

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9911139736903321
Titolo	Translation of addictions science into practice / / edited by Peter M. Miller and David J. Kavanagh
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Boston, : Elsevier/Pergamon, 2007
ISBN	1-281-05582-4 9786611055820 0-08-048981-8
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (513 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	MillerPeter M <1942-> (Peter Michael) KavanaghDavid John
Disciplina	616.86/06 22 616.8606
Soggetti	Drug abuse - Physiological aspects Substance abuse - Physiological aspects Drug abuse - Treatment Substance abuse - Treatment
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front cover; Translation of Addictions Science into Practice; Copyright page; Table of Contents; List of Contributors; Preface; Section I: Genetics and Neuroscience; Chapter 1. The Interplay between Genotype and Gene Expression in Human Brain: What Can it Teach Us about Alcohol Dependence?; Drug and Alcohol Abuse; Future Directions; Concluding Remarks; Acknowledgments; References; Chapter 2. Common Genetic Influences on Antisociality and Addictions: Implications for Clinical Science and Practice; Comorbidity of Addictions and Antisociality: An Introduction Shared Genetic Vulnerabilities to Antisociality and AddictionsMolecular Genetics of Antisociality and Addictions: Examples from the Study of Alcoholism; Implications of Common Genetic Influences of Antisocial Personality and Addictions for Conceptualizing and Classifying Psychopathology; From Genes to Clinical Practice: Implications of Genetic Research for Advancing Clinical Care; Summary and Conclusions; References; Chapter 3. Opioids, Pain and Addiction: Cause

and Consequence; Opioid-Induced Hyperalgesia; Implications for Opioid Dependence Treatment; Future Directions; General Conclusion
References
Chapter 4. Imbalance between Neuroexcitatory and Neuroinhibitory Amino Acids causes Craving for Ethanol: From Animal to Human being Studies; Introduction; Effects of Ethanol on Glutamate; Ethanol Withdrawal; Multiple Ethanol Withdrawal; Acamprosate and Repeated Ethanol Withdrawal; Conditioning Associated with Ethanol; Excitatory Amino Acids and Ethanol in Humans; Clinical Implications; References; Chapter 5. Cannabis and the Brain: Implications of Recent Research; Psychiatric Symptoms Associated with Cannabis; Cannabis and Schizophrenia; Summary and Future Directions; References
Section II: Pharmacotherapy
Chapter 6. The Plasticity of Alcohol Addiction Suggests Novel Approaches to Pharmacological Intervention; Neurobiology of Alcohol Addiction; Glutamatergic System; Glutamate and Alcohol; Ethanol and the Post-Synaptic Density; Metabotropic Glutamate Receptors; References; Chapter 7. Pharmacotherapies for the Treatment of Alcohol Dependence: Current and on the Horizon; Epidemiology; Alcohol Withdrawal and Detoxification; Relapse Prevention; Disulfiram; Naltrexone; Acamprosate; Treatment Options on the Horizon
Medication Compliance and Its Impact on Alcohol Pharmacotherapy
Conclusions and Future Directions; References; Chapter 8. Agonist Treatment for Stimulant Abuse and Dependence; Relevant Science, Introduction and Background; Immediate Implications for Prevention, Assessment or Treatment Developments; Speculation on Future Directions for Translational Developments; References; Chapter 9. Topiramate-Induced Neuromodulation of Cortico-Mesolimbic Dopamine: Implications for the Treatment of Nicotine and Alcohol Dependence; Nicotine and Alcohol Dependence: The Problem of Comorbidity
Topiramate: A Promising new Vista

Sommario/riassunto

Recent advances in the understanding of the genetic, neurochemical, behavioral and cultural underpinnings of addiction have led to rapid advances in the understanding of addiction as a disease. In fact, advances in basic science and the development of new pharmacological and behavioral therapies associated with them are appearing faster than can be assimilated not only by clinical researchers but practitioners and policy makers as well. Translation of science-based addictions knowledge into improved prevention, assessment and treatment, and communication of these changes to researchers and p