJ501.A2.H69 2001)

***Joint Training in Interagency Collaboration on Behalf of Individuals with Co-Existing Mental Illness and a Substance Use Disorder.*** Philadelphia: Matrix Research Institute, 1994.

**Summary:** This training packet, alternately titled ***Supplemental Readings for Joint MH/VR/SA Training in Interagency Collaboration***, includes fifteen articles by various authors in four sections on dual diagnosis produced in the years between 1975 and 1992. (RC Library call no. RC568.68.J67 1994)

McCabe, Damian and Chris Holmwood. ***Comorbidity of Mental Disorders and Substance Use in General Practice.*** Australia: Primary Mental Health Care Australian Resource Center, 2003.

**Summary:** Examines the spectrum of comorbidity disability seen by general practitioners in the primary health care field and how broad and non-specific treatment can be for co-occurring disorders with primary care physicians compared with the specialty health services. (RC Library call no. RC568.68.M33 2003)

***Mental Health Assessment and Diagnosis of Substance Abusers.*** National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). Clinical Report Series. NIH Publication no. 94-3846. 1994.

**Summary:** Provides detailed descriptions of psychiatric disorders which can occur among substance abusing clients. Presents the key components and processes involved in a comprehensive mental health assessment and describe a specific approach for achievement. Detailed summaries of various assessment and interview tools are also provided. (RC Library call no. RC564.68.M46)

Minkoff, Kenneth and Robert E. Drake, eds. ***Dual Diagnosis of Major Mental Illness and Substance Use Disorder***. New Directions for Mental Health Services 50. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, Inc., 1991.

**Summary:** The purpose of this volume is to provide the reader with information about the most current ideas and clinical interventions available for dually disordered patients. (RC Library call no. RC564.D92 1991)

Mueser, Kim T, [et al.] ***Integrated Treatment for Dual Disorders: A Guide to Effective Practice***. New York: Guilford Press, 2003.

**Summary:** Provides guidelines for professionals to help those with comorbid and substance abuse disorders. Emphasizes methods combining psychiatric and substance abuse services into a unitary system of care. (RC Library call no. RC564.68.1684 2003)

O'Connell, David F. ***Dual Disorders: Essentials for Assessment and Treatment***. New York: Haworth, 1998.

**Summary:** A practical handbook for the assessment and clinical management of patients with addiction and psychiatric disorders. It includes an introduction to the rationale and clinical approaches of cognitive therapy; a special section on psychiatric medications; and coverage of mood, anxiety, psychotic, cognitive, eating, and personality disorders. (RC Library call no. RC564.68.O28 1998)

O'Connell, David F., and Eileen Beyer, Eds. ***Managing the Dually Diagnosed Patient: Current Issues and Clinical Approaches***. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. New York: Haworth, 2002.

**Summary:** Provides a wealth of useful information on effectively treating substance abusers who also suffer from mental illness. This second edition is updated to reflect the latest information on assessment, treatment, and management of co-existing disorders. (RC Library call no. RC564.M256 2002)

Rassool, G. Haussein, Ed. ***Dual Diagnosis, Substance Misuse and Psychiatric Disorders: An Interprofessional Approach***. Malden, MA: Blackwell Science, 2001.

**Summary:** An overview of mental health and substance issues (dual diagnosis) from an inter-professional approach. Provides practitioners working in the mental health and addiction fields with a resource on the issues of working with dual diagnosis patients from both a clinical and service development perspective. (RC Library call no. RC564.68.D795 2001)

***Report to Congress on the Prevention and Treatment of Co-Occurring Substance Abuse Disorders and Mental Disorders***. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2002.

**Summary:** This report includes both underlying guiding principles and a plan for SAMHSA to guide action at the National, State and local levels to redress current weaknesses and enhance strengths in accountability, capacity, and effectiveness of treatment and prevention services for people with co-occurring substance abuse disorders and mental disorders. (RC Library call no. RC564.68.R47)

***Strategies for Developing Treatment Programs for People with Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Disorders***. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2003.

**Summary:** This report highlights challenges to service delivery, delineates strategies to overcome these challenges, identifies methodologies to help public purchasers build integrated care systems, and describes core competencies and training from which treating professionals and the people they serve can benefit. (RC Library call no. RC564.68 S773 2003)

***Substance Abuse Treatment for Persons with Co-Occurring Disorders.*** (TIP 42)  
Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2005.

**Summary:** Provides information about new developments in the rapidly growing field of co-occurring substance use and mental disorders and captures the state-of-the-art in the treatment of people with co-occurring disorders. It focuses on what the substance abuse treatment clinician needs to know and provides that information in an accessible manner. (RC Library call no. RC564.68.S83 2005)

Teeson, Maree and Heather Proudfoot, Eds. ***Comorbid Mental Disorders and Substance Use Disorders: Epidemiology, Prevention and Treatment.*** Australia: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, 2003.

**Summary:** A report developed as part of the National Comorbidity Project that reviews the national and international evidence in respect to comorbid mental health and substance misuse problems. (RC Library call no. RC564.68 C66 2003)

Teeson, Maree and Heather Proudfoot, Eds. ***National Comorbidity Project.*** Australia: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, 2001.

**Summary:** The National Comorbidity Project aims to highlight the importance of the comorbidity of mental disorders and substance use disorders and to identify appropriate strategies and policy responses. (RC Library call no. RC564.68 N38 2001)

Watkins, Ted R. ***Dual Diagnosis: An Integrated Approach to Treatment.*** Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2001.

**Summary:** Presents a model that integrates theory, research, and techniques from the substance abuse and general mental health fields and discusses the unique problems of and treatment methods tailored for specific mental illnesses such as schizophrenia when combined with substance abuse. (RC Library call no. RC564.68.W38 2001)

Weinstein, Dava, Ed. ***Lesbians and Gay Men: Chemical Dependency Treatment Issues.*** New York: Haworth, 1992.

**Summary:** Addresses in-depth, specific issues in the treatment of chemical dependency in this population. The authors discuss special problems of the gay population and describe actual clinical techniques for treating them. (RC Library call no. RC564.5.G39.L47 1992)

## DVD/Videos

***Adolescents and Co-Occurring Disorders.*** Hazelden, 2003; (DVD/VHS) 24 min.

**Summary:** Teens in recovery for co-occurring disorders share their stories of addiction and psychiatric illness. Viewers will be able to recognize and understand co-occurring disorders and develop a clear picture of what steps are necessary to initiate and maintain a recovery program. (RC circulation no. 8834 and 8835)

**Adults and Co-Occurring Disorders.** Hazelden, 2003; (DVD) 28 min.

**Summary:** Helps clients gain insight into maintaining recovery while dealing with dual disorders. Hope for recovery is reinforced by noted expert Kenneth Minkoff. (RC Library circulation no. 2359)

**Co-Occurring Disorders: Mental Health and Drugs.** CNS Productions, 2005; (VHS) 36 min.

**Summary:** Examines the mental illnesses that are part of a dual diagnosis (e.g., schizophrenia, bipolar, depression) and shows how psychoactive drug use can aggravate or induce these illnesses. This video helps explain the relationship between the two conditions. (RC Library circulation no. 8804)

**Dual Diagnosis: An Integrated Model for the Treatment of People with Co-Occurring Psychiatric and Substance Disorders.** Minkoff, Kenneth. Transit Media, 2000; (VHS) 2 hrs.

**Summary:** Dr. Kenneth Minkoff outlines the key principles of integrated treatment of mental illness and substance abuse. A 14-page handout accompanies the video and can be downloaded from the Mental Illness Education Project, Inc. at <http://www.miepvideos.org> under the "Discussion Notes" link. (RC Library circulation no. 8598)

**Dual Diagnosis: The Mentally Ill Chemical Abuser.** Cohen, William E. and Darryl Inaba. The Haight-Ashbury Training Series. CNS Productions, 1994; (VHS) 2 hrs, 30 min.

**Summary:** Includes three videos designed for substance abuse advisory personnel, counselors, teachers, physicians, psychiatrists, and psychologists. Tape one--Dual Diagnosis and Assessment, is an overview of the subject, discusses the different approaches of mental health and chemical dependency communities towards dual diagnosis, and shows ways to assess clients that may be dually diagnosed. Tape two--Treatment Techniques, examines the biology behind mental illness and chemical dependency and looks at treatment options including medications and therapy. Tape three--Gaining Control, aimed at clients, is meant to educate clients on their illness, reduce feelings of stigma, and show that recovery from both illnesses is possible. Includes 33 page manual. (RC Library circulation no. 5545, 5547, and 5550)

**Dual Diagnosis Presentation.** Gordon-McBee, Tina. Sacramento: California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, 1998; (VHS) 1 hr, 35 min.

**Summary:** A video recording of a 1998 presentation made by two staff members of the River City Community to a group of care providers at the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs. The presenters explain some of the symptoms and characteristics of the most common brain disorders, talk briefly about the most widely used medications, give an overview of some of the problems that a facility treating the dually diagnosed faces, and field some questions from the audience. The presenters stress that both addiction and mental illness can be treated successfully with the correct tools. (RC Library circulation no. 4998)

**Living Sober P: Low Motivation to Change or Seek Treatment.** Living Sober III Series. Gerald T. Rogers Productions, 1999; (VHS) 21 min.

**Summary:** Living Sober III is designed to educate, raise awareness, and help clients develop coping skills for maintaining their motivation and ability to comply with treatment plans. Directed to dual diagnosis patients, this segment examines the rationalizations that individuals commit in avoiding treatment. (RC Library circulation no. 6329)

***Messing with Heads: Marijuana and Mental Illness.*** Films for the Humanities & Science, 2005; (VHS) 46 min.

**Summary:** Explores new research between marijuana and mental illnesses, specifically schizophrenia and paranoid psychosis. Citing a wealth of clinical evidence and observations by neurologists, psychiatrists, and psychologists, this program looks into the effects of THC on young brains. (RC Library circulation no. 2618)

***Motivational Interviewing Tape A: Introduction to Motivational Interviewing.*** Miller, William, Ph.D., and Stephen Rollnick, Ph.D. Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers (MINT), 1998; (VHS) 41 min.

**Summary:** Reviews background and current directions of motivational interviewing, explores its essential theoretical and conceptual underpinnings, and discusses its five basic principles. This is by no means a comprehensive introduction to motivational interviewing. Sets the context for the demonstration tapes that follow in the series. (RC Library circulation no. 7472)

***Motivational Interviewing Tape B-1 and B-2: Phase I, Part 1 and 2: Opening Strategies.*** Miller, William, Ph.D., and Stephen Rollnick, Ph.D. Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers (MINT), 1998; (VHS) 39 min.

**Summary:** Designed to illustrate the skills involved in the opening phase of motivational interviewing. Phase I focuses on identifying and strengthening the person's intrinsic motivation for change. It begins with the first contact and continues until the transition into Phase II, illustrated on Tape F. (RC Library circulation no. 7473 and 7474)

***Motivational Interviewing Tape C: Handling Resistance.*** Miller, William, Ph.D., and Stephen Rollnick, Ph.D. Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers (MINT), 1998; (VHS) 62 min.

**Summary:** Presents a set of strategies for handling and decreasing resistance. The information presented is particularly useful during Phase I, although the methods are applicable throughout counseling. The phenomenon of "resistance" is discussed, and various strategies are explained and demonstrated. (RC Library circulation no. 7475)

***Motivational Interviewing Tape D: Feedback and Information Exchange.*** Miller, William, Ph.D., and Stephen Rollnick, Ph.D. Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers (MINT), 1998; (VHS) 55 min.

**Summary:** One context in which motivational interviewing has been widely practiced is the "check-up" or feedback of assessment information. This specialized application involves much more talking on the part of the therapist, as more information is being imparted to the client. Focuses on actively giving information within the spirit of motivational interviewing. (RC Library circulation no. 7476)

***Motivational Interviewing Tape E: Motivational Interviewing in the Medical Setting.*** Miller, William, Ph.D., and Stephen Rollnick, Ph.D. Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers (MINT), 1998; (VHS) 48 min.

**Summary:** A rapidly growing application of motivational interviewing is in general health care settings. Here it is often necessary to compress the process of counseling into a

shorter period of time. Explores how the spirit of motivational interviewing can be applied in busy health care settings. (RC Library circulation no. 7477)

***Motivational Interviewing Tape F: Phase II: Moving Toward Action.*** Miller, William, Ph.D., and Stephen Rollnick, Ph.D. Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers (MINT), 1998; (VHS) 37 min.

**Summary:** Explores the move from Phase 1 (building motivation for change) into Phase 2 (consolidating commitment to a change plan) and how the counseling methods used in Phase 2 differ from the opening strategies of motivational interviewing. (RC Library circulation no. 7478)

***Trauma and Substance Abuse I: Therapeutic Approaches.*** Cavalcade Productions, Inc., 1998; (VHS) 46 min.

**Summary:** Topics covered in this video are: schism between substance abuse and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder fields; prevalence of substance abuse among trauma survivors; psychological symptoms; legal and medical problems; stages of treatment, therapy with VA clients; and new treatment models. (RC Library circulation no. 2579)

***Trauma and Substance Abuse II: Special Treatment Issues.*** Cavalcade Production, Inc., 1998; (VHS) 40 min.

**Summary:** Topics covered in this video are: the therapeutic relationship; codependency and therapist self-care; crises and relapses; twelve-step programs; medication; therapist characteristics and training, and positive effects of treatment. (RC Library circulation no. 2580)

***Understanding Depression and Addiction.*** Co-Occurring Disorders Series. Hazelden, 1994; (VHS) 20 min.

**Summary:** Explores ways to cope with the common behaviors and thoughts associated with depression and provides support for recovery from depression and addiction. (RC Library circulation no. 8333)

***Understanding Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Addiction.*** Co-Occurring Disorders Series. Hazelden, 1994; (VHS) 20 min.

**Summary:** Addresses dual recovery and relapse prevention, along with ways to handle the emotional pain and flashbacks due to trauma. (RC Library circulation no. 8334)

***Understanding Suicide and Addiction.*** Co-Occurring Disorders Series. Hazelden, 1994; (VHS) 20 min.

**Summary:** Discusses risk and protective factors, and focuses on practical strategies to reduce suicide risk and improve the quality of life. (RC Library circulation no. 8335)

***When Addiction and Mental Disorders Co-Occur.*** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), 2003; (VHS) 1 hr.

**Summary:** Examines the issues and promising practices associated with treating individuals with co-occurring and co-existing disorders. (RC Library circulation no. 8953 and 8954)

## Journal Articles

Agrawal, N. and S.R. Hirsch. **“Schizophrenia: Evidence for Conceptualizing It as a Brain Disease.”** *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 2004; 24(4): 437-44.

**Abstract:** This paper attempts to describe and discuss the evidence which may help understand Schizophrenia as a manifestation of abnormalities in the brain itself. (RC Library circulation no. 19951)

Albee, GW and Joffe M. **“Mental Illness is NOT ‘an Illness Like Any Other.’”** *Journal of Primary Prevention* 2004; 24(4): 419-36.

**Abstract:** This article finds major differences between physical illnesses and mental disorders and argues that accepting the claim that they are alike diminishes the likelihood of effective prevention by distracting attention from important social causes of a wide range of mental disorders. (RC Library circulation no. 19951)

Back SE, Jackson JL, Sonne S, Brady KT. **“Alcohol Dependence and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: Differences in Clinical Presentation and Response to Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy By Order of Onset.”** *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 2005; 29(1):29-37.

**Abstract:** Alcohol dependence (AD) and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) frequently co-occur. In this study, differences in clinical presentation and response to cognitive-behavioral substance-use therapy by order of onset were examined among 94 (51 men and 43 women) individuals with AD and PTSD. (RC Library circulation no. 21496)

Ball, SA. [et al.] **“Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory–III Subtypes of Opioid Dependence: Validity and Matching to Behavioral Therapies.”** *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 2004; 72:698-711.

**Abstract:** The concurrent and predictive validity of 2 different methods of Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory–III subtyping (protocol sorting, cluster analysis) was evaluated in 125 recently detoxified opioid-dependent outpatients in a 12-week randomized clinical trial. Participants received naltrexone and relapse prevention group counseling and were assigned to 1 of 3 intervention conditions: (a) no-incentive vouchers, (b) incentive vouchers alone, or (c) incentive vouchers plus relationship counseling. (RC Library circulation no. 20052)

Beitchman JH, Adlaf EM, Atkinson L, Douglas L, Massak A, Kenaszchuk C. **“Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorders in Late Adolescence: The Role of Risk and Perceived Social Support.”** *American Journal on Addictions*, 2005; 14(2):124-138.

**Abstract:** This article explores how measures of risk and perceived social support relate to different configurations of adolescent psychopathology using data from a community-based, longitudinal investigation of 284 individuals interviewed in 1982 at age 5 and again at age 19. (RC Library circulation no. 21131)

Bischof G, Rumpf HJ, Meyer C, Hapke U, John U. **“Influence on Psychiatric Comorbidity in Alcohol-Dependent Subjects in a Representative Population Survey on Treatment Utilization and Natural Recovery.”** *Addiction*, 2005; 100(3):405-413.

**Abstract:** The article analyzed the impact of non-psychotic psychiatric comorbid Axis I disorders on remission rate and utilization of formal help in alcohol-dependent individuals drawn from a representative general population sample in northern Germany

(RC Library circulation no. 20980)

Bogenshutz MP, Geppert CM, George J. **“The Role of Twelve-Step Approaches in Dual Diagnosis Treatment and Recovery.”** *American Journal on Addictions*, 2006; Jan-Feb;15(1):50-60.

**Abstract:** Strong evidence was found that dually diagnosed individuals (DDI), with the possible exception of those with psychotic disorders, attend twelve-step programs at rates comparable to non-DDI. (RC Library circulation no. 21852)

Boyle, M. **“Preventing a Non-Existent Illness?: Some Issues in the Prevention of ‘Schizophrenia.’** *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 2004; 24(4):445-69.

**Abstract:** The problems of both the concept and its surrounding assumptions for Schizophrenia are examined and an alternative model of psychotic behavior and experience, with very different implications for prevention, is discussed. (RC Library circulation no. 19951)

Brady KT [et al.] **“Sertraline in the Treatment of Co-Occurring Alcohol Dependence and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder.”** *Alcoholism Clinical and Experimental Research*. 2005; Mar; 29(3):395-401.

**Abstract:** A total of 94 individuals with current alcohol dependence and PTSD were randomly assigned to receive sertraline (150 mg/day) or placebo for 12 weeks. There was a significant decrease in alcohol use during the trial in both the sertraline and the placebo groups. (RC Library circulation no. 20979)

Buckley, Peter F. **“Research and Practice in Substance Comorbidity.”** *Journal of Dual Diagnosis*, 2004;1 (1-3).

**Summary: Summary:** Journal of Dual Diagnosis examines the latest research in the co-occurrence of mental health disorders and substance abuse disorders. This publication provides current trends in research and practice as well as case studies from treatment programs internationally. (RC Library circulation no. 20884)

Bukstein OG, Cornelius J, Trunzo AC, Kelly TM, Wood DS. **“Clinical Predictors of Treatment in a Population of Adolescents with Alcohol Use Disorders.”** *Addictive Behaviors*, 2005; 30(9):1663-1673.

**Abstract:** The purpose of this paper is to identify potential predictors of treatment utilization, among both psychiatric and drug and alcohol variables. (RC Library circulation no. 21687)

Burnam, MA. **“Measuring Outcomes of Care for Substance Use and Mental Disorders.”** *RAND Reprints* RP-612 (1997). Reprinted from *New Directions for Mental Health Services* No. 71; (1996): 3-17.

**Abstract:** A summarization of Chapter One that provides an overview of issues to consider when selecting mental health and substance abuse measures for routinely monitoring the outcomes of treatment. (RC Library circulation no. 8138)

Burns L, Teesson M, O’Neill K. **“The Impact of Comorbid Anxiety and Depression on Alcohol Treatment Outcomes.”** *Addiction*, 2005; 100(6):787-796.

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of comorbid Diagnostic and Statistical Manual version IV (DSM-IV) anxiety and/or depression on out-patient treatment for alcohol problems. (RC Library circulation no. 21162)

Carey, K. [et al.] “**Problems Assessment for Substance Using Psychiatric Patients: Development and Initial Psychometric Evaluation.**” *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 2004; 75:67-77.

**Abstract:** This paper describes the scale development and factor structure, and provides initial reliability and validity evidence for the Problems Assessment for Substance Using Psychiatric Patients. (RC Library circulation no. 20067)

Carpenter KM. [et al.] “**The Effect of Sertraline and Environmental Context on Treating Depression and Illicit Substance Use Among Methadone Maintained Opiate Dependent Patients: A Controlled Clinical Trial.**” *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 2004; 74:123-34.

**Abstract:** The present study tested the efficacy of sertraline for treating syndromally defined depressive disorders among non-abstinent methadone maintained opiate dependent patients. (RC Library circulation no. 19843)

Carpentier PJ, de Jong CA, Dijkstra BA, Verbrugge CA, Krabbe PF. “**A Controlled Trial of Methylphenidate in Adults with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Substance Use Disorders.**” *Addiction*, 2005; 100(12):1668-1874.

**Abstract:** This study examined the short-term effectiveness of methylphenidate treatment for ADHD in adults with substance use disorders. (RC Library circulation no. 21776)

Clark HW, Power AK. “**Women, Co-Occurring Disorders, and Violence Study: A Case for Trauma-Informed Care.**” *Journal of Substance Abuse and Treatment*. 2005 Mar; 28(2): 145-6.

**Abstract:** An article that discusses the promotion of a “trauma-informed approach to services by providers who understand the impact of abuse and other violence in women’s lives, respect women’s strengths, avoid re-traumatizing, and respect the participation of women clients in their own treatment planning. (RC Library circulation no. 21016)

Cocozza JJ. [et al.] “**Outcomes for Women with Co-Occurring Disorders and Trauma: Program Level Effects.**” *Journal of Substance Abuse and Treatment*. 2005 Mar; 28(2): 109-19.

**Abstract:** Program-level effects at 6 months are reported from meta-analysis of a nine-site quasi-experimental study of comprehensive, integrated, trauma-informed, and consumer-involved services for women who have mental health problems, substance use disorders, and who have experienced interpersonal violence. (RC Library circulation no. 21016)

Comtois KA, Tisdall WA, Holdcraft LC, Simpson T. “**Dual Diagnosis: Impact of Family History.**” *American Journal on Addictions*, 2005; 14(3):291-299.

**Abstract:** Psychiatric outpatients with severe and persistent mental illness and a current or past substance use disorder (N = 89) were interviewed. The clinical implications are discussed. (RC Library circulation no. 21494)

Cornelius, JR. [et al.] “**Correlates of Mental Health Service Utilization and Unmet Need Among a Sample of Male Adolescents.**” *Addictive Behaviors: An International Journal*, 2001; 26:11-19.

**Abstract:** The results of this study suggest that parental psychopathology, parental substance abuse, the presence of conduct disorder, and an increased number of siblings act as barriers to adequate mental health treatment among adolescents.  
(RC Library circulation no. 16329)

Cornelius JR, Clark DB, Bukstein OG, Kelly TM, Salloum IM, Wood DS. **“Fluoxetine in Adolescents with Comorbid Major Depression and an Alcohol Use Disorder: A 3-year Follow-up Study.”** *Addictive Behaviors*, 2005; 30(4):807-814.

**Abstract:** The goal of this 3-year follow-up evaluation was to determine whether the decreases in drinking and in depressive symptoms that were noted during our acute phase study with fluoxetine in comorbid adolescents persisted at a 3-year follow-up evaluation.  
(RC Library circulation no. 21118)

De Wilde, J. [et al.] **“Problem Severity Profiles of Substance Abusing Women in European Therapeutic Communities: Influence of Psychiatric Problems.”** *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 2004; 26:243-251.

**Abstract:** This article aims to search for a specific female, psychiatric profile based on a large European sample of substance dependent clients (828) entering therapeutic communities. (RC Library circulation no. 19978)

DiNitto, DM. [et al.] **“Gender Differences in Dually-Diagnosed Clients Receiving Chemical Dependency Treatment.”** *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 2002; 34:105-17.

**Abstract:** This article looks at the cases of ninety-seven clients with dual diagnoses of mental illness and substance abuse, forty-six of which were male and fifty-one female. The study suggests in the abstract that “men and women with dual diagnoses might benefit from different emphases in treatment programs.” (RC Library circulation no. 17755)

Domino M, Morrissey JP, Nadlicki-Patterson t, Chung S. **“Service Costs for Women with Co-Occurring Disorders and Trauma.”** *Journal of Substance Abuse and Treatment*, 2005 Mar; 28(2):135-43.

**Abstract:** Study of several aspects of costs related to health care and other service use at 6-month follow-up are presented for women with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders with histories of physical and /or sexual abuse receiving comprehensive, integrated, trauma-informed and consumer/survivor/recovering person-involved interventions ( $n=1023$ ) or usual care ( $n=983$ ) in a nine-site quasi-experimental study.  
(RC Library circulation no. 21016)

Donovan D. [et al.] **“Quality of Life as an Outcome Measure in Alcoholism Treatment Research.”** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 2005 Jul; (15):119-39; discussion 92-3. Review.

**Abstract:** The article reviews the literature to date dealing with quality of life (QoL) as it relates to drinking behavior, alcohol use disorders and treatment outcomes.  
(RC Library circulation no. 21613)

Downs, WR. [et al.] **“Relationships between Adult Women’s Alcohol Problems and Their Childhood Experiences of Parental Violence and Psychological Aggression.”** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 2004; 65:336-344.

**Abstract:** The objective of this study is to examine the associations between mother physical abuse, mother psychological aggression, father physical abuse and father

psychological aggression and women's alcohol dependence while controlling for several demographic variables, childhood sexual abuse and mother and father alcohol problems. (RC Library circulation no. 19972)

Fishbein, D. [et al.] **“Neurocognitive and Physiological Prerequisites for Prevention of Adolescent Drug Abuse.”** *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 2004; 24:471-95.

**Abstract:** A small pilot study report that studies the ECF (Integrity of executive cognitive function) and physiological responses to cognitive processing or SCR (skin conductance responses) implicated in substance abuse, aggression, psychopathy, conduct disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. (RC Library circulation no. 19951)

Gearon, JS. [et al.] **“Drug-Use Behavior and Correlates in People with Schizophrenia.”** *Addictive Behaviors: An International Journal*, 2001; 26:51-61.

**Abstract:** This study examined how illicit drugs were accessed, reasons for drug use, prevalence of emotional, physical, and sexual abuse, psychiatric symptomatology, level of functioning, and the relationship of these factors to substance use in 25 schizophrenia outpatients. (RC Library circulation no. 16329)

Gold, MS. **“Dual Diagnosis: Discovery of a Critical Role of Environmental Exposure.”** *Journal of Dual Diagnosis*, 2004; 1(1):5-14.

**Abstract:** While most models for dual disorders assume compulsive or volitional use or self-administration, this article is interested in the role of exposure to potent drugs of abuse in the intra-uterine, home, and workplace environment. (RC Library circulation no. 20884)

Gold, MS. and Frost-Pineda, K. **“Substance Abuse and Psychiatric Dual Disorders: Focus on Tobacco.”** *Journal of Dual Diagnosis*, 2004; 1(1):15-36.

**Abstract:** This article explores the issue of substance abuse and psychiatric dual disorders, prenatal and early childhood Second Hand Smoke (SHS) exposure and the relationship to the genesis of these dual disorders. (RC Library circulation no. 20884)

Gordon SM, Tulak F, Troncale J. **“Prevalence and Characteristics of Adolescents Patients with Co-Occurring ADHD and Substance Dependence.”** *Journal of Addictive Diseases*, 2004; 23(4):31-40.

**Abstract:** One hundred sixty-two adolescent patients admitted to a residential addictions treatment program were administered a structured interview concerning ADHD and psychostimulant abuse as part of the clinical psychological evaluation administered by the staff psychologist. Results are discussed in terms of appropriate treatment for adolescents with co-occurring substance abuse or dependence and ADHD. (RC Library circulation no. 20233)

Goswami, S. [et al.] **“Substance-Abusing Schizophrenics: Do They Self-Medicate?”** *American Journal on the Addictions*, 2004; 13:139-50.

**Abstract:** Self-medication hypothesis (SMH) broadly proposes that patients use substances in a non-random fashion so that the psychopharmacologic characteristics of particular substances are used to alleviate a variety of psychiatric symptoms and emotional distress. (RC Library circulation no. 19857)

Grant, B. [et al.] **“Prevalence and Co-occurrence of Substance Use Disorders and Independent Mood and Anxiety Disorders: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions.”** *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 2004; 61:807-816.

**Abstract:** The results of this study suggest that associations between most substance use disorders and independent mood and anxiety disorders were overwhelmingly positive and significant, suggesting that treatment for a comorbid mood or anxiety disorder should not be withheld from individuals with substance use disorders.

(RC Library circulation no. 20110)

Grossman, Cl. **“Labels and Language: Implications for Prevention of the DSM Definitions of a Mental Disorder.”** *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 2004; 24:513-22.

**Abstract:** The purpose of this paper is to discuss the implications for prevention of the current definition of mental disorder-as provided by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association. (RC Library circulation no. 19951)

Haller, DL. and Miles, DR. **“Personality Disturbances in Drug-Dependent Women: Relationship to Childhood Abuse.”** *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 2004; 30:269-286.

**Abstract:** This study examined associations between childhood abuse and personality disturbances in 228 drug-dependent women. Childhood trauma predisposes drug-dependent women to develop troublesome personality characteristics that are independent of drug addiction and other psychological problems associated with childhood trauma.

(RC Library circulation no. 19977)

Hasin DS, Harzenbueler M, Smith S, Grant BF. **“Co-Occurring DSM-IV Drug Abuse in DSM-IV Drug Dependence: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol Related Conditions.”** *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 2005; 80(1):117-123.

**Abstract:** The purpose of this paper was to present the prevalence of DSM-IV drug dependence with and without drug abuse in a nationally representative sample, as well as in subgroups defined by sex, age and race/ethnicity. (RC Library circulation no. 21659)

Heesch KC, Velasquez MM, von Sternberg K. **“Readiness for Mental Health Treatment and for Changing Alcohol Use in Patients with Comorbid Psychiatric and Alcohol Disorders: Are They Congruent?”** *Addictive Behaviors*, 2005; 30(3):531-543.

**Abstract:** This study compared 132 dually diagnosed patients' readiness for mental health treatment to their readiness to change alcohol use. The patients completed a measure of readiness to change alcohol use [the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale-Alcohol (URICA-A)] and the new Readiness for Mental Health Treatment measure.

(RC Library circulation no. 20988)

Hesse, M. **“Achieving Abstinence by Treating Depression in the Presence of Substance-Use Disorders.”** *Addictive Behaviors*, 2004; 29(6):1137-41.

**Abstract:** Antidepressants can have an effect on depressive symptoms in participants with comorbid drug or alcohol dependence and mood disorder, but their effect on drug use is not known. It has been suggested that adding psychosocial intervention to antidepressants would enhance the effect on drug use. Antidepressant medication and psychotherapy may both be useful in the treatment of substance-dependent depressed patients, but combining

psychotherapy and medication may only be useful in patients failing to respond to one treatment. (RC Library circulation no. 20047)

Hesse M. “**Social Workers’ Ratings of Comorbid Personality Disorders in Substance Abuse.**” *Addictive Behaviors*, 2005; 30(6):1241-1246.

**Abstract:** In this study, substance abusers were rated by two different staff members involved in their treatment. Inter-rater agreement was moderately high for paranoid, schizotypal, antisocial and borderline personality disorder, and high-moderate discriminant validity was found for all personality disorders except schizoid and obsessive-compulsive personality disorder. (RC Library circulation no. 21362)

Hunter SB, Watkins KE, Wenzel S, Gilmore J, Sheehe J, Griffin B. “**Training Substance Abuse Treatment Staff to Care for Co-Occurring Disorders.**” *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 2005; 28(3):239-245.

**Abstract:** This article describes the design and implementation of an intervention to improve the quality of mental health care provided in outpatient substance abuse treatment programs without requiring new treatment staff. (RC Library circulation no. 21155)

Ilomaki R. [et al.] “**Temporal Relationship between the Age of Onset of Phobic Disorders and Development of Substance Dependence in Adolescent Psychiatric Patients.**” *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 2004; 75(3):327-30.

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to investigate the age of onset of phobic disorders in relation to later development of substance dependence in a sample of adolescent psychiatric patients. It found that phobias might influence the development of secondary substance dependence within a few years from the onset of phobia already in adolescence. (RC Library circulation no. 20160)

Jackson, CT. [et al.] “**Validity of Self-Reported Drug Use Among People with Co-Occurring Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders.**” *Journal of Dual Diagnosis*, 2004; 1(1):49-63.

**Abstract:** The results of this study suggest the relatively high concordance rates between self report and urine screens indicate situations can be structured so that individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders report instances of substance use accurately most of the time. (RC Library circulation no. 20884)

**Journal of Dual Diagnosis: Research and Practice in Substance Abuse Comorbidity.**

Binghamton, NY: Haworth Medical Press and Haworth Press, Inc., 2004. Volume 1 (1-3)

**Summary:** Journal of Dual Diagnosis examines the latest research in the co-occurrence of mental health disorders and substance abuse disorders. This publication provides current trends in research and practice as well as case studies from treatment programs internationally.

Kahler, CW. [et al.] “**Motivational Enhancement for 12-Step Involvement Among Patients Undergoing Alcohol Detoxification.**” *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 2004; 72:736-741.

**Abstract:** Forty-eight patients undergoing inpatient detoxification for alcohol dependence were assigned to either brief advice (BA) to attend Alcoholics Anonymous or a motivational enhancement for 12-step involvement (ME-12) intervention that focused on increasing involvement in 12-step self-help groups. The results of this study indicate that among

patients undergoing alcohol detoxification, ME-12 may be beneficial only for those who have little experience with 12-step groups. (RC Library circulation no. 20052)

Kalman, D. [et al.] **“Alcohol Dependence, Other Psychiatric Disorders, and Health-Related Quality of Life: A Replication Study in a Large Random Sample of Enrollees in the Veterans Health Administration.”** *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 2004; 30:473-487.

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between alcohol dependence and health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in people with and without other selected psychiatric disorders. Findings highlight the important moderating influence of comorbid psychiatric disorders in the relationship between alcohol dependence and HRQoL. (RC Library circulation no. 19977)

Kandel, DB. [et al.] **“Comorbidity between Patterns of Substance Use Dependence and Psychiatric Syndromes.”** *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 2001; 64:233-41.

Individuals uniquely dependent on a single drug class experience similar rates of psychiatric morbidity. All those dependent on illicit drugs experience higher rates of psychiatric syndromes. This reflects the additive association of dependence on legal and illegal drugs with psychiatric disorders and the increased rates of dependence on a legal drug among those dependent on an illicit drug. Individuals with multiple dependencies on legal and illegal drugs have the highest need for mental health services.” (RC Library circulation no. 17111)

Kelly, T. [et al.] **“Psychiatric Disorders and Attempted Suicide Among Adolescents with Substance Use Disorders.”** *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 2004; 73:87-97.

**Abstract:** This study indicated clinicians should closely monitor SUD adolescents for suicide risk and be aware of gender differences for suicidal behavior based on course and severity of psychiatric disorder in this population. (RC Library circulation no. 19676.)

Kidorf M. [et al.] **“Prevalence of Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorders in Opioid Abusers in a Community Syringe Exchange Program.”** *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 2004; 74:115-22.

**Abstract:** The present study evaluates the prevalence of psychiatric and substance use disorders in male and female intravenous opioid abusers participating at a community needle exchange program (NEP). The high rates of comorbidity observed in this sample suggest that the harm reduction efforts of NEPs can be significantly enhanced through referral of participants to programs that treat substance use and/or other psychiatric disorders. (RC Library circulation no. 19843)

Killen JD. [et al.] **“Major Depression Among Adolescent Smokers Undergoing Treatment for Nicotine Dependence.”** *Addictive Behaviors*, 2004; 29(8):1517-26.

**Abstract:** This is the first study to examine the prevalence and effects of major depression (MDD) in a sample of adolescent smokers (N = 211) undergoing treatment for nicotine dependence. The findings provide further evidence that MDD is a comparatively common disorder among children and adolescents and clinicians should monitor and be prepared to respond to depression that may emerge during the treatment of nicotine-dependent adolescents. (RC Library circulation no. 20266)

Kolodziej ME, Griffin ML, Najavits LM, Otto NW, Greenfield SF, Weiss RD. **“Anxiety Disorders Among Patients with Co-Occurring Bipolar and Substance Use Disorders.”** *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 2005; 80(2):251-257.

**Abstract:** The study examined the prevalence and nature of anxiety disorders among treatment-seeking patients diagnosed with current bipolar and substance use disorders, and investigated the association between anxiety disorders and substance use. (RC Library circulation no 21703)

Kosten, T. [et al.] **“Depression Predicts Higher Rates of Heroin Use on Desipramine with Buprenorphine than with Methadone.”** *American Journal on the Addictions*, 2004; 13:191-201.

**Abstract:** The effect of lifetime depression was examined in a randomized clinical trial in 164 opioid- and cocaine-dependent patients who were treated with desipramine in combination with either methadone or buprenorphine. (RC Library circulation no. 19857)

Kranzler, HR. and Rosenthal, RN. **“Dual Diagnosis: Alcoholism and Co-Morbid Psychiatric Disorders.”** *American Journal on Addictions*, 2001; 12(1) Supplement: S26-S40.

**Abstract:** This paper reviews the epidemiological, diagnostic, and treatment literature on the co-morbidity of alcoholism, with a focus on the most common co-morbid disorders: drug abuse, mood disorders, anxiety disorders, and antisocial personality disorder. . (RC Library circulation no. 18947)

Laudet AB, Magura S, Cleland CM, Vogel HS, Knight EL, Rosenblum A. **“The Effect of 12-Step Based Fellowship Participation on Abstinence Among Dually Diagnosed Persons: A Two-Year Longitudinal Study.”** *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 2004; 36(2):207-216.

**Abstract:** The present study is a longitudinal investigation of the effect of such 12-Step based groups on abstinence among dually-diagnosed persons. For clinicians, these findings underline the importance of fostering stable affiliation with specialized 12-Step based groups among their clients. (RC Library circulation no. 20039)

Libby AM, Orton HD, Stover SK, Riggs PD. **“What Came First, Major Depression or Substance Use Disorder? Clinical Characteristics and Substance Use Comparing Teens in a Treatment Cohort.”** *Addictive Behaviors*, 2005; 30(9):1649-1462.

**Abstract:** This study utilized data on a treatment cohort from a randomized clinical trial that recruited adolescents with co-occurring major depression and substance use disorder (N=126). The purpose of this study was to compare adolescents for whom the onset of depression was first versus those for whom the onset of substance use disorder was first or in the same year as depression. (RC Library circulation no. 21687)

Little, J. **“Treatment of Dually Diagnosed Clients.”** *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 2001; 33:27-31.

This article addresses general issues regarding the complexities of dual diagnosis-- differential diagnosis, the difficulty of achieving abstinence for people who perceive significant benefits from drug use, and the problems due to the historical split between the mental health and substance abuse treatment systems. (RC Library circulation no. 16629)

Lucksted, A. [et al.] **“Specifying Cigarette Smoking and Quitting Among People with Serious Mental Illness.”** *American Journal on the Addictions*, 2004; 13:128-38.

**Abstract:** This study aims to describe the smoking and quitting histories, current behaviors, and motivations of an outpatient sample of smokers with serious mental issues. A structured interview and Breathalyzer assessment were administered to 120 smokers from four diverse mental health settings. (RC Library circulation no. 19857)

Magruder, KM [et al.] **“Screening for Co-Occurring Mental Disorders in Drug Treatment Populations.”** *Journal of Drug Issues*, 2005; 35(3):593-606.

**Abstract:** The development and validation of a brief screening tool for psychiatric disorders in individuals with substance use disorders (SUDs) could have enormous implications for clinical practice. We assessed the performance characteristics of the Psychiatric Diagnostic Screening Questionnaire (PDSQ) and the Conner’s Adult ADHD Rating Scale (CAARS) against the Structured Clinical Interview from DSM-IV (SCID-IV) in 120 patients admitted to SUD treatment. (RC Library circulation no. 21260)

Magura, S. [et al.] **“Role of Self-Help Processes in Achieving Abstinence Among Dually Diagnosed Persons.”** *Addictive Behaviors: An International Journal*, 2003; 28:399-414.

**Abstract:** The study examined whether three hypothesized active ingredients of self-help (helper-therapy, reciprocal-learning, and emotional-support process) are associated with drug/alcohol abstinence outcomes for members of 12-step dual-focus fellowship, Double Trouble in Recovery (DTR). (RC Library circulation no. 19165)

Mangrum LF, Spence RT, Lopez L. **“Integrated Versus Parallel Treatment of Co-Occurring Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorders.”** *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 2006; 30(1):79-84.

**Abstract:** The study examines 1-year treatment outcomes of 216 individuals with co-occurring severe and persistent mental illness and substance use disorders who were assigned to an integrated or parallel treatment condition. The results of this study support the enhanced effectiveness of integrated treatment in decreasing the use of higher cost crisis-oriented services in clients with severe mental illness and substance use disorders. (RC Library circulation no. 21818)

McHugo GJ [et al.] **“Women, Co-Occurring Disorders, and Violence Study: Evaluation Design and Study Population.”** *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*. 2005 Mar; 28(2):91-107.

**Abstract:** The Women, Co-occurring Disorders and Violence Study (WCDVS) was a multi-site cooperative study to evaluate new service models for women with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders and a history of physical and/or sexual abuse. (RC Library circulation no. 21016)

McKay JR. **“Co-Occurring Substance Dependence and Depression: Practical Implications and Next Questions.”** *Addiction*, 2005; 100(12):1755-1757.

**Abstract:** An editorial about the potential importance of examining general measures of functioning at outcome, such as degree of disability, when studying the impact of co-occurring psychiatric disorders, in addition to measures of substance use. It also discusses better management of comorbid psychiatric disorders through improved integration of psychiatric services into addiction treatment programs. (RC Library circulation no. 21776)

Mee-Lee D. **“The ASAM Patient Placement Criteria and Co-Occurring Disorders: Implications for Assessment and Treatment.”** *Counselor: The Magazine for Addiction Professionals*, 2005. 6(5):28-33.

**Abstract:** This article discusses the changes to the ASAM Patient Placement Criteria (PPC) and how these changes will help practitioners determine the appropriate type of treatment services to match a severity/stability of mental health problems. (RC Library circulation no. 21625)

**“Methamphetamine Abuse and Mood Disorders.”** *DATA: The Brown University Digest of Addiction Theory and Application*, 2004; 23(2):5.

Results from a recent study suggest that people being treated for methamphetamine abuse may benefit from therapy for depression and anxiety. [Original article cited: London, [et al.] “Mood Disturbances and Regional Cerebral Metabolic Abnormalities in Recently Abstinent Methamphetamine Abusers.” *Archives of General Psychiatry* 61 (2004): 73-84. RC Library does not subscribe to this journal. (RC Library circulation no. 16670)

Minkoff, K. and Cline CA. **“Developing Welcoming Systems for Individuals with Co-Occurring Disorders: The Role of the Comprehensive Continuous Integrated System of Care Model.”** *Journal of Dual Diagnosis*, 2004; 1(1):65-89.

**Abstract:** This paper reviews a best practice model for design and implementation of system-wide integrated services for individuals with co-occurring disorders, and illustrates the application of that model to the implementation of the specific clinical attitude and practice of welcoming in a number of ongoing Comprehensive Continuous Integrated System of Care (CCISC) projects. (RC Library circulation no. 20884)

Mojtabai R. **“Which Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities Offer Dual Diagnosis Programs?”** *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 2004; 30(3):525-36.

**Abstract:** This report examines the distribution of specialized programs or groups for dual diagnosis clients in substance abuse treatment facilities across the United States and the availability of services often needed by this client population at these facilities. (RC Library circulation no. 20287)

Morrissey JP. [et al.] **“Outcomes for Women with Co-Occurring Disorders and Trauma: Program and Person-Level Effects.”** *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 2005 Mar; 28(2):121-33.

**Abstract:** Six-month outcomes are evaluated from a 9-site quasi-experimental study of women with mental health and substance use disorders who have experienced physical or sexual abuse who enrolled in either comprehensive, integrated, trauma-informed, and consumer/survivor/recovering person-involved services ( $N=1023$ ) or usual care ( $N=983$ ). (RC Library circulation no. 21016)

Murdock TB, Wendler AM, Nilsson JE. **“Addiction Counseling Self-Efficacy Scale (ACSES): Development and Initial Validation.”** *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 2005; 29(1):55-64.

**Abstract:** This article reports on the development of the Addiction Counseling Self-Efficacy Scale (ACSES) through two studies. Preliminary evidence indicates that the ACSES is a reliable and valid instrument to use when assessing addiction counselors' self-efficacy for working with clients. The next steps in the development of ACSES are also discussed. (RC Library circulation no. 21496)

Najavits LM, Schmitz M, Gotthardt S, Weiss RD. **“Seeking Safety Plus Exposure Therapy: An Outcome Study on Dual Diagnosis Men.”** *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 2005; 37(4):425-535.

**Abstract:** This study arose out of a prominent clinical need: effective treatment for comorbid posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorder (SUD) in civilian men. It appears to be the first outcome trial to address a sample of civilian men with PTSD and SUD using manualized psychosocial treatment.  
(RC Library circulation no. 21784)

Najavits LM, Sullivan TP, Schmitz M, Weiss RD, Lee CS. **“Treatment Utilization by Women With PTSD and Substance Dependence.”** *American Journal on Addictions*, 2004; 13(3):215-224.

**Abstract:** This study reports the treatment utilization of 77 women with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance dependence in three areas: lifetime utilization, past thirty days utilization, and perceived helpfulness/harmfulness of current treatments. The discussion addresses how to help patients obtain needed treatments.  
(RC Library circulation no. 20030)

Patkar, AA. [et al.] **“A Comparison of Medical Symptoms Reported by Cocaine-, Opiate-, and Alcohol-Dependent Patients.”** *Substance Abuse*, 1999; 20:227-35.

**Abstract:** This article looks at the medical problems that may come as consequences of substance use. The major physical disorders associated with drug abuse in this study are gastroenterological, respiratory, cardiovascular, neurological and dermatological disorders. This study highlights the influence of drug of choice, gender, and race on medical needs of substance-abusing persons. (RC Library circulation no. 16670)

Perry, EB. [et al.] **“Mazindol Augmentation of Antipsychotic Treatment for Schizophrenic Patients with Comorbid Cocaine Abuse or Dependence: A Preliminary Double-Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial.”** *Journal of Dual Diagnosis*, 2004; 1(1):37-47.

**Abstract:** The results of a double-blind, randomized, placebo controlled 6-week pilot study of mazindol augmentation of antipsychotic pharmacotherapy in patients diagnosed with comorbid schizophrenia and cocaine abuse or dependence are reported. Twenty-four patients were included in the analysis, with 11 and 13 randomized to the mazindol and placebo groups, respectively. (RC Library circulation no. 20884)

Pozzi G, Frustacia A, Janiri L, Giannantonio MD. **“The Challenge of Psychiatric Comorbidity to the Public Services for Drug Dependence in Italy: A National Survey.”** *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 2005; 82(3): 224-30.

**Abstract:** The study evaluated the availability of resources and specific expertise for treating comorbidity at the Italian public Services for Drug Dependence (SerTs). The results were also analyzed by factors of stratification: regional distribution, urban/rural location, and number of clients in care. (RC Library circulation no. 21976)

Read JP, Brown PJ, Kahler CW. **“Substance Use and Posttraumatic Stress Disorders: Symptom Interplay and Effects on Outcome.”** *Addictive Behaviors*, 2004; 29(8):1665-72.

**Abstract:** This study examined concurrent and prospective associations between substance use disorder (SUD) and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) diagnosis and symptoms and mechanisms underlying these associations. Findings suggest that clinicians

should assess for PTSD among those with SUD and, during treatment, should monitor PTSD and other psychological symptoms, which may be risk factors for relapse to substance abuse. (RC Library circulation no. 20266)

Repetto PB, Zimmerman MA, Caldwell CH. **“A Longitudinal Study of the Relationship between Depressive Symptoms and Alcohol Use in a Sample of Inner-City Black Youth.”** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 2004; 65:169-78.

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to examine longitudinally the relationship between depressive symptoms and alcohol use in a sample of black youth. Findings highlight the role of depressive symptoms for predicting alcohol use among black youth and the role of significant life transitions in altering the pattern of alcohol use presented previously by these youths. (RC Library circulation no. 19809)

Reis RK, Short RA, Dyck DG, Srebnik DS. **“Unlinking Disability Income, Substance Use and Adverse Outcomes in Dually Diagnosed, Severely Mentally Ill Outpatients.”** *American Journal on Addictions*, 2004; 13(4):390-397.

**Abstract:** The goals of the current study were to determine whether incorporating disability benefit management into combined outpatient psychiatric/addiction treatment was feasible and clinically useful for managing severely mentally ill, substance-abusing patients over time, and then if patients in this program would demonstrate the first-week-of-the-month increased substance abuse and hospitalizations shown in other studies. (RC Library circulation no. 20222)

Rowe CL, Liddle HA, Greenbaum PE, Henderson CE. **“Impact of Psychiatric Comorbidity on Treatment of Adolescent Drug Abusers.”** *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 2004; 26(2):129-40.

**Abstract:** This study examined the impact of psychiatric comorbidity on the treatment of 182 adolescent drug abusers in a randomized clinical trial comparing family and individual cognitive-behavioral therapy. An examination of substance use trajectories over time indicated that the mixed group initially responded to treatment but returned to intake levels of substance use by 1 year post-discharge. (RC Library circulation no. 19790)

Salloum IM, Cornelius JD, Douaihy A, Kirisci L, Daley DC, Kelly TM. **“Patient Characteristics and Treatment Implications of Marijuana Abuse Among Bipolar Alcoholics: Results from a Double Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study.”** *Addictive Behaviors*, 2005; 30(9):1702-1708.

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to characterize bipolar alcoholic patients with comorbid marijuana abuse and test the impact of marijuana abuse on alcohol and mood outcome of patients with bipolar disorder and comorbid alcohol dependence. (RC Library circulation no. 21687)

Schade A, Marquenie LA, van Balkom AJ, Koeter MW, de Beurs E, van den Brink W, van Dyck R. **“The Effectiveness of Anxiety Treatment on Alcohol-Dependent Patients with a Comorbid Phobic Disorder: A Randomized Controlled Trial.”** *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 2005; 29(5):794-800.

**Abstract:** A study conducted among patients with a double diagnosis of alcohol dependence and agoraphobia or social phobia which concludes that anxiety treatment for alcohol-dependent patients with a comorbid anxiety disorder can alleviate anxiety symptoms, but it has no significant effect on the outcome of alcohol treatment programs. (RC Library circulation no. 21228)

Sellers Edward M, Johanson Chris-Ellyn. **“Impact of Drug Formulation on Abuse Liability, Safety and Regulatory Decisions. Proceedings and Abstracts of a Conference.”** *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*. 2006; 83( S1):1-89.

**Abstract:** This issue contains the manuscripts arising from presentations at the “Conference on Drug Formulation on Abuse Liability, Safety and Regulatory Decisions”, a summary of recommendations, and abstracts of the other submitted papers. (RC Library circulation no. 21982)

Shields AL, Hufford MR. **“Assessing Motivation to Change Among Problem Drinkers With and Without Co-Occurring Major Depression.”** *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 2005; 37(4):401-408.

**Abstract:** The University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale (URICA) was used to the measure of readiness to change. To evaluate the URICA's ability to discriminate among alcohol abusers with and without co-occurring major depression, the authors administered it to 193 outpatients court-referred for alcohol treatment. (RC Library circulation no. 21784)

Silvestri AJ, and Joffe JM. **“You’d Have to be Sick Not to be Crazy.”** *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 2004; 24:497-511.

**Abstract:** Stress can cause a variety of biological and psychological alterations in an organism, including behaviors and neurological changes that are characteristic of certain “mental illnesses.” The study proposes that similar to other stress-induced changes, many “mental illness” are normal responses to stressful situations. (RC Library circulation no. 19951)

Slesnick N, Prestopnik J. **“Dual and Multiple Diagnosis Among Substance Using Runaway Youth.”** *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 2005; 31(1):179-201.

**Abstract:** The current study examined patterns of psychiatric dual and multiple diagnosis among a sample (N=226) of treatment-engaged substance-abusing youth (ages 13 to 17) who were residing at a runaway shelter. (RC Library circulation no. 20982)

Smit F, Bolier L, Cuijpers P. **“Cannabis Use and the Risk of Later Schizophrenia: A Review.”** *Addiction*, 2004 Apr; 99(4):425-30.

**Abstract:** Review of five population-based, longitudinal studies on the relationship between cannabis use and problems ranging from the experience of psychotic symptoms to hospitalization with a confirmed diagnosis of schizophrenia. (RC Library circulation no. 19807)

Stasiewicz PR., Bradizza CM, Maisto SA. **“Alcohol Problem Resolution in the Severely Mentally Ill: A Preliminary Investigation.”** *Journal of Substance Abuse*, 1997; 9:209-22.

**Abstract:** Participants (N=25) with a severe mental illness who were receiving mental health outpatient treatment at a state psychiatric hospital were interviewed regarding the resolution of their alcohol problem. The results reveal that negative life events and weighing the pros and cons of drinking are more often associated with entry into treatment than positive life events and advice or warnings from others. (RC Library circulation no.16671)

Stein, MD. [et al.] **“Adherence to Treatment of Depression in Active Injection Drug Users: The Minerva Study.”** *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 2004; 26(2):87-93.

**Abstract:** The study recruited injection drug users (IDU) for a randomized study of combined psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy for the treatment of depression. (RC Library circulation no. 19790)

Steinberg, M. [et al.] “**Motivational Interviewing with Personalized Feedback: A Brief Intervention for Motivating Smokers with Schizophrenia to Seek Treatment for Tobacco Dependence.**” *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 2004; 72:723-728.

**Abstract:** This study tested whether motivational interviewing is effective in motivating smokers with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder to seek tobacco dependence treatment. (RC Library circulation no. 20052)

Sterling S, Weisner C. “**Chemical Dependency and Psychiatric Services for Adolescents in Private Managed Care: Implications for Outcomes.**” *Alcoholism Clinical and Experimental Research*, 2005; 29(5):801-809.

**Abstract:** The study examined the impact of psychiatric services on treatment initiation, retention, and alcohol and drug abstinence outcomes for adolescents in Chemical Dependency treatment. (RC Library circulation no. 21679)

Stewart D, Gossop M, Marsden J. “**Increased Caseloads in Methadone Treatment Programs: Implications for the Delivery of Services and Retention in Treatment.**” *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 2004; 27(4):301-6.

**Abstract:** Changes in caseload and in the provision of counseling and comprehensive services were examined among 27 outpatient methadone programs across England between 1995 and 1999. (RC Library circulation no. 20843)

“**Studies Show Wide Range of Co-Occurring Disorders.**” *Substance Abuse Letter*, 2003; 9(5):1-3.

**Abstract:** The article is about two studies--both partly funded by NIDA—that show people with substance abuse disorders often have accompanying conditions that can include bone fractures, muscle injuries, and pain disorders, as well as depression, anxiety, and psychosis. (RC Library circulation no. 19424)

Sung M, Erkanli A, Angold A, Costello EJ. “**Effects of Age at First Substance Use and Psychiatric Comorbidity on the Development of Substance Use Disorders.**” *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 2004; 75(3):287-99.

**Abstract:** In this paper, the effects of age at first substance use, and history of psychiatric disorders, on the development of substance use disorder (SUD) by age 16 were examined. (RC Library circulation no. 20160)

Timko C, Sempel JM. “**Intensity of Acute Services, Self-Help Attendance and One-Year Outcomes Among Dual Diagnosis Patients.**” *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 2004; 65:274-82.

**Abstract:** This study of dual diagnosis patients examined the associations of the intensity of acute care services and 12-step self-help group attendance with substance use and mental health outcomes. (RC Library circulation no. 19809)

Torrens M, Fonseca F, Mateu G, Farre M. “**Efficacy of Antidepressants in Substance Use Disorders With and Without Comorbid Depression. A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.**” *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 2005; 78(1):1-22

**Abstract:** A systematic review of the literature of the efficacy of antidepressant drugs in subjects with drug abuse disorders, including alcohol, cocaine, nicotine and opioid, with and without comorbid depression was performed. (RC Library circulation no. 21019)

Watkins KE, Hunter SB, Wenzel SL, Tu W, Paddock SM, Griffin A, Ebener P. **“Prevalence and Characteristics of Clients with Co-Occurring Disorders in Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment.”** *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 2004; 30(4):749-764.

**Abstract:** This article reports on the prevalence of probable mental health disorders among clients entering outpatient substance abuse treatment, their clinical characteristics, and past access to substance abuse and mental health care. (RC Library circulation no. 20659)

Williams JM, and Ziedonis D. **“Addressing Tobacco Among Individuals with a Mental Illness or an Addiction.”** *Addictive Behaviors*, 2004; 29(6):1067-83.

**Abstract:** This paper summarizes the recent literature on tobacco dependence among individuals with a mental illness or an addiction and discusses how treatment for tobacco can no longer be ignored in mental-health and addiction-treatment settings. (RC Library circulation no. 20047)

Young HE, Rosen CS, Finney JW. **“A Survey of PTSD Screening and Referral Practices in VA Addiction Treatment Programs.”** *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 2005; 28(4):313-319.

**Abstract:** A survey of current practice patterns in Veterans Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment programs was undertaken to determine their concurrence with emerging practice guidelines for the assessment and treatment of SUD-PTSD comorbidity. (RC Library circulation no. 21445)

Zhang, AY. [et al.] **“Impacts of Motivation for Change on the Severity of Alcohol Use by Patients with Severe and Persistent Mental Illness.”** *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 2004; 65:392-397.

**Abstract:** This study examined the effect of motivation for change, measured by the Stages of Change Readiness and Treatment Eagerness Scale (SOCRATES), on alcohol use severity among alcoholic patients with severe and persistent mental illness. (RC Library circulation no. 19972)

Zweben, JE. [et al.] **“Psychiatric Symptoms in Methamphetamine Users.”** *American Journal on the Addictions*, 2004; 13:181-90.

**Abstract:** The Methamphetamine Treatment Project (MTP) offers the opportunity to examine co-occurring psychiatric conditions in a sample of 1016 methamphetamine users participating in a multisite outpatient treatment study between 1999-2001. Findings continue to support the value of integrated treatment for co-occurring conditions, especially the importance of training counseling staff to handle psychotic symptoms when needed. (RC Library circulation no. 19857)