Preliminary results of patterns of alcohol and drug use of clients presenting for drug treatment at programs involved in the Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study (DATOS) are presented. The results will be for clients in 50 drug abuse treatment programs in 12–15 cities. Data from clients currently in treatment will be compared with data from clients in similar programs 10 and 20 years earlier to show how the pattern of use of clients have changed over the past 20 years.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSERS ENTERING TREATMENT: HOW DIFFERENT ARE THEY? Peter Seraganian, Thomas G. Brown and Jacques Tremblay. Concordia University, Montreal, Canada.

While addicted individuals share some attributes, certain demographic, psychological, and cognitive characteristics may distinguish alcoholics from those who abuse other substances. Males and females recruited from a residential, bilingual (French and English), addiction treatment center were categorized into three groups as follows: 1) alcohol abusers, 2) other drug (principally cocaine) abusers, and 3) both alcohol and other drug abusers. Group differences in age, scores on subscales of the Symptoms Checklist 90, and neuropsychological test scores were all in evidence. Overall, the findings reinforce the appropriateness of considering psychological and cognitive status when treatment matching for substance abusers is undertaken.

IMPACT OF CONTEXTUAL VARIABLES ON ADOLESCENT SUBSTANCE USE. Jeffrey S. Ashby. Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA.

The potential relationship between contextual variables and drug and alcohol use suggested by Interactive theory (Huba, Wingard, & Bentler, 1980) was explored by investigating the relationship between 19 contextual variables and 6 items indicating behavioral intention to use drugs or alcohol. The strength of the suggested relationship was established by comparing the strength of the contextual variables to 5 variables for which a relationship to drug and alcohol use had been previously established. The results of a canonical correlation analysis supported a significant relationship between several of the contextual variables and intention to use drugs and alcohol.

INTROVERSION-EXTRAVERSION AND SITUATIONAL PREFERENCE FOR STIMULANTS AND DEPRESSANTS. Richard T. Lewis and William C. Goggin. University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS.

This study tested Eysenck's hypothesis that introverts have a greater preference for depressant drugs than do extraverts, and that extraverts have a greater preference for stimulant drugs than do introverts. Environmental stimulation was expected to influence desire to use stimulant drugs and depressant drugs; therefore, desire to use stimulants and depressants was assessed in several types of situations. Eysenck's hypothesis regarding introversion-extraversion, and stimulant and depressant use, was not supported in this research. Other results indicate that people may use stimulants to avoid unpleasantly low levels of arousal, and that they may use depressants to avoid unpleasantly high levels of arousal.

SITUATIONAL INFLUENCES ON CUES USED TO JUDGE INTOXICATION. Janice G. Williams and W. Jeffrey Burroughs. Clemson University, Clemson, SC.

This study investigated subjects' perceptions of cues used to judge intoxication across different drinking settings. Forty college students were presented with 12 one-paragraph scenarios, 4 for each of three types of drinking expectancy: relaxation, social disinhibition, and physical impairment. Pilot testing confirmed that the scenarios accurately represented these different expectancies. Subjects rated the importance of 18 cues to intoxication for judging intoxication in each of the 12 scenarios. Results indicated that 15 of the 18 cues were perceived to be differentially important in the 3 types of situations. These results suggest that subjects may apply cues to intoxication differently in different situations, accounting for variability in accuracy of blood alcohol level estimation.

ROLE OF INTOXICATED PRACTICE IN BEHAVIORAL ALCOHOL TOLERANCE IN HUMANS. Robert H. Bennett, Don R. Cherek, John D. Roache and Ralph Spiga. University of Texas Medical School, Houston, TX.

Male social drinkers performed two behavioral tasks for a series of trials for 4 consecutive days. All subjects consumed a beverage before and following task performance trials. Half of the subjects received alcohol before performance trials and placebo following the trials. The remaining subjects received the beverages in reverse order. On the fifth day (test day) the alcohol beverage was administered to all subjects prior to the trials. Results indicated that performance of the behavioral tasks under the influence of alcohol over the 4 days (intoxicated practice) contributed to tolerance development.

DRUG INVOLVEMENT AMONG ALCOHOLIC MEN: RELATIONSHIPS TO PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND ADAPTATION. Fernando Gonzalez, Robert A. Zucker and Hiram E. Fitzgerald. Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI.

This study examines the psychological and demographic differences between (other) drug-using and non-drug-using alcoholics in a systematically drawn, population-based nonclinical sample of males from initially intact families. Respondents varied in extent of their drug use and were categorized into one of five groups ranging from drug-abusing/dependent alcoholics to controls. Higher levels of drug involvement were associated with higher rates of antisocial behavior, depression, and alcohol-related problems, and were inversely related to level of mental health, adaptive functioning, socioeconomic status, education, and income.

ACTIVITATING AND DISINHIBITING EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AT LOW DOSAGES. Pamela L. Valley and John D. Salamone. University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT.

Although ethanol is generally considered to be a sedative-hypnotic drug, low doses have been reported to have "activating" or "disinhibiting" effects. A checklist (Behavioral Effects of Alcohol, BEA) was developed to assess the disinhibiting and activating effects of ethanol. The BEA was administered to 127 college students who also were tested on Zuckerman's

Sensation Seeking Scale (SSS) the Brief Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST) and the MacAndrew Alcoholism Scale. In addition, subjects were asked to define low, medium, and high doses of ethanol. Low, medium, and high dosages were defined differently by males and females using a chi-square analysis. The activating and disinhibiting subscale scores of the BEA were significantly correlated with each other, and both were correlated with the disinhibiting and thrill-seeking subscales of the SSS. It may be difficult to differentiate between the activating and disinhibitory effects of ethanol, and in fact these reported effects may represent different manifestations of the same effect of the drug.

WAIS-R DIFFERENTIATION OF ALCOHOLIC COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT SYNDROME FROM ALCOHOL-INDUCED DEMENTIA. William A. Canter* and Christine A. Sannerud.† *Ft. Howard VA Medical Center, Ft. Howard, MD, and †National Institute on Drug Abuse Addiction Research Center, Baltimore, MD.

Typical Weschler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised (WAIS-R) patterns among chronic alcoholics suggest higher Verbal than Performance I.Q., suggestive of right hemispheric (i.e., visual-spatial) impairment. However, few if any prior studies have attempted to differentiate typical, well-delineated alcoholic cognitive impairment syndrome from alcohol-induced dementia using WAIS-R indices. This study employed 72 middle-aged and older male chronic alcoholics to assess the utility of WAIS-R subscale patterns in this differential diagnostic issue. Results strongly suggest that dementing alcoholics exhibit salient loss of abstract verbal reasoning (i.e., poor Similarities score) in addition to visual-spatial (i.e., Block Design) deficit, whereas nondementing chronic alcoholics exhibit only the previously identified visual-spatial impairment syndrome while maintaining capacity for abstract verbal reasoning.

ALCOHOL EFFECTS REPORTED BY IMPULSIVE AND NONIMPULSIVE INDIVIDUALS. Carolyn L. Morse and Vincent J. Adesso. University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI.

Impulsive and nonimpulsive young, male, heavy drinkers received alcohol or a placebo beverage, and their performance on four tasks was measured. This report analyzes their responses to the postexperimental questionnaire which assessed the subjective effect of the beverage. Impulsive subjects receiving alcohol responded that they were more definitely intoxicated and that their task performance was more affected than the other subjects. Overall the subjects responded that alcohol had the effect of elevating their mood, but those with more serious alcohol symptoms perceived the effect to be more negative.

ALCOHOL EFFECTS ON SELECTIVE ATTENTION FOR THREAT IN ANXIETY-SENSITIVE FEMALES. Sherry H. Stewart, Marie Achille, Isabelle Dubois-Nguyen and Robert O. Pihl. McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

A growing literature suggests a significant relationship between anxiety sensitivity (fear of anxiety symptoms) and the abuse of alcohol. It was hypothesized that selective processing of threat cues and increased sensitivity to alcohol-induced elimination of this attentional bias may explain the increased levels of alcohol use seen in anxiety-sensitive individuals. Subjects were university women scoring "low" and "high" in anxiety sensitivity, as measured by the Reiss-Epstein-Gursky Anxiety Sensitivity Index. Subjects were instructed to respond as quickly as possible to the location of target words presented either above or below a central fixation point on a slide screen, both before and after consuming a 1.00 ml/kg dose of alcohol. Words were either physically or socially threatening or nonthreatening in content. High anxiety-sensitive subjects responded significantly more slowly to the location of threatening words than nonthreatening words when sober. No such interference effects were seen in the low anxiety-sensitive controls. Physically threatening words were somewhat more effective in slowing down the responses of the high anxiety sensitive subjects than were the socially threatening words. Alcohol consumption was found to eliminate the selective attention bias for threat in the high anxiety-sensitive subjects. The results of this study suggest that nonclinical subjects high in anxiety sensitivity show a selective attentional bias for threat, particularly when processing physically threatening information—a bias which is "normalized" through drinking.

LACTATE-INDUCED PANIC ATTACKS IN ALCOHOLICS WITH PANIC DISORDER. Teresa Lindquist, David T. George and Markku Linnoila. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Bethesda, MD.

A sodium lactate challenge paradigm was used to explore differences between subjects with alcoholism and panic disorder and subjects with pure panic disorder. Frequency of panic attacks during the infusion, and baseline and postinfusion biochemical, physiological, and behavioral responses were compared between the groups. Subjects with pure panic disorder had increased baseline pH and postinfusion anxiety, and experienced more panic attacks; post hoc tests indicated that alcoholics who developed panic disorder after developing alcoholism had a decreased frequency of panic attacks. These results suggest that different etiological antecedents to panic attacks may result in clinically similar syndromes.

ALCOHOL, FRONTAL LOBE FUNCTIONING, AND AGGRESSION. Mark A. Lau, Robert O. Pihl and Jordan B. Peterson. McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Alcohol intoxication is linked to violence and impaired performance of frontal lobe tests. Frontal lobe dysfunction is indirectly linked to increased aggression. To test this experimentally, 48 males, aged 18–40, with high (N = 24) or low (N = 24) frontal lobe function, competed, intoxicated or sober, in a two-provocation condition Taylor-Buss aggression task. The low frontal lobe function group delivered higher shock levels to their fictitious partners. Furthermore, intoxicated individuals were more aggressive. Heightened provocation also increased shock intensity. Finally, provocation and frontal lobe function interacted to affect aggression; the low function group responded to increased provocation with a greater increase in aggression.