

# 65 - References

## References

### Addictions and substance misuse CHAPTER 4 References

1. Couchman L, et al. Amisulpride and sulpiride interfere in the CEDIA DAU buprenorphine test. *Ann Clin Psychiatry* 2008; 45 Suppl 1.
2. Merative US L.P. Micromedex. 2024; <https://www.micromedexsolutions.com/home/dispatch/>.
3. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (US). Substance Abuse: Clinical Issues in Intensive Outpatient Treatment. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series, No. 47. 2006.
4. Vandevenne M, et al. Detection time of drugs of abuse in urine. *Acta Clin Belg* 2000; 55:323-333.
5. Brahm NC, et al. Commonly prescribed medications and potential false-positive urine drug screens. *Am J Health Syst Pharm* 2010; 67:1344-1350.
6. Saitman A, et al. False-positive interferences of common urine drug screen immunoassays: a review. *J Anal Toxicol* 2014; 38:387-396.
7. Liu CH, et al. False positive ketamine urine immunoassay screen result induced by quetiapine: a case report. *J Formos Med Assoc* 2017; 116:720-722.
8. Shoptaw SJ, et al. Treatment for amphetamine psychosis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2009; 1:CD003026.
9. Farley TM, et al. False-positive phencyclidine (PCP) on urine drug screen attributed to desvenlafaxine (Pristiq) use. *BMJ Case Rep* 2017; 2017:bcr-2017-222106.
10. Johns A. Psychiatric effects of cannabis. *Br J Psychiatry* 2001; 178:116-122.
11. Hall W, et al. Long-term cannabis use and mental health. *Br J Psychiatry* 1997; 171:107-108.
12. Murray RM, et al. Traditional marijuana, high-potency cannabis and synthetic cannabinoids: increasing risk for psychosis. *World Psychiatry* 2016; 15:195-204.
13. Marconi A, et al. Meta-analysis of the association between the level of cannabis use and risk of psychosis. *Schizophr Bull* 2016; 42:1262-1269.
14. Arseneault L, et al. Causal association between cannabis and psychosis: examination of the evidence. *Br J Psychiatry* 2004; 184:110-117.
15. Budney AJ, et al. Review of the validity and significance of cannabis withdrawal syndrome. *Am J Psychiatry* 2004; 161:1967-1977.
16. Bonnet U, et al. The cannabis withdrawal syndrome: current insights. *Subst Abuse Rehabil* 2017; 8:9-37.

17. Schröck A, et al. Pharmacokinetics of GHB and detection window in serum and urine after single uptake of a low dose of GBL – an experiment with two volunteers. *Drug Test Anal* 2014; 6:363–366.
18. Busardò FP, et al. Ultra-high performance liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (UHPLC-MS/MS) for determination of GHB, precursors and metabolites in different specimens: application to clinical and forensic cases. *J Pharm Biomed Anal* 2017; 137:123–131.
19. Bowden-Jones O, et al. on behalf of the NEPTUNE Expert Group. Guidance on the Clinical Management of Acute and Chronic Harms of Club Drugs and Novel Psychoactive Substances. London: Novel Psychoactive Treatment UK Network (NEPTUNE); 2015.
20. Chen WY, et al. Gender differences in subjective discontinuation symptoms associated with ketamine use. *Subst Abuse Treat Prev Policy* 2014; 9:39.
21. Critchlow DG. A case of ketamine dependence with discontinuation symptoms. *Addiction* 2006; 101:1212–1213.
22. Adamowicz P, et al. Urinary excretion rates of ketamine and norketamine following therapeutic ketamine administration: method and detection window considerations. *J Anal Toxicol* 2005; 29:376–382.
23. Passie T, et al. The pharmacology of lysergic acid diethylamide: a review. *CNS Neurosci Ther* 2008; 14:295–314.
24. Gov.UK Advisory Council on Misuse of Drugs. Research and analysis: ACMD advice on 2--benzyl benzimidazole and piperidine benzimidazolone opioids (accessible version). 2024; <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/acmd-advice-on-2-benzyl-benzimidazole--and-piperidine-benzimidazolone-opioids/acmd-advice-on-2-benzyl-benzimidazole-and-piperidine-benzimidazolone-opioids-accessible-version>.
25. Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs. ACMD report – misuse of fentanyl and fentanyl analogues. 2020; [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5e0f5952e5274a0f9bccd774/ACMD\\_Report\\_-\\_Misuse\\_of\\_fentanyl\\_and\\_fentanyl\\_analogues.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5e0f5952e5274a0f9bccd774/ACMD_Report_-_Misuse_of_fentanyl_and_fentanyl_analogues.pdf).
26. Tebo C, et al. Suspected synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist intoxication: does analysis of samples reflect the presence of suspected agents? *Am J Emerg Med* 2019; 37:1846–1849.
27. Malaca S, et al. Pharmacology and toxicology of xylazine: quid novum? *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci* 2023; 27:7337–7345.
28. Truver MT, et al. A quantitative LC-MS/MS analysis of xylazine, p-fluorofentanyl, fentanyl and fentanyl-related compounds in postmortem blood. *J Chromatogr B Analyt Technol Biomed Life Sci* 2024; 1237:124059.
29. Moeller KE, et al. Clinical interpretation of urine drug tests: what clinicians need to know about urine drug screens. *Mayo Clin Proc* 2017; 92:774–796.

---

Revision #1

Created 2026-01-04 20:16:20 UTC by Omar Ayman

Updated 2026-01-04 20:16:20 UTC by Omar Ayman