# Special Issue: The Past, Present, and Future of Psychopharmacology and Substance Abuse

**Guest Editors:** Stacey C. Sigmon and William W. Stoops

## 207 Introduction to the Special Issue: 50th Anniversary of APA Division 28: The Past, Present, and Future of Psychopharmacology and Substance Abuse

**William W. Stoops, Stacey C. Sigmon, and Suzette M. Evans**

APA Division 28 members study scientific and clinical problems central to behaviors that have impact on public health such as addictive disorders and exposure to environmental and occupational toxicants. The history of the social organization of the behavioral sciences is significant for understanding current translational challenges and ongoing need for federal investment in behavioral problems of significance for public health. This article presents a history of the field with particular emphasis on its relevance to substance abuse and behavioral toxicology research.

## 209 Behavior Within Fortuitous Environments: The Entwined History of Division 28 and the Fields of Behavioral Pharmacology and Toxicology

**Nancy D. Campbell**

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## 214 Human Drug Discrimination: A Primer and Methodological Review


Substance-use disorders are an unrelenting public health concern. Human drug-discrimination procedures provide valuable information about the ability of drugs to exert control over behavior, the underlying neuropharmacology of drugs, and the abuse potential of drugs. In addition, these procedures provide a tool to screen novel medications for substance-use disorders. Overall, human drug-discrimination has significantly contributed to our understanding of the effects of commonly abused drugs and has helped to identify pharmacological and behavioral mechanisms that are targets for substance-use disorder intervention development.

## 229 Clinical Applications of Hallucinogens: A Review

**Albert Garcia-Romeu, Brennan Kersgaard, and Peter H. Addy**

Although most hallucinogens are currently highly restricted, some of these substances may have therapeutic applications for a variety of difficult to treat conditions, such as substance use, anxiety, and mood disorders. This review presents data on several classes of hallucinogens with a particular focus on psychedelics, entactogens, and dissociatives, for which clinical utility has been most extensively documented. Findings presented here suggest several hallucinogens have a favorable safety profile when administered under carefully controlled conditions, and warrant reconsideration as tools for clinical treatment.

Marisa E. Marraccini, Lisa L. Weyandt, Joseph S. Rossi, and Bergljot Gyda Gudmundsdottir

Misuse of prescription stimulants, which hold a high abuse potential, is a growing problem among student and nonstudent adults for enhancement of academic functioning and work productivity. By investigating the cognitive effects of prescription stimulants, the present meta-analytic study informs potential interventions and policy development surrounding prescription stimulant misuse and diversion.

The Effects of Social Contact on Cocaine Intake Under Extended-Access Conditions in Male Rats

Andrea M. Robinson, Ryan T. Lacy, Justin C. Strickland, Charlotte P. Magee, and Mark A. Smith

Social contact with peers influences the likelihood that an adolescent or young adult will use drugs. Using an animal model, we show that maladaptive patterns of escalating and excessive drug use can be either enhanced or inhibited by social contact, depending on whether a social peer also has access to drugs.

Cocaine-Dependent Adults and Recreational Cocaine Users Are More Likely Than Controls to Choose Immediate Unsafe Sex Over Delayed Safer Sex

Mikhail N. Koffarnus, Matthew W. Johnson, Daisy G. Y. Thompson-Lake, Michael J. Wesley, Terry Lohrenz, P. Read Montague, and Warren K. Bickel

Cocaine users have a higher incidence of risky sexual behavior and HIV infection than nonusers. Herein, we used a Sexual Discounting Task to measure whether choices to engage in riskier sex now versus delayed safer sex were different in cocaine-dependent adults or recreational users compared to control participants. Both cocaine-using groups had greater safer sex discount rates, indicating the greater relative value of immediate, risky sex in these groups.

Acute Effects of Cannabis on Breath-Holding Duration

Samantha G. Farris and Jane Metrik

This study indicates that cannabis, relative to placebo, decreases ability to tolerate physical distress, which is a risk factor associated with psychological symptoms and disorders. Infrequent cannabis users, relative to frequent users, evidenced lower ability to tolerate physical distress after acute cannabis use. Findings contribute to the broader knowledge base on the acute impact of cannabis use on emotion regulation and stress tolerance.

Other

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