

---

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Provide the following information for the Senior/key personnel and other significant contributors.  
Follow this format for each person. **DO NOT EXCEED FIVE PAGES.**

---

NAME: Matthis, Jonathan Samir

---

eRA COMMONS USER NAME (credential, e.g., agency login): jonmatthis

---

POSITION TITLE: Assistant Professor of Human Movement Neuroscience

---

EDUCATION/TRAINING (*Begin with baccalaureate or other initial professional education, such as nursing, include postdoctoral training and residency training if applicable. Add/delete rows as necessary.*)

---

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	DEGREE (if applicable)	Completion Date MM/YYYY	FIELD OF STUDY
University of Maryland – Baltimore County	BA	05/2007	Philosophy
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	MS	12/2011	Cognitive Science
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	PhD	09/2014	Cognitive Science
University of Texas at Austin	Postdoctoral	06/2019	Pysch/Neuro Perceptual Systems

### A. Personal Statement

words words

1. Merrylye, R.J. & Hunt, M.C. (2004). Independent living, physical disability and substance abuse among the elderly. *Psychology and Aging*, 23(4), 10–22. paper1
2. Hunt, M.C., Jensen, J.L. & Crenshaw, W. (2007). Substance abuse and mental health among community-dwelling elderly. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 24(9), 1124–1135.
3. Hunt, M.C., Wiechelt, S.A. & Merrylye, R. (2008). Predicting the substance-abuse treatment needs of an aging population. *American Journal of Public Health*, 45(2), 236–245. PMID: PMC9162292
4. Hunt, M.C., Newlin, D.B. & Fishbein, D. (2009). Brain imaging in methamphetamine abusers across the life-span. *Gerontology*, 46(3), 122–145.

### B. Positions, Scientific Appointments, and Honors

#### Positions and Employment

2007–	Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Washington University, St. Louis, MO
2002–2005	Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Washington University, St. Louis, MO
2001–	Consultant, Coastal Psychological Services, San Francisco, CA
2000–2002	Lecturer, Department of Psychology, Middlebury College, Middlebury, VT
1998–2000	Fellow, Division of Intramural Research, National Institute of Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD

## **Other Experience and Professional Memberships**

2007–11	NIH Risk, Adult Addictions Study Section, members
2003–	Board of Advisors, Senior Services of Eastern Missouri
2003–05	NIH Peer Review Committee: Psychobiology of Aging, ad hoc reviewer
2000–	Associate Editor, Psychology and Aging
1998–	Member, American Geriatrics Society
1998–	Member, Gerontological Society of America
1995–	Member, American Psychological Association

## **Honors**

2009	Award for Best in Interdisciplinary Ethnography, International Ethnographic Society
2004	Excellence in Teaching, Washington University, St. Louis, MO
2003	Outstanding Young Faculty Award, Washington University, St. Louis, MO

## **C. Contribution to Science**

1. My early publications directly addressed the fact that substance abuse is often overlooked in older adults. However, because many older adults were raised during an era of increased drug and alcohol use, there are reasons to believe that this will become an increasing issue as the population ages. These publications found that older adults appear in a variety of primary care settings or seek mental health providers to deal with emerging addiction problems. These publications document this emerging problem but guide primary care providers and geriatric mental health providers to recognize symptoms, assess the nature of the problem and apply the necessary interventions. By providing evidence and simple clinical approaches, this body of work has changed the standards of care for addicted older adults and will continue to provide assistance in relevant medical settings well into the future. I served as the primary investigator or co-investigator in all of these studies.
  - a. Gryczynski, J., Shaft, B.M., Merrylye, R., & Hunt, M.C. (2002). Community based participatory research with late-life addicts. *American Journal of Alcohol and Drug Abuse*, 15(3), 222–238.
  - b. Shaft, B.M., Hunt, M.C., Merrylye, R., & Venturi, R. (2003). Policy implications of genetic transmission of alcohol and drug abuse in female nonusers. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 30(5), 46–58.
  - c. Hunt, M.C., Marks, A.E., Shaft, B.M., Merrylye, R., & Jensen, J.L. (2004). Early-life family and community characteristics and late-life substance abuse. *Journal of Applied Gerontology*, 28(2), 26–37.
  - d. Hunt, M.C., Marks, A.E., Venturi, R., Crenshaw, W. & Ratonian, A. (2007). Community-based intervention strategies for reducing alcohol and drug abuse in the elderly. *Addiction*, 104(9), 1436–1606. PMID: PMC9000292
2. In addition to the contributions described above, with a team of collaborators, I directly documented the effectiveness of various intervention models for older substance abusers and demonstrated the importance of social support networks. These studies emphasized contextual factors in the etiology and maintenance of addictive disorders and the disruptive potential of networks in substance abuse treatment. This body of work also discusses the prevalence of alcohol, amphetamine, and opioid abuse in older adults and how networking approaches can be used to mitigate the effects of these disorders.
  - a. Hunt, M.C., Merrylye, R. & Jensen, J.L. (2005). The effect of social support networks on morbidity among elderly substance abusers. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 57(4), 15–23.
  - b. Hunt, M.C., Pour, B., Marks, A.E., Merrylye, R. & Jensen, J.L. (2005). Aging out of methadone treatment. *American Journal of Alcohol and Drug Abuse*, 15(6), 134–149.
  - c. Merrylye, R. & Hunt, M.C. (2007). Randomized clinical trial of cotinine in older nicotine addicts. *Age and Ageing*, 38(2), 9–23. PMID: PMC9002364
3. Methadone maintenance has been used to treat narcotics addicts for many years but I led research that has shown that over the long-term, those in methadone treatment view themselves negatively and they gradually begin to view treatment as an intrusion into normal life. Elderly narcotics users were shown in carefully constructed ethnographic studies to be especially responsive to tailored social support networks that allow

them to eventually reduce their maintenance doses and move into other forms of therapy. These studies also demonstrate the policy and commercial implications associated with these findings.

- a. Hunt, M.C. & Jensen, J.L. (2003). Morbidity among elderly substance abusers. *Journal of the Geriatrics*, 60(4), 45–61.
- b. Hunt, M.C. & Pour, B. (2004). Methadone treatment and personal assessment. *Journal Drug Abuse*, 45(5), 15–26.
- c. Merrylye, R. & Hunt, M.C. (2005). The use of various nicotine delivery systems by older nicotine addicts. *Journal of Ageing*, 54(1), 24–41. PMID: PMC9112304
- d. Hunt, M.C., Jensen, J.L. & Merrylye, R. (2008). *The aging addict: ethnographic profiles of the elderly drug user*. NY, NY: W. W. Norton & Company.

**Complete List of Published Work in MyBibliography:**

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/myncbi/browse/collection/45972964/>