Record Nr. UNINA9910617305203321

Titolo Handbook of substance misuse and addictions : from biology to public

health / / edited by Vinood B. Patel and Victor R. Preedy

Pubbl/distr/stampa Cham, Switzerland:,: Springer,, [2022]

©2022

ISBN 3-030-92392-4

Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (3261 pages)

Disciplina 615.854

Soggetti Diet in disease

Infection

Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese

Formato Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico Monografia

Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index.

Nota di contenuto Intro -- Preface -- Contents -- About the Editors -- Contributors --

Part I: Introduction -- 1 Substance Misuse and Addictions in Context --Introduction -- Prevalence of Substance Misuse -- Mortality and Substance Misuse -- Disability-Adjusted Life Years and Substance Misuse -- Nonchemical Addictions -- From Organ-Specific Effects to Public Health -- Application to Other Areas -- Summary Points --References -- Part II: Foundations of Understanding and Setting the Scene -- 2 Linking Attitudes to Substance Misuse -- Introduction --The Number of People Using Addictive Agent -- Factors That Affect the Substance Use -- Harms Caused by Substance Use in Young People --The Influence of Young Attitude on Substance Use -- Applications to Other Areas of Addiction -- Applications to Other Areas of Public Health -- Result -- Mini-dictionary of Terms -- Key Facts of Older Adults with Substance Use -- Summary Points -- References -- 3 The Gut-Brain Axis and Addictions -- Introduction -- Gut-Brain Axis and Alcohol Use Disorder -- Ghrelin and Alcohol Use Disorder -- GLP-1 and Alcohol Use Disorder -- Amylin and Alcohol Use Disorder --Application to Other Areas of Addiction -- Ghrelin -- GLP-1 -- Amylin -- Final Conclusion -- Main Dictionary Terms -- Key Facts -- Summary Points -- Acknowledgments -- References -- 4 The Reward Deficiency Syndrome and Links with Addictive and Related Behaviors --

Introduction: Integrative Approach -- The Reward Deficiency Syndrome

(RDS) Model -- Phenomenological Aspects of the RDS -- The Neurogenetic Background of the RDS -- Assessment of RDS: The Reward Deficiency Questionnaire (RDSQ-29) -- Criticisms of the RDS -- Applications to Other Areas of Addiction -- Applications to Public Health -- Mini-Dictionary of Terms -- Dopamine -- Summary Points -- Appendix 1 -- References.

5 Linking Addictive and Obsessive-Compulsive Behaviors --Introduction -- Learning-Based Accounts of Compulsive Behaviors --Compulsive Behavior in Addictions and OCRDs -- Shared Cognitive Factors -- Commonly Implicated Cognitive Factors -- Novel Mechanisms and Perspectives -- Multiple and Interactive Pathways to Addictive and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders -- Summary and Future Directions -- Summary Points -- Applications to Other Areas of Public Health -- Mini-dictionary -- Key Facts of Compulsive and Addictive Behaviors -- References -- 6 Cognitive Assessment, Management, and Training in Addiction Treatment -- Cognitive Impairment in Addiction -- Definition of CI -- Prevalence of CI -- Nature of CI -- Recovery of CI -- Factors Contributing to Cognitive Impairment in Addiction -- Impact of CI -- Identification and Screening of Cognition in Addiction --History Taking -- Nature of Cognitive Concerns -- Onset and Course -- Manner -- Functional Impact -- Corroborative History -- Behavioral Observations -- Self/Informant Questionnaires -- Cognitive Screening Tools -- Formal Neuropsychological Examination -- Management and Treatment of Cognitive Deficits in AOD Settings -- Cognitive Remediation and Training -- Working Memory Training (WMT) --Inhibitory Control Training (ICT) -- Goal Management Training (GMT) -- Cognitive Bias Modification (CBM) -- Pharmacological Enhancement -- Cognitive and Lifestyle Compensatory Strategies -- Cognitive Compensatory Strategies -- Therapeutic Adaptations -- Lifestyle Factors to Support Cognition and Brain Health -- Applications to Other Areas of Addiction -- Applications to Other Areas of Public Health --Summary Points -- References -- 7 Attachment and Behavioral Addictions -- Definition of Attachment -- Neurobiology of Attachment -- Attachment and Behavioral Addictions -- Applications to Substance Addictions.

Applications to Public Health -- Final Conclusion -- Mini-dictionary of Terms -- Key Facts of Gambling Disorder -- Summary Points --References -- 8 Disease and Addictions -- Introduction -- Discovery of Niacin Through the Eye of History -- Search for the Cause --Epidemiology of Pellagra -- Epidemiology of Pellagra and Alcohol --Pathogenesis of Pellagra in Patients with Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD) --Histopathologic Findings on Postmortem Studies -- Clinical Features --Laboratory Investigation -- Management -- Supplement of All Micronutrients Not Only Niacin -- Prevention -- Conclusion --Applications to Other Areas of Public Health -- Key Facts -- Mini-Dictionary of Terms -- Summary Points -- References -- 9 Facts Versus Fiction in Adolescent Substance Use: Implications for Public Health -- Facts Versus Fiction in Adolescent Substance Use: Implications for Public Health -- Myth #1: ``All Adolescents Drink and Experiment with Substances. "-- Fact -- Implications for Public Health -- Causes of Substance Use -- Myth #2: ``Addiction Is a Disease -There Is Nothing You Can Do About It." -- Fact -- Implications for Public Health -- Myth #3: ``Addiction Is a Choice - With Willpower, People Can Stop Using Drugs. "-- Fact -- Implications for Public Health -- Myth #4: "Use of a Substance, a Substance Use Disorder Makes. " -- Fact -- Implications for Public Health -- Myth #5: "Marijuana Is a Gateway Drug." -- Fact -- Implications for Public Health -- Role of Parents/Family -- Myth #6: "It Is Safer if

Adolescents Start to Experiment with Alcohol at Home. " -- Fact --Implications for Public Health -- Effects of Substance Use -- Myth #7: ``Marijuana Is Less Harmful than Other Drugs, So It Is Okay for Adolescents to Experiment. " -- Fact -- Implications for Public Health. Myth #8: ``Prescription Drugs Are Not Addictive or Harmful Because They Come from a Doctor." -- Fact -- Implications for Public Health -- Myth #9: "Drinking Alcohol Underage Is Fine Because Alcohol Is Legal, and Adults Do It. " -- Fact -- Implications for Public Health --Substance Use in Marginalized Groups -- Myth #10: ``Certain Types of People Are Predisposed to Use Drugs More Than Others. " -- Fact --Implications for Public Health -- Myth #11: ``The Opioid Epidemic Does Not Discriminate and Affect All Groups Equally. " -- Fact --Implications for Public Health -- Myth #12: ``Indigenous People Are Genetically More Susceptible to Alcohol's Intoxicating Effects (i.e., The Firewater Myth). " -- Fact -- Implications for Public Health --Summary -- Key Facts of Adolescent Substance Use -- Summary Points -- References -- 10 Relapse Rates in Substance Misuse and the Role of Family -- Definition and Rate of Relapse in Substance Use Disorder (SUD) -- Triggers of Relapse -- Relapse in Alcohol Use Disorder --Relapse Rates Among Users of Opioids -- Users of Psychostimulants --Users of Hallucinogens -- The Role of Family in Substance Use and Misuse -- Children of Substance Abusers -- Family Intervention for Substance Abuse -- Integrated Care for Youths with Substance Abuse -- Substance Abuse Treatment for Mothers to Improve Family Function -- Conclusion -- Applications to Other Areas of Addiction --Applications to Public Health -- Mini-Dictionary of Terms -- Key Facts of Family Role in Substance Use -- Summary Points -- References --11 People with Intellectual Disabilities, Drug Misuse, and Addiction --Summary Points -- Substance Use Is a Public Health Problem --Viewpoints of Substance Use -- Substance Use Is a Disease -- Social Factors of Substance Use -- Substance Use Disorder in DSM-5 --Substance Use Research in Intellectual Disabilities. Prevalence of Substance Use in Intellectual Disabilities -- Public Health Interventions -- Applications to Public Health -- Mini-Dictionary of Terms -- Key Facts -- References -- 12 Long-Term Drug Use --Introduction -- Patterns of Consumption -- Pharmacodynamics and Pharmacokinetics of Cannabis -- Violence Proneness After Acute Intake of Cannabis -- Violence Proneness After Chronic Cannabis Misuse --Cannabis and Homicide: Is There a Link? -- Treatment for Chronic Cannabis Misuse -- Conclusions and Applications to Other Areas of Public Health -- Summary Points -- References -- 13 Public Health Impacts of Drug Overdose and Mental Health -- Applications to Other Areas of Substance Use Disorder -- Applications to Other Areas of Public Health -- Mini-Dictionary of Terms -- Key Facts of Drug Overdose and Mental Health -- Key Facts of Overdose -- Key Facts of Substance Use Disorder -- Key Facts of Depression -- Summary Points -- References -- 14 Linking Addictions and Health -- Introduction --Introduction to Diabetes -- Prediabetes: One Step Before Diabetes --Diabetes Risk Factors -- Lifestyle Changes in Diabetes -- Tobacco Use Worldwide -- Smoking as an Independent Risk Factor for Diabetes --Smoking and Its Effects on Diabetes -- Smoking and Its Effects on Complications of Diabetes -- Smoking Cessation and Benefits on Diabetes -- Applications to Other Areas of Addiction -- Applications to Other Areas of Public Health -- Summary Points -- Mini-Dictionary of Term -- Key Factors of Nicotine and Diabetes -- References -- 15 Gender and Drug Policy -- Introduction -- Gender Differences in Drug Use and Harm -- Substance Use During Pregnancy -- Gendered Impacts of Drug Control -- Gender-Responsive Drug Policy --

Conclusion -- Applications to Other Areas of Public Health -- Mini-Dictionary of Terms -- Key Facts of Pregnancy and Substance Use. Key Facts of Gender Differences in Drug-Related Harms.