

**CARDIOVASCULAR REACTIVITY AND ALCOHOL-INDUCED DAMPENING IN RISK FOR ALCOHOLISM AND HYPERTENSION.** Patricia J. Conrod, Robert O. Pihl and Blaine Ditto. McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

The present study investigates the cardiovascular response patterns exhibited by males with multigenerational histories of alcoholism (MFH), male offspring of hypertensives (HT), and male controls (FH-). Analyses indicates a trend for MFHs ( $n = 13$ ) to display greater sober heart rate reactivity to a shock stressor compared to the HT ( $N = 9$ ) and FH- ( $N = 11$ ) groups. The MFH males were significantly more reactive than the HT and FH- males for sober muscle tension reactivity,  $F(2, 24) = 5.07, p < 0.119$ . The MFHs displayed significantly greater alcohol-induced reactivity dampening than HTs and FH-s for heart rate,  $F(2, 35) = 3.49, p < 0.041$ .

**GENDER AND BEVERAGE PREFERENCE EFFECTS ON ALCOHOL EXPECTANCIES.** Tania M. Davis, Leslie H. Lundahl and Vincent J. Adesso. University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI.

To investigate gender and beverage preference effects on alcohol-related expectancies, the Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire (AEQ) was administered to 534 college students (female = 354) who indicated a preference for beer, wine, or liquor based on Cahalan Quantity-Frequency-Variability Drinking Practices Inventory scores. A 3 (Beverage Preference)  $\times$  2 (Gender) multivariate analysis of variance conducted on the six AEQ scales revealed beer drinkers reported greater expectancies of global positive changes, social assertiveness, and sexual pleasure than wine drinkers, and greater expectancies of power and aggression than wine and liquor drinkers. Results support the importance of beverage preference in alcohol expectancies.

**TWO- VS. FOUR-MILLIGRAM NICOTINE GUM: A REPORT FROM THE BOSTON RANDOMIZED TRIAL.** Kevin J. Doherty, Tara Kinnunen, Martha R. Carson and Arthur J. Garvey. Harvard School of Dental Medicine, Boston, MA.

We examined the effectiveness of 2-mg vs. 4-mg nicotine gum with smokers high and low in nicotine dependence. One hundred and eighty smokers were provided with 0-mg, 2-mg, or 4-mg nicotine gum along with adjunct counseling. Abstinence from smoking was assessed at five points during a 60-day period. Overall, length of abstinence increased with increasing nicotine dosage. However, analyses within dependence groups suggested that this trend was apparent mainly among highly dependent smokers. Smokers low in dependence were helped only by the 4-mg gum. The findings show that 4-mg nicotine gum can prolong abstinence both for smokers high and low in dependence.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND NICOTINE EXPECTANCIES AND SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCY.** Karen K. Downey and M. Marlyne Kilbey. Wayne State University, Detroit, MI.

Measures of drug use outcome expectancies have been found to predict substance use behavior and potential for

problems related to substance use/abuse. DSM-III-R conceptualizes psychoactive substance dependence as a biopsychosocial process. The relationship between expectancies and dependence was investigated to determine the extent to which the expectancy construct captures the psychological/cognitive dimension of dependence. Scores on both the Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire and the Smoking Consequences Questionnaire were compared for nondependent and substance-dependent subjects. Dependent subjects were found to hold higher expectancies on several factor scale scores for each measure. The implications of these results for conceptualizing drug dependency are discussed.

**ALCOHOL EFFECTS ON PARENTING BEHAVIOR: SEQUENTIAL ANALYSES OF PARENT-CHILD INTERACTIONS.** John M. Eddy,\* Kristi D. Meisinger,\* William E. Pelham\* and Al R. Lang†. \*University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, and †Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL.

Several studies have documented an association between adult alcohol problems and the externalizing disorders of childhood. We recorded the behavioral observation data from the only study (Lang et al., 1989) that has systematically manipulated alcohol consumption and child behavior. In this study, parents of normal or ADHD/ODD/CD boys drank alcoholic or nonalcoholic beverages prior to interactions with "deviant" or "normal" child confederates. Using sequential analytic techniques, parenting behavior was examined during alcohol and no-alcohol conditions. Sequential analytic results are presented, and the theoretical implications of these results for social interactional theories of family processes and alcohol are discussed.

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG PREFERENCE AND CLINICAL SYNDROMES AND DIAGNOSES.** Patrick M. Flynn,\* Barry S. Brown,† Jeffrey A. Hoffman,‡ James W. Luckey,\* S. Gail Craddock,\* Robert L. Hubbard,\* Richard Needle,† Sid J. Schneider,‡ Joseph J. Koman, III,‡ Samuel Karson,§ Mohammed Vahid§ and Gary L. Palsgrove†. \*Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC, †NIDA, Rockville, MD, ‡Koba Associates, Washington, DC, §Second Genesis, Bethesda, MD.

A study will be conducted to investigate the relationship between the psychiatric diagnoses of individuals and their choice of either cocaine or heroin, each of which is associated with significant individual and community disruption, while differing markedly in their effects. Cocaine acts as an intense stimulant, and heroin has profound sedative effects. This multitrait, multimethod investigation will examine the relationship between preference for heroin or cocaine and DSM-III-R Axis I syndromes and Axis II disorders. Data from approximately 500 subjects will be grouped according to the drug of choice. Univariate and multivariate statistical analyses, as well as classification and discriminant analyses, will be used. The results will be evaluated and interpreted in relation to both the current sample and to the hypotheses and theories postulated as a result of earlier research on drug of choice and psychopathology. Implications from the study that may have ramifications for treatment, such as theory-based recommendations for interventions with particular drug-abusing