

THE INFLUENCE OF ALTERNATIVE REINFORCERS ON CIGARETTE SMOKING. Frank L. Collins, Jr., Michael J. T. Leftwich, and Michael E. Larson. Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK.

Six smokers were observed under two conditions: Alternative Reinforcer and Reinforcer Deprivation. The Alternative Reinforcer Condition provided the smoker with free access to nonsmoking activities that the smoker indicated that he or she enjoyed. The Reinforcement Deprivation Condition required that the smoker string small beads. In each condition, smokers could smoke as often and as much as they liked, however, they had to leave the experimental room to smoke. Analyses indicated that significantly more puffs were taken and significantly more time was spent away from the experimental room in the Reinforcement Deprivation Condition compared to the Positive Alternative Reinforcement Condition. These results suggest that providing smokers with alternative positive reinforcers may reduce cigarette smoking.

CO-DEPENDENCE ON NICOTINE AND ALCOHOL: A DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERIZATION. M. Marlyne Kilbey* and Karen K. Downey.† *Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, †University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI.

This study investigated whether certain variables characterize subjects who are dependent on more than one substance. Demographic, quantity/frequency, and expectancy variables were compared for two groups of subjects: those dependent on either alcohol or nicotine (A/N ONLY) vs. those dependent on both substances (A/N BOTH). Nine expectancy items were found to significantly differentiate the two groups, with A/N BOTH subjects endorsing each item to a greater degree than A/N ONLY subjects. Results suggest that A/N BOTH subjects are characterized by more severe dependence on both nicotine and alcohol than are A/N ONLY subjects.

COCAINE EXPECTANCIES: CLIENT RETENTION AND PARTICIPATION IN CRACK ABUSE TREATMENT. Barry D. Caudill, Joseph J. Koman, III, and Jeffrey A. Hoffman. Center for Drug Treatment and Research, The Koba Institute, Inc., Washington, DC.

Alcohol expectancies have often been linked to the development and recurrence of alcohol abuse problems, and even the onset of gateway substance use. A recent study of cocaine "users" showed that "cocaine effects expectancies" are related to heightened levels of drug use. The current investigation shows that expectancy factors with cocaine "abusers" present a different profile than this earlier study of "users," with more distinct categories of anticipated "positive" and "negative" psychological and physical effects from cocaine use. Current findings also show that although positive expectancies are related to treatment retention and participation rates, the correlations are minimal ($r < .21$). Implications for cocaine abuse treatment are discussed.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG CONSUMPTION PRACTICES AND KNOWLEDGE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS. Elizabeth Queen, Steven L. Schandler, and Edward R. Dana, Jr. Chapman University, Orange, CA.

The study examined both the knowledge that college students have about the effects of alcohol and other substances and whether the level of knowledge is related to substance use. Students reported an extensive experience with alcohol and other substances. The majority reported accurate knowledge of the psychological and physiological effects of alcohol and other substances. However, accuracy of knowledge not related to reported level of consumption. The results suggest that programs which educate young people about the effects of substance abuse may have limited effect on actual consumption.

COGNITIVE STATUS OF ADULT CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLICS SEEKING COUNSELING. Steven L. Schandler,* Jennifer Crandall,* and Michael J. Cohen.† *Chapman University, Orange, CA, †Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Long Beach, CA.

The factors which place adult children of alcoholics at risk for alcoholism may reduce the effectiveness of counseling interventions. As an initial exploration of this question, this study examined whether adult children of alcoholics entering counseling possess a cognitive status that differs from the status of adult children of nonalcoholics seeking counseling for similar problems. Compared to subjects with no family alcoholism history, adult children of alcoholics seeking counseling displayed an idiopathic pattern of cognitive function that correlated with reduced receptiveness to general therapeutic interventions.

SELF-EFFICACY PROFILES AND TREATMENT RESPONSE IN OPIOID ABUSERS. Nancy A. Piotrowski,* Karen L. Sees,*† and Patrick M. Reilly.*† *University of California, San Francisco, CA, †SFVAMC, San Francisco, CA.

Opioid abstinence self-efficacy profiles were used to investigate differential treatment response in 108 outpatients in a 180-day methadone detoxification program which included high or low intensity psychosocial treatment. Fifty-seven subjects were classified as "differentiated" (ie. greater opioid use risks across some situations), the remainder as "generalized" (ie. similar opioid use risk across situations). Of those in the high intensity condition, subjects with "generalized" profiles had significantly fewer urines positive for illicit opioids by the completion of the stabilization phase of detoxification than those with "differentiated" profiles (33% vs. 61%, $p < .01$). Treatment implications are outlined.

PERSONALITY TRAITS AND SEVERITY OF ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL. Swati Desai, Craig P. Weiman, and Irving Maltzman. University of California, Los Angeles, CA.

This study examined 113 alcoholics seeking detoxification treatment in a large metropolitan area. The personality traits were assessed using the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire and withdrawal severity was assessed using the Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment for Alcohol - Revised. Alcoholics with high neurotic subscale scores had greater fluctuation in the drinking-abstinence pattern and were more likely to experience severe withdrawal symptoms. Alcoholics scoring high

on the psychoticism subscale had an earlier onset of drinking and milder withdrawal symptoms. The results are discussed in terms of Cloninger's alcoholism typology and a kindling model for alcohol withdrawal.

INCARCERATION AND KINDLING OF WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS IN ALCOHOLICS. Lili C. DiVita, Craig P. Weisman, and Irving Maltzman. University of California, Los Angeles, CA.

Kindling refers to the permanent lowering of seizure threshold by repeated subthreshold stimulation. We hypothesized that incarceration which creates an involuntary withdrawal from alcohol would lead to central nervous system hyperexcitation induced kindling of alcohol withdrawal symptoms. One hundred and twenty-four (99 male, 25 female) alcoholics undergoing alcohol detoxification treatment were assessed for history of drinking, detoxification and incarceration using the Personal History Questionnaire. Withdrawal symptoms were assessed twice daily using the Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment for Alcohol-Revised. Discriminant analysis revealed a significant impact of incarceration on ($p < .05$) severity of alcohol withdrawal symptoms.

DO GENDER AND CONSUMPTION MEDIATE DRINKING TO COPE WITH DEPRESSION? Vincent J. Adesso, Leslie H. Lundahl, Bertrand D. Berger, and Tania M. Davis. University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI.

Ninety-seven subjects, classified according to gender and problem- or nonproblem-drinker status, were compared on Beck Depression Inventory scores to evaluate whether alcohol consumption is associated with reduced depression for problem-drinking males but not for problem-drinking females. Results of the 2 (Type of Drinker) \times 2 (Gender) analysis of variance indicated that problem-drinking females reported more depression than nonproblem-drinking females. Problem-drinking males did not differ significantly from nonproblem-drinking males, although their scores were in the predicted direction. These results lend partial support to the coping hypothesis, which predicts gender and drinker status interactions in the use of alcohol to cope with depression.

EXPECTANCIES' ROLE IN THE AGE-RELATED DECREASE IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION. Tania M. Davis, Leslie H. Lundahl, and Vincent J. Adesso. University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI.

To explore the role of alcohol expectancies in the age-related decrease in alcohol consumption, two 2 (Gender) \times 3

(Age) MANCOVAs were conducted on the six scales of the Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire utilizing typical quantity of alcohol consumed and frequency of alcohol consumption as covariates, respectively. Results indicated that the younger subjects consistently had greater expectancies of global positive changes and increased feelings of power and aggression than the oldest subjects and that males consistently expected greater positive global changes from alcohol consumption than females.

CHARACTERISTICS AND INITIAL TREATMENT OUTCOME OF FEMALE, COCAINE DEPENDENT OUTPATIENTS. Jessica F. Morris, Christina L. Booth, Alan J. Budney, Stephen T. Higgins, and Warren K. Bickel. University of Vermont, Burlington, VT.

Much remains to be learned about the characteristics and treatment needs of cocaine-dependent women. The present study assessed demographic, drug-use, and treatment outcome variables in female and male patients in outpatient treatment for cocaine dependence. There were no significant differences in the demographic characteristics. Severity of cocaine use did not differ, although women spent significantly less money than men to acquire cocaine. Women had less severe alcohol problems. Perhaps most interesting was that women had fewer prior substance abuse treatments than men despite comparable duration and severity of cocaine dependence. There were no differences in treatment outcome.

THE EFFECTS OF ANGER EXPRESSION AND GENDER ON ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION. Celeste O. Milligan and Vincent J. Adesso. University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI.

Two hundred fifty-four subjects (females = 191) were classified into high and low anger expression categories based on the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory and compared in terms of total alcohol consumption as assessed by the Cahalan Quantity-Frequency-Variability Drinking Practices Inventory. To examine the effects of overall anger experienced and gender in consumption, a 2 (Total Anger Expression) \times 2 (Gender) Anova was conducted on consumption scores and revealed a gender by anger expression interaction and main effect for anger. A second 2 (Anger-in vs. Anger-out) \times 2 (Gender) was computed to examine the influence of expressing anger outwardly vs. suppressed anger and gender on consumption and revealed no effects. These results suggest that higher overall anger expression is associated with higher alcohol consumption, especially for women. Limitations of the present research are discussed.