NALOXONE SENSITIVITY UNDER A SCHEDULE OF SHOCK TITRATION. Alison H. Oliveto and Linda A. Dykstra. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

The effects of the opioid antagonist naloxone were examined in squirrel monkeys responding under a schedule of shock titration. Naloxone's effects were first examined prior to chronic administration of naloxone (once daily for at least 21 days), and then subsequent to the chronic regimen. The level at which monkeys maintained the shock and rate of responding were determined. Prior to chronic administration, naloxone alone decreased shock levels slightly and increased response rates. Subsequent to chronic administration, shock levels were decreased to the same extent as prior to chronic administration; however, rates of responding showed greater increases.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE ALCOHOL OFFENDERS. Katharine G. Ratliff. Indiana Central University; and Thomas E. Ellis. West Virginia University Medical Center.

This study examined affective, cognitive, and behavioral characteristics of individuals arrested for alcohol-related offenses. Self-report information was obtained from 32 male offenders (most arrested for driving while under the influence of alcohol) and 32 matched comparison subjects. Results showed that alcohol-specific variables such as social and escapist reasons for drinking and severity of problems associated with consumption were superior to measures of emotional distress and sensation seeking in predicting group membership. The two groups were not found to differ significantly on measures of depression, anxiety, or self-esteem. Moreover, self-reported average alcohol intake did not significantly distinguish between arrest and comparison groups.

SEX DIFFERENCES IN ALCOHOL'S EFFECT ON RESPONSES TO PROVOCATION. Katharine G. Ratliff. Indiana Central University; Barry R. Brukhart and Samuel B. Green. Auburn University.

Forty-eight men and 48 women undergraduates, who were assigned to one of four groups (alcohol/placebo; expecting alcohol yes/no) within a balanced placebo design, chose to deliver various levels of reinforcement or punishment to a male "learner" over 40 learning trials. Subjects completed 20 trials prior to as well as after being provoked by insults from the "learner." Sex differences in emotional responses to provocation were reported by intoxicated subjects. All subjects reinforced with greater intensities and longer durations than they punished both before and after being insulted. Provocation increased the intensity of reinforcement and punishment. The need for similar laboratory studies to include positive response options was stressed.

TOBACCO "CHIPPERS": A STUDY OF NON-DEPENDENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS. Saul Shiffman. University of Pittsburgh.

This study concerns light cigarette smokers who are not dependent ("chippers"). Sixteen subjects smoking less than 6 cigarettes per day were compared to 17 smokers of 20–40 cigarettes meeting DSM-III criteria for Tobacco Dependence. The groups showed similar cardiovascular responses to smoking a standard cigarette after overnight abstinence. On subjective measures, dependent smokers showed withdrawal symptoms which were relieved by smoking; chippers showed no withdrawal and were unaffected by smoking. On smoking typology measures, the chippers showed less Addictive, Tension-reduction, and Automatic smoking. Group differences also emerged on other variables, including Fagerstrom Tolerance scores, perceived social support, coping style, and family history of smoking.

PATTERNS OF NEEDLE SHARING AMONG INTRAVENOUS DRUG ABUSERS. John L. Black, Michael P. Dolan, Horace A. DeFord, Jody A. Rubenstein, Walter E. Penk, Ralph Robinwitz and John R. Skinner. Dallas Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dallas, TX.

Needle sharing among intravenous drug abusers has been associated with the transmission of hepatitis and AIDS. We investigated this risk behavior among 224 male drug abusers admitted to an inpatient treatment program. Of the 224 subjects, 193 (86%) reported intravenous use. Among these IV users, 62 (32%) engaged in IV use but did not share, 101 (52%) shared with relatives and close friends, while the other 30 (16%) shared with casual acquaintances and strangers. Needle sharing was reported by the majority of each drug of choice group, and by the majority of blacks, whites, and Hispanics.

VALIDITY OF SELF-REPORT OF SUBSTANCE USE IN ADOLESCENTS. Mary Ann Hoffman. Dept. of Counseling and Personnel, University of Maryland-College Park.

A number of researchers have investigated the validity of self-report measures of substance use. Little evidence exists in this area in regard to adolescents and young adults. The present study compared self-report of present drug use to objective data (urinalysis) in all students (non-clinical population) entering a comprehensive educational/training program during 1985. Results of a chi square analysis indicated no relationship between self-report data and objective data ($p = 1.0$). Implications regarding the use of urinalysis for identifying range and extent of substance use and utilizing this data for designing substance use/abuse programs were discussed.

DISCRIMINATIVE STIMULUS AND RECEPTOR BINDING PROPERTIES OF KAPPA AGONISTS IN THE PIGEON. William D. Essman and James H. Woods. Dept. of Pharmacology, University of Michigan.

Six pigeons were trained to discriminate an IM injection of either morphine (three pigeons) or U-50,488H (three pigeons) from saline in a two-key operant paradigm. Rank orders for the maximum percentage of drug-appropriate responding engendered by morphine and several purported kappa agonists were: U-50,488H-trained pigeons: U-50,488H > bremazocine > tifluadom > EKC > morphine: morphine-trained pigeons: morphine-EKC > tifluadom > bremazocine > U-50,488H. Competition binding studies in pigeon brain homogenates supported the hypothesis that kappa-selective agonists substituted for U-50,488H, while mu selective agonists substituted for morphine. Naltrexone dose-dependently antagonized the S^D properties of U-50,488H, but did not attenuate its ability to reduce response rates.