

Daily administration of naloxone (1 mg/kg, IP) to mildly food-deprived adult male Long-Evans rats resulted in tolerance to the anorectic effect of naloxone. This tolerance to the intake-suppressive effects of naloxone was more pronounced when the drug was administered in the context of the usual predrug cues than when it was administered in the context of alternative cues. Furthermore, administration of saline in the context of naloxone-associated cues elicited a compensatory CR of sucrose overconsumption.

ALCOHOL QUANTITY-FREQUENCY OF SELF-REPORT MEASURES: CONVERGENT AND DISCRIMINANT VALIDITY. Paul E. Greenbaum, Mark S. Goldman, Jack Darkes, and Bruce C. Rather. University of South Florida, Tampa, FL.

The convergent and discriminant validity of four extensively used measures of drinking quantity and frequency were assessed in 224 subjects using recently developed confirmatory factor analytic models of multitrait, multimethod matrices. Results showed that all four measures gave highly overlapping (interchangeable) estimates of both drinking quantity and frequency. Some divergence was found between quantity and frequency indices; the overlap between them was extensive. Hence, in some samples discriminating between quantity and frequency may not be theoretically meaningful; researchers wishing to make this claim need to show meaningful independent variation of these two indices.

EFFECT OF STRESS ON ORAL FENTANYL CONSUMPTION IN FEMALE RATS. Laura C. Klein,* Yavin Shaham,† Kevin Alvares* and Neil E. Grunberg.* *Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD, and †Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

The effect of mild footshock stress on oral opioid consumption was examined in female rats. Fentanyl (50 µg/ml) self-administration (SA) was initiated in operant chambers under a partial water deprivation schedule. Animals were tested for lever pressing for fentanyl under fixed-ratio 6 (FR-6) and progressive-ratio (PR) schedules of reinforcement for 30 min/day. Stress increased lever pressing for fentanyl under the FR-6 schedule. There were no stress effects for lever responding for a quinine control solution. Also, estrous cycle had no effect on SA behavior. Results support the interpretation that stress causes increased opioid SA and that an operant paradigm can be used to examine this relationship.

POSTER SESSION

Substance Abuse: Clinical and Experimental Issues II.
Chair: *Harvey Skinner.*

URGE RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL CUE AND AFFECTIVE IMAGERY IN ALCOHOLICS. Karen Obremski Brandon and Timothy P. Hayes. SUNY, Binghamton, NY.

This study examined the role of affect and alcohol-related cues on perceived urges to drink alcohol within an imagery paradigm. Thirty-one male recovering alcoholics were instructed to listen to and imagine audiotaped scripts containing six different types of stimuli: positive, neutral, or negative affect, and each of the three affect types with alcohol-related

cue references embedded within the scripts. Subjects rated the vividness of the image, mood, and urge to drink after each script presentation. Imagery-induced negative and positive affect increased perceived urge to drink, while alcohol-related cue content did not. Subjects abstinent fewer than six months perceived stronger urges following positive and negative scenes than did longer abstaining subjects.

SOCIAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS IN CRACK ABUSERS WITH CHEMICALLY DEPENDENT PARENTS. Barry D. Caudill,* Jeffrey A. Hoffman,* Patrick M. Flynn† and James W. Luckey.† *Koba Institute, Washington, DC, and †Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC.

Adult children of substance-abusing parents (CSAs) have often been identified as at-risk for substance abuse and other disorders. Another important risk factor often linked to healthy functioning and success in avoiding relapse is social support. In examining the support systems of crack-abusing CSAs, these clients were found to exhibit significantly less social support satisfaction and less support for abstinence, and are exposed to more drug and alcohol abuse than are non-CSAs. CSAs have larger support systems, but derive little support from them. The need to target and enhance cocaine-abusing CSAs dysfunctional social support systems is emphasized.

A CHOICE PROCEDURE TO QUANTIFY ETHANOL PREFERENCE FOLLOWING ETHANOL PRELOAD. Mary Ann D. Chutuape, Suzanne H. Mitchell and Harriet de Wit. University of Chicago, Chicago, IL.

Does a predose of ethanol increase preference for ethanol in normal social drinkers? Ethanol preference was assessed by allowing subjects to earn an ethanol-containing beverage or money on a series of concurrent random-ratio (RR) schedules. In experiment 1, the RR schedule associated with earning money varied (RR 12.5 to RR 1.3), while the schedule associated with earning beverage remained constant (RR 3.125). In experiment 2, the beverage schedule varied (RR 12.5 to RR 1.3), while the money schedule remained constant (RR 3.125). Subjects consumed a preload beverage containing placebo or ethanol before performing this task. Subjects tended to respond more following the ethanol preload only when the beverage schedule was varied (experiment 2) and not when the money schedule varied (experiment 1).

A TELEMETRIC DEVICE FOR MEASURING SMOKING TOPOGRAPHY. Bradley N. Collins, Thomas H. Brandon and Wayne Kashinsky. SUNY, Binghamton, NY.

We have developed an apparatus to measure smoking topography less obtrusively than previous instruments. The Telemetric Topography Device (TTD) consists of a micropressure transducer and radio transmitter housed in a free-standing, bored nylon cylinder. As the subject inhales on a cigarette (placed in a holder attached to the TTD), the transmitted radio signal shifts upward in proportion to the strength of inhalation and returns to baseline afterwards. Radio signals are stored on the audio channel of a VCR. Signals can be replayed and fed into the A/D board of a PC that digitizes the data for subsequent analysis.