

ing side effects were noncompliant, compared to 57% reporting no side effects. *Conclusions:* High rates of noncompliance may be a function of psychiatric patients' lower level of insight and self-care. Significant relationships between noncompliance and frequency of administration have clinical implications reinforcing the importance of infrequent administrations to maximize compliance.

TREATMENT EFFICACY OF MEDROXYPROGESTERONE FOR PARAPHILIACS. Howard M. Kravitz, Thomas W. Haywood, Johathan Kelly, Carl Wahlstrom, Susanne Liles and James L. Cavanaugh, Jr. Rush Presbyterian—St. Lukes Medical Center, Chicago, IL.

This study examines responsiveness of 29 male paraphiliacs to medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA; Depo-Provera®) treatment. The principal outcome measures were derived from a weekly self-report psychosexual inventory, testosterone levels and recidivism. There was a differential rate of suppression of sexual activities for deviant (a median of up to 2 weeks) and nondeviant (2-10 weeks) behaviors ($p \leq .01$ for each of the 5 behavioral dimensions). Testosterone levels were significantly lowered and recidivism was reported for 1 patient. However, the relative rapidity and completeness of the response raises questions regarding possible distortions in self-reported sexual activities. Collateral sources of information should be considered when interpreting treatment outcome data from patients with paraphilic behaviors.

LONG-TERM RECOGNITION OF UNRELATED WORDS WITH AMPHETAMINE. Eric L. L. Soetens, Ruth R. D., Coekaerts and Johan E. Heuting. University of Brussels, Belgium.

Previous research with free-recall tests of unrelated words has shown that amphetamine enhances memory consolidation. However, repeated testing of the same material under amphetamine influence could be responsible for the improvement of later retrieval. To circumvent this criticism recognition tests were used, so that subjects were tested only once on each item. Whereas in recall experiments we found a significant amphetamine improvement after one hour, significance was only reached here after one-week delay. The difference between recall and recognition could be explained by a ceiling effect for some subjects in the recognition test after one day. Taking into account the number of false positives, an increased sensitivity is measured with amphetamine on all delayed tests.

PAPER SESSION

Human Behavioral Pharmacology: Clinical Issues I
Chair: Timothy A. Roehrs, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI.

AIDS RISK REDUCTION FOR DRUG INJECTORS THROUGH OUTREACH INTERVENTIONS. L. Mabel Comacho,* D. Dwayne Simpson,* Kenneth N. Vogtsberger,† Mark L. Williams,‡ Richard C. Stephens,§ Adelbert Jones¶ and Deena Watson.# *Texas Christian University, Ft. Worth, TX, †University of Texas, San Antonio, TX, ‡Affiliated Systems, Houston, TX, §Cleveland State University, Cleveland,

OH, ¶Desire Narcotic Rehabilitation Center, New Orleans, LA, and #Personalized Nursing Corp., Detroit, MI.

One thousand and eighty IDUs were recruited through outreach efforts for AIDS intervention programs in five cities. A $2 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design was implemented with the following conditions: 1) receiving or not receiving an in-depth interview at intake, 2) participating in a standard or an enhanced intervention, and 3) one-month versus no one-month follow-up interview. Results indicated significant reductions in drug and sex risky AIDS behaviors at month 1 and month 6 follow-up but were unrelated to intervention conditions. Urinalyses were highly concordant with self-reported drug use, and validating self-reported change positive urines dropped significantly at follow-up periods. Thus, modest intervention efforts have positive behavioral impact.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE BULIMICS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DESIPRAMINE TREATMENT. Andrew R. Getzfeld, Teresa A. Hutchens and R. Steve McCallum. University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

The effectiveness of desipramine as a treatment for bulimia and coexisting personality characteristics was examined. A significant difference existed between the experimental and control groups in the reduction of bulimic symptoms ($n = 18$). Pretreatment analyses revealed a moderately strong positive correlation between the severity of bulimia and depression; posttreatment analyses of the experimental group revealed a low inverse correlation between final desipramine blood plasma levels and the severity of bulimic symptoms.

Results support earlier indications that bulimia may be related to depression. Desipramine was effective in reducing the severity of bulimic symptoms and presents evidence supporting pharmacological consideration.

COCAINE EXPECTANCIES AND SELF-EFFICACY AS PREDICTORS OF AFTERCARE COMPLIANCE. Julie A. Harmon. Cleveland VA Medical Center, Cleveland, OH/Wayne State University, Detroit, MI.

Cocaine expectancies and self-efficacy regarding drug-use situations were assessed pretreatment and in the last week of a 28-day VA drug treatment program in an effort to discriminate groups who were aftercare compliant and noncompliant at five weeks postdischarge. A sample ($N = 142$) of primarily African-American male veterans diagnosed with cocaine dependence or abuse (primarily smoking crack) was utilized. Hypotheses that 1) expectancies and self-efficacy would significantly predict one-month aftercare status over demographic variables alone and 2) overall cocaine-related expectancies would not significantly change across treatment were not upheld. As hypothesized, across-treatment increases in self-efficacy evaluations showed predictive utility. Results suggested that cocaine addicts hold fewer, less discrete expectancies from cocaine use than scale development samples of nonusers.

EXPECTANCY EFFECTS ON ANALGESIC EFFECTIVENESS FOR EXPERIMENTAL AND CLINICAL PAIN. Mannon Houle,* S. Kogon,† G. Moran,† and P. A. McGrath.‡ *Concordia University, Montreal Quebec, Canada, †Univer-

sity of Western Ontario, London, Canada, and †Children's Hospital of Southwestern Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada.

Expectancy of analgesic effectiveness is a recognized modulator of pain perception. An experimental pain paradigm was used in a balanced placebo design to evaluate the independent effects of an analgesic or a placebo, unconfounded by subjects' expectation of receiving either. Results indicate that experimental effects that are attributable mainly to psychological mechanisms were more powerful than effects attributable to drugs. The powerful effects of expectation were also evaluated in the context of postsurgical pain. Subjects given higher levels of expectancy reported significantly less pain than subjects with low induced expectancies. High-expectancy subjects returned to work sooner and took fewer painkillers. The results are examined in light of the extant models of expectancy.

SELF-ADMINISTRATION OF HYPNOTICS: DOSE ESCALATION. T. A. Roehrs, B. Pedrosi and T. Roth. Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, MI.

Eighteen patients with two differential insomnia diagnoses were studied. Each received both drug (triazolam) and placebo conditions: three nights of enforced administration of a pill, followed by four choice nights, when they had the opportunity to self-administer 0, 1, 2, or 3 pills before bedtime. On 56% of the choice nights, 51% of drug nights, and 61% of placebo nights, a pill was self-administered by the two groups. One insomnia group selected pills on more nights than the other group. A greater number of placebo pills were taken compared to active drug. Paired night-to-night analyses revealed an increase in placebo pills and a small reduction in triazolam pills, a drug by night pair interaction with placebo but not triazolam varied night-to-night, and a group by night pair interaction had one group varying night-to-night and the other group remaining consistent after an initial increase.

AWARENESS AND COMPENSATION OF VISUOSPATIAL DEFICITS BY ADULT CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLICS. Steven L. Schandler, Michael J. Cohen, Edward Dana, Jr., Connie Thomas-Bigney and Stephanie K. Klucas. Chapman University and Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Long Beach, CA.

Persons with a family history of alcoholism display visuospatial learning that is significantly poorer than that displayed by persons with no family alcoholism history. This study indicated that persons with a family alcoholism history display an enhanced awareness of and concern about their visuospatial learning performance and an enhanced resistance to information about their learning that differs from their own perceptions. However, these factors do not result in the incorporation of strategies leading to enhanced visuospatial learning performance.

POSTER SESSION

Substance Abuse: Clinical and Experimental Issues I.

EFFECTS OF AGE, STRAIN, AND NICOTINE ON RATS' ACOUSTIC STARTLE. Jane B. Acri,* Mazen I. Saah,† Kelly J. Brown‡ and Neil E. Grunberg.† *NIDA Addiction

Research Center, Baltimore, MD, †University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, ‡Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD (K.J.B., N.E.G.).

These experiments examined the effects of age and strain on acoustic startle reflex (ASR) amplitude and prepulse inhibition (PPI). The first experiment examined effects of chronically administered nicotine and saline in Sprague-Dawley, Long Evans hooded, and Wistar rats. A second experiment examined the effects of chronically administered nicotine and saline in rats of two age groups. Results of the experiments indicate that rats of different ages and strains have significant differences in ASR amplitude and PPI, and that older animals are slightly more responsive to nicotine. These are, therefore, important variables in the analysis of drug effects in animals.

INTERACTIONS OF STRESS AND NICOTINE ON PPI AND ACOUSTIC STARTLE. Jane B. Acri,* Stephanie Nespore,† Kelly Brown‡ and Neil E. Grunberg.† *NIDA Addiction Research Center Baltimore, MD, †Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD.

This experiment investigated effects of stress and nicotine on acoustic startle reflex (ASR) amplitude and prepulse inhibition (PPI) in rats. Saline or nicotine was administered by osmotic minipump. On drug administration day 10, rats were exposed to either no stress (control) or restraint stress, or were in the presence of restrained rats. Then, rats were tested for ASR amplitude and PPI. Stress and nicotine interacted significantly to reduce the amplitude of ASR and reduce PPI to the level of saline controls. Results indicated that nicotine can counteract the effects of stress on startle measures, and this effect may help to explain why people smoke under stress.

PRENATAL COCAINE EXPOSURE AFFECTS MOTOR ACTIVITY FOLLOWING ACUTE QUINPIROLE INJECTION IN WEANLING RATS. Alissa B. Gilde,* Harry E. Hughes and Diana L. Dow-Edwards.† *Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY, and †SUNY Health Science Center at Brooklyn, Brooklyn, NY.

This study examined the effects of prenatal cocaine exposure on motor activity following quinpirole challenge in weanling rats. Pregnant rats received 30 or 60 mg/kg/day cocaine HCl orally during gestational days 8-22. A vehicle-intubated control group pair-fed to rats receiving the higher dose of cocaine was also maintained. Offspring were evaluated daily for the onset of developmental milestones up to 21-22 days of age. Compared to pair-fed controls, a delay in onset of walking was observed in cocaine-exposed rats. Pups then received 0, 0.08, 0.5, or 1.0 mg/kg of the D2 agonist quinpirole SC followed immediately by 60 min of activity monitoring. Data regarding motor activity are forthcoming.

PAVLOVIAN CONDITIONING AND TOLERANCE TO THE ANORECTIC EFFECT OF NALOXONE. Tina M. Goodison and Shepard Siegel. McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

The present experiment assessed the effects of repeated administration of naloxone on 10% sucrose intake and the importance of learning principles in mediating these effects.