

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