

announced urine testing were compared in a counter balanced design with two random samples of clients (N=74) from a methadone maintenance program. Results indicated no significant difference in the detected rate of positive uring specimens for the two types of testing. Clients reported preference for the preannounced testing and indicated that urine testing was not helpful in avoiding the use of illicit drugs. The cost effectiveness of alternative psychosocial procedures and their relative contribution to the durability of treatment, especially to the development of self control, remains to be investigated.

PSYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME TREATED WITH CHLORDIAZEPoxide/TETRABRAMATE. Donald R. Denver, Alain Lagace and Richard Matte, Laval University, Quebec (Quebec).

A modification of MMPI-R profiles and anxiety levels for ten patients was observed following treatment of acute alcohol withdrawal syndrome with chloridazepoxide and tetrabramate. All subjects were inpatients at a university affiliated hospital and completed a phase of partial alcoholization over 24 hr and a detoxication phase extending over 8 days. Withdrawal was divided into three levels of intensity with corresponding levels for posology. All subjects were treated with one of the two medications in both its active and placebo form. Results obtained must be interpreted with caution. The absence of follow-up limits speculation as to the durability of these results. Additionally, these results reflect not only the impact of the medication taken but also that of alcohol cessation. Quantitative and significant differences between groups on MMPI profiles were not evident. Differences in anxiety levels between day zero and seven for the chlordiazepoxide (CDZ) group were significant. For this group, the variables; indices of the evaluation of the withdrawal syndrome, posology and MMPI scale 4 (Pd) were significantly correlated ($p < 0.05$). For the tetrabramate (Tb) group, reductions in anxiety correlated significantly with scales 2, 3, 7 and 9 after days three and seven ($p < 0.05$). These results suggest differences at the level of impact of the medications on MMPI profiles and on the type of anxiety.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AMONG METHADONE CLIENTS: THE IMPACT OF WORK. Jerome J. Platt, and David S. Metzger. Hahnemann University, Philadelphia, PA.

This paper reports the findings of a recently completed study which examined methadone client characteristics associated with employment status and their stability at a three month follow-up. These variables most strongly associated with employment status included: self-evaluation, risk taking, methadone dose, behavior, and interpersonal cognitive problem solving skills. Demographic and treatment involvement variables were not significantly related to employment. The findings provide a basis for viewing the factors most strongly associated with employment status as lying within the domain of interpersonal and cognitive processes. Implications for treatment are discussed.

ACTIVATION PEAKING IN INTOXICATED AND DETOXIFIED ALCOHOLICS DURING VISUAL-SPATIAL LEARNING. Steven L. Schandler, Michael J. Cohen, David L. McArthur and Bruce D. Naliboff. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Sepulveda, CA.

The investigation applies physiological patterning and a controlled hemispheric laterality learning paradigm to assess visual-spatial information processing in 11 intoxicated and 11 detoxified male alcoholics. During a single experimental session, each participant was given a rest/adaptation period, followed by a learning and an overlearning phase. During learning and overlearning, participants were required to learn the spatial position of six "nonsense shapes." Analyses of learning behavior and physiological response patterns indicated superior processing of the visual-spatial information in the intoxicated participants. The results indicated an interaction between right-hemisphere mediated information processing and acute and chronic alcohol use in alcoholics.

USING MATERNAL REPORT FOR ASSESSING PRE-NATAL EXPOSURE TO POTENTIAL TERATOGENS. Jeffrey K. Dowler, New England Medical Center, Boston, MA and Sandra W. Jacobson, Gail A. Brumitt, Karen Kopera, Joseph L. Jacobson, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI.

The present study assessed both the 6-week reliability and the validity of a questionnaire used to obtain information from mothers regarding their smoking and use of caffeinated and alcoholic beverages. Fifty-nine mothers were interviewed in the hospital 1-3 days after delivery and again 6 weeks later. Thirty-one mothers also kept a daily record of their use of these substances postnatally for 7 days. Test-retest reliabilities ranged from .78 to .82 for the pre-pregnancy period, and from .33 to .77 for during pregnancy. Validity coefficients for coffee, tea, hard liquor, and a caffeine summary measure were high for the postnatal period.

EFFECTS OF PUFF AND INHALATION VARIATIONS ON CARBON MONOXIDE BOOST. James P. Zachy, Maxine L. Stitzer and Roland R. Griffiths. Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and Francis Scott Key Medical Center, Baltimore, MD.

In a series of three studies, three smoking topographies were varied to determine their effects on carbon monoxide (CO) boost. In Experiment 1, puff volume was varied while inhalation volume and breathhold duration were held constant. In Experiment 2, inhalation volume was varied while puff volume and breathhold duration were held constant. In Experiment 3, breathhold duration was varied while puff and inhalation volumes were held constant. Auditory cues were integrated into the smoking topography measurement system to aid subjects in puffing, inhaling, and breathholding in accordance with experimenter-specified criteria. Results indicated that CO boost was functionally related to puff volume and breathhold duration, but not inhalation volume. While CO boost appears to be sensitive to puff size and the duration of time that smoky air is in the lungs, it does not appear to be sensitive to the volume of air that is mixed with the smoke bolus in the lungs.