in a municipal hospital. The principles of administering such programs are discussed, with illustrations of how to build a support base by applying research results to clinical programs, seeking funds from nonlocal sources, and addressing the needs of the organization in which it is located. The authors are co-directors of a Treatment Research Unit, one of eight units funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse to develop and evaluate innovative drug treatments to slow the spread of AIDS. The San Francisco TRU is presented, including the leadership role of psychologists in fostering collaboration among professional disciplines, the scope of pharmacological and behavioral treatment trials, and preliminary research results. The roles described here (providing administrative and research leadership in substance abuse treatment) fit well with the discipline of psychology, but there is a need for more emphasis on substance abuse, applied research, and administrative leadership skills in training programs for psychologists. (Supported by Grant No. 1R18DA-06097 from the National Institute on Drug Abuse.)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CLINICIANS IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE. Joan Ellen Zweben. The East Bay Community Recovery Project, Oakland, CA.

Many exciting possibilities exist for clinical psychologists with substance abuse expertise. Manifestations of alcohol and drug use readily imitate every other entity seen in a clinical practice, allowing both use and abuse to influence treatment in ways which often remain unrecognized. Failure to assess and appropriately treat or refer places the psychologist in an increasingly untenable position, especially as sophistication about drug and alcohol problems increases among other professionals and the lay public. The clinician with knowledge of addictive disorders is a valuable asset to treatment teams in mental health settings, crisis services, and other specialty settings such as eating disorders programs. Enormous opportunities for undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate teaching have developed as clinicians in other fields become aware of the importance of this problem. An increasing number of states mandating substance abuse training as a condition of licensure heightens the demand for clinical supervisors with updated skills in this area. Within the field of substance abuse itself, increasing awareness of the comorbidity of mental disorders with alcohol and other drug abuse has stimulated a desire to upgrade the skills of existing practitioners. Historically, many front line counselors come to the field via the route of their own recovery, carrying a mistrust of the professional community. With the growing recognition of the magnitude of the problem of coexisting disorders, the sophisticated assessment and treatment skills of psychologists is increasingly appreciated. Working with victims of childhood physical and sexual abuse, AIDS dementia and other issues, and the need to document the effectiveness of treatment interventions are but a few examples of places psychologists in substance abuse have made contributions.

PAPER SESSION

Recent Findings in the Neurobiology of Drug Abuse

Chair: *Steven I. Dworkin*, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC.

REINFORCING AND ANXIOGENIC PROPERTIES OF SELF-ADMINISTERED COCAINE. Aaron Ettenberg. University of California, Santa Barbara, CA.

It has long been known that the administration of dopaminergic antagonist drugs can interfere with the initiation and maintenance of operant behaviors. Qualitative and quantitative analyses of such results have led many to suggest a role for central dopamine (DA) pathways in neurobiology of positive reinforcement. To further investigate this hypothesis, our laboratory has developed a series of behavioral tests that provide a means of examining the putative reward-attenuating actions of dopamine antagonists in animals that are no longer drugged at the time of testing. Data derived from these tests are not, therefore, confounded by the motoric and sedative side effects of neuroleptic treatments. Our results thus far provide support for the notion of a dopaminergic role in the reinforcing action of food, water and amphetamine. In experiments with IV cocaine reward, an unexpected anxiogenic action of the drug was identified. This took the form of a diazepam-reversible "conflict" behavior for entering a goal box associated with prior cocaine administration. While the cocaine appears to maintain its reinforcing properties with repeated exposure (as measured by traditional conditioned place preference) the putative "anxiogenic" action appears to increase in magnitude over trials/days. This work has implications for understanding the concurrent positive (reinforcing) and negative (anxiogenic) consequences that together determine the nature and extent of cocaine self-administration.

MDMA AND THE PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY OF PRESYNAPTIC SEROTONIN RELEASERS. Mark A. Geyer. University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA.

Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA or Ecstasy) is an amphetamine derivative with novel effects that are distinguishable from hallucinogens or amphetamine. In rats, studies using a behavioral pattern monitor to record sequences of locomotion and investigation demonstrate that MDMA congeners increase locomotion and decrease investigation. The hyperactivity is blocked selectively by the serotonin uptake inhibitor fluoxetine or the serotonin synthesis inhibitor PCPA, but not by a dopamine synthesis inhibitor. These drugs also disrupt the spatial patterning of locomotion in a manner that is distinguishable from amphetamine. Hence, these drugs increase activity by releasing serotonin.

NEURAL MEDIATORS OF THE DISCRIMINATIVE STIMULUS EFFECTS OF COCAINE. Kathryn A. Cunningham and Patrick M. Callahan. The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, Galveston, TX.

The subjective aspects of the reinforcing effects of cocaine can be inferred from the study of its interoceptive stimulus properties in animals using drug discrimination procedures; the neural mechanisms underlying this in vivo effect of cocaine are accessible to pharmacological analysis. In this behavioral assay, cocaine-induced internal states become biologically meaningful and function as interoceptive stimuli ("cues") which signal the availability of reinforcement. These subjective "cues" associated with cocaine probably play an important role in establishing and maintaining cocaine dependence. Although cocaine is a local anesthetic and inhibits reuptake mechanisms for dopamine (DA), serotonin (5-HT) and norepinephrine (NE), previous research suggests that DA is the primary neurotransmitter involved in the interoceptive cocaine state. To gain a full appreciation of the specific brain mechanisms underlying the stimulus effects of cocaine, the present research was designed to investigate the role of reuptake inhibition and specific DA receptor subtypes (D_1 and D_2) in mediating the cocaine cue. Although reuptake inhibitors

for NE and 5-HT elicit no more than a partial substitution for cocaine, low doses of desipramine and fluoxetine, as well as GBR 12909, enhance the cue produced by low doses of cocaine, a finding which may have important implications in the pharmacotherapy of cocaine abusers with such compounds. Additionally, both D_1 and D_2 DA receptors appear to be critical in the stimulus effects of cocaine. These data support a primary role for DA, but suggest that multiple receptors, and possibly other neural mediators as well, are integral in the discriminative state induced by cocaine.

CHANGES IN NEUROTRANSMITTER TURNOVER ASSOCIATED WITH COCAINE REINFORCEMENT. Steven I. Dworkin. Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC.

Although the major involvement of central dopaminergic pathways in the neurobiologic mechanisms of reinforcement is undeniable, other neurotransmitter systems are also of considerable importance. The drug self-administration paradigm was coupled with an assessment of neurotransmitter turnover in discrete brain regions of the rat in order to determine the neurotransmitter systems involved in the reinforcing effects of cocaine. Members of littermate triads received intravenous presentations of either response-dependent cocaine (self-administered or SA), yoked response-independent cocaine (noncontingent or YC) or yoked saline infusions (YS). After at least 30 stable days of cocaine self-administration by the SA subject, access to cocaine was removed for a 24-hour period. The rats were then pulse labelled with radioactive precursors for the biogenic monoamine and amino acid neurotransmitters and sacrificed after either a 60- or 90-minute pulse period. It was reasoned that any differences observed between the YC and YS groups would be an indication of the pharmacologic actions of cocaine, whereas the differences found between the SA and YC groups would indicate the involvement of neurotransmitter systems in rats exposed to the reinforcing effects of the drug. The response-independent administration of cocaine resulted in 25 significant changes in a total of 15 brain regions. The self-administration of the drug was associated with 30 changes in 17 regions. Both increases and decreases in the turnover of dopamine, serotonin, norepinephrine, GABA, glutamate, glutamine and aspartate were observed. These data indicate that there are significant neurochemical differences associated with the self-administration of cocaine compared to the response-independent administration of the same amount of the drug. Moreover, the neurochemical systems associated with the reinforcing effects of cocaine involve several neurotransmitter systems and pathways in addition to the dopamine system.

RELATIONSHIP OF PSYCHOSTIMULANT MONOAMINERGIC AND BEHAVIORAL RESPONSE PROFILES. Ronald Kuczenski. University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA.

The recent application of microdialysis methodology has provided the opportunity to more directly evaluate neuronal-system/behavior relationships, and data obtained using this methodology confirm the profound effects of amphetamine, cocaine, and like stimulants on dopamine systems. However, our concomitant behavior/biochemistry characterizations reveal a clear dissociation between the expression of specific stimulant-induced behaviors and the quantitative aspects of the caudate and accumbens dopaminergic response. Thus we hypothesize that these behaviors involve the interaction of dopamine with other transmitters, including serotonin and norepinephrine, and the present results will extend our characterization of the effects of amphetamine and other stimulants with differing mechanisms of action on regional dopamine, serotonin and norepinephrine.

PAPER SESSION

Imaging Technologies to Study Drugs and Behavior

Chair: *John T. Metz,* University of Chicago, Chicago, IL.

METABOLIC MAPPING OF THE EFFECTS OF ABUSED DRUGS IN ANIMALS. Linda J. Porrino. Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC.

The physiological and behavioral effects of the administration of drugs are the product of multiple processes at a number of anatomical sites. Therefore, to determine the neural substrates of these effects, it is necessary to identify neural events in circuits and pathways throughout the brain with methods capable of surveying the entire brain simultaneously such as the 2-[^{14}C]deoxyglucose (2DG) method. Although the 2DG method may appear to be essentially an anatomical technique on the basis of autoradiographic images that are produced, it is in fact a biochemical method which measures a biological process, glucose utilization or the rate at which energy is consumed in neuroanatomically defined regions in the central nervous system of conscious behaving animals. It is possible, therefore, through the measurement of changes in rates of glucose utilization, to identify brain regions in which functional activity is altered during various experimental manipulations. The advantages and disadvantages of metabolic mapping will be addressed. In addition, there will be a discussion of how the method has been applied to show how the substrates of the effects of cocaine are dependent on the dose, route of administration, behavioral paradigm, as well as the behavioral history of the animal.

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN PET STUDIES OF DRUGS OF ABUSE. Harriet de Wit, John T. Metz and Malcolm Cooper. University of Chicago, Chicago, IL.

Positron emission tomography (PET) represents a unique experimental technique with which to study the effects of drugs on regional cerebral metabolic activity in humans. Several PET studies with abused drugs have now been conducted, using 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose as the tracer. While these studies provide valuable data, they also raise a number of methodological issues which must be taken into consideration when applying the techniques and interpreting the data. The sensitivity of PET is somewhat limited by the relatively poor spatial and temporal resolution of current systems. However, methods are available to overcome these problems, such as the use of oxygen labelled water blood flow studies to provide better temporal resolution, and image-correlation techniques using magnetic resonance imaging to improve the spatial localization. Another methodological consideration is whether the highly technological setting of the PET studies interferes with potential euphorigenic drug effects. This question has been addressed by obtaining data on the mood-altering effects of the drugs in a more naturalistic setting for comparison. Another issue in PET studies is the role of subjects' cognitive activity or behavioral state during the sessions: Subjects in some studies are required to perform a behavioral task to limit variability in their cognitive activity during the