

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH AMPHETAMINE USE RICHARD PATES pdf

1: Substance abuse - Wikipedia

Interventions for Amphetamine Misuse is a practical, useable guide for health professionals working in the field. It details the physical and psychological problems associated with the drug's abuse, provides a detailed and evidence-based assessment of the interventions currently in use worldwide, and offers a broad historical and cultural overview.

The functions of psychotropic drugs To consider drugs only as medicinal agents or to insist that drugs be confined to prescribed medical practice is to fail to understand human nature. The remarks of American sociologist Bernard Barber are poignant in this regard: Indeed, this has been the case since the beginning of human society. It seems that always and everywhere drugs have been involved in just about every psychological and social function there is, just as they are involved in every physiological function. The enhancement of aesthetic experience is regarded by many as a noble pursuit of humans. Although there is no general agreement on either the nature or the substance of aesthetics , certain kinds of experience have been highly valued for their aesthetic quality. Drugs reportedly foster this kind of nirvana and are so used by many today. For German scholar and philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche Birth of Tragedy , humans are able to lose their futile individuality in the mystic ecstasy of universal life under the Dionysiac spell of music , rhythm , and dance. Love is a highly valued human emotion. Thus, not surprisingly, there has been a great deal of preoccupation with the feeling of love and with those conditions believed to enhance the attainment of love. Hallucinogenic substances such as LSD are said by many to induce a feeling of lovingness. But what the drug user regards as love and what persons around the user regard as love in terms of the customary visible signs and proofs often do not coincide. Even so, it is plausible that the dissipation of tensions, the blurring of the sense of competition , and the subsidence of hostility and overt acts of aggression all have their concomitant effect on the balance between the positive and negative forces within the individual, and, if nothing else, the ability of drugs to remove some of the hindrances to loving is valued by the user. Native societies of the Western Hemisphere have for thousands of years utilized plants containing hallucinogenic substances. During the 19th century the Mescalero Apaches of the southwestern United States practiced a peyote rite that was adopted by many of the Plains tribes. Psychedelic drugs have the unusual ability to evoke at least one kind of a mystical-religious experience, and positive change in religious feeling is a common finding in studies of the use of these drugs. Whether they are also capable of producing religious lives is an open question. Their supporters argue that the drugs appear to enhance personal security and that from self-trust may spring trust of others and that this may be the psychological soil for trust in God. Only certain people ever have such a consciousness-expanding psychedelic experience in its fullest meaning, and the question of its value to the individual must be entirely subjective. For many people, the search for the psychedelic experience is less a noble aim and more the simple need of a psychic jolt or lift. Human conduct is a paradox of sorts. Although people go to great lengths to produce order and stability in their lives, they also go to great lengths to disrupt their sense of equanimity , sometimes briefly, sometimes for extended periods of time. Whatever the reason, people everywhere and throughout history have deliberately disrupted their own consciousness, the functioning of their own ego. Alcohol is and has been a favourite tool for this purpose. With the rediscovery of some old drugs and the discovery of some new ones, people now have a wider variety of means for achieving this end. Many persons face situations with which, for one reason or another, they cannot cope successfully and in the pressure of which they cannot function effectively. In either instance, individuals may turn to any of a variety of tranquilizing and energizing drugs, which are used as a means of dealing with problems that they otherwise cannot face. Some situations or stresses are beyond the control of the individual, and some individuals simply find themselves far more productive with drugs than without drugs. An enormous amount of drug support goes on by way of familiar home remedies, such as aspirin , a luncheon cocktail, or a customary evening drink. The therapeutic use of drugs is so obvious as to require little explanation. Many of the chemical agents that affect living cells are not capable of acting on the brain , but some of those that do are

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important in medical therapeutics. Examples are alcohol, general anesthetics, analgesic painkilling opiates, and hypnotics, which produce sleep—all classified as central-nervous-system depressants. Certain other drugs—such as strychnine, nicotine, picrotoxin, caffeine, cocaine, and amphetamines—stimulate the nervous system. Most drugs truly useful in the treatment of mental illness, however, were unknown to science until the middle of the 20th century. With the discovery of reserpine and chlorpromazine, some of the major forms of mental illness, especially the schizophrenias, became amenable to pharmacological treatment. These tranquilizing drugs seem to reduce the incidence of certain kinds of behaviour, particularly hyperactivity and agitation. A second group of drugs achieved popularity in the management of milder psychiatric conditions, particularly those in which patients manifest anxiety. This group includes drugs that have a mild calming or sedative effect and that are also useful in inducing sleep. Not all drugs in psychiatric use have a tranquilizing action. The management of depression requires a different pharmacological effect, and the drugs of choice have been described as being euphorizing, mood-elevating, or antidepressant, depending on their particular pharmacological properties. There are drugs useful in overactive states such as epilepsy and parkinsonism. Some so-called psychedelic drugs also may have therapeutic uses. Drugs have other functions that are not so intimately related to individual use. Several important early studies in physiology were directed toward understanding the site and mode of action of some of these agents. Such studies have proved indispensable to the understanding of basic physiology, and drugs continue to be a powerful research tool of the physiologist. The ability of drugs to alter mental processes and behaviour affords the scientist the unique opportunity to manipulate mental states or behaviour in a controlled fashion. The use of LSD to investigate psychosis and the use of scopolamine to study the retention of learning are examples. The use of drugs as potential instruments of chemical and biological warfare has been studied and pursued by many countries and clandestine operations. The nature of drug addiction and dependence If opium were the only drug of abuse and if the only kind of abuse were one of habitual, compulsive use, discussion of addiction might be a simple matter. But opium is not the only drug of abuse, and there are probably as many kinds of abuse as there are drugs to abuse or, indeed, as maybe there are persons who abuse. Various substances are used in so many different ways by so many different people for so many different purposes that no one view or one definition could possibly embrace all the medical, psychiatric, psychological, sociological, cultural, economic, religious, ethical, and legal considerations that have an important bearing on addiction. Prejudice and ignorance have led to the labelling of all use of nonsanctioned drugs as addiction and of all drugs, when misused, as narcotics. The continued practice of treating addiction as a single entity is dictated by custom and law, not by the facts of addiction. The tradition of equating drug abuse with narcotic addiction originally had some basis in fact. Historically, questions of addiction centred on the misuse of opiates, the various concoctions prepared from powdered opium. Then various alkaloids of opium, such as morphine and heroin, were isolated and introduced into use. Being the more active principles of opium, their addictions were simply more severe. Later, drugs such as methadone and Demerol were synthesized but their effects were still sufficiently similar to those of opium and its derivatives to be included in the older concept of addiction. With the introduction of various barbiturates in the form of sedatives and sleeping pills, the homogeneity of addictions began to break down. Then came various tranquilizers, stimulants, new and old hallucinogens, and the various combinations of each. At this point, the unitary consideration of addiction became untenable. Legal attempts at control often forced the inclusion of some nonaddicting drugs into old, established categories—such as the practice of calling marijuana a narcotic. Problems also arose in attempting to broaden addiction to include habituation and, finally, drug dependence. Unitary conceptions cannot embrace the diverse and heterogeneous drugs currently in use. Erik Fenderson Popular misconceptions Common misconceptions concerning drug addiction have traditionally caused bewilderment whenever serious attempts were made to differentiate states of addiction or degrees of abuse. For many years, a popular misconception was the stereotype that a drug user is a socially unacceptable criminal. The carryover of this conception from decades past is easy to understand but not very easy to accept today. A second misconception involves the ways in which drugs are defined. Caffeine

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, nicotine , and alcohol are clearly drugs, and the habitual, excessive use of coffee , tobacco, or an alcoholic drink is clearly drug dependence if not addiction. The same could be extended to cover tea , chocolates , or powdered sugar , if society wished to use and consider them that way. The task of defining addiction, then, is the task of being able to distinguish between opium and powdered sugar while at the same time being able to embrace the fact that both can be subject to abuse. This requires a frame of reference that recognizes that almost any substance can be considered a drug, that almost any drug is capable of abuse, that one kind of abuse may differ appreciably from another kind of abuse, and that the effect valued by the user will differ from one individual to the next for a particular drug, or from one drug to the next drug for a particular individual. This kind of reference would still leave unanswered various questions of availability, public sanction, and other considerations that lead people to value and abuse one kind of effect rather than another at a particular moment in history, but it does at least acknowledge that drug addiction is not a unitary condition.

Physiological effects of addiction Certain physiological effects are so closely associated with the heavy use of opium and its derivatives that they have come to be considered characteristic of addictions in general. Some understanding of these physiological effects is necessary in order to appreciate the difficulties that are encountered in trying to include all drugs under a single definition that takes as its model opium. Tolerance is a physiological phenomenon that requires the individual to use more and more of the drug in repeated efforts to achieve the same effect. At a cellular level this is characterized by a diminishing response to a foreign substance drug as a result of adaptation. Although opiates are the prototype , a wide variety of drugs elicit the phenomenon of tolerance, and drugs vary greatly in their ability to develop tolerance. Opium derivatives rapidly produce a high level of tolerance; alcohol and the barbiturates a very low level of tolerance. Tolerance is characteristic for morphine and heroin and, consequently, is considered a cardinal characteristic of narcotic addiction. In the first stage of tolerance, the duration of the effects shrinks, requiring the individual to take the drug either more often or in greater amounts to achieve the effect desired. This stage is soon followed by a loss of effects, both desired and undesired. Each new level quickly reduces effects until the individual arrives at a very high level of drug with a correspondingly high level of tolerance. An addict can achieve a daily level that is nearly times the dose that would be dangerous for a normal pain-free adult. There is no wholly acceptable explanation for physical dependence. It is thought to be associated with central-nervous-system depressants, although the distinction between depressants and stimulants is not as clear as it was once thought to be. Physical dependence manifests itself by the signs and symptoms of abstinence when the drug is withdrawn. If the addict is abruptly deprived of a drug upon which the body has physical dependence, there will ensue a set of reactions, the intensity of which will depend on the amount and length of time that the drug has been used. If the addiction is to morphine or heroin, the reaction will begin within a few hours of the last dose and will reach its peak in one to two days. Initially there is yawning, tears, a running nose, and perspiration. The addict lapses into a restless, fitful sleep and, upon awakening, experiences a contraction of pupils , gooseflesh, hot and cold flashes, severe leg pains, generalized body aches, and constant movement. The addict then experiences severe insomnia , nausea , vomiting , and diarrhea. At this time the individual has a fever , mild high blood pressure , loss of appetite , dehydration , and a considerable loss of body weight. These symptoms continue through the third day and then decline over the period of the next week. There are variations in the withdrawal reaction for other drugs; in the case of the barbiturates, minor tranquilizers, and alcohol, withdrawal may be more dangerous and severe. During withdrawal, drug tolerance is lost rapidly. The withdrawal syndrome may be terminated at any time by an appropriate dose of the addicting drug. At this point, the cellular response has so altered itself as to require the continued presence of the drug to maintain normal function. When the substance is abruptly withdrawn or blocked, the cellular response becomes abnormal for a time until a new readjustment is made.

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2: Mood disorder - Wikipedia

Richard Pates is a consultant clinical psychologist and clinical director of the Addiction services for Cardiff and vale NHS Trust. He has worked in the field for nearly 20 years and has extensive experience of treating people with amphetamine problems.

Policy Implications of the Economic Understanding of Addiction Notes Abstract Addiction is an evocative psychological and medical term whose meaning has changed significantly over time. For most of this century it has been described in terms of an abstinence syndrome dependence and withdrawal and associated with heroin use. In the s, however, cocaine replaced heroin as the prototypical drug of abuse. In creating this model, scientific and clinical debates along with public debates rely on the supposedly typical, inevitably addicting results of repeated cocaine consumption. Indeed, even the most severe examples of compulsive drug use can be reversed when key elements in the setting are modified. Such findings should by now play a fundamental role in both scientific and public conceptions of addiction, but they do not. A Brief History of the Concept of Addiction From antiquity into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the term addiction meant abandonment to a bad habit so that habitues totally ignored other life considerations. Addiction was not specifically associated with narcotics or with drugs at all Peele, ; Sonnedecker, Around the turn of the twentieth century, addiction was appropriated by medical authorities as a property of narcotics Berridge and Edwards, ; Isbell, The behavioral and psychological markers of addiction were codified as pathologic withdrawal and craving in a deterministic model that replicated the alcoholism-as-disease notion of drug-induced loss of control Levine, ; see Peele, For most of this century, the idea that addiction is a physiological process set off by heroin consumption dominated popular and pharmacological thinking Musto, ; Peele, While the public, media, and medical authorities assumed that addiction was a well-defined physiological construct, pharmacologists were compelled instead to construct descriptions of drug use in behavioral, phenomenologic, and existential terms. Cocaine came to be seen as the major public health menace in this country before AIDS , and the imagery previously associated with heroin was usurped by cocaine: Cocaine-driven humans will relegate all other drives and pleasures to a minor role in their livesâ€. If we were to design deliberately a chemical that would lock people into perpetual usage, it would probably resemble â€ cocaineâ€. Since cocaine had not been classified as a drug capable of producing physical dependence, the experiential effects that compel continued drug use once more rose to the fore of theorizing about addiction: This view recombines the psychic and physical dependence categories into a single biological construct. Peele, , the elaborate distinctions drawn over the previous quarter-century between physical dependence and addiction were lost. Such alternative attachments and rewards are powerful enough â€ or can be made so â€ to overcome the allure of any pharmacological substance Reinerman et al. Each type of addictive involvement, moreover, does not require a separate theory of addiction. The addictive process with different activities and in different individuals shares a variety of common elements and influences, even though the exact pathways to addiction will most certainly vary from person to person, time to time, and place to place see Bry, Animal Research With Cocaine Research on human cocaine use refutes the dominant image of the effects of cocaine and of the typical behavior of regular cocaine users. Even researchers aware of these results can shade or ignore them, however, by proposing that the underlying biological reaction to cocaine is uncontrollable escalation of use and effects. While â€ in this view â€ human users may escape the inevitable addictive consequences of regular use, captive animal cocaine users accurately reflect this addictive pattern uncomplicated by superfluous environmental factors. This view, too, rather than accurately reflecting the research, has been disproven by the evidence. This work indicates that drug properties alone offer only a partial explanation for animal drug-taking behavior, to wit: A drug is not a reinforcer because it has a certain molecular structure capable of exciting specific receptors. The structures and events so described yield, at best, only a potential for reinforcing action that is realized if, and only if, a set of additional conditions are satisfied. Neither is reinforcement a sensory

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experience that can be experimenter imposed. It is not a thing at all; it is a relational construct. Falk, , p, 48 This quote indicates that mainstream pharmacologic research with animals can be conceived in a way very similar to an experiential model. But alarm about spreading cocaine use in the late s challenged this viewpoint, and several key studies revealing dramatic animal cocaine self-administration and toxicity have been selectively and repeatedly cited to prove that cocaine has special pharmacologic properties that inevitably lead animals and humans to addiction. The results of these cocaine toxicity studies were welcomed for their anti-drug implications. Their impact was multiplied by their frequent citation in the media, in drug education programs including films of monkeys self-administering cocaine and undergoing convulsions , and in scientific arguments about the unique reinforcing properties of cocaine. In one series of experiments â€œ. The drug made them monomaniacal. Rolling Stone, February 9, , p. Such repetitive behaviors are â€œ the equivalent of human cocaine-seeking and compulsive use patterns â€œ Cohen, , pp. Cocaine appears to be a most potent reinforcer, and the self-administering organism is resistant to any attempts to decrease drug-taking. Indeed, the drug is so reinforcing that the organism self-administering it becomes totally preoccupied with drug acquisition. The stark picture presented by these studies, however, contrasts sharply with most other laboratory animal research on cocaine. Such studies typically manipulate factors commonly shown to affect human drug taking in natural settings, including 1 drug dose, 2 access to the drug, 3 effort required to obtain the drug, and 4 the presence or absence of alternative nondrug reinforcers. The four toxicity studies are notable for eliminating most such environmental variation, thus establishing baseline conditions under which animals can be induced to self-administer fatal doses of cocaine. However, even a change in basic elements of the cocaine-toxicity procedures engenders a qualitatively different picture of cocaine self-administration. Cocaine dosage and access Having access to an unlimited, direct flow of high concentrations of cocaine at all times at little or no cost effort is an unusual situation. Such results suggest that applying even modest environmental constraints to drug use, as opposed to uninterrupted access, dramatically affects cocaine self-administration. Two studies of cocaine use following the unlimited-access studies have compared unlimited with somewhat limited-access conditions. Dworkin, Goeders, Grabowski, and Smith compared a group of rats that had unlimited access to cocaine and a group that were switched from unlimited access every hour to every other hour. Note that this second group of experienced cocaine-using rats still had considerable access to cocaine, which was fully available on alternating hours throughout the entire day. The former group of rats died within 28 days of being given unlimited access, while none of the rats in the limited-access condition died by the time the study was terminated days. Fitch and Roberts reported similar results in a study that varied both dose and schedule of cocaine self-administration. When varying amount of access to cocaine, they found cyclic as opposed to uncontrolled or lethal cocaine self-administration in a condition that scheduled up to four self-administrations per hour. At the middle dose, animals self-administered cocaine reliably, but intermittently or cyclically. At the lowest dose, they even failed to reliably self-administer the drug. When dose and access are constrained, as they would be in any naturalistic context of drug use, animals show patterns of drug taking typical for those of other drugs. Cocaine versus other stimulant drugs Cocaine self-administration has frequently been compared with patterns of use of other stimulants in the same studies. One of the four toxicity studies also offered rhesus monkeys unlimited self-administration of d-amphetamine Deneau et al. Another toxicity study Johanson et al. All six of these animals died. Drug administration was in small cubicles 1. Such conditions are, of course, dictated by the research goal of allowing the animals to express urges for the drug via direct drug self-administration. Alternative research methods for studying drug reinforcement could offer a tradeoff between options for self-administering drugs versus conducting ordinary species activities. Alexander and his colleagues Alexander, Peele, Hadaway et al. Rats exposed to the option of a sweetened morphine solution drank one-eighth as much morphine in a large cage they shared with other rats as did rats housed in small, socially-isolating cages. Further experiments by this group indicated that both the added space and companionship were critical factors affecting drug use. In other words, fundamental species activity played an

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essential role in drug reinforcement " when rats were free to roam and have sex, the morphine solution actually seemed to be negatively reinforcing, presumably because it interfered with these preferred activities. As shown in the toxicity study comparing cocaine and heroin self-administration in rats by Bozarth and Wise , although cocaine was more often fatal, all animals reliably self-administered morphine, while only 83 percent self-administered cocaine. Moreover, the daily intake for the cocaine-using rats " unlike those using heroin " was highly erratic, varying from none to extremely high intake even after many days of unlimited access. This pattern is typical in studies of unlimited access to cocaine and other psychomotor stimulants in laboratory animals Johanson et al. Cocaine creates cyclic patterns of intake marked by periods when the animal administers little or no drug even though cocaine is constantly available. This does not support the idea that cocaine is an especially reinforcing pharmacological compound that leads to compulsive drug use, but rather suggests that the erratic self-administration of cocaine is a direct behavioral effect of the drug. In other words, drug activation is channeled into furthered cocaine use when a cocaine is freely available and b this is the only significant response available to the animal. Canadian researchers Fitch and Roberts expressed a similar view: Conversely, if extended drug access permits continued accumulation of drug levels, then the influence of the drug may be carried forward to sustain self-administration behavior and disrupt other functions. If compulsive usage patterns serve to achieve such ends, then animals which have experienced unlimited access should respond more frenetically as access becomes constrained. For example, in the study described above by Dworkin et al. If maintaining high drug levels is the motivation, then animals in this condition should respond at about double the rate a response rate which they can easily manage. Instead, the animals which had cocaine available every other hour reduced their responding and cocaine intake fell, not to one-half, but to one-fourth the exposure animals received in the unlimited-access condition. This finding affirms the view that toxic levels of cocaine self-administration occur more as a function of the direct behavioral effects of the psychomotor stimulant including motivational effects on animal hunger than as a result of any unique reinforcing properties inherent to cocaine. Such evidence on human reactions to cocaine includes the following sources: Of current users those who have used the drug in the last year , a third used the drug 12 or more times a year, and 10 percent used cocaine once a week or more. These results replicate another, earlier study: Cocaine use appears to be experimental in nature and to involve few experiences for a substantial portion of those who report any lifetime experience with the drug. Natural history or longitudinal data Indeed, only a small minority of long-term cocaine users actually progress to addiction i. Of the 50 regular users Siegel tracked for over a decade, only five became compulsive users at any point. The failure of most users to progress to addiction occurred even though average level of use increased during the study, seemingly because subjects " who were college students when first identified " had more disposable income. Studies of ongoing cocaine users in Canada, Scotland, Australia, and Holland identify controlled use as the most common usage pattern Cohen, ; Ditton, Farrow, Forsyth et al. Problems connected with drug use of a variety of types " sleeplessness, nasal irritation, financial and family problems, unintended heavy use " do appear with many users. However, what is most notable is that, in response to these problems, heavy users in these studies rarely seek treatment and typically quit or cut back on their own Erickson et al. Risk was lower for married subjects and diminished with age. Compared to the toxicity studies, human drug use in natural settings is less passive, constrained, and irreversible. As well as being more actor-determined, human drug use also takes place within a set of values and a cultural milieu for which animals have no equivalent. When people quit smoking or other drug addictions, they typically cite family, career, or existential motivations Peele, Cocaine elevates the mood of most human subjects in a way indistinguishable from amphetamines Fischman, Schuster, Resnekov et al. Over time, these subjects were less interested in savoring the mood enhancement of the drug than in conducting their ordinary lives. Viewing reinforcement as a drug property would predict that the subjects continued taking the drugs; their actual behavior shows that drug use was competing against other activities that maintained a higher priority for users see also Lamb et al. Addictiveness as a Pharmacological Property of a Drug Drugs which animals can be made to self-administer compulsively also have strong abuse potential for humans

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Johanson, Pharmacological properties may make certain drugs suitable for compulsive use by humans, but these properties alone are insufficient to predict or explain the variability inherent in human usage patterns. In fact, drug self-administration by animals alone does not predict the drugs most commonly abused by humans Hartnoll,

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3: Full text of " Palladium"

Pris: kr. HÅftad, Skickas inom vardagar. KÅtp Interventions for Amphetamine Misuse av Richard Pates, Diane Riley pÅ¥ www.enganchecubano.com

Depressive disorders[edit] Major depressive disorder MDD , commonly called major depression, unipolar depression, or clinical depression, wherein a person has one or more major depressive episodes. After a single episode, Major Depressive Disorder single episode would be diagnosed. After more than one episode, the diagnosis becomes Major Depressive Disorder Recurrent. Depression without periods of mania is sometimes referred to as unipolar depression because the mood remains at the bottom "pole" and does not climb to the higher, manic "pole" as in bipolar disorder. No age group seems to be exempt from depression, and studies have found that depression appears in infants as young as 6 months old who have been separated from their mothers. Unrecognized depressive disorder may slow recovery and worsen prognosis in physical illness, therefore it is important that all doctors be able to recognize the condition, treat the less severe cases, and identify those requiring specialist care. Atypical depression AD is characterized by mood reactivity paradoxical anhedonia and positivity, significant weight gain or increased appetite "comfort eating" , excessive sleep or somnolence hypersomnia , a sensation of heaviness in limbs known as leaden paralysis, and significant social impairment as a consequence of hypersensitivity to perceived interpersonal rejection. These are most commonly mood-congruent content coincident with depressive themes. Here, the person is mute and almost stuporose, and either is immobile or exhibits purposeless or even bizarre movements. Catatonic symptoms can also occur in schizophrenia or a manic episode , or can be due to neuroleptic malignant syndrome. The exact pathogenesis of the disorder is still unclear and is an active research topic. Treatment of PMDD relies largely on antidepressants that modulate serotonin levels in the brain via serotonin reuptake inhibitors as well as ovulation suppression using contraception. Some people have a seasonal pattern, with depressive episodes coming on in the autumn or winter, and resolving in spring. The diagnosis is made if at least two episodes have occurred in colder months with none at other times over a two-year period or longer. It is said that this disorder can be treated by light therapy. Depressive personality disorder DPD is a controversial psychiatric diagnosis that denotes a personality disorder with depressive features. Recurrent brief depression RBD , distinguished from major depressive disorder primarily by differences in duration. People with RBD have depressive episodes about once per month, with individual episodes lasting less than two weeks and typically less than 2â€”3 days. Diagnosis of RBD requires that the episodes occur over the span of at least one year and, in female patients, independently of the menstrual cycle. Bipolar I is distinguished by the presence or history of one or more manic episodes or mixed episodes with or without major depressive episodes. A depressive episode is not required for the diagnosis of Bipolar I Disorder, but depressive episodes are usually part of the course of the illness. Bipolar II consisting of recurrent intermittent hypomanic and depressive episodes or mixed episodes. Cyclothymia is a form of bipolar disorder, consisting of recurrent hypomanic and dysthymic episodes, but no full manic episodes or full major depressive episodes. Also, an individual may have a mood disorder coexisting with a substance abuse disorder. Substance-induced mood disorders can have features of a manic, hypomanic, mixed, or depressive episode. Most substances can induce a variety of mood disorders. For example, stimulants such as amphetamine , methamphetamine , and cocaine can cause manic, hypomanic, mixed, and depressive episodes. Controversy has previously surrounded whether those who abused alcohol and developed depression were self-medicating their pre-existing depression. But recent research has concluded that, while this may be true in some cases, alcohol misuse directly causes the development of depression in a significant number of heavy drinkers. Participants studied were also assessed during stressful events in their lives and measured on a Feeling Bad Scale. Those with anxiety, panic and sleep problems commonly have negative emotions and thoughts, depression, suicidal ideations, and often have comorbid depressive disorders. While the anxiolytic and hypnotic effects of benzodiazepines disappear as

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tolerance develops, depression and impulsivity with high suicidal risk commonly persist. Like alcohol, benzodiazepines can put people to sleep but, while asleep, they disrupt sleep architecture: A year after a gradual withdrawal program, no patients had taken any further overdoses. Mental and behavioural disorders

Mood disorder not otherwise specified MD-NOS is a mood disorder that is impairing but does not fit in with any of the other officially specified diagnoses. This theory helps to explain why negative life incidents precede depression in around 80 percent of cases, [71] [72] and why they so often strike people during their peak reproductive years. These characteristics would be difficult to understand if depression were a dysfunction. A depressed mood can be seen as an adaptive response, in the sense that it causes an individual to turn away from the earlier and reproductively unsuccessful modes of behavior. A depressed mood is common during illnesses, such as influenza. Identical twins both have exactly the same genetic code. Because both twins become depressed at such a high rate, the implication is that there is a strong genetic influence. If it happened that when one twin becomes clinically depressed the other always develops depression, then clinical depression would likely be entirely genetic. Depressive Disorders underwent the most changes, the addition of three new disorders: Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder is meant as a diagnosis for children and adolescents who would normally be diagnosed with bipolar disorder as a way to limit the bipolar diagnosis in this age cohort. Major depressive disorder MDD also underwent a notable change, in that the bereavement clause has been removed. Behaviour therapy, cognitive behaviour therapy and interpersonal therapy have all shown to be potentially beneficial in depression. Lithium specifically has been proven to reduce suicide and all causes of mortality in people with mood disorders. Although there is an equal number of men and women diagnosed with bipolar II disorder, women have a slightly higher frequency of the disorder. A population-based sample of 8, men and women ages 17-39 years participated. Lifetime prevalence were estimated based on six mood measures: It has been proposed that a "ruminating personality type may contribute to both [mood disorders] and art. Clinical studies have shown that those in a manic state will rhyme, find synonyms, and use alliteration more than controls. This mental fluidity could contribute to an increase in creativity. Moreover, mania creates increases in productivity and energy. Those in a manic state are more emotionally sensitive and show less inhibition about attitudes, which could create greater expression. Studies performed at Harvard looked into the amount of original thinking in solving creative tasks. Bipolar individuals, whose disorder was not severe, tended to show greater degrees of creativity.

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4: Ramsay, Richard [WorldCat Identities]

Interventions for Amphetamine Misuse: Interventions for Amphetamine Misuse is a practical, useable guide for health professionals working in the field. It details the physical and psychological problems associated with the drug's abuse, provides a detailed and evidence-based assessment of the interventions currently in use worldwide, and offers a broad historical and cultural overview.

A heat-wave warning was issued in Seoul as temperatures soared above We offer a free service to help you eliminate your drug competition! Richard Pate of Biddeford hired a local pilot and plane Saturday to protest the suspension of Patriots quarterback Tom Brady over Deflategate. Goodell upheld the suspension last Tuesday after Brady appealed. It was just emotional. Get the right service, without all the drama. Or, you could blow it all on a Bud Bug. Inside was a colorful, oversized mechanical insect, which grinds clumps of marijuana as it scoots across the floor, leaving a trail of fineground cannabis in its path. Monday marked the first day that Capitol Hemp was open for business in D. The official grand opening is today, featuring free hemp ice cream for customers. Although it is still against the law to sell marijuana in the District, possession of the substance is now legal. Eidinger and his partner, Alan Amsterdam, first opened Capitol Hemp in , a block away from its new location in the block of Columbia Road. The people that are opening this back up are the reason why marijuana is legal. They swirl and sip thousands of wines so that only the best make it to your door. Officials found evidence of THC “ the chemical found in marijuana “ on the premises. Eidinger and Amsterdam agreed to close in exchange for getting their merchandise back and avoiding prosecution. An overwhelming number of D. But because selling marijuana is still prohibited, Capitol Hemp cannot sell any actual marijuana products. Nor can anyone light up in the store “ not even to test out a new, pricey bong. Still, there are bongs in the display case, and store personnel can explain to customers in specific terms how to use their more complicated products. Officials also said it was a black snake that is not poisonous. Rodney Taylor, chief of the animal control division, said his officers believe the snake had slithered into the open station to get to a bird. It begins Sunday and runs through Aug. Wines are subject to change. XPV 5x3 Compromise is for politics, not wine. The indictment alleges that Taylor sold and injected food grade liquid silicone into people to enhance their buttocks. Capitol Police will step down in January, he announced Monday. Chief Kim Dine has led the department responsible for protecting the halls of Congress since December , capping a year career as a police officer. He spent 27 years in the D. A citizen task force has begun weighing what can go. Their suggestions are far from official, and it is very early in the budget process. On Monday night, the district released the initial suggestions from the task force, whose 36 members were appointed by the school board, county board, teacher associations and others.

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Pris: kr. hÅ¸ftad, Skickas inom 5â¬7 vardagar. KÃ¸p boken Interventions for Amphetamine Misuse av Richard Pates, Diane Riley (ISBN) hos Adlibris.

The papers demonstrate the growing interest in Bovelles over the last thirty years, his clarity of presentation, and his historical significance. A list of editions of the works of Bovelles is provided. The reception of Patriarcha is examined historiographically by C. A response by Bevir is included. Conlin reassesses the work of Charles Kingsley as a historian in the light of his interest in natural history and the development of a racist conception of British history, which was not untypical of his era. Levine probes the work and life of the art historians Erwin and Dord Panofsky in order to throw significant light on the intellectual and emotional tensions of scholarship, in particular the difficulties faced by women. Vinen discusses the growing tendency of historians to engage in autobiographical writing, contrasting approaches among Anglo-American and French scholars; G. Lim discuss the rhetoric of space and time in modern US political discourse, and present a quantitative approach; S. Cole discusses the challenges posed by digital communications for historians, and argues that historians should consider engaging in web publication and blogging; R. Sewell gives a notably thoughtful account of the practices of economic history since the Second World War. Drawing primarily on the work of those active in the United States, he seeks to account for the decline of economic history within history departments in terms of the rise of cultural history. He draws attention to the opportunities that recent changes in world capitalism offer to historians. Of particular note is the way he maps journal publications, jobs and research trends in order to get a grip on the nature of historical practice. Sewell indicates why economic life is an exciting and important subject and invites historians to re-embrace it. The metaphor of historical distance raises some complex philosophical issues, as the contributors show, but it is so commonly used, often unthinkingly, that it is worth engaging with the careful reflections offered here. Megill offers a strongly autobiographical account of his attraction to intellectual history, his academic career, and his thoughts about the study of past ideas, in answering questions given to him by a researcher who was investigating the field. He suggests some topics that he considers of importance for intellectual historians, while asserting the value of a form of history that can assess the implications of past and present ideas. Megill in effect offers an overview, albeit a personal one, of intellectual trends, especially during and since the s. In format this is not a conventional journal article; the open style is engaging and revealing. Arrow sets out to explore some recent historical documentaries made in Australia and broadcast between and She provides readers with a lively sense of the political environment in which these television programmes were made, and the critiques they have attracted. A central point for her is the need to understand the processes through which TV documentaries are produced. Coad surveys the organisation and initiatives which, over the last century, have contributed to the preservation of historic naval buildings and argues for the retention of nerve, the long view and the use of imagination. Knight notices a shift from studies of operations to those of administration and logistics in the naval history written since Robinson reviews the historiography of the fishing industry to emphasise the youth of the subject and to argue for cross-boundary studies on the part of maritime historians interested in the navy and commerce. McGrail reviews the relationship of the Society for Nautical Research to maritime archaeology, surveying the concern of its journal with excavations, types of early boat, and other research themes. Del Cogliano offers a reassessment of the career of George of Laodicea, with particular reference to his involvement in the Trinitarian controversies of the s. Mews revisits the debate over the role of Pope Gregory the Great in creating the Roman liturgy and sponsoring the spread of Benedictine monasticism, arguing that, while Gregory saw a common liturgy as a good means of uniting the disparate interest-groups in Rome, moves towards its adoption really began under Pope Honorius I a few decades later. Meanwhile, Gregory had not sought to single out the Rule of St Benedict, still less to impose it; rather, it spread anyway in the seventh and eighth centuries, and was then enforced except on Rome by the Carolingians. The volume

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emphasises the continuing prominence of rituals related to food and eating in political life, and illustrates both the strategies and cultural cross-currents involved in gift-exchange and feasting: Among the highlights are: Bellis on the semiology of the cup in medieval literature, both sacred and secular; A. Anglo-Saxon England, xxxvii S. Gouguenheim demonstrates the value as models of the heroes of I and II Maccabees to early crusaders, and in particular to members of the religious orders. Already highly regarded as martyrs for their faith, the Maccabees became an inspiration to their successors as holy warriors, some of whom believed they were completing the task first begun by Judas Maccabeus. Perry consider Christian awareness of Jewish biblical exegesis in the twelfth century. He suggests that Jacques came across these in the Syrian communities of his own day, and that they reflect memories from very early Judeo-Christian heterodox sects. Lemesle sets himself the task of analysing the expansion in the frequency and scope of the uses of the term *excessus* evident in the pontifical letters of Alexander III and, more especially, those of Innocent III. He demonstrates how the term was used to denounce a wide range of actions by members of the clergy—an indication of, the author suggests, the increased ambition of the papacy to exercise a power of ecclesiastical government over the clergy of the church. Duggan challenges the view that Pope Alexander III followed a consistent policy in his legislation relating to marriage and in his adjudication in matrimonial disputes, and that this policy challenged prevailing familial and tenorial control of marriage. She argues these changes, though influenced by the Church, were much more the result of changing social practice in the later middle ages. Alexander was much more pragmatic in his approach to matrimonial cases, tailoring his response to specific circumstances that were largely determined by political factors. The pope neither determined the principle of free consent, though some of his rulings served to consolidate it, nor did he intend to sanction clandestine marriages. Rexroth investigates how medieval scholars attempted to define the boundaries between their disciplines; the second half of the twelfth century marked a turning-point. *Deutsches Archiv*, lxvii In a thought-provoking article, I. Wei strives to discover why there was a good deal of biographical and autobiographical material for the lives of individual scholars in the first half of the twelfth century but relatively little in the age of the nascent universities of the late twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It is argued that in the thirteenth century there were pressures on scholars to act in a more collective manner rather than emphasising their individuality through literary expression. MacEvitt traces fourteenth-century accounts of the earliest Franciscans to suffer death in Islamic territory, noting the stress on martyrdom as opposed to missionary endeavour. Mengel reassesses the impact of plague on fourteenth-century Bohemia—a region by no means left untouched by the disease, as an influential map published by Elisabeth Carpentier seemingly showed, but, like several southern German cities, less affected than much of Europe further west. Little presents the very recent findings by molecular biologists, geneticists and entomologists that have determined that the Black Death and associated epidemics were bubonic plague, *Yersinia pestis*. DNA analysis, he argues, leaves no room for doubt. All that jars, in a field characterised by confident pronouncements which have later been challenged, is the triumphalist tone. Woolgar discusses the historiography of food in the middle ages, focusing on the more recent shift towards cultures of consumption and considering such themes as variations of taste, the interpretation of archaeological evidence, the roles of gender and social status, notions of virtuous eating and conventions of feasting. Kessler evaluates the role of mirrors and mirror-type objects that reflected light as deployed in a wide range of medieval texts and in diverse forms of medieval art. The article is profusely illustrated with 21 plates. Geltner attempts to estimate the frequency of indiscipline among the mendicant orders, especially the Dominicans whose records are the most informative, and he speculates upon the effect that this misconduct had on their public reputation despite the efforts made to keep details about misdemeanours secret within the Order. Geltner concludes that misbehaviour of this kind played a large part in formulating the scandalous reputation of the mendicants embedded in various types of medieval literature. *Speculum*, lxxxv It was unusual for papal documents in the later middle ages to have decorative features, but these can occur in bulls issued for very special occasions, such as canonisations of saints and documents agreeing the union of churches: Krafft investigates the phenomenon, and finds some examples of heraldic symbols and book art, — *Deutsches*

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Archiv, lxxvii R. Hutton, in a model of sustained analysis, argues for a consistent pattern in early modern Celtic societies. Their point is proved by examples from the early modern period ranging from the Valois Burgundian court in 15 C. Russo, household contents in sixteenth-century Venice especially prints C. Henry, dwarves and hirsutes at the Medici court T. Karl, and the contents of casini or garden houses in Italy L. Starkey distinguishes the purposes for which privateers were commissioned and the conditions under which piracy thrived, Rose uses archaeological studies and documentary sources to survey what is known about late medieval shipbuilding. Friel surveys the iconography of the ship before in different media and suggests that its primary value lies in revealing contemporary perceptions of the maritime world. James argues for a synthesis of early modern naval history with political, cultural and imperial history. Harland re-examines the working of the whip-staff with reference to literature on the subject since Hardwick uses a list of sale prices to reveal changes of taste among collectors. Randeraad attributes this failure both to the nationalist attitudes of nation-states, but also to the illusory notion of neutral standards of statistical objectivity. Ferrara examines the careers of two of the most prominent scholars in the field of forced migration, Eugene Kulischer and Joseph Schechtman Horne look for commonalities in European paramilitarism after the Great War, closing in Their interesting account would be improved by taking a military history perspective into account. Legendijk explores the emergence of ideas of a European electricity network, from the perspective of both engineers and international technocrats in the inter-war years. Moore undertake a comparative analysis of the policies adopted by the authorities in Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands towards immigrant female domestic workers during the inter-war years. They show that the partial exemption of these workers from restrictions on labour immigration in the s provided a means whereby some Jewish German women were able to find refuge in these states. Despite his best efforts, Carton de Wiart and his colleagues had little impact on the military campaign, and failed to influence the lessons drawn from it by his British superiors. Ribi Forclaz introduce a special issue on historical perspectives on transnational co-operation in food, agriculture, the environment and health. Harding surveys its work since and its future challenges. Warlouzet argues that the failure of the proposed European Free Trade Area, 198, was far from predetermined, and emphasises the key role played by de Gaulle in the decision to opt for the EEC instead. In comparing these two sectors, K. Mariager, who notes that the disagreements also caused fairly fundamental divisions within the European democracies themselves, only temporarily reduced after the Helsinki agreement of Historisk Tidsskrift Danish, cxi G. Harp with an opportunity to consider the interlocking opportunities that were grasped including economic development. The piece ends, somewhat surprisingly, as a discussion of the extent to which nudist destinations serve as a reminder of the limits of national history. I wonder what the nudists on the beach at Budleigh Salterton make of that. Mouser recounts the crisis in relations between the Royal Navy and the slave-traders in the River Pongo, Sierra Leone, in in order to demonstrate uncertainties in the rules of engagement after, ignorance of the power structure, and the tendency for over-zealous activity on the part of the navy to backfire on ship commanders while strengthening the position of local traders on shore. Roberts struggles to relate changing French attitudes to the African empire with the aims of French railway companies in the s. Ancel examines the twentieth-century restructuring of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. La Porte makes an interesting if tangential contribution to the limited literature on the Rif War of 1906 by analysing the refusal of the League of Nations to respond to the requests of the insurgents that it become involved in the conflict. The arguments used by the League to justify its abstention have many subsequent parallels. The ad hoc and partial achievements, financed by public-private partnerships and influenced by local lobbying, are described by S. Tietze explains how, thanks largely to changed perceptions of what a museum is for, they are now held in esteem. While stressing the post-colonial sensitivity displayed by Grzimek and like-minded explorers, Lekan illustrates how their conservationist perspective has sought to control the ways in which Africans have interacted with an environment in the name of preserving Africa as Eden. Canizares-Esguerra enter long-standing debates among historians and anthropologists about creolisation and the creation of new racial and ethnic identities in the early modern Atlantic world. Emphasising the frequency of intermarriage

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and cultural commingling between Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans, they urge scholars to acknowledge the importance of European agency in these processes without rendering Europeans as inevitably dominant within them. WMQ, lxviii In W.

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6: Full text of "The uplift [serial]"

Encuentra Interventions for Amphetamine Misuse (Addiction Press) de Richard Pates, Diane Riley (ISBN:) en Amazon. Enví-os gratis a partir de 19â,-.

Lilienfeld and others, *Frontiers in Psychology*, Fascinating, persuasive, and useful. If any of your friends and family go through this experience, you will feel uncomfortable. Start the conversation, overshare, and dare to challenge your friends and family to feel uncomfortable. Points 8 to 10 are there to guide media. They boil down to: More often than not, early reporting of these events either insinuates or states outright that the shooter has or most likely has a mental health condition when there is no or questionable substantiation. As a result, the misperception is created and perpetuated that people with mental health challenges are dangerous. In truth, they are significantly more likely to be victims of violence than perpetrators; only four percent of violent crimes are enacted by people with a mental health diagnosis. Like tens of millions of others diagnosed with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, Henry did not believe he was ill. In this latest edition, 6 new chapters have been added, new research on anosognosia lack of insight is presented and new advice, relying on lessons learned from thousands of LEAP seminar participants, is given to help readers quickly and effectively use Dr. Amador's method for helping someone accept treatment. The new climate is slowly being institutionalized, and is affecting what can be said in the classroom, even as a basis for discussion or debate. What are we doing to our students if we encourage them to develop extra-thin skin just before they leave the cocoon of adult protection? At the end is an interesting list of Common Cognitive Distortions. My effort revealed a deeply complicated, at times contradictory, journey â€” a life of spectacular promise undone by demons. No simple answer to the puzzle of Nakesha emerged. But at the same time, another narrative revealed itself: Kandel, *Sunday Opinion*, *NY Times*, An increasing understanding of the workings of the brain means that psychiatric disorders are increasingly seen as being based in biology. Often the answer is involuntary confinement in a state psychiatric hospital â€” with no end in sight. Do read the comments as well as the article. Art helps her fight extreme anxiety. Her goal was to explain various drugs strengths, flaws, controversies, and long-term negative effects--she realizes that certain specific drugs allowed her to live a normal life but also have eradicated her libido, caused her diabetes, and probably shortened her life. They are cloaked in mystery. I wanted to remove the mystery. Are we being given drugs because doctors prescribe them over-easily? Worth a listen for people taking drug to treat mental health problems. A persuasive account of the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral therapy CBT for depression. The treatment rate for addictions is even lower. Reducing the burden of mental illnesses and addictions on individuals, and Canada as a whole, requires the right balance of funding for promotion, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. Also, improving social, environmental, and financial supports for people with mental illnesses and addictions will improve their chances of recovery. Links to evidence-based material on addressing mental health problems. Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation TMS could help many of the patients who remain trapped by major depression even after trying a whole menu of antidepressants, psychiatrists say. Tasks with predictable results, such as coloring or knitting, can often be calming Yet the way we go about delivering those agentsâ€”the interaction between doctor and patient, for exampleâ€”often has a bigger impact than the agent we focus on. More than the drug and more than the surgery. And that has been collectively called the placebo effect. Helen Mayberg, a professor of psychiatry at Emory University, recently published a study in *JAMA Psychiatry* that identified a potential biomarker in the brain that could predict whether a depressed patient would respond better to psychotherapy or antidepressant medication Is the nonspecific nature of talk therapy â€” feeling understood and cared for by another human being â€” responsible for its therapeutic effect? Or will specific types of therapy â€” like C. But these are important questions, and we owe it to our patients to try to answer them. In this patchwork existence, they do have one constant thread: The technique has been shown to work better than a placebo, but the proportion of patients who show complete relief ranges widely But lack of government oversight and

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regulation makes it impossible for parents to thoroughly investigate services provided by such "behavior modification centers," "wilderness programs" and "emotional growth boarding schools. The more important question -- whether tough love is the right approach itself -- is almost never broached. Not all programs are the same, and many do not provide safe, effective treatment for troubled youth.

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7: Matthew Nock | Revolv

Special Order Special Order item not currently available. We'll try and order for you. Richard Pates is a consultant clinical psychologist and clinical director of the Addiction services for Cardiff and vale NHS Trust. He has worked in the field for nearly 20 years and has extensive experience of.

For example, results from Monitoring the Future survey, a nationwide study on rates of substance use in the United States, show that It is an eclectic concept having only one uniform connotation: The Commission believes that the term drug abuse must be deleted from official pronouncements and public policy dialogue. The term has no functional utility and has become no more than an arbitrary codeword for that drug use which is presently considered wrong. The definition of dependence emphasised tolerance to drugs, and withdrawal from them as key components to diagnosis, whereas abuse was defined as "problematic use with social or occupational impairment" but without withdrawal or tolerance. In , the DSM-III R category "psychoactive substance abuse," which includes former concepts of drug abuse is defined as "a maladaptive pattern of use indicated by It was the first definition to give equal weight to behavioural and physiological factors in diagnosis. By , the DSM-IV defines substance dependence as "a syndrome involving compulsive use, with or without tolerance and withdrawal"; whereas substance abuse is "problematic use without compulsive use, significant tolerance, or withdrawal. By , The fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders DSM issued by the American Psychiatric Association , the DSM-IV-TR, defines substance dependence as "when an individual persists in use of alcohol or other drugs despite problems related to use of the substance, substance dependence may be diagnosed. A maladaptive pattern of substance use leading to clinically significant impairment or distress, as manifested by one or more of the following, occurring within a month period: Recurrent substance use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school, or home e. The symptoms have never met the criteria for Substance Dependence for this class of substance. The fifth edition of the DSM DSM-5 , planned for release in , is likely to have this terminology revisited yet again. At the moment, abuse is seen as an early form or less hazardous form of the disease characterized with the dependence criteria. Many involved recognize that the terminology has often led to confusion, both within the medical community and with the general public. The American Psychiatric Association requests input as to how the terminology of this illness should be altered as it moves forward with DSM-5 discussion. Drug control law , Prohibition drugs , Arguments for and against drug prohibition , Harm reduction Most governments have designed legislation to criminalize certain types of drug use. These drugs are often called "illegal drugs" but generally what is illegal is their unlicensed production, distribution, and possession. These drugs are also called "controlled substances". Even for simple possession, legal punishment can be quite severe including the death penalty in some countries. Laws vary across countries, and even within them, and have fluctuated widely throughout history. Attempts by government-sponsored drug control policy to interdict drug supply and eliminate drug abuse have been largely unsuccessful. In spite of the huge efforts by the U. Advocates of decriminalization argue that drug prohibition makes drug dealing a lucrative business, leading to much of the associated criminal activity. Cost[edit] Policymakers try to understand the relative costs of drug-related interventions. An appropriate drug policy relies on the assessment of drug-related public expenditure based on a classification system where costs are properly identified. Labelled drug-related expenditures are defined as the direct planned spending that reflects the voluntary engagement of the state in the field of illicit drugs. Direct public expenditures explicitly labeled as drug-related can be easily traced back by exhaustively reviewing official accountancy documents such as national budgets and year-end reports. Unlabelled expenditure refers to unplanned spending and is estimated through modeling techniques, based on a top-down budgetary procedure. For example, to estimate the prison drug-related expenditures in a given country, two elements would be necessary: The product of the two will give a rough estimate that can be compared across different countries. By country, the average share of GDP was 0. However, these shares

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varied considerably across countries, ranging from 0. To respond to this question and to make a comprehensive assessment of drug-related public expenditure across countries, this study compared Health and POS spending and GDP in the 10 reporting countries. Labelled drug-related public expenditure showed a positive association with the GDP across the countries considered: The percentage change in Health and POS expenditures due to a one percent increase in GDP the income elasticity of demand was estimated to be 1. Being highly income elastic, Health and POS expenditures can be considered luxury goods; as a nation becomes wealthier it openly spends proportionately more on drug-related health and public order and safety interventions. Those aspects are necessary for a full analysis of the economics of prohibition.

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8: EXPRESS_ by Express - Issuu

Excessive caffeine ingestion leads to symptoms that overlap with those of many psychiatric disorders. Caffeine is implicated in the exacerbation of anxiety and sleep disorders, and people with eating disorders often misuse it.

It details the physical problems associated with the drugs abuse, the side-effects and also the potential for long term health difficulties; and reviews the risk of psychological and psychiatric damage, offering evidence and guidance on available interventions. Interventions for Amphetamine Misuse offers a detailed and evidence-based assessment of the interventions currently in use worldwide such as substitute prescribing, counselling and symptomatic prescribing. The book includes detailed case studies to illustrate the experiences of a wide range of countries including the UK, Japan, Australia, Thailand and the USA with the aim of drawing together the evidence and reaching a consensus. Interventions for Amphetamine Misuse offers an historical and cultural overview of amphetamine use, the changes in legislation that have reflected growing concern and the evolution in the way that the substance has been formulated. It discusses the licit use of amphetamine type substances, in particular in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and the drugs use in the suppression of appetite; and highlights the associated dangers and concerns. Introduction Richard Pates and Diane Riley. The physical effects of amphetamine use Zoe Hildrey, Sophie E. Thomas and Alyson Smith. The psychological and psychiatric effects of amphetamines Richard Pates and Diane Riley. The mechanisms of amphetamine in the brain Jan K. Melichar and David J. Methylphenidate for the treatment of ADHD: Stoops and Paul E. Amphetamine treatment in the UK: Treatments for methamphetamine dependence: Amphetamine use in Canada Diane Riley. Treatment responses to problematic methamphetamine use: The emergence of methamphetamine in Thailand: Stimulant use in Central and Eastern Europe: Irwin and Robert Heimer. Harm reduction and amphetamines Diane Riley. What have we learned:

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9: Depression and other forms of mental illness - DYING, SURVIVING, OR AGING WITH GRACE

dependent amphetamine users PROFESSOR RICHARD PATES We were aware of the incidence of mental health problems associated with amphetamine use.

Claudia Barone talks about the Professorship with Dr. Barone share her vision for the Professorship. I Dodd Wilson, Dr. Douglas Doster, and Dr. Linda Hodges congratulate Dr. Barone on this important achievement. Stephens Spine and Neurosciences Institute. The Professorship was funded in part with money donated by Daphne D. In she was named acting dean of the University of Arkansas School of Nursing. Doster retired in but never stopped giving her time and money to help produce nursing professionals in the state. Alan Sugg, PhD, who recommended Rahn for the position after a committee narrowed the search to four finalists. Rahn assumed the role on November 1, He is the fourth chancellor of the institution, succeeding I. Dodd Wilson, MD, who stepped down after 9 years as chancellor and 14 years of previous service as dean of the College of Medicine. Rahn started at MCG in as vice chairman and director of clinical affairs for the Department of Medicine and as program director for the Internal Medicine residency program. He began his professional career in at Yale University School of Medicine, where he was director of the Lyme Disease Program, director of clinical training in Rheumatology and director of faculty practice for the Department of Internal Medicine. Dodd Wilson celebrate Dr. Wilson as UAMS chancellor. Education Each year, competitive eightweek geriatric nursing externships are offered to senior nursing students. During this valuable experience, students train with nursing leaders, researchers and educators to learn about all aspects of care for the elderly. The students work at the Donald W. To raise funds for these scholarships, on April 16, , the Center held its sixth annual luncheon at the Pleasant Valley Country Club in Little Rock. Jane Krutz, entertainer and longtime face of the Arkansas Educational Television Network AETN , was honored at the luncheon with the naming of one of the extern scholarships for her. This is a highly competitive experience with only 11 fellows being selected each year nationwide. There were 13 attendees from Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa and Arkansas. Each attendee had the opportunity to work on a current research proposal and receive feedback from the seven faculty members who are experienced researchers. Each month a member of the group or more send out materials they would like others to critique for them. This allows new and experienced researchers to learn about what is currently going on in the field and research at UAMS in geriatrics. Toward that end, in April , Heather M. When the Age Wave Hits the Shore: Implications for Caring for Aging Baby Boomers. McAttee worked with Vinson on a project that will lead to improvements in the area of long term care. The AR Coalition for Nursing Home Excellence continued its efforts to improve the care of older adults in long term care settings. Currently they have trained staff nurses, social workers, and administrators from over half of the nursing homes in Arkansas in Partners in Caregiving. This program is designed to assist the staff of nursing homes, patients and families communicate better about the care of the individual. This is a program from Cornell University and will be evaluated and reported on next year. Each investigator who receives funding through the Center receives individualized mentoring by the Center faculty. We also host research clinics and seminars that are open to all UAMS faculty and staff. Core activities emphasize and encourage both spontaneous and structured interactions among Center investigators that will increase synergy and enhance collaborative interdisciplinary research. For the academic year, three investigators from the College received awards: Older women carry a disproportionate burden for CHD, yet they are understudied, especially minority women. Previous research indicates treatment of biobehavioral risk factors has excellent efficacy and cost-effectiveness as part of life-long therapy for CHD. Yet, only a small proportion of older women understand their risk factors, are aware that these can be treated, and even smaller proportions have CHD risk factors controlled. Preterm infants are at risk for retinopathy of prematurity ROP , an eye disease that affects premature infants or infants who have been seriously ill. Prompt treatment of ROP is critical for preventing permanent vision impairment. Therefore, infants in the NICU undergo routine eye examinations to screen for

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this disease. The eye examination is an invasive procedure that requires the use of instruments, making the screening process painful and stressful. This study on physiologic effects of ROP screening is examining specific respiratory, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal problems that may occur following the procedure. Future research will focus on the most effective ways to provide nursing care for preterm infants during and after the eye examination. During this time, Dr. Goodwin explained the importance of this honor. First, the Faculty Scholar award covers part of my salary so that I have time to devote to my research. Second, I have access to experienced senior investigator mentors like Drs. Cornelia Beck, Jean McSweeney, and Ann Coleman, who serve as role models and provide me counsel and support as I conduct research and prepare funding proposals for future research. There are racial disparities in the rate of low birth weight infants and preterm birth. African-American women are more likely to deliver a low birth weight infant or have a premature birth over other racial groups. In Arkansas, this disparity is striking. Candidates must be either an established investigator with no previous work on individualized biobehavioral interventions; a previously funded, beginning or mid-career investigator who would benefit from additional pilot work to apply for an RO-1 type study; or a To assist all interested investigators wishing to learn more about tailoring interventions in clinical research, the TBIRC sponsored two research seminars during the academic year. She is the only individual in Arkansas to have ever held this credential and the only 18 doctorally-prepared individual in the nation to hold this distinction. The credentialing shows evidence of competence and clinical expertise based upon the scope and standards of advanced genetics clinical nursing practice. Later she co-directed a HRSA-funded grant to teach clinical genetics to family medicine junior students. During Spring , she participated in an intensive cancer genetics course sponsored by City of Hope at their campus in California. She hopes her research will one day improve care for patients at the bedside. In addition, she has mentored students and encouraged other participants to engage in this field. Lambright Award to acknowledge her many contributions and achievements in cardiovascular nursing research. McSweeney began serving a threeyear term on November 1, The Council also makes recommendations for supporting research that deals with important areas of emerging scientific opportunities and public health challenges and gaps in knowledge that would benefit from additional research involving collaboration between two or more institutes or centers. The event facilitates interaction and networking between faculty and students. Undergraduate and graduate students proudly display their posters, and clinical nurses and faculty share their nationally recognized work. They say that it takes 17 years for a research breakthrough to be translated into clinical practice, and conferences like this are so needed to tear down the divide between academic research and bedside practice. Working together, we can make a difference for our patients in central Arkansas. Attendance numbers range from , drawing registrations from local universities and health care institutions as well as Henderson State University, University of Central Arkansas and Ouachita Technical College. In , the event was held on April 24th, in the I. Young is a nationally recognized leader and expert in gerontological nursing and rural health. A symposium discussing complications of living with and beyond a diagnosis of multiple myeloma was offered, and 12 additional breakout sessions were held. Some of the topics covered: For Research Day , to be held on April 16th, Dr. However, that is exactly what the publishers of the October edition of Research in Gerontological Nursing elected to do. Five of the eight manuscripts are from our College of Nursing faculty and research assistants! This compilation of manuscripts was based on an idea of Elaine Souder, PhD, RN, professor, to develop a symposium focused on the recruitment of older subjects into research studies to present during the Gerontological Society of America annual conference. This seminar was so well received that the editor asked Souder to serve as the guest editor for this focused issue. Without an adequate sample, timelines drag on, data cannot be analyzed as planned and conclusions are weakened. Older people are notoriously harder to recruit than younger ones. The idea for the symposium was to share various challenges of recruiting and some perspectives based on our experiencesâ€”i. For more information, visit <http://> With more than , Arkansans affected by the disease and related dementias, proceeds from the event fund much needed programs and services only available through this agency, where all family services are free. Along with a day of food,

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fun and prizes, basic health screenings were available. Ten students volunteered from the College to take blood pressures and interact with participants. From giving injections to students in schools to staffing mass flu clinics in Pulaski and neighboring counties at various times from October December 10, , everyone worked as a team to accomplish the massive task at hand although all would agree conditions were not always the most favorable. Whether working a drive through vaccination clinic sometimes necessary to relieve the congestion of the crowds ; immunizing infants; or supervising seasonal flu vaccines for elderly, handicapped or immune compromised individuals, the goal was achieved. Some students who had not had their pediatrics course yet even got to experience giving injections to children with the faculty beside them coaching of course. We thank the many student volunteers for adding to that experience. The principal and teachers that we were able to see were ecstatic! American Red Cross Volunteers! This TLC was exactly what the clients in this crowded shelter needed. After completing the assignment, many of the students remained to help in other ways. One man, who before arriving at the shelter had been walking barefoot in the rain wearing only a patient gown and pajama bottoms, had severe leg burns. A third student helped an elderly man obtain warm clothing from a local homeless agency after watching him shiver in his thin T-shirt. Others stayed just to visit with the shelter residents and hear their stories.

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