

tions of points) for specified periods of time. Diazepam had no effect or slightly decreased non-aggressive monetary reinforced responses. Aggressive responses were increased or decreased in individual subjects particularly at the 10 mg/70 kg diazepam dose.

DOUBLE-BLIND PLACEBO CONTROLLED TRIAL OF NICOTINE GUM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT. Sharon M. Hall, Reese T. Jones, Chrystal Tunstall and Dorothy Ginsberg. Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, CA.

Two levels of Psychological treatment (Intensive Behavioral vs. Low Contact Control) were crossed with two levels of nicotine gum (2 mg vs. placebo). We have completed treatment and 12 and 26 week follow-up of the entire sample (N=139). Preliminary results indicate treatment efficacy is dependent on dependence level. Highly dependent smokers attain excellent abstinence rates when given nicotine gum in a low contact group. For these smokers, the addition of behavioral treatment to gum decrease abstinence rates substantially. For smokers low dependence, results are less clear. However, preliminary data indicate behavioral treatment produces the highest abstinence rates for these smokers, independent of gum condition. These data indicate differential treatment effectiveness as a function of dependence level, and suggest that we will ultimately be able to match smoking treatment patients to appropriate therapies.

EFFECTS OF RITALIN SR20 ON THE BEHAVIOR OF ADD CHILDREN. JoAnn Hoza and William E. Pelham. Florida State University, FL.

Methylphenidate is the most commonly prescribed stimulant for the treatment of an attention deficit disorder. Due to the short half-life of the drug, a second dose of medication is typically administered to the child at school. To eliminate a second administration, a longer acting form of methylphenidate has been introduced. Prior to this study, no systematic evaluations of its effects were conducted. Analyses reveal that SR20's time course does not appear to be similar to the regular form of methylphenidate or an equivalent dose of pemoline. Further drug comparisons revealed considerable individual differences in response to medication.

PSYCHOSTIMULANT-INDUCED SOCIAL WITHDRAWAL IN ADD CHILDREN. JoAnn Hoza and William E. Pelham. Florida State University, FL.

Peer relations have been demonstrated to be the best predictors of adult adjustment and a pervasive problem for attention deficit disordered children (ADD). Psychostimulant medication, the most commonly used treatment for ADD, appears to induce social withdrawal for a subgroup of ADD children. Eleven percent of the children in this study displayed social withdrawal on direct observations of peer interactions, precluding the recommendation of the associated medication. Without the assessment procedure that yielded evidence of social withdrawal, inappropriate medication recommendations based on other data would have been made for 75% of the children. Implications for assessment are discussed.

REFINING INDICATORS OF ALCOHOL USE: GUTTMAN SCALING AND FACTOR ANALYSIS. Matthew Schall, Allon Shiff and Irving Maltzman. Behavior and Alcohol Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA.

A negative behaviors with alcohol use scale and a using alcohol to cope scale were examined for their relationship to alcohol use in a college student population. Factor Analysis and Guttman Scaling were used to refine these scales into better indicators of students' risk for alcohol abuse. Correlations between the original scale scores, the refined scale scores and alcohol consumption, indicate that the strength of association between the scale scores and the quantity of alcohol consumed was not reduced even though the size of the scales was considerably decreased.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND COGNITIVE ABILITIES. Allon Shiff, Matthew Schall and Irving Maltzman. Behavior and Alcohol Laboratory, University of California, Los Angeles, CA.

Approximately 200 undergraduate students were administered a battery of questionnaires on alcohol and drug use, personality, cognitive functioning and demographics. An examination of their total alcohol consumption and cognitive functioning was conducted using the Shipley Hartford Intelligence Scale. It was found that there was no significant correlation between the amount of alcohol consumed by an individual in a month and their performance on either the verbal or abstraction subtests of the scale.

MARIJUANA AND FOOD INTAKE IN A NATURALISTIC ENVIRONMENT. Richard W. Foltin, Joseph V. Brady and Marian W. Fischman. The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Baltimore, MD.

One group of two and one group of three healthy adult male volunteers resided in a naturalistic laboratory environment for up to 25 days. Marijuana or placebo cigarettes were smoked daily. Four of the five subjects increased food intake by 10 to 30% following marijuana smoking. This increase was due to increased consumption of between-meal snacks and was greatest after smoking the drug cigarette in a social situation.

BEHAVIOR AND SYMPTOM CORRELATES OF MHPG EXCRETION IN PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS. Kim T. Mueser, Camarillo State Hospital and Brentwood VA Medical Center, Alexander J. Rosen, Javaid I. Javaid and John M. Davis, University of Illinois at Chicago and Steve Y. Sussman, Brentwood VA Medical Center and University of Southern California.

The relations between urinary MHPG excretion, ward behavior in two environments (lunch and gym), and symptomatology were examined in 58 psychiatric inpatients. Manic patients and paranoid schizophrenics excreted the highest levels of MHPG. For the depressives, MHPG excretion correlated negatively with eating in lunch and positively with self-reported appetite loss, suggesting a relation between high norepinephrine turnover and appetite distur-