# Annotated Bibliography (samples examples on other articles/Books)

Bozarth, M.A. (1987). (ed.) *Methods of Assessing the Reinforcing Properties of Abused Drugs*. New York: Springer-Verlag. **[This is an example of a book citation.]**

This book provides the definitive compendium of the experimental methods used to study drug reinforcement. Thirty chapters written by leading experts in each technique provide synopses of the experimental procedures. Both preclinical and clinical methods are presented, grouped by general approach (e.g., preclinical reinforcement studies, preclinical conditioning methods, clinical subjective-effects measures, clinical self-administration procedures). Most chapters present an overview and review of an experimental method, while some chapters provide original experimental data illustrating specific applications of a technique.

Interestingly, none of the researchers presented physical dependence tests as a method of assessing potential drug reinforcement; this is probably because of the editor’s assertion that physical dependence is not a **primary** motivation for drug-taking behavior and because of the obvious consensus shared by his contributing authors. The book sold-out shortly after its publication and has not been reprinted. It is, however, available in its entirety on the Internet at www.AddictionScience.net and can be downloaded chapter-by-chapter without charge.

Bozarth, M.A. (1987). Conditioned place preference: A parametric analysis using systemic heroin injections. In M.A. Bozarth (Ed.), *Methods of assessing the reinforcing properties of abused drugs* (pp. 241-273). New York: Springer-Verlag. **[This is an example of an article published in a book.]**

This chapter provides both a brief review and original data from the author’s extensive work using this experimental method. Although conditioned place preference appears to be a reliable and valid measure of potential drug reward, several experimental manipulations that usually have strong effects on conditioned responses had only modest effects on conditioned place preference. The author’s conclusion is that the experimental method is not well understood and he cautions against the ‘reckless’ use of this technique by experimenters unaware of it’s potential problems. Specific recommendations include the necessity of always testing a concurrent control group, including a positive control when a drug effect is not obtained. The author emphasizes the importance of replication and of independent corroboration using other experimental methods. Although he may appear somewhat skeptical of the method, he does assert that it has special applications where it is invaluable and has published other studies using this technique (e.g., Bozarth, 1987; Bozarth, 1990; Bozarth & Wise, 1981).