

## SEARCHING

**In addition to searching for articles, you can search in a medical dictionary for quick look-ups.**

**Type your keywords here. Try to include only one word or two word phrases on each line.**

**You can narrow your search by choosing to search by author, subject terms, or other options.**

**If you do not pick an option, you are performing a general keyword search (looking for the terms in any part of the article record).**

**Click "Full Text" to find only articles that appear in their entirety in this database.**

**Click "Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals" to find research articles written by qualified people in that field of study.**

The screenshot shows the search interface with the following elements:
 

- Search bar with "alcohol dependence" and "stress response" entered.
- Buttons for "Search" and "Clear".
- Dropdown menu for "Select a Field (optional)" with options like "TX All Text", "AU Author", "TI Title", etc.
- "Search Options" section with "Search Modes and Expanders" (Boolean/Phrase, Find all my search terms, etc.) and "Limit your results" (Full Text checked).
- "Apply related words" and "Also search within the full text of the articles" checkboxes.
- "Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals" checkbox checked.

## RESULTS LIST

**Results appear in Date Newest order (most recent first).**

**Choose to limit by date or pick additional relevant subject headings.**

**If headings aren't visible, click the arrow left of "Subject."**

**Click on the title to get the article.**

The screenshot shows the results list with the following elements:
 

- "Refine Results" sidebar with "Limit To" (Full Text, Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals) and "Source Types" (Subject).
- "Search Results: 1 - 10 of 13" header.
- Three search results listed with titles, authors, and subjects.
- Sorting dropdown menu set to "Date Newest".
- Buttons for "HTML Full Text" and "PDF Full Text" for each result.

# ARTICLE RECORD

Click here to see the whole article.  
- [HTML Full Text](#) will show text (images not always included).  
- [PDF Full Text](#) will reproduce the layout of the original article (images included).

Detailed Record

- [HTML Full Text](#)
- [PDF Full Text \(166KB\)](#)

Find Similar Results using SmartText Searching.

## How Does **Stress** Lead to Risk of **Alcohol** Relapse?

**Authors:** Sinha, Rajita  
**Source:** **Alcohol** Research: Current Reviews: 2012, Vol. 34 Issue 4, p432-440; 9p.  
**Document Type:** Article  
**Subjects:** **STRESS** (Physiology)  
ALCOHOLISM -- Relapse  
HORMONES  
HYDROCORTISONE  
DOPAMINERGIC neurons  
ACTH  
NORADRENALINE  
**Author-Supplied Keywords:** **alcohol** and other drug (AOD)-seeking behavior  
**alcohol** cue  
**alcohol** dependence  
Alcoholism  
AOD craving  
biomarker  
brain  
brain imaging  
human studies  
intervention  
motivation  
recovery  
relapse  
relapse prevention  
risk factors  
**stress**  
**stress** response

Key subject terms. Click on any of these terms to find more articles about these subjects.

Short summary of the article.

**Abstract:** Empirical findings from human laboratory and brain-imaging studies are consistent with clinical observations and indicate that chronic **alcohol**-related dysfunction in emotional and **stress** responses plays a role in motivation to consume **alcohol** in people with **alcohol** use disorders. Recent findings on differences in **stress** responsivity in **alcohol**-dependent versus nondependent social drinkers demonstrate alterations in **stress** pathways that partially may explain the significant contribution of **stress**-related mechanisms on craving and relapse susceptibility. These findings have significant implications for clinical practice, including (1) the development of novel brain and **stress** biology -- related measures of relapse risk that could serve as biomarkers to identify those most at risk of **alcohol** relapse during early recovery from alcoholism; and (2) the development of novel interventions that target **stress**-related effects on the motivation to drink **alcohol** and on relapse outcomes. INSET: Patient Vignettes [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Print or Email the article to yourself

Cite the article in APA, MLA, or Chicago/Turabian style.

Tools

- Add to folder
- Print
- E-mail
- Save
- Cite
- Export
- Create Note
- Permalink
- Bookmark
- Listen
- Translate

## General Tips for Searching in Health Source: Nursing / Academic Edition

- Search for exact phrases with quotation marks ("").
- Use just one or two-word phrases as your keywords. The database will not look for common 'stop words' like: been, however, so, or, in, the, and, etc.
- Check the "Subject Terms" at the top of the search screen to find the preferred search terms used in this database.
- Truncate your terms with an asterisk (\*) to find more results. For example, type **comput\*** to find the words **computer** or **computing**.
- When a *singular* word is searched, the plural and possessive forms of that word will also be searched as long as you do not put your search term in quotation marks ("").

**Need additional help? Ask a Reference Librarian!**  
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