

EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS AMONG THE DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED: PREVALENCE, CORRELATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS. Ronald K. Stone, Joan May, William F. Alvarez and Barbara Fedullo. Sonoma State Developmental Center, Eldridge, CA.

Antipsychotic drugs are widely used in the care of institutionalized persons. There has been increasing concern about possible neurologic side effects of these drugs in the developmentally disabled (DD). A large DD population was examined for the prevalence and severity of extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS). The symptoms are being correlated with exposure to various drugs, measures of brain functioning and demographic factors. Preliminary findings indicate a dyskinesia prevalence of 49%. Dystonia, akathisia, parkinsonism and paroxysms occurred in 30.3%, 14%, 3% and 4.6% respectively. Results of the correlational analyses are expected to clarify issues regarding the relationships among EPS, drug usage, and brain functioning in this population.

PSYCHOLOGICAL VULNERABILITY OF DES-EXPOSED WOMEN. Martha Fried-Cassorla, Rutgers Medical School, Evelyn J. Bowers and Harvey D. Strassman, Rutgers Medical School at Camden, Theresa O. Scholl, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey.

In utero exposure to the synthetic hormone diethylstilbestrol (DES) produces pathological development in the reproductive systems of both women and experimental animals. It can also alter neuroendocrine/psychological development and consequent behavior in laboratory mammals. Accordingly, the adult psychological functioning of women exposed to DES prenatally seemed to warrant examination. We have tested the hypothesis that *in utero* exposure to DES might be responsible for an increased incidence of psychiatric illness. Using the NIMH Diagnostic Interview Schedule, we compared lifetime psychological functioning among DES exposed women and two control groups. Exposed women were significantly more depressed than either of the other groups, and remained more depressed than their sisters when age, parity, and occupation were considered. Clearly, psychological vulnerability needs to be considered in the care of DES exposed women.

CHILDHOOD HYPERACTIVITY AND NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE IN ADOLESCENT SUBSTANCE ABUSERS. Avraham Schweiger and Irving Maltzman, University of California, Los Angeles and David Lewis and James E. Bennett, Adolescent Substance Abuse Program, Coldwater Canyon Hospital, North Hollywood, CA.

A test of attention and perceptuomotor coordination was given to a group of adolescent polydrug users who were hospitalized for substance abuse treatment. In addition, a symptoms checklist for identifying childhood hyperactivity—or Minimal Brain Dysfunction (Hy-MBD)—was administered to these patients. The results indicate that the number of reported symptoms of Hy-MBD is higher in the patients than in the normal population. Moreover, there was a negative correlation between performance on the attention test and the number of symptoms endorsed on the checklist. Together, these results suggest that the presence of child-

hood Hy-MBD symptoms might put the individual at risk for substance abuse and/or for other psychosocial problems, and not just for alcoholism. Additionally, neuropsychological deficits in such cases may reflect premorbid impairment and not just the adverse effects of the abused drugs.

PHYSIOLOGICAL AND SUBJECTIVE EFFECTS OF ORAL ETHANOL: ALCOHOLICS VS SOCIAL DRINKERS. Jaylan S. Turkkan, Maxine L. Stitzer, Mary E. McCaul and Carol Prescott. Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine at Francis Scott Key Medical Center.

The unconditional effects of ethanol vs placebo drinks were studied in five alcoholics and three social drinkers. Before, during, and after the ingestion of drinks, subjects were continuously monitored for changes in blood pressure, heart rate, skin temperature, and blood alcohol content, in addition to changes in verbal report related to mood and craving. Doses of ethanol ranged between 0–1.7 g/kg for alcoholics, and from 0–1.0 g/kg for social drinkers. Ethanol decreased diastolic blood pressure, and increased heart rate and skin temperature. Generally, alcoholics demonstrated a lesser physiological response to ethanol, and less intense “high” feelings than did social drinkers, indicative of greater pre-study tolerance development, and also reported greater “craving” feelings compared with social drinkers after identical doses of ethanol.

GRADUAL SMOKING REDUCTION: ADHERENCE AND EFFECTS ON SUBSEQUENT SMOKING BEHAVIOR. Maxine L. Stitzer. Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD.

When subjects (N=18) were contingently reinforced under an experimenter-determined schedule of gradually declining afternoon CO levels (from subject's baseline level to 8 ppm), 60% successfully adhered to the schedule and produced CO readings of 8 ppm or lower on day 10 of the intervention. Adherence to the gradual reduction schedule predicted subsequent performance under a voluntary smoking reduction test. Subjects successfully adhering to gradual reduction had lower after CO levels than did failures and lower levels than would be predicted from the best 60% of control subjects (N=15) who were not encouraged to cut down before the voluntary test. Successful adherence to gradual smoking reduction schedules may be predictive of subsequent success at making changes in smoking behavior.

EFFECTS OF ACUTE ADMINISTRATION OF DIAZEPAM (VALIUM) ON HUMAN AGGRESSIVE RESPONDING. Don R. Cherek, Thomas H. Kelly and Joel L. Steinberg. Department of Psychiatry, Louisiana State University, LA.

Male subjects were administered placebo and three doses (2.5, 5 and 10 mg/70 g) of diazepam in a laboratory situation which provided both aggressive and non-aggressive response options. Aggressive responding was elicited by subtracting money from the research subjects, which was attributed to a fictitious person. Aggressive responding was maintained by avoidance or escape from scheduled provocations (subtrac-