

criteria for rehabilitation and followed six years later by chart review and interview. Results were based on 235 chart reviews and 102 interviews. Detoxification fear was found to persist. Those with detoxification fear were found to spend significantly longer periods on methadone maintenance, have fewer detoxification attempts, fewer successful detoxification attempts and to meet the rehabilitation criterion for no use of illicit drugs. Implications of these findings for methadone maintenance treatment are discussed.

POSTER SESSION

Chair: *David M. Penetar*, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, DC.

A PSYCHOPHYSICAL TASK TO QUANTIFY SMOKING CESSATION-INDUCED IRRITABILITY. Jane B. Acri and Neil E. Grunberg. Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD.

A psychophysical rating scale using magnitude estimation was developed as a tool to quantify irritability as one index of drug withdrawal. The scale measures irritability by using sounds as a probe for reactivity. Three experiments are described in which target and reference stimuli are selected, tested for reliability and presented to cigarette smokers abstaining from smoking, cigarette smokers who are not abstaining, and nonsmokers. The task was found to have test retest reliability, cross-validity with other withdrawal scales, and significantly differentiated abstaining smokers from both nonsmokers and smokers allowed to smoke. The technique may be of value in the study of withdrawal from nicotine and other drugs of abuse.

LIKERT OR NOT: TWO ANSWER FORMATS FOR THE ALCOHOL EXPECTANCY QUESTIONNAIRE. Toby A. Ansfield and Vincent J. Adesso. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Bruce A. Christiansen. Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI.

The present study investigated the reliability and relative predictive accuracy of two answer formats (true/false and Likert) of the Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire (AEQ). Eighty college students completed the questionnaire in the true/false answer format; three weeks later a different experimenter administered the questionnaire with a five-choice Likert format along with the Cahalan Drinking Practices Questionnaire. Preliminary analyses indicate that the Likert format has higher internal consistency on all subscales, and is expected to have higher relative utility for predicting scores on the Cahalan.

ACUTE PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE IN OPIATE-EXPERIENCED AND OPIATE-NAIVE MALES. Julian L. Azorlosa and Maxine L. Stitzer. The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD.

Acute physical dependence to morphine occurs after a single dose in postaddict males. In the present study, ten opiate-experienced males and ten opiate-naive males received a single dose of morphine (15 mg/70 kg, IM) followed 4.3 hours later by naloxone (30 mg/70 kg, IM). Ten additional opiate-experienced males and ten opiate-naive males received two morphine injections spaced 24 hours apart, with the second injection followed 4.3 hours later by naloxone. Naloxone produced significant elevations in both subjective and observer-rated withdrawal symp-

toms which were much more pronounced after two morphine injections. This study demonstrated acute physical dependence in opiate-naive subjects after a single dose of morphine and a dramatic increase in withdrawal with two doses. There were few differences between opiate-experienced and opiate-naive subjects.

ALCOHOL EXPECTANCY, BEVERAGE PREFERENCES AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS. Bertrand D. Berger and Vincent J. Adesso. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI.

Little work has investigated the relation between alcohol-related expectancies and specific alcohol consumption measures. Using multiple regression equations, the Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire (AEQ) was used to predict quantity-frequency-variability, frequency, and quantity of beer, liquor, wine and overall alcohol consumption. Results revealed that expectancies of increased social and physical pleasure and tension reduction significantly predicted overall alcohol consumption across all beverages. Expectancies of increased power predicted frequency of liquor consumption, expectancies of increased assertiveness predicted quantity of beer consumed, and expectancies of increased tension reduction were not predictors of frequency and quantity of wine consumption.

DISCRIMINATIVE LEARNING WITH A COMPOUND DRUG AND EXTEROCEPTIVE STIMULUS. D. J. Bobelis and R. L. Balster. Departments of Psychology and Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA.

A two-lever operant procedure was utilized to examine the relative salience of an external versus a drug discriminative stimulus in rats trained to discriminate compound (internal + external) stimuli. Injections of phencyclidine (1.25 mg/kg IP) or saline served as the interoceptive stimuli; illumination of cue lamps above the correct lever served as the external stimuli. Despite training with lights illuminated over the correct lever, some subjects evidenced no stimulus control by the lights and responded during test sessions predominantly on the lever associated with PCP or saline. In other subjects, drug stimulus control was markedly affected by the conditions of the exteroceptive stimuli. These results support other studies showing the strength of interoceptive drug stimuli, but indicate that their salience can be altered by exteroceptive stimulus events.

ASSESSMENT OF CAFFEINE AND NICOTINE USE IN COCAINE-DEPENDENT INDIVIDUALS. Alan J. Budney, Stephen T. Higgins, John R. Hughes and Warren K. Bickel. University of Vermont, Burlington, VT.

Caffeine and nicotine use was examined in 50 persons seeking outpatient treatment for cocaine dependence. Seventy percent of the males and 56% of the females were regular caffeine users and reported consuming an average of 4.6 caffeinated beverages per day. This prevalence rate and consumption estimate do not appear to differ from those observed in the general population. Preliminary data collected during treatment suggest that caffeine consumption does not systematically covary with cocaine use. Seventy-four percent of the males and 88% of the females were regular cigarette smokers and reported using an average of 1.1 packs per day. This prevalence rate is higher than the general population and similar to smoking rates observed in the alcohol-