**Behavioural Pharmacology (Craig Rush)**

Laboratory-based studies of animal and human behavioral pharmacology, clinical pharmacology, medications development, conditioning, expectancies, impulsivity, social and economic behavior, and abuse liability assessment. Also included would be laboratory-based assessment of the effects of substance use, including research in neuropsychology and cognitive psychology. Neuro-imaging studies in humans would also likely be included as well.

**Comorbidity, Psychiatric Epidemiology, Etiology, Nosology and Genetics (Katherine Keyes)**

Epidemiologic studies of the incidence, prevalence, and persistence of substance abuse in cross-national, national, community, clinical and other specific populations. Studies of time trends in substance use, substance use disorders or related health and psychosocial consequences of substance use. Studies of contextual factors defined by place, time (period/cohort) or group exposure to particular experiences. Inter-generational transmission studies. Studies of psychiatric comorbidity, latent dimensions of psychopathology, psychometric studies. Assessment, diagnosis and nosology, including DSM-5 issues, latent variable analyses and instrument development and testing. Studies explaining gender or ethnic differences and/or disparities. Social epidemiology of alcohol and drug use, including economic factors, social environment, discrimination, and stigma. State-level effects of policies and laws on drug use. Complex systems models including agent-based modeling and other generative models of substance use. Longitudinal studies of trajectories of drug and alcohol use and disorder, growth modeling and related processes.

**Etiology, Epidemiology, Prevention and Policy (Steven Shoptaw)**

Clinical and both small population-based studies of psychosocial and contextual risk factors, comorbidity, individual differences, personality, stress, aggression and violence, family, attitudes and expectancies, developmental periods, assessment, ethnic and gender issues. This area could also include same aspects of the consequences of substance use disorders, including effects of perinatal exposure, psychosocial effects, infectious disease effects, and developmental effects. This content also area includes larger population-based studies of incidence and prevalence, both on general and special populations, of substance use disorders as well as related conditions such as HIV/AIDS, high risk behaviors and comorbidities. Included would be studies of student and other adolescent substance use, cross-cultural research, ethnography, survey development, trajectories, and multivariate research methods development. Prevention research, including prevention trials and services research relating to the dissemination of evidence-based prevention of substance use, mental illnesses, and infectious disease. In addition, history, law, anthropology, economics, sociology and policy studies would be included here.

**Human Psychopharmacology and Genetics (Eske Derks)**

Studies of genetic risk factors (including genome-wide, candidate gene, and epigenetics) and other types of risk factors (e.g., psychosocial, environmental) for the development and persistence of substance use disorders and other addictive behaviors. Twin and family studies investigating genetic and environmental influences on the individual differences in substance use disorders. Included would be studies of psychiatric comorbidity and methodological papers (e.g., latent variable modeling, survival analysis, novel developments in research methodology). This editor may also cover treatment studies.
Neuropsychopharmacology and Treatment (Lin Lu)

Laboratory-based studies of animal and human in molecular, cellular, systems, cognitive and behavioural level to understand the neuronal processes underlying drug addiction and related diseases are focused. Treatment targets addicted brain from gene therapy to behavioural therapy, including medication discovery, treatment development, clinical trials, cost-effectiveness, and methodology. It is particularly focused on neurobiological mechanism and clinical treatment for drug relapse after long-term abstinence.

Preclinical and Clinical Neurosciences (Linda Porrino)

Studies using modern neuroscience methods including neurobiology, molecular biology, molecular genetics, proteomics, and neuroimaging are covered. Both preclinical and clinical (animal and human) neuroscience studies are included, particularly those involving imaging. This content area also includes some synthetic chemistry, biological and physical chemistry, in vitro and in vivo pharmacology and toxicology, and immunology.

Services and Prevention, Technology Transfer, and Treatment (Jan Copeland)

This includes the range of treatment and services research, including pharmacotherapies and psychosocial interventions, screening, assessment, treatment development, clinical trials, treatment access, outcomes research and methodology related to treatment and services research. It also includes the development of measurement tools relevant to any of the above. This editor has a particular interest in adolescent intervention issues, criminal justice settings, indigenous and culturally diverse populations, brief interventions, the development of treatment outcomes measures and treatment monitoring systems, technology transfer from research to practice, and primary and secondary prevention.

Tobacco and Nicotine, Health Disparities, Developmental Psychopathology (Adam Leventhal)

Epidemiologic, clinical, and human laboratory studies addressing the prevalence, determinants, correlates, consequences, and treatment of tobacco use. Also included are studies that inform tobacco product regulation. This content area spans across the dependence trajectory (initiation, progression, maintenance, cessation, and relapse), tobacco products (cigarettes, e-cigarettes/vaping, hookah, cigars, etc.), and intervention strategies (prevention, behavioral therapies, and pharmacotherapies). Research on disparities in tobacco and other drug use associated with psychiatric comorbidity, race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, gender, and other factors. Longitudinal and other developmental psychopathology studies on risk factors and trajectories of drug use and abuse over time. Studies addressing drug craving and withdrawal, affect/emotion, cognition, motivation, personality, genetics, psychometrics, and psychopharmacology that intersect with the areas above would be included as well.

Treatment and Services (Kyle Kampman)

Most treatment and services research, including both pharmacotherapies and psychosocial interventions, treatment development, clinical trials, treatment patient matching, perinatal addictions, cost-effectiveness, treatment access, outcomes research and methodology related to treatment and services research. It would also include those aspects of diagnosis and nosology that are pertinent to assessment and treatment, such as scale development and validation. Research on knowledge transfer and dissemination of treatment are also pertinent here. Research on biomarkers (including analytical chemistry, urinalysis and related monitoring) as they relate to treatment outcomes would be included as well.