

This Reading List is a selection of documents available from DrugScope Website & Information Service. Please be aware that this list is a selection of the material available in our library – it should not be regarded as comprehensive, but rather as an overview of a particular area. To find more you can either search DrugData at <http://drugscope.soutron.com/home.asp> or request a literature search at http://www.drugscope.org.uk/library/librarysection/lib_results.asp?file=\wip\7\otherservices.htm

Comprehensive Bibliography

This reading lists aims only to highlight key documents on methamphetamine. For a comprehensive bibliography, see:

109280

A key to methamphetamine-related literature.

Hammer M.R. US. New York State. Department of Health.

US: New York: NYSDH, Version 1.0.1 January 2007. 425p.

Previous ed. shelved at 106621.

http://www.nyhealth.gov/diseases/aids/harm_reduction/crystalmeth/docs/meth_literature_index.pdf

Overviews

Books & booklets

Books can be used in the library (see [here](#) for details of how to book a visit). Under copyright law we can usually supply up to one chapter by document delivery (see [here](#) for forms and costs).

106056

Amphetamine & methamphetamine.

Shapiro H. DrugScope

London: DrugScope, 2005. 8p.

(Drug notes). Previous ed. published as Amphetamines by J. Cohen, 2002.

ISBN 1904319416

This booklet provides key information on the law, effects and risks of use, treatment and the history of amphetamine and methamphetamine.

Available from: <http://www.hit.org.uk>

61599 (Classification DG)

Crack, cocaine, methamphetamine and ice.

Moser L.E.

US: Waco, Texas: Multi-Media, 1990. 336p.

This book is divided into sections covering impacts, enforcements, settings, and treatments.

Available from: <http://www.amazon.co.uk>

99989 (Classification DG)

Methamphetamine use: clinical and forensic aspects.

Yudko E., Hall H.V., McPherson S.B.

Methamphetamine



Information & Library Service
Created January 2007
Reading List Series

Reading Lists

US: Boca Raton, FL; London: CRC, 2004. xix, 336p.
(Pacific Institute series on forensic psychology).
ISBN 0849314771

Written by a multidisciplinary team, this book examines methamphetamine use from clinical, forensic and criminal justice perspectives. Sections cover the drug's history and epidemiology, effects and diagnosis, aggression, expert testimony and sentencing in courts, forensics and treatment.

Available Online

For your convenience, these references are all available [here](#) on Connotea, a social bookmarking service that makes it easy for you to store online links and / or to download references to a range of reference manager software, including Reference Manager and Endnote.

105638

Focus on methamphetamine.

Liverpool John Moores University. Centre for Public Health.
Liverpool: Liverpool John Moores University, From: Drug Prevention: 3,
September, 2005. p.8-9.

http://www.cph.org.uk/cph_pubs/reports/SM/bulletin3for%20distribution.pdf

This article summarises recent findings that methamphetamine is seen as the largest drug problem by over half the law enforcement agencies in the USA.

103860

The forms of methamphetamine.

US. Department of Justice. Drug Enforcement Administration.

US: Washington DC: DEA, 2002. 3p.
(Drug intelligence brief).

http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/concern/meth_factsheet.html

Commonly referred to on the street as speed, meth, ice, crystal, or glass, methamphetamine is a synthetically produced central nervous system stimulant that produces effects similar to cocaine. Because it metabolizes much slower than cocaine, methamphetamine has longer lasting effects. It produces a number of dose-related effects including increased alertness and euphoria, as well as increases in heart rate, blood pressure, respiration, and body temperature. Agitation, tremors, hypertension, memory loss, hallucinations, psychotic episodes, paranoid delusions, and violent behavior can result from chronic abuse. Withdrawal from high doses of methamphetamine often produces severe depression. Methamphetamine may be either injected, ingested orally, snorted, or smoked.

104398

Methamphetamine use: lessons learned.

Hunt D., Kuck S., Truitt L. Abt Associates, Inc., US. Department of Justice.
US: Cambridge, MA: Department of Justice, 2005. 63p.

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/209730.pdf>

This report provides an overview of the methamphetamine problem in the United States. It looks at the history of the problem, trends in use, characteristics of users, adverse effects, trafficking and production and treatment issues. The analysis relies on extensive review of extant literature on the drug, analysis of existing datasets relevant to methamphetamine use,

and conversations with law enforcement treatment, and government personnel dealing with the problem.

Available for Document Delivery / Library Use

See [here](#) for details of how to book a visit and / or [here](#) for document delivery forms and costs.

Amphetamine, metamphetamine, ecstasy and related drugs.

Wills S. In: London: PHP, Drugs of abuse. 2nd ed. Wills S. 2005. p.115-146. Covers the history, effects sought, administration, pharmacokinetics and pharmacology, adverse effects, dependence, use and concurrent illness and pregnancy and breastfeeding.

105598

Emerging research on methamphetamine.

Maxwell J C.

From: Current Opinion in Psychiatry: 18(3) 2005, p.235-242.

This paper describes and reviews the literature published on methamphetamine in 2003-2004, with a particular focus on patterns of use, its effects on the user and society, and progress being made towards effective treatment strategies. The increasing evidence that methamphetamine has adverse effects on the human brain indicates the pressing need for effective prevention and treatment approaches.

97453

Methamphetamine.

Hayes G.

From: Druglink: March/April, 18(2), 2003, p.17-18.

This is the third in a series of Druglink photocopyable factsheets. Covers the history, availability and current levels of use, law, and effects of methamphetamine. Methamphetamine is also known as methylamphetamine, meth, crystal meth, speed, ice, Nazi crank, glass, uppers, yaba, and shabu shabu.

Prevalence

Available Online

For your convenience, these references are all available [here](#) on Connotea, a social bookmarking service that makes it easy for you to store online links and / or to download references to a range of reference manager software, including Reference Manager and Endnote.

108330

Evaluating methamphetamine use and risks of injection initiation among street youth: the ARYS study.

Wood E., Stoltz J.-A., Montaner J.S.G., Kerr T.

From: Harm Reduction Journal: 3, 2006, 6p.

<http://www.harmreductionjournal.com/content/3/1/18>

This paper provides some background on the epidemiology of illicit drug use among street youth in North America and outlines the methodology of the At Risk Youth Study (ARYS), a prospective cohort study of street youth in Vancouver, Canada.

107240

Evidence-based approaches for addressing methamphetamine use among gay urban males.

Reback C.J. US. Department of Health and Human Services. National Institutes of Health. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Community Epidemiology Work Group. US: Bethesda, MD: NIDA, In: Epidemiologic trends in drug abuse: volume 2: proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group: January 2005. 2005. p.322-323.
http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/Vol2_105.pdf

This short article presents findings from a study of 162 gay and bisexual men enrolled in outpatient methamphetamine treatment. At baseline, 85.2 percent of the men responded that methamphetamine (i.e. 'crystal') use and sex were integrally connected. Nearly 76 percent reported engaging in sex in the prior 30 days while on methamphetamine. Findings demonstrate that methamphetamine treatment can be effective in modifying high-risk sexual behaviour.

105926

The methamphetamine situation in Australia: a review of routine data sources.

McKetin R., McLaren J. University of New South Wales. National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre.

Australia: Sydney: NDARC, 2004. 49p.
(NDARC Technical report 172).

[http://ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au/ndarc.nsf/c2fabbb74f3f54c22ca256afc00097c53/f0f94a237a520717ca256f65000e2f43/\\$FILE/TR.173.pdf](http://ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au/ndarc.nsf/c2fabbb74f3f54c22ca256afc00097c53/f0f94a237a520717ca256f65000e2f43/$FILE/TR.173.pdf)

The purpose of this report is to document what is known about the methamphetamine situation in Australia through an analysis of routinely collected data sources.

Available for Document Delivery / Library Use

See [here](#) for details of how to book a visit and / or [here](#) for document delivery forms and costs.

15152

Abuse of methylamphetamine.

HAWKS D., Mitcheson M., Ogborne A.

From: British Medical Journal: 21 June 2, 1969, p.715-721.

Seventy-four regular users of methylamphetamine injections were interviewed in four settings by use of a relatively structured standardized questionnaire. All but two had injected methylamphetamine within the previous 48 hours and had on average been using methylamphetamine continuously for 19 months. Significant features found in those interviewed were British nationality, single status, under 25 years of age, and a history of parental separation, absence, or bereavement.

100985

Methamphetamine use among incarcerated women.

Vik P.W., Ross T.

From: Journal of Substance Use: 8(2), 2003, p.69-77.

Incarcerated women completed individual interviews and questionnaires regarding drug use and other psychosocial variables. Nearly one-third had never before received substance abuse treatments. Drug abuse, sexual assault and concomitant psychiatric symptoms were high across the entire sample, but greatest for methamphetamine users.

101138

Methamphetamine use behaviors and gender differences.

Brecht M.-L., O'Brien A., von Mayrhauser C., Anglin M.D.

From: Addictive Behaviors: 29(1), 2004, p.89-106.

This analysis describes methamphetamine (MA) use behaviours in a broad cross-section former clients from a large publicly funded treatment system and examines differences between males and females in drug use history, MA initiation and motivators, MA-related problems, acquisition, distribution, manufacture, and treatment characteristics.

106922

Methamphetamine treatment: trends and predictors of retention and completion in a large state treatment system (1992-2002).

Brecht M-L., Greenwell L., Anglin M D.

From: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment: 29(4), 2005, p.295-306.

This report describes trends in treatment admissions for methamphetamine/ amphetamine (MA) abuse from 1992 to 2002 in California and assesses predictors of treatment retention and completion.

Cultural Contexts

Available for Document Delivery / Library Use

See [here](#) for details of how to book a visit and / or [here](#) for document delivery forms and costs.

75531 (Classification DE)

Amphetamine abuse in Sweden.

Kall K.

Amsterdam: Harwood, In: Amphetamine misuse: international perspectives on current trends. Klee H. (ed.) 1997. p.215-233.

Provides an historical overview of the amphetamine problem and discusses the size of the present drug abusing population in Sweden. Looks at treatment and HIV infection.

101592

The context of sexual risk behavior among heterosexual methamphetamine users.

Semple S.J., Patterson T.L., Grant I.

From: Addictive Behaviors: 29(4), 2004, p.807-810.

This descriptive study explores the context of sexual risk behavior among HIV-negative, heterosexual meth-using men and women. Drug use history, motivations for meth use, relationship types, and the social-sexual context of meth use were examined as factors that relate to sexual risk behavior and meth use.

106041

Explanations for methamphetamine use among gay and bisexual men in New York City.

Halkitis P N., Fischgrund B N., Parsons J T.

From: *Substance Use & Misuse*: 40(9-10), 2005, p.1331-1345.

Qualitative interview data from Project Tina, a formative investigation of methamphetamine use among gay and bisexual men in New York City, were used to explore the reasons men use methamphetamine. Interviews were conducted with 48 active methamphetamine users, and coding revealed that a majority of the men used the substance to enhance sexual experiences.

75528 (Classification DE)

Kinship and community: the "ice" crisis in Hawaii.

Laidler K.A.J., Morgan P.

Amsterdam: Harwood, In: *Amphetamine misuse: international perspectives on current trends*. Klee H. (ed.) 1997. p.163-179.

Considers the emergence of ice in Hawaii, patterns of availability and price, using, dealing and extended kinship networks. Also discusses consequences of ice on kinship and community.

75527 (Classification DE)

The legacy and the paradox: hidden contexts of methamphetamine use in the United States.

Morgan P., Beck J.E.

Amsterdam: Harwood, In: *Amphetamine misuse: international perspectives on current trends*. Klee H. (ed.) 1997. p.135-162.

Discusses an exploratory study which examined and compared methamphetamine use among 450 moderate to heavy users between 1991 and 1994 at three distinct study sites. Also looks at methamphetamine in the context of American values and methamphetamine and US drug policy.

101724 (Classification DI)

The lives and times of Asian-Pacific American women drug users: an ethnographic study of their methamphetamine use.

Joe K.A.

US: Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall, In: *Cocktails and dreams: perspectives on drug and alcohol use*. Palacios W.R.

(ed.) 2005 [i.e. 2004]. p.250-267.

ISBN 0130987514

This paper challenges the persistent stereotype of the passive yet exotic Asian-Pacific American woman. The author considers existing drug-use studies on Asian-Pacific American populations and offers a bath to building a theoretical foundation for understanding their use patterns and problems.

75529 (Classification DE)

The methamphetamine-HIV connection in Northern California.

Anderson R., Flynn N.

Amsterdam: Harwood, In: Amphetamine misuse: international perspectives on current trends. Klee H. (ed.) 1997. p.181-196.

Draws upon several of the University of California's studies to describe the epidemiology, demography, profiles of methamphetamine users and their subcultures, and adverse consequences of methamphetamine use (particularly in relation to HIV infection).

75530 (Classification DE)

Methamphetamine abuse in Japan: it's 45 year history and the current situation.

Suwaki H., Fukui S., Konuma K.

Amsterdam: Harwood, In: Amphetamine misuse: international perspectives on current trends. Klee H. (ed.) 1997. p.199-214.

Describes the history of methamphetamine misuse and focuses attention on the relationship between the drug and the attitudes of Japanese society.

109176

Prevalence and predictors of club drug use among club-going young adults in New York City.

Kelly B C., Parsons J T., Wells B E.

From: Journal of Urban Health: 83(5), 2006, p.884-895.

This paper describes the results of a survey focused upon club drug use among club-going young adults in New York City.

Books

Books can be used in the library (see [here](#) for details of how to book a visit). Under copyright law we can usually supply up to one chapter by document delivery (see [here](#) for forms and costs).

108237 (Classification EQDK)

Suicide Tuesday: gay men and the crystal meth scare.

Osborne D.

US: New York: Carroll & Graf, 2005. 179p.

ISBN 0786716169

In this book American journalist Duncan Osborne summarises the history of crystal methamphetamine, its effect on the gay community, its link to HIV transmission, the response to the alleged epidemic and the media's role in fostering public awareness and panic among gay people.

Available from: <http://www.carrollandgraf.com/>

102949 (Classification DK)

Yaa baa: production, traffic and consumption of methamphetamines in mainland Southeast Asia.

Chouvy P.-A., Meissonnier J.

Singapore: Singapore University Press, 2004 [i.e. 2005]. xxii, 210p.

ISBN 9971692783

The abuse of methamphetamines in Southeast Asia has become a major problem over the past decade. Thailand has been particularly hard hit:

Methamphetamine



Information & Library Service
Created January 2007
Reading List Series

Reading Lists

methamphetamine abuse now affects all sectors of Thai society. In the early 1990s, methamphetamine manufacturers moved their laboratories across the border into Burma, and began large-scale production. The new cheaper product, yaa baa or 'madness medicine', flooded the local market and it has also been found in Europe and the United States.

Available from: <http://www.nus.edu.sg/npu/>

Effects

Books

Books can be used in the library (see [here](#) for details of how to book a visit). Under copyright law we can usually supply up to one chapter by document delivery (see [here](#) for forms and costs).

100671 (Classification DH)

The social consequences of methamphetamine use.

Sommers I.B., Baskin D.R.

US: New York; Lampeter: Mellen, 2003. iii, 80p.

(Interdisciplinary studies in alcohol and drug use and abuse 8).

ISBN 0773465693

Based on 205 in-depth life-history interviews with heavy methamphetamine users, this research documents the dangers of methamphetamine. It indicates that the drug heightens the risk for violence. However, the authors conclude that there is no evidence of a single, uniform path that all users follow. A significant number of interviewees experienced limited or no serious social, psychological or physical dysfunction as a result of their methamphetamine use. Most importantly, they found that violence is not an inevitable outcome of even chronic methamphetamine use.

Available Online

For your convenience, these references are all available [here](#) on Connotea, a social bookmarking service that makes it easy for you to store online links and / or to download references to a range of reference manager software, including Reference Manager and Endnote.

108529

Injury associated with methamphetamine use: a review of the literature.

Sheridan J., Bennett S., Coggan C., Wheeler A., McMillan K.

From: Harm Reduction Journal: 3, 2006, 8p.

<http://www.harmreductionjournal.com/content/3/1/14>

This paper reviews the literature exploring issues around methamphetamine and injury. The main areas where associations were noted or extrapolated with methamphetamine use and injury were around driving and violence. Other associations with injury related to methamphetamine manufacture. There was also circumstantial evidence for third party injury (that is injury to those not specifically involved in drug use or drug manufacture); however, the available data are inadequate to confirm these associations/risks.

Methamphetamine



Information & Library Service
Created January 2007
Reading List Series

Reading Lists

107239

Prenatal exposure to methamphetamine and child development.

Lester B, LaGasse L., Smith L.M., Derauf C., Grant P., Shah R., Arria A., Huestis M., Liu J. US. Department of Health and Human Services. National Institutes of Health. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Community Epidemiology Work Group.

US: Bethesda, MD: NIDA, In: Epidemiologic trends in drug abuse: volume 2: proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group: January 2005. 2005. p.320-322.

http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/Vol2_105.pdf

This article presents preliminary findings from the IDEAL (Infant Development, Environment, and Lifestyle) clinical network study. The sample is based on infants who were exposed to methamphetamine prenatally and infants who were not exposed to methamphetamine. Based on self-reports of 1,632 mothers who consented to participation, the study finds that 6 percent used methamphetamine. Infants were significantly more likely than their comparison counterparts to have lower birthweight and were more likely to be small for gestational size.

Available for Document Delivery / Library Use

See [here](#) for details of how to book a visit and / or [here](#) for document delivery forms and costs.

100671 (Classification DH)

The social consequences of methamphetamine use.

Sommers I.B., Baskin D.R.

US: New York; Lampeter: Mellen, 2003. iii, 80p.

(Interdisciplinary studies in alcohol and drug use and abuse 8).

ISBN 0773465693

Based on 205 in-depth life-history interviews with heavy methamphetamine users, this research documents the dangers of methamphetamine. It indicates that the drug heightens the risk for violence. However, the authors conclude that there is no evidence of a single, uniform path that all users follow. A significant number of interviewees experienced limited or no serious social, psychological or physical dysfunction as a result of their methamphetamine use. Most importantly, they found that violence is not an inevitable outcome of even chronic methamphetamine use.

Policy & Media

Available Online

107826

The next big thing?: methamphetamine in the United States.

King R.S. Sentencing Project.

US: Washington DC: Sentencing Project, 2006. 41p.

http://www.sentencingproject.org/pdfs/methamphetamine_report.pdf

The findings of this report refute the image of methamphetamine use in the United States as popularly conveyed by both the media as well as many government officials.

Education & Prevention

Available Online

For your convenience, these references are all available [here](#) on Connotea, a social bookmarking service that makes it easy for you to store online links and / or to download references to a range of reference manager software, including Reference Manager and Endnote.

105202

The brain's response to methamphetamine.

US. Department of Health and Human Services. National Institutes of Health. National Institute on Drug Abuse.

US: Rockville MD: NIDA, 1998. 1 sheet.

(Mind over matter).

http://teens.drugabuse.gov/mom/mom_meth1.asp

Leaflet that folds out to form a poster. On one side the leaflet provides a brief overview of the effects of methamphetamine on the brain. The other side opens out to reveal a poster showing a photograph entitled Spinal cord neuron and dendrites. It has the quotation: Through the unknown we will find the knew (Charles Baudelaire 1821-1867).

Books

Books can be used in the library (see [here](#) for details of how to book a visit). Under copyright law we can usually supply up to one chapter by document delivery (see [here](#) for forms and costs).

95798 (Classification N)

Coast.

Branton M.

London: Bloomsbury, 2000. 268p.

ISBN 0747552177

Novel set in the London of the future. A group of young people get caught up in the drugs scene, especially that around Crystal Meth.

Available from: <http://www.bloomsbury.com/>

106539 (Classification IK)

Crystal meth and other amphetamines.

Fitzhugh K.

Lewes: Heinemann, 2006. 56p.

(What's the deal?).

ISBN 0431107750

This book, aimed at teenagers, explores the effects of methamphetamine and amphetamines. It examines why people use the drugs and suggests how amphetamine abuse can be tackled.

Available from: <http://www.heinemann.co.uk/library>

Available for Document Delivery / Library Use

See [here](#) for details of how to book a visit and / or [here](#) for document delivery forms and costs.

108995

Long-term effects of universal preventive interventions on methamphetamine use among adolescents.

Spoth R.L., Clair S., Shin C., Redmond C.

From: Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine: 160(9), 2006, p.876-882.

This study examines the long-term effects of universal preventive interventions on methamphetamine use by adolescents in the general population during their late high school years.

Treatment

Available Online

For your convenience, these references are all available [here](#) on Connotea, a social bookmarking service that makes it easy for you to store online links and / or to download references to a range of reference manager software, including Reference Manager and Endnote.

106352

Getting off: a behavioral treatment intervention for gay and bisexual male methamphetamine users.

Shoptaw S., Reback C.J., Peck J.A., Larkins S., Freese T.E., Rawson R.A. Friends Research Institute.

US: Los Angeles, Calif.: Friends Research Institute, 2005. 109p.

http://www.uclaisap.org/documents/Shoptawetal_2005_tx%20manual.pdf

Manual designed to be used by methamphetamine users.