Alcohol use dependence in fragile X syndrome

María J Salcedo-Arellano1,2,3,* , Reymundo Lozano4, Flora Tassone3,5, Randi J Hagerman3,6, Wilmar Saldarriaga1,2,7

1 School of Medicine, Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia;
2 Research Group in Congenital & Perinatal Malformations, Dysmorphology and Clinical Genetics (MACOS), Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia;
3 Medical Investigation of Neurodevelopmental Disorders (MIND) Institute, University of California, Davis Medical Center, Sacramento, CA, USA;
4 Seaver Autism Center, Departments of Genomic Sciences, Psychiatry and Pediatrics, Icahn School of Medicine, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, NY, USA;
5 Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Medicine, University of California, Davis, USA;
6 Department of Pediatrics, University of California, Davis Medical Center, Sacramento, CA, USA;
7 Departments of Morphology and Obstetrics & Gynecology, Universidad del Valle, Hospital Universitario Del Valle, Cali, Colombia.

Summary

Alcohol use disorders (AUDs) have been reported in a limited number of individuals with cognitive impairment but rarely in those with fragile X syndrome (FXS). However, in Colombia, culturally, alcohol consumption is very common. Here, we report eight cases of patients with FXS who have frequent alcohol consumption in Ricaurte, Colombia. Some of these patients have also used tobacco and illegal substances, including cocaine, which use has not been previously reported in those with FXS. Alcohol and substance use dependence is associated with exacerbation of their behavioral problems, such as increased impulsivity and aggression, as well as of medical problems such as an increased frequency of seizures.

Keywords: Alcohol use disorders, fragile X syndrome

1. Introduction

Fragile X syndrome (FXS) is the most common inherited form of intellectual disability (ID) and the most common single gene cause of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) (1). The prevalence is approximately 1 per 5000 in the general population (2), although in Colombia, South America the prevalence is higher than in other parts of the world (3). A very high prevalence of FXS has been found in a small agricultural rural village, Ricaurte, which is close to Cali and this is thought to relate to a founder effect from the Conquistadores originally from Extremadura region of Spain. In Ricaurte, with a population of just under 1,500 people, there are approximately 20 adults with FXS. There are only two main institutions in Ricaurte, the church and the bar where socialization occurs and the individuals with FXS often go to the bar. Many individuals with FXS also work in the fields where it is the custom to drink alcohol.

Alcoholism has rarely been described in those with FXS in the US and in Europe, although occasional cases have been reported in higher functioning individuals with FXS (4). Those with ID or ASD and FXS usually do not frequent bars and those that take care of individuals with FXS typically do not allow the use of alcohol. However, in Colombia particularly in this village those with FXS usually decide for themselves where to go and the social center of the village is the local bar. The use of alcohol is part of the culture in Colombia and the use of cocaine products is a frequent problem because it is easy to obtain. Thus, although alcoholism has only rarely been reported in individuals with FXS, it is common in Ricaurte, Colombia.

Alcohol use disorders (AUDs) are associated with an approximate 6-fold increase in all-cause mortality and is associated with behavior dysregulation including...
an increase in aggression (5). In this study, we report eight cases of frequent alcohol consumption, six of them meeting criteria for alcoholic dependence syndrome in adult males with FXS. Three additional individuals with FXS that we encountered have had alcohol consumption problems in the past, however they do not consume at present because of family interventions.

2. Patients and Methods

This study was conducted from January, 2016 to May, 2016. The protocol was reviewed and approved by the Ethical Committee of Universidad del Valle; informed consent was provided by the legal guardian of each of the participants. All 20 FXS patients in Ricaurte had DNA testing for FMR1 mutations as previously described (6). All of them had their medical history gathered and their physical examination performed by a member of the research team. We used the DSM-5 criteria to define the severity of ID on the basis of adaptive functioning and not IQ scores, classifying each patient into mild, moderate, severe or profound ID. By using a clinician-administered version of The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), a screening tool developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) derived from a cross-national data set, we assessed three domains: hazardous alcohol use, dependence symptoms, and harmful alcohol use (7,8).

We interviewed a family member that resides in the same house with each of the reported cases, since a self-report version of the AUDIT could not be used due to the patients’ intellectual disabilities and lack of reading faculties. We found that 8 out of the 20 FXS in Ricaurte drink alcohol regularly; the data pertinent to substance use is included under each of the cases we report. Following the assessment of the AUDIT we applied the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) (WHO) criteria (9) for the alcohol dependence syndrome (ADS) to those scoring 8 or more points in the AUDIT obtaining that 6 of 8 met criteria for alcohol dependence syndrome. See Table 1 for results of the AUDIT.

Case 1, a 27-year-old Hispanic male with a full mutation of > 200 CGG repeats. He has a long history of significant alcohol and tobacco abuse that started when he was 18 years old. He prefers to consume alcohol every other day to drunkenness and smokes two packs of cigarettes daily. He does not report any pathologic or surgical history, however reports to have experienced hematemesis once after an alcohol intake. He has a moderate ID, partially attended first grade only but he holds a fair verbal language skill. He works as a farmer. His family members state he is involved in unprotected sexual encounters with prostitutes associated with alcohol intake; he scored 17/40 on the AUDIT and met criteria for ICD-10 ADS (Table 2).

Case 2, a 40-year-old Hispanic male with a full mutation of > 200 CGG repeats. He has a long history of significant alcohol and tobacco abuse that started when he was 18 years old. He prefers to consume alcohol every other day to drunkenness and smokes two packs of cigarettes daily. He does not report any pathologic or surgical history, however reports to have experienced hematemesis once after an alcohol intake. He has a moderate ID, partially attended first grade only but he holds a fair verbal language skill. He works as a farmer. His family members state he is involved in unprotected sexual encounters with prostitutes associated with alcohol intake; he scored 17/40 on the AUDIT and met criteria for ICD-10 ADS (Table 2).

Case 3, a 26-year-old Hispanic male with a full mutation of > 200 CGG repeats. He has a history of seizures from childhood. He currently uses carbamazepine 200 mg/day and valproic acid 1 gram/day. He has a moderate ID and works as a helper in a cattle ranch. He had a long history of heavy alcohol consumption that started during his teenage years and stopped a year ago. His family members report him to also be involved in risky sexual encounters with males and homosexual tendencies. After alcohol and drug use he experiences episodes of uncontrollable rage and turns violent with family members. During his medical evaluation he reports hematochezia as a new symptom. He scored 22/40 on the AUDIT and met criteria for ICD-10 ADS (Table 2).

Case 4, a 32-year-old Hispanic male with a full mutation of > 200 CGG repeats. He has a long history of significant alcohol and tobacco abuse that started when he was 18 years old. He prefers to consume alcohol every other day to drunkenness and smokes two packs of cigarettes daily. He does not report any pathologic or surgical history, however reports to have experienced hematemesis once after an alcohol intake. He has a moderate ID, partially attended first grade only but he holds a fair verbal language skill. He works as a farmer. His family members state he is involved in unprotected sexual encounters with prostitutes associated with alcohol intake; he scored 17/40 on the AUDIT and met criteria for ICD-10 ADS (Table 2).

Case 5, a 68-year-old Hispanic male with a full mutation of > 200 CGG repeats. He has a severe ID, meets criteria for ASD and has functional limitations in effective communication. Medical history does not report any pathology or surgical procedure. Family members describe moderate alcohol consumption, about twice a week. However, they cannot precisely say how many drinks he takes because he drinks the
Intractable & Rare Diseases Research. 2016; 5(3):207-213.

Table 1. The alcohol use disorders identification test (AUDIT)

| Items                                                                 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | C7 | C8 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1. How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?                  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 2  |
| (0) Never                                                             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (1) Monthly or less                                                   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (2) 2 to 4 times a month                                             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (3) 2 to 3 times a week                                              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (4) 4 or more times a week                                           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 2. How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day    | 4  | 4  | 1  | 2  | 4  | 4  | 2  | 1  |
| when you are drinking?                                               |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (0) 1 or 2                                                           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (1) 3 or 4                                                           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (2) 5 or 6                                                           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (3) 7, 8, or 9                                                       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (4) 10 or more                                                       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 3. How often do you have six or more drinks on one occasion?          | 4  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 3  | 3  | 1  | 2  |
| (0) Never                                                             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (1) Less than monthly                                                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (2) Monthly                                                          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (3) Weekly                                                           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (4) Daily or almost daily                                            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 4. How often during the last year have you found that you were not   | 3  | 3  | 0  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 0  |
| able to stop drinking once you had started?                          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (0) Never                                                             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (1) Less than monthly                                                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (2) Monthly                                                          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (3) Weekly                                                           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (4) Daily or almost daily                                            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 5. How often during the last year have you failed to do what was     | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  |
| normally expected from you because of drinking? **                   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (0) Never                                                             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (1) Less than monthly                                                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (2) Monthly                                                          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (3) Weekly                                                           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (4) Daily or almost daily                                            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 6. How often during the last year have you needed a first drink in   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| the morning to get yourself going after a heavy drinking session?    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (0) Never                                                             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (1) Less than monthly                                                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (2) Monthly                                                          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (3) Weekly                                                           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (4) Daily or almost daily                                            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 7. How often during the last year have you had a feeling of guilt    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| or remorse after drinking?                                           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (0) Never                                                             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (1) Less than monthly                                                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (2) Monthly                                                          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (3) Weekly                                                           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (4) Daily or almost daily                                            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 8. How often during the last year have you been unable to remember   | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  |
| what happened the night before because you had been drinking? **     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (0) Never                                                             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (1) Less than monthly                                                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (2) Monthly                                                          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (3) Weekly                                                           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (4) Daily or almost daily                                            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 9. Have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking?| 4  | 4  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 2  |
| (0) No                                                               |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (2) Yes, but not in the last year                                    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (4) Yes, during the last year                                       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 10. Has a relative or friend or a doctor or another health worker    | 4  | 4  | 0  | 4  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| been concerned about your drinking or suggested you cut down?       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (0) No                                                               |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (2) Yes, but not in the last year                                    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| (4) Yes, during the last year                                       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Total score                                                          | 22/40 | 21/40 | 5/40 | 15/40 | 13/40 | 16/40 | 8/40 | 7/40 |

**Questions 5 and 8 could not be answered. Question 5: the cases do not hold a steady job or other responsibilities to be measured by this question. Question 8: the patients were unable to understand the question and it could not be answered by a family member.**

left overs of other people at the bar, and this behavior goes on for as long as the bar stays open during the weekend. He does not experience aggressive behavior with the consumption but he becomes more anxious with alcohol intake. He scored 13/40 on the AUDIT and met criteria for ICD-10 ADS. At the time of the medical examination a heart arrhythmia was found and a mucosal wound that his family says he has had for
Table 2. Patients with FXS (> 200 CGG repeats)

| Case 1. | A 27-year-old male has severe intellectual disability and meets criteria for ICD-10 alcohol dependence syndrome. After alcohol and drug use he experiences increased aggression and impulsivity. |
| Case 2. | A 40-year-old male with a long history of significant alcohol and tobacco abuse. He has a moderate intellectual disability and meets criteria for ICD-10 alcohol dependence syndrome. He experiences exacerbation of his behavioral problems and medical issues related to alcohol consumption. |
| Case 3. | A 26-year-old male has a moderate intellectual disability and has never shown aggression or apparent secondary effects associated to drinking. |
| Case 4. | A 32-year-old male with a history of epilepsy. He has a moderate intellectual disability and meets criteria for ICD-10 alcohol dependence syndrome. He experiences more frequent seizure episodes while under the influence of alcohol and increased aggression. |
| Case 5. | A 68-year-old male has a severe intellectual disability, meets criteria for autism spectrum disorder and alcohol dependence syndrome. He experiences increased anxiety with alcohol intake. |
| Case 6. | A 57-year-old male has a moderate intellectual disability and meets criteria for ICD-10 alcohol dependence syndrome. He has had two arm fractures as a result of falling while drinking. |
| Case 7. | A 67-year-old male has a severe intellectual disability, meets criteria for autism spectrum disorder and alcohol dependence syndrome. |
| Case 8. | A 47-year-old male has a moderate intellectual disability and a history of epilepsy. He has a moderate intellectual disability and meets criteria for ICD-10 alcohol dependence syndrome. He does not meet criteria for alcohol dependence syndrome. |

In this study, we report that 8 of 20 men with FXS, who were evaluated in Ricaurte, had significant alcohol consumption and 6 of them met criteria for alcohol dependence syndrome. The high rate of alcoholism in men with FXS in Ricaurte Colombia is likely related to several issues. The culture in this region includes the use of alcohol with social gatherings and the main area to gather is the bar in this small village or in the fields where many individuals work. There is a lack of medical care in this region so psychiatric medications are usually not available, whereas alcohol can dull the most common behavioral problem of FXS, specifically anxiety and hyperactivity. However, the consequences of alcohol use can include an increase in aggression which is a problem in approximately 30% of those with FXS and many of these cases have had aggression and falls with alcohol consumption.

3. Results and Discussion

In this study, we report that 8 of 20 men with FXS, who were evaluated in Ricaurte, had significant alcohol consumption and 6 of them met criteria for alcohol dependence syndrome. The high rate of alcoholism in men with FXS in Ricaurte Colombia is likely related to several issues. The culture in this region includes the use of alcohol with social gatherings and the main area to gather is the bar in this small village or in the fields where many individuals work. There is a lack of medical care in this region so psychiatric medications are usually not available, whereas alcohol can dull the most common behavioral problem of FXS, specifically anxiety and hyperactivity. However, the consequences of alcohol use can include an increase in aggression which is a problem in approximately 30% of those with FXS and many of these cases have had aggression and falls with alcohol consumption.
Agriculture is the base of the economy in the region and most of the people of Ricaurte work in the fields, including those with intellectual disabilities who can function independently. Farmers have been associated with alcohol abuse in many rural regions of the world including Australia (10), India (11), Africa (12,13), China (14), North America (15) and the same is true in Colombia.

Childhood learning disorders or ID is also seen in fetal alcohol syndrome when the mother consumes alcohol during pregnancy which may have exacerbated some of the ID seen in the cases reported here although we did not obtain this history in the cases above. It is also known that individuals with ADHD tend abuse the use of alcohol and other substances (16) and typically all the cases of FXS have ADHD.

Slayter 2010 (17), reviewed Medicaid healthcare billing claims and concluded that 2.6% of all people with ID had a diagnosable substance abuse disorder. Other estimates using different methodologies vary widely, ranging as high as 26% (18). Individuals with ID who are substance abusers share some traits. They tend to begin drinking alcohol a couple years later than their peers without ID, they are less likely to be Caucasian (17) and they are less likely to seek help for their problem. Additionally, this group is at greater risk of complications from drinking because they tend to be prescribed medications for other conditions, such as seizures, metabolic disorders, and co-occurring mental illness that might negatively interact with alcohol and drugs. No previous reports have reported or reviewed the prevalence of alcoholism in FXS.

Kendler et al. 2016 observed that heritable factors contributed in AUD mortality in early to middle adulthood (5). Also, Wrase et al. 2008 observed alterations of cortical and limbic structures in individuals during the development of alcohol dependence (19); these structures are closely related with emotions and decision making (20,21). Such alterations combined with genetic behavioral factors found in individuals with FXS, such as impulsivity, could contribute to drug dependence (22) as well as the involvement in risk-taking sexual behavior observed in some of the cases we report. In addition, elevated rates of alcohol-associated aggression are found in individuals with AUD (23) and may lead to fatal outcomes. On the other hand, long-term alcohol use together with increasing age, tobacco use, poor nutrition and absent health care are furnishing factors for high alcohol-associated mortality rates in late adulthood (5,24).

In FXS, the silencing of the FMR1 gene results in the absence of FMRP causing the over expression of many post synaptic proteins and upregulation of the mGluR5 pathway which can also predispose to substance abuse (25,26). The lack of inhibition of the glutamatergic signaling, especially the dysfunction of mGluR1 and mGluR5 in the absence of FMRP, has been also related to abnormal dendritic morphology, reduced seizure threshold, excess hippocampal and cerebellar long term depression (LTD) and excess a-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolpropionic acid (AMPA) receptor internalization found in fmr1 knockout animal model (27). This glutamatergic dysfunction is proposed to be involved in the pathophysiology of FXS. Many of the clinical findings in FXS patients including ID, anxiety, seizures and repetitive behaviors among other characteristics can be secondary to diminished inhibitory control of mGluR (27,28,29). Furthermore, mGluR5 signaling is involved in behavioral actions of ethanol including alcohol-induced withdrawal (AW), sedative effect and impaired motor activity (30).

In this report we describe several cases of FXS who are alcoholic likely because of social factors but also predisposed to alcoholism from intrinsic behavioral and molecular factors. Since alcoholism is associated with many health problems (5) in addition to exacerbating behavioral problems such as aggression and impulsivity leading to self-injury as described here. Then it is critical to treat this problem. Although an alcohol treatment program can be effective (31) and there is an urge to find improved medications to treat alcohol dependence (32) this may not be available in a rural, poor setting such as seen in Ricaurte. Acamprosate, an FDA-approved drug for the maintenance of abstinence from alcohol use in adults is also a targeted treatment for FXS (33). Acamprosate has pleiotropic effects impacting glutamate and GABA neurotransmission (34). Its mGluR5 antagonist effect has been demonstrated in animal models of alcoholism (30,35,36) followed by two pilot clinical trials conducted by Erickson et al. 2011 and 2013 in patients with FXS + ASD finding that 75% of the sample responded to treatment exhibiting improvement in social behavior, hyperactivity and communication skills (33). This medication should be studied further not only in those with FXS but also to treat the alcoholism that can occur in this disorder.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by NICHD grant HD036071; the MIND Institute Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Research Center (U54 HD079125); and the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, National Institutes of Health, through grant UL1 TR00002 and linked award TL1 TR000133 and Universidad del Valle (grant 1771).

References

1. Hagerman R, Hoem G, Hagerman P. Fragile X and autism: Intertwined at the molecular level leading to targeted treatments. Mol Autism. 2010; 1:12.
2. Tassone F, Jong KP, Tong TH, Lo J, Gane LW, Berry-Kravis E, Nguyen D, Mu LY, Laffin J, Bailey DB, Hagerman RJ. FMR1 CGG allele size and prevalence

www.irdrjournal.com
ascertained through newborn screening in the United States. Genome Med. 2012; 4:100.
3. Saldarriaga W, Lein P, González Teshima LY, Isaza C, Rosa L, Polyaak A, Hagerman R, Girirajan S, Silva M, Tassone F. Phenobarbital use and neurological problems in FMR1 premutation carriers. Neurotoxicology. 2016; 53:141-147.
4. Loesch DZ, Sherwell S, Kinsella G, Tassone F, Taylor A, Amor D, Sung S, Evans A. Fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia phenotype in a male carrier of unmethylated full mutation in the FMR1 gene. Clin Genet. 2012; 82:88-92.
5. Kendler KS, Ohlsson H, Sundquist J, Sundquist K. Alcohol use disorder and mortality across the lifespan: A longitudinal cohort and co-relative analysis. JAMA Psychiatry. 2016; 73:575-581.
6. Filipovic-Sadic S, Sah S, Chen L, Kroesting J, Sekinger E, Zhang W, Hagerman PJ, Stenzel TT, Hadd AG, Latham GJ, Tassone F. A novel FMR1 PCR method for the routine detection of low abundance expanded alleles and full mutations in fragile X syndrome. Clin Chem. 2010; 56:399-408.
7. Babor TF, Biddle-Higgins JC, Saunders JB, Monteiro MG. AUDIT: The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test: Guidelines for Use in Primary Health Care. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization. 2001. http://www.who.int/iris/handle/10665/67205 (accessed January 23, 2016).
8. Saunders JB, Aasland OG, Babor TF, de la Fuente JR, Grant M. Development of the Alcohol Use Disorders Screening Test (AUDIT). WHO collaborative project on early detection of persons with harmful alcohol consumption II. Addiction. 1993; 88:791-804.
9. World Health Organization. The ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioral Disorders: Diagnostic criteria for research 1993. http://www.who.int/iris/handle/10665/37108 (accessed January 23, 2016).
10. Brunmba SA, Kennedy AJ, Mellor D, McCabe MP, Ricciardelli LA, Head A, Mercer-Grant C. The Alcohol Intervention Training Program (AITP): A response to alcohol misuse in the farming community. BMC Public Health. 2011; 11:242.
11. Siddhaye R, Gangale S, Patel V. Prevalence and treatment coverage for depression: A population-based survey in Vidarbha, India. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2016. DOI: 10.1007/s00127-016-2220-9.
12. Chasimpha S, McLean E, Chihana M, Kachwanda L, Koole O, Tafatatha T, Mvula H, Nyirenda M, Crampin AC, Gunn JH. Patterns and factors for deaths from external causes in rural Malawi over 10 years: A prospective population-based study. BMC Public Health. 2015; 15:1036.
13. Akangbe JA, Asiyani BO, Ibraheem AF, Animashaun J0, Sola KE. An assessment of health practices among small-scale farmers in Kwara State, Nigeria. Ann Agric Environ Med. 2015; 22:488-490.
14. Wang L, Wheeler K, Bai L, Stallones L, Dong Y, Ge J, Xiang H. Alcohol consumption and work-related injuries among farmers in Heilongjiang Province, People’s Republic of China. Am J Ind Med. 2010; 53:825-835.
15. Hsieh HH, Cheng SC, Sharma A, Sanders RA, Thiessen C. The relation of rural alcoholism to farm economy. Community Ment Health J. 1989; 25:341-347.
16. Rhodes SS, Jasinski DR. Learning disabilities in alcohol-dependent adults: A preliminary study. J Learn Disabil. 1990; 23:551-556.
17. Slayter EM. Demographic and clinical characteristics of people with intellectual disabilities with and without substance abuse disorders in a Medicaid population. Intellect Dev Disabil. 2010; 48:417-431.
18. Strain EC, Buccino DL, Brooner RK, Schmidt CW, Bigelow GE. The triply diagnosed: Patients with major mental illness, cognitive impairment, and substance abuse. J Nerv Ment Dis. 1993; 181:585-587.
19. Wrase J, Makris N, Braus DF, et al. Amygdala Volume Associated With Alcohol Abuse Relapse and Craving. Am J Psychiatry. 2008; 165:1179-1184.
20. Bechara A, Damasio H, Damasio AR, Lee GP. Different contributions of the human amygdala and ventromedial prefrontal cortex to decision-making. J Neurosci. 1999; 19:5473-5481.
21. Winstanley CA, Theobald DE, Cardinal RN, Robbins TW. Contrastings roles of basolateral amygdala and orbitofrontal cortex in impulsive choice. J Neurosci. 2004; 24:4718-4722.
22. Makris N, Gasic GP, Seidman LJ, et al. Decreased absolute amygdala volume in cocaine addicts. Neuron. 2004; 44:729-740.
23. Heinz AJ, Beck A, Meyer-Lindenberg A, Sterzer P, Heinz A. Cognitive and neurobiological mechanisms of alcohol-related aggression. Nat Rev Neurosci. 2011; 12:400-413.
24. Heinz A, Beck A, Rapp MA. Alcohol as an environmental mortality hazard. JAMA Psychiatry. 2016; 73:549-550.
25. Kumaresan V, Yuan M, Yee J, Famous KR, Anderson SM, Schmidt HD, Pierce RC. Metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 (mGluR5) antagonists attenuate cocaine priming- and cue-induced reinstatement of cocaine seeking. Behav Brain Res. 2009; 202:238-244.
26. Quintero GC. Role of nucleus accumbens glutamatergic plasticity in drug addiction. Neuropsychiatr Dis Treat. 2013; 9:1499-1512.
27. Bear MF, Huber KM, Warren ST. The mGluR theory of fragile X mental retardation. Trends Neurosci. 2004; 27:370-377.
28. Erickson CA, Mullett JE, McDougle CJ. Brief report: Acamprosate in fragile X syndrome. J Autism Dev Disord. 2010; 40:1412-1416.
29. Saldarriaga W, Tassone F, González-Teshima LY, Forero-Forero JV, Ayala-Zapata S, Hagerman R. Fragile X syndrome. Colomb Med (Cali). 2014; 45:190-198.
30. Blednov YA, Harris RA. Metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 (mGluR5) regulation of ethanol sedation, dependence and consumption: Relationship to acamprosate actions. Int J Neuropsychopharmacol. 2008; 11:775-793.
31. Hagedorn HJ, Brown R, Dawes M, Dieperink E, Mathieu-Frasier L, Patrick V, Lahiri DK, McDougle CJ, Valentine TJ, Skolasky RL. Enhancing access to alcohol use disorder pharmacotherapy and treatment in primary care settings: ADaPT-PC. Implement Sci. 2016; 11:64.
32. Heilig M, Goldman D, Berrettini W, O’Brien CP. Pharmacogenetic approaches to the treatment of alcohol addiction. Nat Rev Neurosci. 2011; 12:670-684.
33. Erickson CA, Wink LK, Ray B, Early MC, Stiegelmeyer E, Mathieu-Frasier L, Patrick V, Lahiri DK, McDougle CJ. Impact of acamprosate on behavior and brain-derived neurotrophic factor: An open-label study in youth with fragile X syndrome. Psychopharmacology (Berl). 2013; 228:75-84.
Recent findings and future research directions. Alcohol Clin Exp Res. 2008; 32:1105-1110.

35. Harris BR, Prendergast MA, Gibson DA, Rogers DT, Blanchard JA, Holley RC, Fu MC, Hart SR, Pedigo NW, Littleton JM. Acamprosate inhibits the binding and neurotoxic effects of trans-ACPD, suggesting a novel site of action at metabotropic glutamate receptors. Alcohol Clin Exp Res. 2002; 26:1779-1793.

36. Gupta T, Syed YM, Revis AA, Miller SA, Martinez M, Cohn KA, Demeyer MR, Patel KY, Brzezinska WJ, Rhodes JS. Acute effects of acamprosate and MPEP on ethanol Drinking-in-the-Dark in male C57BL/6J mice. Alcohol Clin Exp Res. 2008; 32:1992-1998.

(Received June 14, 2016; Revised June 28, 2016; Accepted June 29, 2016)