Navigating information in addiction science with SALIS

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Advocates for Human Potential, Inc.
Agenda

Introduction

IL for addiction professionals

Workshop/group activities

Conclusion
The library in the 21st century

- Information center
- Bridge to resources
- Organized knowledge
- Comprehensive collections
- Trusted sources
- Technology anxiety minimized
Librarians and counselors

- Collaborative efforts toward common goals
- Translating science into practice
- Finding the best resources
- Just-in-case vs. just-in-time
- Massive networks
- Peer support and peer learning
The information gap

- Between the work of researchers and practitioners
- Between education/practice and research
- Who can bridge this gap?
- Who can provide quality information by linking research to practice?
SALIS

- Substance Abuse Librarians and Information Specialists

- Diverse international group
  - academic and research centers
  - universities and colleges
  - prevention centers
  - government agencies
  - non-profit organizations
Aim of SALIS

- To promote and improve the communication, dissemination, and use of objective, accurate, and timely information about ATOD.

- To assess and promote information literacy in the addiction field by educating users and creating resources.
Introduction

**IL for addiction professionals**

Workshop/group activities

Conclusion
“Information literate people are those who have **learned how to learn**. They know how to learn because they know how knowledge is **organized**, how to **find** information, and how to **use** information in such a way that others can learn from them. They are people prepared for **lifelong learning**, because they can always find the information needed for any task or decision at hand.”

American Library Association Presidential Committee on Information Literacy, January 10, 1989, Washington, D.C.
The 21st century librarian’s role

- Retrieve and organize information
- Follow and monitor trends
- Evaluate information sources
- Provide access to information
- Teach information literacy

*Informationist, librarian-in-context, or embedded librarian*
Research model

• Start with Google? NO!

Then what?
• Canned searches
• LibGuides
• Free databases
• Subscription databases

• Footnote chasing
• Citation management
• Scholarly social media
Getting started

• **Which** database to search (based on subject area and access)
• **What** to search (keywords, controlled vocabulary, mapping)
• **How** to organize results (citation management, collaboration, sharing)
Canned searches

http://library.alcoholstudies.rutgers.edu/node/4
Canned searches (2)

ADAI Library

ADAI Bibliographies on Substance Abuse

These Bibliographies list materials available in the ADAI Library at the University of Washington, plus some resources that are available only online. The bibliographies are actually ‘canned’ searches of four of our Catalogs at once: Books, Articles, Videos, and Web Links, and are run each time a user clicks on the bibliography title. The results will always include the most recent items added to the ADAI Library.

Outline of Topics

- General Topics on Alcohol & Drug Use
- AIDS & HIV (includes needle exchange)
- Specific Drugs (cocaine, marijuana, e.g.)
- Diagnostic & Assessment
  - (see also ADAI Instrument Database)
- Family Issues (family violence, parental influence, e.g.)
- Medical Consequences
  - General (ADHD, Pain, Injury, Dental)
  - Pregnancy & Fetal Effects
- Prevention & Education (media, school, e.g.)
- Psychological Aspects (abuse, dual disorders, e.g.)
- Smoking & Tobacco Use
- Sociocultural Aspects
  - General
  - Driving and Traffic Safety
- Special Populations
  - General
  - Age
  - Ethnicity
  - Occupation
- Treatment
  - General
  - Special Groups
  - Modalities
  - Effectiveness
- Workplace Issues (employee assistance, testing, e.g.)
- Miscellaneous (gambling, eating disorders, internet)

ADAI Info Briefs

These briefs pull together a variety of resources from the ADAI Library, the ADAI Clearinghouse, and other organizations to provide in-depth information about special topics of interest.

- Marijuana Legalization in Washington State (10/2012)
- Young Adult Resources on Addiction (8/2012)
- Resources for Addiction Recovery Support (8/2012)
- Legal Highs - Synthetic Drugs (1/2012)
- Privatization of Alcohol Sales (9/2011)
- Adolescent Co-Occurring Disorders (9/2011)
- Opioid Use and Negative Consequences in Washington State (8/2011)
- Internet Addiction (9/2012)

http://lib.adai.washington.edu/biblist.htm
LibGuides

About the Library

Located in the Brinley and Adela Smithson Hall, Busch Campus, Piscataway, New Jersey, the Center of Alcohol Studies Library, the Information Services Division of the Center of Alcohol Studies, maintains one of the world's largest and most comprehensive collections of English-language documents pertaining to the biomedical and psychosocial aspects of alcohol use and abuse.

It offers a variety of print and electronic resources. All print resources are available in the library, while many of the electronic resources on substance abuse provided by Rutgers University Libraries, can be accessed with a NetID.

- About the CAS Library services
- Center of Alcohol Studies
- RUL Borrowing Policies
- RUL How Do I...?
- RAT Are you a Research Assistant at CAS? Please check out our

Resources at a Glance

This guide will help you navigate Alcohol Studies Research. You can begin your research by finding articles online in Journals and Databases or visit the Center of Alcohol Studies Library and use our Reference or Special Collections. This guide also has online resources under the Miscellaneous External Links tab. Once you’ve completed your research, use the Bibliography tab to create your unique bibliography using RefWorks and compiling your paper in MLA or APA format.

- Alcohol Studies Databases
- Alcohol History Database
- Rutgers Alliance for Sustainable Risk Reduction

Visit

Directions Search nearby Map Sat Tel Earth

Alcohol Studies Librarian

Judith Ward
Contact Info
Center of Alcohol Studies Library
607 Allison Road
Piscataway, NJ 08854-0001
(732) 445-4442
Send Email
Links
Website / Blog
Profile & Guides
Subjects:
- Alcohol Studies

Contact us
- Library Hours
- Contact Info
Drug & Alcohol Findings

Alcohol Treatment Matrix

The Alcohol Treatment Matrix is concerned with the treatment of alcohol-related problems among adults (another deals with drug-related problems), it maps the treatment universe and for each sub-territory (a cell) lists the most important UK-relevant research and guidance. Across the top, columns move from specific interventions through how their Impacts are affected by the widening contexts of practitioners, management, the organisation, and whole local area treatment systems. Down the rows are the major Intervention types implemented at these levels. Inside each cell is our pick of the most important documents relevant to the impact of that intervention type at that contextual level. Visit the matrices page for articles, presentations, and a video explaining their genesis and construction.

http://findings.org.uk/
NIAAA Alcohol Alert

NIH News

Table of Contents

- No. 92: eHealth Technology and What It Means for the Alcohol Field (PDF - 269 KB)
- No. 91: Measuring the Burden of Alcohol (PDF - 206 KB)
- No. 89: Epigenetics: A New Frontier for Alcohol Research (PDF - 206 KB)
- No. 88: The Link Between Stress and Alcohol (PDF - 113 MB)
- No. 87: The Genetics of Alcoholism (PDF - 174 KB)
- No. 86: Preventing Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (PDF - 449 KB)
- No. 82: Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (PDF - 466 KB)
- No. 81: Exploring Treatment Options for Alcohol Use Disorders (PDF - 539 KB)
- No. 80: Alcohol and HIV/AIDS: Intertwining Stories (PDF - 708 KB)
- No. 79: NIAAA: 40 Years of Research Leadership (PDF - 421 KB)
- No. 78: A Developmental Perspective on Underage Alcohol Use (PDF - 1.62 MB)
- No. 77: Neuroscience: Pathways to Alcohol Dependence (2009) (PDF - 131 KB)
- No. 76: Alcohol and Other Drugs (2008) (PDF - 36 MB)
- No. 72: Underage Drinking—Highlights From The Surgeon General's Call to Action To Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking (2007) (PDF - 36 MB)

http://www.arcr.niaaa.nih.gov/arcr/alert.htm
Free Databases

PubMed Central

((homeless) AND alcoholism) AND treatment

Search or Add to history
CAS: Open Alcohol Studies Resources

• Addiction counselor training
• Various demographics
• Different backgrounds
• No special access required

http://libguides.rutgers.edu/CASOA
Library Catalogs
Subscription Databases

• Database on particular areas of study
• Indexed articles from scholarly sources

For Alcohol Studies:
  – **MedLine**: Indexes articles in health and medicine
  – **PsycINFO**: Indexes articles in psychology and related disciplines
  – **Academic Search Premier**: Indexes in a variety of areas, including legal aspects

Subscription only!
Check local library or community college
Advanced searching

1 Resource selected  |  Hide  |  Change
1 PsycINFO 1806 to September Week 2 2013

Enter keyword or phrase (* or $ for truncation)

- Keyword
- Author
- Title
- Journal

ganja

Limits (close)
- Include Multimedia
- Map Term to Subject Heading

- Full Text
- Latest Update
- Abstracts
- PsycARTICLES Journals
- Human
- Test DOI
- All Journals
- English Language

Publication Year - - -
# Controlled vocabularies

## Search Options

**Ovid**

- **Database:** Ovid MEDLINE(R)

Select terms with a check box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Select Term(s)</th>
<th>Subject Heading</th>
<th>Hits</th>
<th>Explode</th>
<th>Focus</th>
<th>Scope Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Anatomy (Non MeSH)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Organisms (Non MeSH)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Diseases (Non MeSH)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Chemicals and Drugs (Non MeSH)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Inorganic Chemicals</td>
<td>1329</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Organic Chemicals</td>
<td>18205</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Alcohols</td>
<td>12729</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Tree for Alcohols**

- **Continue**
- **Contexts**

---

**Controlled vocabularies**

- **New Search**
- **Publications**
- **Subject Terms**
- **Cited References**
- **More**
Filters and “read-alikes”

To search Open Access content on Ovid, go to Basic Search.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Tools</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Search Information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You searched:</td>
<td>exp Alcohol/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Search terms used:</td>
<td>alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search Returned:</td>
<td>13888 text results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort By:</td>
<td>Too many results to sort.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filter By

1. Substance use across adolescence: Do gender and age matter? [References].
   Simões, Celeste; Matos, Margarida Gaspar; Batista-Foguet, Joan M; Simons Morton, Bruce.
   [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal]
   Year of Publication
   2014
   ▶ View Abstract

2. Cellular photo digital breathalyzer for monitoring alcohol use: A pilot study. [References].
   Skipper, Gregory F; Thon, Natasha; DuPont, Robert L; Campbell, Michael D; Weismann, Wolfgang; Wurst, Friedrich M.
   [Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal]
   Year of Publication
   2014
   ▶ View Abstract

3. Risk moderation of a parent and student preventive alcohol intervention by adolescent and family factors: A cluster randomized trial. [References].
   Vondrusova, Jarmila; Endicott, E; Kording, Joel M; Vollbehr, Wilma A; Meijer van den Elshout, Bas van

24
Subject headings

Title: Chapter: Adult outcomes of adolescent drug use: A comparison of process-oriented and incremental analyses.
Publication Date: 1998
Year of Publication: 1998
Language: English
Author: White, Heine Raskin; Bates, Marsha Ei; Labouvie, Erich.
Institution: White, Heine Raskin; Rutgers U, Ctr of Alcohol Studies, New Brunswick, NJ, US
ISBN: 0-521-58432-9 (Hardcover); 0-521-58607-0 (Paperback)
Publisher Information: Cambridge University Press; US
Format Covered: Print
Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Document Type: Chapter
Abstract: (from the chapter) Examined the utility of characterizing adolescent to adult drug use behaviors as continuous growth curves and using these growth curves as independent variables to predict differences in adult outcomes. A process-oriented approach to individual change was compared to an incremental approach in order to examine the outcomes of longitudinal patterns of drug use in terms of physical and mental health, role functioning, and substance use dependence in adulthood. Longitudinal data were taken from 789 Ss who were assessed 4 times between the ages of 12 and 32. Regardless of the analysis strategy, drug use was related to a lower likelihood of being married and to higher levels of alcohol and drug dependence. On the other hand, occupational status, criminal behavior, and psychological distress outcomes differed across analyses. When drug use at age 32 (T4) was included as a predictor, either by itself or within the growth curves, these outcomes were negatively affected by drug use; however, when T4 drug use was not included, these outcomes were not affected by drug use. The authors conclude that in this study, the T4 measure, or current status, was the most informative approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Digital Object Identifier: http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CBO978...
Key Concepts: process-oriented vs incremental approach to study of longitudinal data regarding adult outcomes of adolescent drug use; Ss assessed from age 12-32 yrs
Subject Headings: *Adolescent Development
*Adult Development
*Drug Usage
*Longitudinal Studies
Footnote chasing

There are several limitations of this study that must be noted. The site of the study was a suburban university-affiliated ED, which serves a highly educated, predominantly white population. Replication is required in ED settings serving more diverse patient populations and should include admitted patients, pregnant women, suicidal patients, and patients presenting for sexual assault. In addition, as participant recruitment of injured patients occurred between the hours of 8:00 AM and midnight, results may not generalize to injured patients presenting on midnight shifts or to patients presenting with medical complaints. Although the omission of a true control condition was based on extensive research demonstrating the effectiveness of EIIs for al.

References


WALTON ET AL.

WALTON ET AL.

Short ref: et al. = and others

References: • Important resource for further research

Different styles • same information
Citation Management: **zotero**

- Manage research
- Collaborate with others
- Collect, manage, store and share all types of information
- Create citations and bibliographies

MORE: www.zotero.org

For writing/citing information, see **CASRAT**
InfoLit 101: Research

- Info lit sessions
  - Small groups
  - One on one
- Bibliographies
- Website, LibGuides

http://libguides.rutgers.edu/alcohol
Outreach

Rutgers Alliance for Sustainable Risk Reduction

• university-wide initiative
• support campus cultures that view dangerous drinking as unacceptable
• reduction of dangerous drinking among 18- to 25-year-olds
• social norms, rational enforcement and policy change.

rasrr.rutgers.edu
CAS Research Assistants

• CAS RAT
• virtual toolkit/research guide
• for CAS Ugrad & Grad research assistants
• in-depth info
• VIP treatment

http://libguides.rutgers.edu/casrat
Social media platforms?

- Purpose of use – networking vs. grant writing
- Conventions of the field (ResearchGate is picking up)
- Could one be enough?

- Unique position to speak to and work closely with researchers
- CAS Library privileged to work with distinguished CAS researchers
- Librarians as integrated parts of research teams
- Mutual benefits
One example: ResearchGate

- Goal: Open, transparent science
- Users: 4 million registered (1 million new since June 2013)
- Tool: scholarly networking, sharing, collaboration, discoverability
- Forum: scientific discussion, seeking opinions
- Job lists
- Ad-hoc sponsor: Bill Gates
- Free!
Alternative metrics

impact map

Canada
- 123 Tweets
- 34 ImpactStory views
- 15 Mendeley readers

Altmetric

364
## Altmetric default scoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blogs</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twitter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sina Weibo</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wikipedia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Documents (per source)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q&amp;A</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1000/Publons/Pubpeer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YouTube</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reddit/Pinterest</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkedIn</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** [http://support.altmetric.com/knowledgebase/articles/83337-how-is-the-altmetric-score-calculated](http://support.altmetric.com/knowledgebase/articles/83337-how-is-the-altmetric-score-calculated)
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Evaluating sources: The CRAAP test

**Currency:** Is the information fairly recent? Do all links work?

**Relevance:** Is the information on topic? Is the topic covered in depth?

**Authority:** Who created the information? Is there an “About” page?

**Accuracy:** Are their claims correct? Which sources are cited?

**Purpose:** What is the ultimate goal? Objective and unbiased? Are there advertisements?
FEDERAL LINKS

■ Department of Health and Human Services

HHS is the principal agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services, especially for those who are least able to help themselves.

■ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

SAMHSA’s mission is to assure that quality substance abuse and mental health services are available to the people who need them, and to ensure that prevention and treatment knowledge is used more effectively in the general health care system. SAMSHA also provides access to webpages for the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention and Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

■ National Institutes of Health

NIH is one of the world’s foremost biomedical research centers, and the Federal focal point for biomedical research in the U.S.

■ National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

NIAAA supports and conducts biomedical and behavioral research on the causes, consequences, treatment, and prevention of...
Currency

For questions or comments about this site, contact email address

Last Updated: 08/03/2005

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https://archive.org/web/
Electronic cigarette

An electronic cigarette (e-cig or e-cigarette), personal vaporizer (PV) or electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS) is a battery-powered vaporizer that simulates the feeling of smoking, but without the tobacco combustion.[1] The user automatically activates the e-cigarette by taking a puff,[2] or other devices turn on by pressing a button manually.[3] They are often cylindrical, with many variations.[4] Their use is commonly called vaping.[5]

Some e-cigarettes look like traditional cigarettes, but others do not.[6] There are disposable and reusable versions.[7] Instead of cigarette smoke, the user inhales an aerosol, commonly called vapor.[8] E-cigarettes typically have a heating element that atomizes a liquid solution known as e-liquid.[9] E-liquids usually contain propylene glycol, glycerin, water, nicotine, and flavorings.[10] Some e-liquids are also sold without propylene glycol, without nicotine, or without flavors.[11][12][13]

The benefits and health risks of electronic cigarettes are uncertain.[14] There is no evidence they are better than regulated medication for quitting smoking.[15] But there is tentative evidence of benefit as a smoking cessation aid.[15] Their usefulness in tobacco harm reduction is unclear[16] but in an effort to decrease tobacco-related death and disease, they have a potential to be part of the strategy.[16] Their safety risk is like that of smokeless tobacco.[17] US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved products, such as nicotine inhalers, are probably safer than e-cigarettes.[18] Limited evidence suggests e-cigarettes are safer than tobacco.[19] But high voltage (5.0 V) e-cigarettes may generate formaldehyde agents at a greater level than smoking, which was determined to be a lifetime cancer risk of about 5 to 15 times greater than long-term smoking.[20]

Non-smokers who use them risk nicotine addiction.[19] There is no evidence e-cigarettes are regularly used by those who have never smoked.[20] E-cigarette use may delay or deter quitting smoking.[4] E-cigarettes create vapor that consists of ultrafine particles.[5] The vapor contains similar chemicals to the e-liquid, together with tiny amounts of toxicants and heavy metals.[15] Exactly what comprises the vapor varies across and within manufacturers.[1] E-cigarette vapor contains fewer toxic substances than cigarette smoke.[22] and is probably less harmful to users and bystanders.[15] No serious adverse effects from e-cigarettes have been reported in trials.[17] Less serious adverse effects include throat and mouth inflammation, vomiting, nausea, and cough.[10] The long-term effects of e-cigarette use are unknown.[20]

Since their introduction to the market in 2004, global usage has risen.[24] As of 2012, up to 10% of American high school students had used them at least once, and around 3.4% of American adults as of 2011.[23] In the UK user numbers have increased from 700,000 in 2012 to 2.1 million in 2013. About 60% of UK users are smokers and most others are ex-smokers.[15] Most e-cigarette users still smoke traditional cigarettes.[4] Most people's reason for using e-cigarettes is related to quitting, but a considerable proportion use them recreationally.[20] The modern e-cigarette arose from a 2003 invention by Hon Lik in China[20] and as of 2014 most devices are made there.[4] Because of the potential relationship with tobacco laws and medical drug policies, electronic cigarette legislation is being debated in many countries.[20][25] The European Parliament passed regulations in February 2014 standardizing liquids and personal vaporizers, listing ingredients, and child-proofing liquid containers.[20] The US FDA published proposed regulations in April 2014 with some similar measures.[20] Manufacturers have increased advertising, using marketing techniques like those used to sell cigarettes in the 1950s and 1960s.[4] As of 2014 there were 466 brands with sales of around $7 billion.[20][21]
Jellinek Was a Cheat!
Stanton Peele
October, 1997

Sociologist Ron Roizen has discovered that E.M. Jellinek manufactured his education and degrees! Although Jellinek was born in America (in Brooklyn), he claimed that his university degrees were acquired overseas. In the prestigious journal *Addiction*, head Rutgers Alcohol Center librarian Penny Page reported that Jellinek “studied in Germany and France, receiving a master's degree in education and later an honorary Sc.D. (Doctor of Science) from the University of Leipzig.” Meanwhile, Jellinek's own CV listed attendance at the University of Leipzig from 1911-1914, accompanied by the notations “M.Ed., 1913” and “Sc.D., 1936.”

Roizen noted that Jellinek, who was Jewish by birth, claimed to have received a Ph.D. from a German University after the Nazis had solidified power (which seems highly unlikely). In addition, Jellinek claimed in his CV to have been director of the Biometric Laboratory at the Memorial Foundation for Neuro-endocrine Research at Worcester, Massachusetts from 1931-1939.
Stanton Peele is a psychologist who has changed the addiction field.

He has pioneered, among other things, the idea that addiction occurs with a range of experiences, recognition of natural recovery from addiction, and the harm reduction approach to addiction.

This site includes many of his widely read writings (see, for example, *Why Addiction Isn't a Disease*) and media appearances, including Oprah, Bill O'Reilly and Fox & Friends.

Created in 1996, this website is one of the oldest in the world. The goal then was the same as it is today: To make Stanton Peele's writings and ideas available to a large audience, for free if possible.

Please see the Online Library for a large collection of articles and book chapters written by Stanton Peele, or visit the Bookstore for his books. Stanton's Life Process Program is available as an online addiction program.

**New Paperback Edition of Love and Addiction**

A new paperback edition of *Love and Addiction*, with an updated commentary by the authors, is now available at Amazon.com!
How Alcohol Changes Your Brain

June 30, 2009 | 77,633 views

Many know that studies have suggested that alcohol in moderation may promote heart health, and even ward off diabetes and dementia. But fewer people know that no study has ever proved a causal relationship between moderate drinking and lower risk of death, only that the two often go together.

In other words, it is just as likely that moderate drinking is just something healthy people tend to do, not something that makes people healthy.

Dr. Tim Naimi, an epidemiologist with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, says that, “The bottom line is there has not been a single study done on moderate alcohol consumption and mortality outcomes that is a ‘gold standard’ kind of study – the kind of randomized controlled clinical trial that we would be required to have in order to approve a new pharmaceutical agent.”

Alcohol has been tied to breast cancer, can lead to accidents even when consumed in small amounts, and is linked with liver disease, cancers, heart damage and strokes when consumed in larger amounts.

Some of the WEAKEST science we have is epidemiological observations, and that is precisely the type of science that has been used to support that drinking wine in moderation is healthy for you.
Join Us in Celebrating Our 18 Year Anniversary

From August 23rd - 29th, I am celebrating the 18 year anniversary of Mercola.com. To commemorate this event, we've put together an anniversary lineup that you won't want to miss. All of the content is absolutely free for all Mercola.com subscribers so if you're not subscribed, please take a moment to do so.

By enrolling now, during our 1 week celebration you’ll gain exclusive access to:

- Product Giveaways
- Educational Training
- Live Webinars
- Rare Presentations
- A Never-Before-Seen Documentary
- Fun Surprises
- And Much Much More!

It's not too late to RSVP, join now to be a part of this spectacular celebration!

JOIN NOW

Sources and References

Live Science June 15, 2009

Subscribe to The World's #1 Natural Health Website!

Enter your email address

Thank you! Your purchases help us support these charities and organizations.
You're Just in Time, Join the Celebration Today!
A week of Education, Interaction, and Giveaways Celebrating Health, Freedom, and Knowledge

Anniversary Week
August 23rd-29th

Product Giveaways  Live Webinars  Exclusive Documentary  Rare Presentations  Educational Training

And Much Much More!

Don't miss out – Sign up now!

Enter your email address SUBSCRIBE

You'll also get:
• FREE SUBSCRIPTION to my daily newsletter
• LIFETIME ACCESS to 100,000+ health articles
• EXCLUSIVE OFFERS on my high-quality products

Keep reading without signing in OR Sign in to your FREE account.
Joseph Mercola, D.O., who practices in Schaumburg, Illinois, also operates one of the Internet’s largest and most trafficked health information sites. In 2012, Mercola stated that his site had over 300,000 subscribers [1]. The site vigorously promotes and sells dietary supplements, many of which bear his name.

In 2004, Medical Economics reported that Mercola’s practice employed 50 people and that he employed 15 people to run his newsletter, including three editors [2]. Much of his support has come from a #2 sales rank on Amazon Books shortly after his newsletter plugged them for the first time.

For many years, Dr. Mercola and other staff members saw patients at his clinic, which was called the Optimal Wellness Center. However, in 2006, an article in Chicago Magazine reported that Mercola had mentioned this on his Web site, and the site invited patients to come to his clinic—which was renamed Dr. Mercola’s Natural Health Center—for detoxification, chiropractic, Dispensary, Emotional Freedom Integration Technique (NST), nutritional consultation, Nutritional Typing Test, thermography, Total Body Modification (TBM), and Active Isolated Stretching. In September 2014, the site announced that education and increasing public awareness.” [4]

Many of Mercola’s articles make unsubstantiated claims and clash with those of leading medical and public health organizations. For example, he opposes immunization [5] fluoridation [6], mammography [7], and certain clinical treatments [8]
Life wants you back
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Hazelden, a part of the Hazelden Betty Ford Foundation, has been saving lives and restoring families from substance abuse and addiction for more than 60 years. With outpatient and residential programs in Minnesota, Oregon, California, Florida, New York and Illinois, we offer every patient the best chance of lifelong recovery.

1-800-257-7810
Please call now

http://www.hazelden.org/
Changing lives. Every Day.

The Hazelden Betty Ford Foundation helps individuals, families, and communities struggling with alcohol abuse, substance abuse, and drug addiction transform their lives. Our locations across the United States help people at all stages of the treatment and recovery process, supporting them with our Twelve Step-based model that is the modern standard for addiction treatment and recovery services.

The Hazelden Betty Ford Foundation is involved in many aspects of addiction treatment and recovery:

- Substance abuse treatment and alcohol rehab
- Recovery support services
- Professional education
- Addiction research
- Prevention curriculum development
- Publishing
- Addiction awareness and public policy advocacy

A history of hope and healing

Since its 1949 founding in a Minnesota lakeside farmhouse, the Hazelden Betty Ford Foundation has become one of the world’s largest and most respected private not-for-profit alcohol and drug addiction treatment centers. Thousands from every state and more than 40 countries have turned to us for quality addiction treatment, recovery support and expertise on addiction and recovery issues.
UPPS-P Impulsive Behavior Scale

DPPP: Personality Pathways to Rash Action

Impulsivity is among the most ubiquitous personality traits found in the fields of psychology and psychiatry. It is featured prominently in every major model of personality (e.g., the Five-Factor Model; Eysenck’s P-E-N; Tellegen’s three factor model), as well as the two internationally used psychiatric classification systems—the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders and the International Classification of Diseases. In fact, at least 18 separate disorders in the fourth version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders include criteria that are related to impulsivity. In addition, impulsivity is a consistent correlate of a variety of problematic behaviors in both clinical and non-clinical populations. Meta-analytic reviews support the importance of impulsivity and impulsivity-related constructs in antisocial behavior, risky sexual behaviors, and drug and alcohol misuse.

Despite its prominent role in predicting important life outcomes, the literature reflects numerous inconsistencies in the conceptualization of impulsivity. Depue and Collins (1999) indicated that “impulsivity comprises a heterogeneous cluster of lower order traits that includes traits such as impulsivity; sensation seeking, risk taking, novelty seeking, boldness, adventurousness, boredom susceptibility, unsensitivity, and hurriedness” (p. 4). We believe that a promising approach to parsing the heterogeneity within impulsivity lies in the UPPS model which suggests four distinct personality pathways to impulsive behavior (Whitehead & Lyam, 2003). The model and its attendant assessment instrument were originally derived from a factor analysis of 21 widely-used measures of impulsivity including four traits from three broad dimensions of the FFM. The analysis revealed a four-factor structure with each marked by one of the FFM traits. Our factor, termed Urgency, measures an individual’s tendency to act “impulsively” under conditions of negative affect. The second factor, Lack of Precommitment, assesses an individual’s tendency to give in to the allure of boredom, fatigue, or frustration. The third factor, Lack of Perseveration, assesses an individual’s tendency to act without consideration of the potential consequences of the behavior. The fourth factor, Sensation Seeking, refers to an individual’s interest in and tendency to pursue activities that are exciting and novel. Several studies have confirmed the factor structure of the UPPS (Lyam & Miller, 2004; while others have provided evidence for differential relations between UPPS dimensions and outcomes including crime and aggression, eating disorders, alcohol and substance use, substance dependence and abuse, and pathological gambling (Lyam & Miller, 2004; Miller, Fiers, Lyam, & Leckfeld, 2005; Whitehead & Lyam, 2003). We have recently added a fifth personality pathway to impulsive behavior, Positive Urgency, based on work by Dr. Gregory Smith and his colleagues (Cyders, Smith, Spillane, Fischer, & Anast, 2007). Positive Urgency, assesses an individual’s tendency to give in to impulses under conditions of high positive affect.

Although the UPPS has been translated into a number of other languages, only the English versions are available below. Please feel free to download and use the scales.

Original UPPS: four pathway model

UPPS-P: five pathway model

Bibliography of studies using the UPPS or UPPS-P

Return to DPPP Homepage

http://www1.psych.purdue.edu/~dlynam/uppspage.htm
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The DPP lab consists of Dr. Lynam, his current and former graduate students, and colleagues (although they have their own labs). Current students include Karen Derevensko, Drew Miller, and David Vachon. Former students include Dr. Stephen Whiteside at the Mayo Clinic, Dr. Josh Miller at the University of Georgia, and Dr. Kate Flory at the University of South Carolina. Consistent collaborators (in addition to former students) include Dr. Tom Widiger, Dr. Rich Milich, and Dr. Greg Smith at the University of Kentucky.

Research in the DPP lab investigates the contribution of individual differences to deviance (i.e., antisocial behavior, substance use, and risky sexual behavior) and psychopathology (i.e., psychopathy and other personality disorders) across the life course. We focus primarily on the role of basic personality traits drawn from the Five Factor Model of personality. Our research attempts to identify the most relevant traits for each outcome, the developmental and static mechanisms by which these traits exert their effects on behavior, how social and developmental contexts modify the relations between these traits and behavior, and how these individual differences and the associated behaviors change or remain stable across time. In pursuing these interests, we draw on perspectives and methods from relatively diverse areas of study, including clinical psychology, personality psychology, developmental psychology, criminology, and sociology.

There are a few separable foci to this work: juvenile psychopathy, personality pathways to rash action, psychopathy from the perspective of the FFM, and using basic models of personality to understand disordered personality. Links to each area and associated assessments that we have developed in the course of the research appear below along with a copy of Dr. Lynam's vita.

Lynam's Curriculum Vita

Research on Juvenile Psychopathy
Predatory journals

Beall’s List: Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access publishers

Source: scholarlyoa.com/publishers/

Criteria: scholarlyoa.files.wordpress.com/2015/01/criteria-2015.pdf
Building a search (activity)

- Translating concepts into keywords
- Controlled vocabulary
- Mapping to subject headings
- Widening and narrowing the scope
- Boolean operators
- Filtering
- Consolidating results
Introduction

IL for addiction professionals

Workshop/group activities

Conclusion
How can SALIS help you?

- Collective expertise
- Variety of information services
- Information Literacy awareness
- Virtual and face-to-face relationships
- Professional development activities
- Geographical coverage
- Abundant resources
What does SALIS offer?

- a serials database with more than 350 journals, newsletters, and monograph series in addictions
- a new books section compiled from extensive web searching, publisher catalogs, book reviews, advertising, and "insider" information
- selected web links presented in both categorical and alphabetical order
- a curated list of 80 bibliographic, statistical, and related ATOD databases; an
- other member-developed resources

Resources for Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Information

If you are looking for the major tools used to find information on the web and elsewhere about alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use and abuse, SALIS suggests the resources included here. These sources are used by substance abuse professionals working in libraries at university research centers, government agencies, treatment centers, clearinghouses and resource centers, and organizations and individuals working in the addictions field. We include a few special topic resources created by members of SALIS.
The takeaway

• Unique position
• A link between research and practice
• Identify and translate evidence-based research
• Network of experts all over the world

Tell us how we can help you!