

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-