

groups, will be discussed along with specific strategies related to the treatment of cocaine and opioid abusers.

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

This study examines psychological and demographic differences between (other) drug-using and non-drug-using alcoholic women and two contrast groups of controls in a population-based nonclinical sample of women. Respondents varied in extent of drug use and were categorized into one of five groups ranging from drug abusing/dependent alcoholics to controls. As in previous studies on males, 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, and income.

ALCOHOL EXPECTANCIES AS MEDIATORS OF OTHER BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL RISK FACTORS. Paul Greenbaum, Jack Darkes, Bruce Rather and Mark Goldman. University of South Florida, Tampa, FL.

Statistical modeling techniques and a longitudinal design were used to examine the hypothesis that alcohol expectancies serve as a central mediating process in alcohol use. In a sample of entering college students ($N = 107$), alcohol expectancies were found to mediate significant variance in the influence of several known antecedents of drinking upon drinking one year later. Expectancies also accounted for significant unique variance in drinking at the end of one year ($p < .01$) beyond that accounted for by initial drinking. Results support the hypothesis that antecedent risk factors may influence drinking in part through alcohol expectancies stored in memory which subsequently exert proximal influence on drinking decision.

COMPARATIVE COCAINE ABUSE TREATMENTS: CLIENT RETENTION AND TREATMENT EXPOSURE. Jeffrey A. Hoffman,* Barry D. Caudill,* Joseph J. Koman III,* James W. Luckey,† Patrick M. Flynn† and Robert L. Hubbard†. *Koba Institute, Washington, DC and †Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC.

Enhancing client retention in cocaine abuse treatment, where a majority of clients typically drop out within the first month, presents a significant challenge to clinicians. Preliminary findings suggest that more frequent group therapy improves retention, as does the inclusion of individual psychotherapy and family therapy. Group comparisons, however, are even more dramatic in the area of treatment exposure. Clients assigned to the more intensive combinations of group and individual therapy are exposed to two to four times as many treatment sessions. Current findings suggest that the provision of intensive services will enhance cocaine abusers' level of participation in therapy.

ADMINISTRATION OF MORPHINE BEFORE SURGERY MAY LEAD TO ACUTE MORPHINE TOLERANCE

AFTER SURGERY. Joel Katz, Brian P. Kavanagh, Hilary Nierenberg, Sandra Roger, John F. Boylan and Alan N. Sandler. The Toronto Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

In an attempt to maximize the extent of nociceptive blockade before surgery, we investigated, under double-blind placebo-controlled conditions, the effects of administering preoperatively three classes of analgesic agents each by a different route. Thirty patients scheduled for thoracic surgery were randomized to two groups. Before surgery, the treatment group ($n = 15$) received intramuscular morphine [0.15 mg/kg] and a rectal indomethacin suppository [100 mg], while the placebo group ($n = 15$) received intramuscular midazolam [0.05 mg/kg] and a placebo rectal suppository. Following induction of anaesthesia, the treatment group received intercostal nerve blockade with bupivacaine (0.5% with epinephrine 1 : 200 000) 3 ml in the interspace of incision, as well as two spaces above and two spaces below. The placebo group received identical injections, but consisting of intercostal normal saline only. Postoperative pain was measured by a visual analogue scale (VAS), and postoperative analgesia consisted of intravenous morphine delivered by a patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) pump. As anticipated, PCA morphine consumption (mg) was significantly less in the treatment group in the early hours (1 to 6 h) after surgery ($p = 0.02$), probably reflecting the analgesic effects of the preoperative analgesic regimen. However, between 12 and 48 h after surgery this trend was reversed, with the pretreated group self-administering significantly more morphine than the placebo group ($p = 0.01$). There were no differences between the groups in postoperative VAS scores at any time point over the 72-h assessment period. These data suggest that preoperative administration of morphine to patients who are not in pain may lead to acute morphine tolerance after surgery.

SOCIAL VARIABILITY, ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, AND THE INHERITED PREDISPOSITION TO ALCOHOLISM. D. LeMarquand, R. M. Roth, J. B. Peterson and R. O. Pihl. McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada.

Individual and familial/environmental differences were investigated as predictors of alcohol consumption in 30 males with (MGH) and 31 without (FH-) a multigenerational family history of alcoholism. MGH subjects were found to consume significantly more drinks per week than FH- subjects. Although groups differed significantly on a number of demographic variables, stepwise regression analysis revealed that only subject's years of education was a significant predictor of alcohol consumption in the entire sample and could remove the consumption difference between the groups. Implications for theories of alcoholism development are discussed.

CAFFEINE EFFECTS ON POSITIVE, NEGATIVE, AND NEUTRAL INDUCED MOODS. Robert F. Mirabella and Thomas W. Lombardo. University of Mississippi, University, MS.

Studies of the effects of caffeine on mood show inconsistent results. No study has attempted to control subjects' mood, and no study has evaluated whether caffeine can affect positive or negative moods. We manipulated mood by having 20 female subjects imagine scenes that induce neutral, positive, and negative moods and then tested the effects of 0-mg/